

ONTARIO
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
44 GERRARD ST. E.
TORONTO.

Donated by Mrs. A.B. Ketric
Colbourn, Ont.
Sept. 22, 1939.

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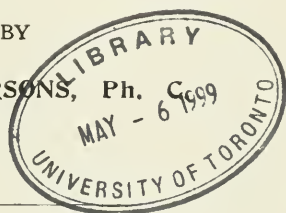
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THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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To Our Subscribers.

Most of the sheets for the first edition of the ERA BLUE BOOK are now in the bindery, and unless some unforeseen accident arises, we shall begin shipping the books about January 10th, and expect to have all copies shipped before the close of the month.

Each copy of the Book will weigh between four and five pounds, and the entire edition, 20,000 copies, will consume some 50,000 pounds, or 40 tons, of paper.

If we are not mistaken, no edition of any price list publication for the drug trade has ever been issued which approaches in amount of material consumed, this first edition of the Era Blue Book.

As to the value and general usefulness of the contents of the book, we prefer to let these speak for themselves. We have given our subscribers many reasons to expect something of exceptional value, and we promise to fulfill these expectations.

The WEEKLY CHANGE SHEETS we start with this issue. In two or three weeks these will be working smoothly, and will keep our readers fully advised of all changes and additions.

These Change Sheets and the Era Blue Book, together with the regular Market Reports in the Era, complete our service for keeping drug buyers posted on all prices and changes and new goods in Drugs and Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Proprietary and Patent Medicines.

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THE SALE OF CARBOLIC ACID.

A movement essentially good in principle can very easily be killed by the character of those who are backing it. While it is very desirable that the sale of carbolic acid should be hedged about with all due precautions to prevent the ignorant and careless use of this article, especially that it be difficult to obtain by would-be suicides, yet any such regulations must be drawn up by those possessing common sense and a thorough acquaintance with the conditions governing the case. It is very easy to say this can be done, but it is an entirely different thing to provide how it shall be done. Edward Thimme, of malodorous fame through his connection with the bogus Retall Druggists' League for Shorter Hours, is again forcing himself into public notice by advocating that carbolic acid should be sold only upon physicians' prescriptions. This shows the total ignorance of the man, for if he had even a glimmering of intelligence regarding the nature and use of carbolic acid he would at once see how impossible it will be short of the millennium to enforce such a regulation as this. Carbolic acid has a widespread use in the family as a household disinfectant, for various domestic purposes, and it is ludicrous to think that all this use can be made dependent upon obtaining a physician's prescription. People will have carbolic acid, and they will not procure a prescription in order to get it. The most practical step to take would be to include carbolic acid among the poisons scheduled by law, and, more than this, enact that it shall be sold only by registered pharmacists. As it is now, carbolic acid can be and is sold by any and all classes of tradesmen, and the law requires nothing more than mere labeling of it. The drug trade especially would be glad to have it placed in the poison schedule where it belongs, and consistency and good reasoning demand also that its sales should be confined to those who by education and training are competent to handle it with intelligence and care, and whom the law should hold to strict accountability therefor. The medicinal use of carbolic acid is comparatively limited, and to require that a physician's prescription should be procured for each sale is the height of absurdity, and yet this latter is what Mr. Thimme in his ignorance thinks can be enacted by the State Legislature, and there have even been published statements recently that the State Medical Society is to advocate such a bill. We hardly believe this latter statement, for it is incomprehensible that medical men should be so ignorant of conditions and requirements. The thing to do is to put carbolic acid in the poison schedule; do this at once, limit its sales to qualified pharmacists, and then prosecute to the extreme any druggist who is found violating the law. Thimme's scheme means, if carried out, total abolition of the sale of carbolic acid for any purpose whatsoever. But it could not be carried out, it would in no degree prevent the illegitimate use of the article, but would merely impose unnecessary, unwarrantable hardship upon all those selling and using it for legitimate pur-

poses. A two-dollar prescription to procure five cents' worth of carbolic acid is ludicrous. If those who wish to improve and regulate the drug trade will only educate themselves a little better concerning the requirements of the people and the nature of the pharmaceutical profession, they will not be so apt to render themselves a laughing stock to every well-informed individual. Regulate the sale of carbolic acid in a proper way, but be sure that it is the proper way. This way is to class it as a poison, and treat it as one in its sale and registration.

MANUFACTURER'S RIGHT AND ABILITY TO CONTROL PRICES.

A case which will be watched with considerable interest, as it involves a principle of much importance to the drug trade, is before the courts of Massachusetts. This principle is the right of the manufacturer to control the price of his product when sold by the retail dealer. It is the essence of the whole cut-rate controversy. The manufacturer of phenyo-caffeine has brought suit against a druggist in Worcester, Mass., for selling this article for less than 25 cents, the advertised, established retail price. The manufacturer in marketing his goods makes a contract with every wholesale and retail dealer that the price of the article shall not be cut, and it is only upon signing such a contract that the dealer can obtain the goods. The druggist in question violated this agreement, and the manufacturer now is suing him for small damages merely to establish the legitimacy of such a contract. If successful in this case he will institute similar action against many other druggists elsewhere who have broken their agreement. We believe that there is no doubt that the manufacturer will win his case, for there is nothing in law and justice which can be held to justify the retailer in violating a contract of this character. To be sure, during the past fifteen or twenty years of cut-rate discussion, many manufacturers have claimed that they could not control the sale of their goods after once they left their hands. This contention has been just as generally and vigorously denied. At any rate, wherever the manufacturer has honestly and earnestly endeavored to control the retail price of his preparation he has been successful in doing so. The trouble has been that not many have made the trial. The phenyo-caffeine case will furnish pretty good ammunition for the N. A. R. D. in its warfare against the cut-rate abuse. The case will come to final trial some time next month.

PHYSICIANS ARE NOT PHARMACISTS.

The Virginia State Legislature a few days ago passed, in the face of much opposition, a bill allowing a physician in a town in that State to practice pharmacy without passing the examination required by law. The individual in question had not availed himself of the privilege of registering under the provisions of the pharmacy law when it went into effect years ago, and now he asked that the Board of Pharmacy be compelled to register him without examination, and, it seems, he succeeded. One of the Senators in opposing the bill declared that the State pharmacy law was not a harsh one, but that if the Legislature should continue to pass these relief bills he would offer a bill to repeal the pharmacy law. This, it seems to us, is the only logical and consistent position to maintain. If the pharmacy law exists, it should be respected, and not nullified by action of this character. Just why physicians who wish to conduct drug stores should be so afraid to undergo

the board of pharmacy examination is hard to explain, unless it be that they know in their hearts that they are not well qualified for the office. Just because a man is a doctor is not proof that he is a pharmacist and knows anything whatever about the preparation and compounding of medicines. On the contrary, as medical education in this country is to-day, the fact that a person is a doctor is pretty sure proof that he knows nothing at all of pharmacy, for this art and profession is not taught in medical schools. The average doctor has no knowledge of chemistry, of incompatibilities and all that goes to make a pharmaceutical education, and were it not for a well trained class of pharmacists his mistakes in these particulars would bring upon him public condemnation as one unfitted for his particular calling. The doctor depends upon the druggist to protect the patient against error in prescribing and in the compounding of remedies. The best educated physicians are quick to recognize their indebtedness to the pharmacist. It is only the uneducated, the ignorant, who strive to creep in the back door. If the doctor wishes to practice pharmacy, compel him to prove by examination, as a pharmacist must, that he knows enough to be a safe dispenser behind the prescription counter. Such legislation as that just provided in Virginia for the individual, indicated in this paragraph is a disgrace to any enlightened law-giving body.

THE JADE WINCES.

As most druggists know, the retail trade in Omaha has formed a very strong local organization, and of late has been very successful in its efforts to remove the cut-rate abuse in that city. The local druggists have received the support of the local wholesalers, the jobbers in other cities have respected their requests quite generally, and as a consequence the aggressive cutters have found it increasingly difficult to obtain supplies, not only of patent medicines, but of any character whatsoever, and now they are beginning to squeal. One of the cutting concerns is a retail drug firm which, before going into this illegitimate business, stood high in the trade. Without any regard, however, for the welfare of brother druggists this firm started cutting, and now because the other druggists have so well succeeded in making it difficult to obtain goods, it is loading up the local papers with all sorts of abuse of what it calls "the amalgamated association of retail medicine venders." This firm also attacks the N. A. R. D., which it holds responsible for much of its troubles, and by the ordinary specious sort of statement and fallacious argument is trying to work up sentiment against all the other druggists in the town by accusing them of being boycotters, members of a combine, etc., etc. It charges against them slander and gossip and lies of the most virulent type, and calls upon the public to "express its disapproval in a manner not to be misunderstood." Evidently in Omaha, at least, the retailers are winning out in good shape. It is unfortunate that the firm in question should not have enough brotherly spirit and the proper conception of the province of the pharmacist and the rights and privileges of the retail druggists to lead it to cast in its lot with the local association, and do all in its power to help along the good work of bringing back to the drug trade what legitimately belongs to it.

The Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Pharmacy says there are in that State seventy-six registered women pharmacists. Can any other State show more?

THE CHEMISTS' CLUB.

An Organization to Advance the Professional and Social Interests of the Chemists of the United States.

THE CLUB HOUSE AND LIBRARY.

About one year ago there was organized in New York City the "Chemists' Club." Its founding grew out of the determined feeling on the part of several of the most prominent professional chemists in New York that such a club was a most desirable, if not a necessary, thing. This feeling had been growing in intensity for several years. Local sections of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry had long existed and accomplished good work in their field. But while these bodies had provided meetings for the reading and discussion of papers upon scientific themes, they had not been exactly successful in bringing the chemists together socially. Indeed such work hardly came within their scope or purpose. So, many of the members of the local sections of both these societies came to consider that a club would be the best form of organization to further the interests of the chemists living and working in or near New York. The project was discussed frequently wherever two or three chemists came together, and about three years ago an attempt was made to incorporate a club, but for some reason the plan fell through.

Early in the autumn of 1898 the subject was again considered, and this time many of the most prominent chemists in the city took hold of the matter in earnest. The officers of the local section of the American Chemical Society took the first step, and finding that a suitable building in a convenient and accessible place might be secured if a club were organized without delay, they issued a call to the chemists to attend a "smoker" on the evening of September 28, 1898. A gratifyingly large number attended that meeting, and before it ended twenty or more guarantors had been found for the project. A representative committee was selected to proceed with the work of organization, and this committee worked so well that on December 2, 1898, a constitution was adopted and the Chemists' Club was fairly launched.

The committee which perfected the plans for the Chemists' Club comprised the following gentlemen: Charles F. Chandler, William McMurtrie, Thomas J. Parker, William H. Nichols, Edward R. Squibb, Edward R. Hewitt, I. W. Drummond, Charles A. Doremus, Charles F. McKenna and Marston T. Bogert.

Those chemists who volunteered to become responsible for any deficiency in income of the club during the first year, to an amount not to exceed \$100 each, were the following: C. F. McKenna, William McMurtrie, J. H. Walnwright, M. T. Bogert, A. A. Breneman, P. T. Austen, C. A. Doremus, R. W. Scheller, H. D. Walker, Durand Woodman, R. Mollneux, M. Loebe, H. Fries, C. F. Chandler, E. R. Squibb, E. R. Hewitt, E. G. Love, M. Toch, Dr. Volney, A. P. Hallock, Edgar Richards, E. E. Smith, Edwin F. Hicks, P. DeP. Ricketts, G. M. Williamson, C. E. Pellew, W. H. Nichols and T. J. Parker, twenty-eight in all.

The Chemists' Club has passed successfully its first year, and is to-day in prosperous condition. It now has 132 resident members. It is domiciled in the handsome club house at No. 108 West Fifty-fifth street, Manhattan Borough, which was formerly the home of the Mendelssohn Glee Club. This house is admirably adapted to the needs of the Chemists' Club. On the first floor the entrance hall leads directly to a large assembly hall, where prominent chemists are periodically invited to lecture upon their specialties, and where the meetings of the New York Section, American Chemical Society, are held. On this floor also is the general reading-room, containing the current periodicals devoted to chemistry. The main library and smaller reading-rooms are on the second floor. The furnishings of the house are above all neat and comfortable, making an ideal home for an organization of this kind.

According to the constitution of the Chemists' Club: "The objects of this club shall be the promotion of good fellowship among its members and the advancement of the science and application of chemistry." Any person who is interested in the science or practice of chemistry is eligible to membership, and there are two classes of members, resident and non-resident.

The officers who have conducted the affairs of the club so successfully the first year are the following: President, Dr. Charles F. Chandler, professor of chemistry in Columbia University; vice-presidents, Edward R. Squibb, Thomas J. Parker; secretary, Marston Taylor Bogert; treasurer, Charles F. McKenna. These men, with the exception of Dr. McKenna, will be continued in the same offices for the year 1900. The new treasurer is E. E. Smith. The trustees are: William McMurtrie, J. H. Walnwright, A. A. Breneman, Charles A. Doremus, E. G. Love and James Hartford. The standing committees for the year 1899-1900 are: House Committee, E. G. Love, Charles A. Doremus, E. E. Smith; Library Committee, A. A. Breneman, Elwyn Waller, J. F. Geisler; Membership Committee, Thomas J. Parker, Morris Loebe, G. N. Williamson, George C. Stone and Clifford Richardson.

The founders of the club believed the existence of such a club "would do much to bring together all the members of the profession, producing an esprit de corps which would be most beneficial, as well as assuring concerted action upon questions touching the interests of chemists at large, in place of sporadic efforts." Realized the hopes of the founders have been in large part realized, the first year of the club's life has been an experimental stage, and no effort has been made to put into execution many of the plans for the organization's greatest usefulness.

The idea of a great chemical library in connection with the Chemists' Club had been continuously a part of the plan from the conception of the project. It was felt that no feature of the club would tend to make it more useful and attractive to professional chemists; and even before the organization had been perfected steps had been taken to provide in connection with it a place of deposit for and a means of making accessible the library of the American Chemical Society, which had been for several years in storage and practically useless to chemists. The result has been that the library of that society is now well housed and within call of all members of the society in the vicinity of New York. The arranging of the library and the preparation of a catalogue are well under way, and the library of the club, a constantly increasing collection of new and important works on chemistry, is incorporated with the larger library and available to all readers. The co-operation of the society and the club in this way will result in the accumulation of a most valuable collection of chemical literature, including the chemical periodicals of the world.

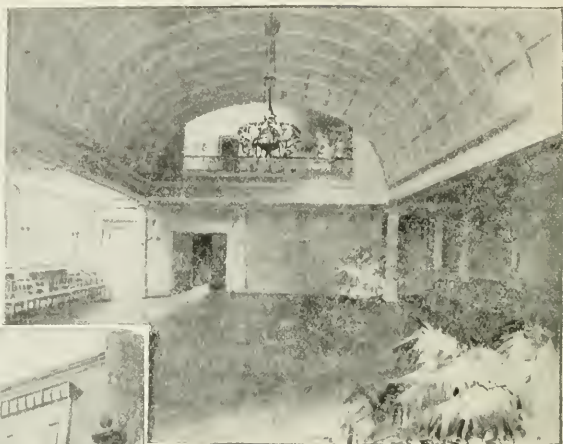
It is proposed also to inaugurate a system by which competent chemists can be engaged to send to members of the society living at a distance abstracts, copies, or translations of chemical articles from the material to be found in this library or elsewhere in the city of New York. This plan, however, is not fully developed as yet, but it seems entirely feasible, and, with the co-operation of the chemists of the country, it will be carried out.

A directory of all chemists living in the United States or Canada is also being prepared, and will be most useful for reference.

What the club offers to non-resident members in the way of reading is the advantage of a large and rapidly growing chemical library, including files of all the leading chemical journals, and with the surroundings and facilities of a private study, when they may be temporarily in New York.

The officers of the club are so well pleased with its first year, and so confident that its future is an assured success, that they have now set about the carrying out of these plans for the club's usefulness. The president, Dr. Charles F. Chandler, has issued a circular in which he appeals to the chemists of the United States and Canada to rally to the support of the Chemists' Club and help to extend its benefits. The circular is in part as follows:

"It is believed that the Chemists' Club can be made of the greatest advantage for the entire chemical profession of the United States and Canada. It is proposed, if a sufficient number of members will join, to establish a complete chemical library, as far as practicable in duplicate, in order that there may always be at headquarters of the club copies of all chemical books that any chemist may wish to consult, and, at the same time, there may be duplicates which may be sent all over the country, for a limited period, to members who may wish to consult them. It is proposed to place in



MEETING ROOM.

be possible to do all that is proposed. Of course, if chemists hold off to see whether the other chemists are going to join, the enterprise will be a failure, but if every chemist comes up promptly and joins the club its success will be assured. The club has already passed the experimental stage, and the dues of the present members meet the actual running expenses; but before we can accomplish all that we intend it will be necessary to have a largely increased income and funds for the purchase of books and journals.

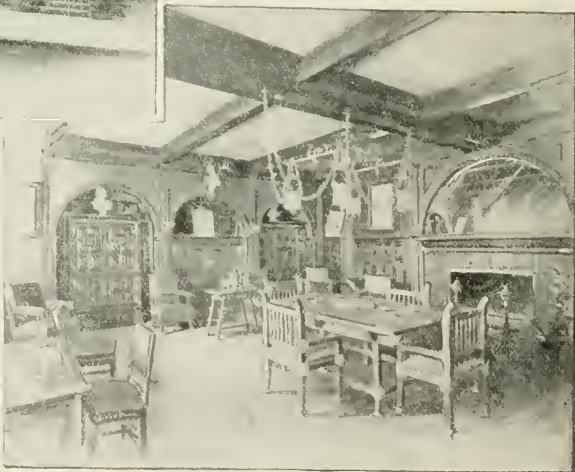
"This statement is issued as an appeal to the chemists of the country: First, to join the Chemists' Club at once; secondly, to contribute liberally, each according to his means, to the library fund; thirdly, to send to the club any chemical books or journals which he can spare from his own library; fourthly, to interest every chemist of his acquaintance in the enterprise and secure his co-operation."

As a result of this appeal chemists in all parts of the land are sending in their applications for membership, and the prospects are bright for the establishment of one of the finest and most complete libraries in the world. If the project succeeds the Chemists' Club of New York will have conferred upon the workers of this branch of science one of the greatest benefits its history knows.



THE CLUB HOUSE.

charge of this library one or more men, well educated chemists, familiar with chemical literature, able to read French and German, who will take charge of sending out books to members who write for them, and who will also be prepared to furnish information to members with regard to the best books on special subjects, together with references to journals and other matters which may be desirable. It is also proposed to provide copyists and typewriters for the purpose of making extracts, and translations of journals and articles where they may be called for; in fact, it is the intention to make this club as useful as possible for the chemical profession. All that is proposed is entirely feasible if the profession will respond liberally, and if every chemist in the country is willing to do his part. The dues have been made as small as possible—twenty-five dollars for resident members living within a radius of twenty-five miles of the City Hall, and five dollars a year for non-resident members living outside this distance. It is believed that there are five thousand chemists in the United States and Canada. If half of them would join the Chemists' Club it would



LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Concluded from page 866, Dec. 28.

SYNTHETIC CHEMISTRY, ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO MODERN THERAPEUTICS.

By J. W. WAINWRIGHT, M. D., New York City.

Synthetic chemistry is said to have begun with the accidental discovery, made by Wöhler in 1828, that a substance identical with urea can be produced by the reaction between potassium cyanate and ammonium sulphate; but Professor Meldola in an address delivered before the British Association in 1895, declared that Henry Hennell had made, in 1826, the synthesis of alcohol from coal gas, thus antedating Wöhler some two years. In either even Wöhler's experiment was the first artificial preparation of an inorganic compound. Soon afterward the announcement was made that synthesis of the hydrocarbons had been successfully accomplished by Frankland in England. Then came Perkins, another English chemist, who in 1856, artificially prepared mauvein, the first aniline dye. Following this, carbolic acid or phenol was discovered in coal tar, and this discovery led to investigations, the result of which are familiar to all, and to which I have not time even to allude. Next we come to modern discoveries of compounds of which acetanilid is a type, and the therapeutic fact that they have antipyretic and analgesic properties. This gave a mighty impulse to the study of the hydrocarbons. The discovery of Kairin demonstrated the probabilities of building up compounds of identical structure and with medicinal actions similar to the natural products, and thus opening a new field for therapeutics. Encouraged by this, chemists everywhere set resolutely to work and many valuable synthetic products have resulted from their industry and skill.

The clinician found that these medicinal products not only imitated Nature's remedies, but that therapeutically they were in some instances decidedly superior. New conditions arose and new remedies were at hand to combat them. Cocain, with its toxic and appetite-producing properties, was supplanted by local anesthetics free from these objections. Atropin for ophthalmic use was improved upon, in homatropin. Opium, Nature's hypnotic and anodyne, has also been vastly improved on by a host of substitutes, all which are the products of synthesis.

There can be no doubt that our knowledge of the physical properties of the chemical composition and structure of substances will eventually enable us to predict to a great extent the physiologic action of the value of a remedy in treatment, for we know that the action of certain drugs may be so modified by the introduction of a new molecule as not only to lose their original properties, but actually to become pharmacologically active in the reverse direction—for instance, morphin and apomorphin. On this basis there is much promise of progress being made in the treatment of disease. The therapy of drugs will, ere long, resolve itself into a question of chemical structure. The practitioner endowed with the knowledge of what the specific remedial requirements of his patient are, will be enabled to minister to those requirements by adding or omitting, so to speak, groups or radicals in the compound, which are, or are not, requisite in the case before him. It is true that the specific therapeutic action of a drug depends not so much on its composition as on its constitution, therefore, the more we find out concerning the chemical structure of remedies, the more satisfactory will be their administration.

The symptoms of the various stages of disease are but manifestations of the physiologic action of specific chemical substances, or toxins, produced by synthesis, and due to the action of the micro-organisms. This is illustrated in the symptoms caused by a pathogenic bacillus, where general systemic disturbances are produced when the germs are to be found only at the initial seat of disease; diphtheria being an example. Diphtheria antitoxin serum unquestionably owes its action to certain chemical substances which it contains, and which in the circulation probably enter into direct union with the toxins and neutralize the poisonous effects. All degenerate and pathogenic bacteria produce by synthesis chemical substances which are toxic to a greater or less degree, and these chemical products are chiefly responsible for the characteristic symptoms of disease. Certain chemical

substances found in cadavers or in decomposed albuminous compounds resembling the vegetable poisons, such as morphin, conin, etc., were first discovered by Selmi about 1870, and were by him given the general name of "ptomaines." Since then this title has been rather loosely applied also to toxins or toxalbumins and other poisonous agents produced in the human body by bacteria.

It would be a task indeed to even mention the products of synthetic chemistry which have appeared within in the last, even twenty-five years. Take only a general classification, for instance:

The antipyretics, antipyrin, antifebrin, phenacetin; the anodynes and hypnotics, chloralamid and trional; the uric acid solvents, lysidin, uricedin, uretropin; the local anesthetics, ethyl chlorid, which produces anaesthesia by rapid evaporation, and the non-toxic orthoform, nirvanin and holocain—instead of the dangerous cocain; the antiseptics, too numerous to mention. Then the nutrient and reconstituent tonic albuminoids, nutrose and somatose; last, but by no means least, the animal remedial preparations, the serums and organic extracts.

With these products, chemicals of definite therapeutic character, products whose identity is thoroughly established and whose use gives uniform results, the practitioner is able to anticipate therapeutic effects with a degree of certainty never dreamed of with the natural products. You will remember with what misgivings you formerly watched for the physiologic actions at times of remedies like digitalis, hyoseyamus, nux vomica, cannabis indica, opium and numerous, in fact, nearly all, the items in the Pharmacopoeia of, say twenty-five years ago; how much depended on the prompt effect you were able to secure with these remedies; how you needed their prompt action to carry your patient over a crisis. With all the advance made in the manufacture of these galenic medicaments, with the better knowledge of their chemistry, of the art of preparing them so that the required amount of the active principle be contained in the finished preparation, it will hardly be claimed that uniform results are to be looked for. None of them are chemically pure; the variety of elementary substances present are often more or less antagonistic, which, taken together with the resins and the inert components, make their action uncertain.

In the synthetic product we have a remedy of a definite chemical and therapeutic action without physiologic or chemical incompatibles; one which may be depended on to produce a certain action. It is a remedy of necessity chemically pure. Does a high temperature which can not be safely endured rapidly consume the tissues of your patient? You have certain and safe antipyretics. Does pain rack his joints or destroy his peace? You have your anesthetics and analgesics. Is there necrosis of tissue with accompanying formation of pus and the constant danger of septic poison? You will resort to the antiseptics and soon have the healthy repair. In fact, there is scarcely a condition which has not its appropriate remedy at hand.

You ask who uses these preparations. Anticipating such a thought, if not question, I requested six of the most prominent prescription pharmacists in New York City, as well as the apothecaries in three representative hospitals, to inform me what proportion of their prescriptions was composed of synthetics as against natural products. The figures will doubtless surprise you. In every instance there was a decided percentage in favor of the synthetic products, the lowest in the pharmacies being 75 per cent. of the synthetics to 25 per cent. of the natural products, and the highest being 88 per cent. of the former to 12 per cent. of the latter. In the hospitals, the percentage was not so large in favor of the synthetics, being on an average of 60 per cent. of the synthetics to 40 per cent. of the natural products. It is a question, however, if the price does not account for this difference between the pharmacies and the hospitals, as many of the prescriptions received at the pharmacies were from the same physicians who were on the staff at the hospitals. This is true in the great intellectual centre of New York, and I doubt not inquiry would disclose a decided percentage in favor of synthetic products in other centres if I had had time to investigate.

Now what constitutes a test of worth; who is to decide if an article has merit? Is it not the physician, the medical scientist who is best equipped with the means and skill which will aid him to determine? He who properly studies the physiologic and chemical action of such remedies in the laboratory first, then upon animal life, is best able to assure his conferees of the article's worth and its clinical applications. It is said that there are too many such synthetic products; that one could not make use of them all; that new ones are presented before the real worth of a preceding one has been established; and that it is always the last one which is supposed to possess the greatest merit. "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good" until you find a better. To have established the real worth of an anesthetic or an analgesic does not imply that the end has been reached, rather it proves—if it proves anything at all—that inasmuch as this is an advance, a still further advance is desirable and may possibly be obtained by intelligent investigation, and here again we can not stand still. Not long since I was told by a physician that life was too short to indulge in trial of every new remedy brought to his attention. Yes, but we can not be satisfied with continuing the methods considered good twenty-five years ago. If all men in all branches of thought were content to hold fast to that which their teachers said was good, we would—well, I leave the result to your imagination.

I lately re-read one of the text books which I used while a student of medicine some twenty-five years ago. It was a work on the theory and practice of medicine, written by a man who at that time was considered the ablest teacher and practitioner of internal medicine on the American continent, and I distinctly remember with what reverence we listened to this man's teachings, and with what pride we read his book. I then proceeded to contrast this book with one world-famed, treating of the same diseases, and published in 1800—"only twenty-five years," you will say, "not long enough to have made material changes in the treatment of diseases." Well, I can answer this by advising my critic to read two such works. This refers only to internal treatment. What can indeed be said concerning surgical treatment? A work on surgery by another of my early friends, which represented the most advanced thought and application of surgical means twenty-five years ago, does not even mention scores of diseases, much less the means of treating them—knowledge, which is now considered prerequisite to graduation at any respectable medical school.

For the advancement of knowledge and science, constant study is required to discover Nature's laws, and to learn how to apply these same laws to practical purposes. It is he who devotes himself to original investigation, who invents new methods for the advancement of our knowledge, who discovers new laws and the methods of applying them, who multiplies our means of culture as well as supplies us with the weapons with which to combat disease, who most deserves our encouragement and reward. While occasionally, there are those provided with wealth and a desire to achieve fame as well as to benefit humanity, who employ their time and means for the advancement of knowledge and science without the hope of gain other than the credit which will follow, yet fortunately for the advancement of civilization, the progress of the race has not been dependent on these individuals; on the contrary, advance in all directions has been due to the efforts of those who live by their work, or for the hope of financial reward. The advancement of science and art must depend on these people.

To conduct the business of manufacturing chemist, and to foster the making of original research, labor and capital must be invested, for which the investor must receive adequate return; and in order that advance shall not be retarded, that protection shall be granted as an inducement to investigators and inventors, it is the policy of all civilized governments to offer the reward of a patent, limited as to duration, for the invention. Surely such a beneficent plan deserves the encouragement of all men, and especially of the medical profession. Is it wise, therefore, to decline to investigate or publish the facts concerning the newer remedies as they appear, because they are patented? If a remedy is unworthy of a place in our armamentarium, let the world know it, but be

equally just and make known its benefits for the good of humanity. If patented, it is not secret, and it is only the question of a few years when it will become public property, as in the case of antipyrin.

The medical profession can no more stand still than can any other branch of learning; in fact, it is of the learned professions the most advanced; the most closely in touch with all that concerns the uplifting of man, physically, morally and intellectually. Among the things contributing most to the three higher attributes of man I would place health first, and by health, or wholeness, which it implies, I encompass its whole range of meaning. With good physical health, I associate truth and intellect; for having health, physical and moral, we will necessarily have intellect. Therefore I repeat that it is the physician who leads in the uplifting of man. It follows in logical sequence that he must adopt means which will most surely secure desirable ends. To close his eyes and reject the modern weapons which science and synthetic chemistry place ready at hand with which to combat disease, is to retrograde. It is not possible for him to stand still, he must advance with the great minds and thought, or he must fall behind and lose the vantage ground already gained, from which he should strive to make further advance. Following the example of a surveyor, as aptly observed by Oliver Wendell Holmes, he should place himself on the limits of the known and triangulate out into the great unknown fields of science which still remain to be explored all around him.

PHARMACIST AND PHYSICIAN.*

By R. F. RUPPILER, Louisville, Ky.

The universe moves in cycles. Night has followed day since time out of mind. Seasons follow seasons with the regularity of clockwork. Man, coming from eternity, passes from infancy to his prime, from his prime to his second infancy, and goes into eternity. Diseases whose cycles extend over days, and diseases whose cycles it takes centuries to complete (syphilis), increase in virulence and intensity for a while, exhaust the soil in which they flourish, and become less virulent and intense. The soil in which diseases flourish, and that flesh is heir to, becomes uninculcable, and, lying fallow for a while, resumes its fertility.

Pharmacy and medicine, springing from the same root stock, have moved in their respective cycles, leaving noble evidences along the separate courses of their progress, only to meet again in the twentieth century physician-pharmacist. A question of the pharmacist and the physician of to-day is: "How close are we to becoming merged into one?" The time must be close at hand when the pharmacist tells the physician, "Keep off my ground," and the physician says to the pharmacist, "Don't trespass on my premises." The pharmacist and the physician have so closely one interest, when the elevation of their profession is concerned, that the cycles of their progress throughout the centuries will hold them together.

The Future of the Pharmacist.

We might as well be driving a stake into the ground and holding it try to stop the earth from going round, as by raising our voices against modern innovations attempt to check the immutable law of progress. We have but to observe the trend of pharmacy and medicine to foresee the physician-pharmacist of the future. The pharmacist will become a physician-pharmacist by the law of self-preservation, to annihilate the empirical proprietary medicines of secret formulae that physicians prescribe, and which almost take the pharmacist's occupation from him. The physician-pharmacist, by using his prerogative and influence as a physician, in superseding this class of preparations by the preparations of the National Formulary and others of authoritative source, will accomplish the two-fold object of elevating medicine and pharmacy—annihilating quackery in the former and perpetuating the latter along legitimate lines. Springing from the physician-pharmacist, the pharmacist and the physician will likely again separately resume the practice of their professions, with the proprietary man and his secret formulae weeded out, until heaven knows when or how or by what other unknown parasite they will be forced to unite again for reasons of self-preservation.

*Reprinted from the Western Druggist.

The days of the pharmacist whose range covered the entire science and art of pharmacy are nearly over. The pharmacist, in keeping himself posted on the rapidly increasing number of medicaments, will find little time for manufacturing pharmaceutical products made by tedious processes. These will be relegated to the manufacturing pharmacist. Let the pharmacist take one last lingering look at those good old days that he reads about, and that he may perhaps wish back again, when he had a laboratory wherein he compounded the whole catalogue of pharmaceutical products, turn his face into the future, and say with Holmes:

Build these more stately mansions, O my soul!

As the swift seasons roll!

Leave thy low-vaulted past!

Let each new temple, nobler than the last,

Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,

Till thou at length art free,

Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

While looking into the future, it may be well, however, not to overlook the present. Political, social and commercial metamorphoses are not brought about in a day, or even a lifetime. The most urgent and most necessary concern that man has, who is affected by them, is daily bread and butter. No man would be satisfied with a meal that is guaranteed him fifty years hence. The physician-pharmacist by no means has reached his zenith, nor will he ever be the exclusive apostle of medicine and pharmacy. The present standpoint of the pharmacist is the one that prompts the penning of this article, and it is from this standpoint that we shall consider his right course of conduct. Experience and observation are, perhaps, our best teachers, and it is from them that I cull a few tenets.

The Pharmacist's Attitude Toward Physicians.

There are but three courses open to the pharmacist: To succeed as a merchant; to succeed as a pharmacist, or to study medicine.

Omitting a discussion on his success as a merchant, as not coming within the scope of this article, the main point, his success as a pharmacist, may be considered. As a pharmacist he cannot succeed unless in one way or another he gets the patronage, in all that the word implies, of the physician. To gain the physician's support and co-operation, then, is the main problem; and next to that is the problem of gaining the confidence of the public. If he succeeds in getting the former, he will have little difficulty in gaining the latter.

The vast majority of physicians are of the opinion that it is the pharmacist's province solely to compound medicines. It is to the pharmacist's interest to convince the physician that he is still in the business, by competing with every empirical proprietary medicine, as best he can, with legitimate pharmaceutical products from his own laboratory. A classification of proprietary medicines may be necessary to clear up some doubt and confusion as to what class the pharmacist should particularly oppose, as this is an important factor in considering the pharmacist's relationship to the physician.

Patented synthetic chemicals occupy a unique position among proprietary medicines. While they should not be officially recognized, they find justification in the fact that to evolve them requires a much higher order of intellect and much greater research than do proprietary mixtures, and that their originators seek reward by patents, just as authors do by copyright protection. No objection can in reason be urged against that class of proprietary medicines whose formulas are known in their entirety, that are put up by manufacturing pharmacists. These is an open and legitimate competition. The affront that is offered, not only to the pharmacist, but to the physician as well, is by that class of proprietary mixtures that appeal to the physician, where no formula or an incomplete formula is given, and for which superiority is claimed by special but unmentioned manipulation. This latter class of preparations are a slap in the face at the physician's intelligence. "Patents" have no place whatever in the physician's consideration, and only a mercantile interest for the pharmacist.

It is undoubtedly true that the pharmacist, and no one knows it better than himself, is severely threatened as a pharmacist, by that class of exorbitant-priced proprietary preparations particularly for which there is no scientific or ethical justification, which fact the physician has all too frequently overlooked. I do not believe, in the

face of all the real progress that has been made in medicine and pharmacy, that this class of preparations will be permitted to live, in spite of their present popularity. The physician-pharmacist, largely a consequence of the same, will not only eventually drive them from the field, but, by his superior equipment and more ready accessibility to the public, will also drive out the physician who prescribes them. He will demonstrate by illustrative example that "whatever is, is right." It is the present pharmacist's attitude towards the physician, however, that we wish to consider.

Let the pharmacist periodically send his head prescription clerk to all physicians in his district with samples and formulas of the preparations to which he desires to call the physician's attention. Let him dilate on the merits of his own preparations of known formulas in opposition to those of large manufacturers of secret formulae. He has the physicians constantly at hand, whom he can reach without cost, while larger manufacturers incur great expense in canvassing the same physicians. If it pays them, why should it not pay the pharmacist, especially if he can gain the physician's personal confidence? Let the physician know that any formulae can be prepared for him that he would desire. The pharmacist's stock of proprietary medicines will suggest what preparations should and can be replaced advantageously. The National Formulary and other sources of information will supply him with formulas.

It is by a personal appeal through circular letters, interviews, samples, presents of pharmaceutical literature and suitable books like the National Formulary that the pharmacist can come in touch with physicians and lay his sentiments before them. He must not expect the doctors to find out his grievances by bemoaning them to others. The following conclusions are drawn from individual experience of others vividly presented at close range. I have embodied them in a set of principles to apply to the doctor, which it would be well, it seems to me, for the pharmacist to hang in his intellectual cabinet and ponder upon when his course towards the physician seems unclear to him and his work is shrouded in a haze of resultlessness. They would serve to form the nucleus of his professional platform, to which his own experience could add considerably, and as such have value when laid before physicians.

A Professional Platform.

First.—We believe that the future of both medicine and pharmacy depends on the legitimate practice of both professions, inasmuch as the physician cannot assume the prerogatives of the pharmacist, and thus best serve the interests of medicine and pharmacy.

Second.—Our position regarding the vexatious problems that tend to bring the professions to a clash, is that in the conduct of our business we adhere strictly to those ethical rules that make us the physician's coadjutor and that make the physician our friend.

Third.—We discourage the sale of "patent" medicines at all times, although we cannot suppress the sale of them; and patients who come to us for medical advice are referred to their physicians.

Fourth.—The sale of such simple remedies as cough syrup, liver pills, headache powders, sarsaparilla blood-purifiers, etc., when asked for, we do not consider as conflicting with the physician's practice, and the necessity of custom forces us to supply them. They are outside of all professional pretensions and considerations. They are merely mercantile commodities, the use of which we discourage when we deem it to the interest of those who insist on having them.

Fifth.—As the public has been taught self-medication, largely through the partial approval by physicians of that class of high-priced proprietary medicines with easily remembered names and vagueness regarding composition, we have undertaken to supplant these preparations as much as possible by calling the physician's attention to the more authoritative preparations, with definitely known formulas, of the National Formulary and other authoritative sources; with a view also, inasmuch as the titles are not as easily comprehended by the public, to repeat the practice of medicine, with the physician's support, at all times in its legitimate channels.

Sixth.—We feel a personal responsibility in our preparations, by a knowledge of their exact constituents and

of the purity of the drugs that enter into them, and we deem it especially essential to the legitimate practice of medicine that the physician be similarly equipped regarding an exact knowledge of what he is prescribing.

Seventh.—We take pleasure in offering the physician samples and formulae of the product of our laboratory.

Eighth.—Specification of proprietary medicines will in all cases be respected.

Ninth.—We carry a full line of physician's needs—surgical dressings, cottons, lints, gauzes, plasters, etc., tablet triturates, hypodermic tablets, needles and syringes, antitoxins and vaccines, rare alkaloids and chemicals.

Tenth.—Only graduates in pharmacy and registered pharmacists are permitted to conduct manipulations in our laboratory and dispensary.

A set of principles, merely as the expression of an opinion, is of hardly any use whatever, unless the principles are lived up to and acted upon. It may be no more than just to say that the foregoing are not a theoretical compilation, but the result of watching successful methods of gaining the physician's support. A simple rule fearlessly and aggressively put to practice is more productive of results than a complex theoretical proposition that finds its origin and its end in the mind only.

The Physician-Pharmacist.

If the pharmacist cannot gain the co-operation of the physician, there is still one remaining course open to him, and that is to study medicine himself. In the way of culture the pharmacist and the physician are very nearly peers. The Ph. G., M. D., is undoubtedly better fitted than the M. D. to practice medicine. It is a noteworthy fact in late years that no better acknowledgment of the opinions of many pharmacists, as to the best means of solving the problem of gaining the physician's co-operation could be made than the fact that so many have taken up the study of medicine. Failure to gain the physician's support has led the minds of thinking pharmacists in widely different sections of the country to converge to this solution. The practice of medicine is protected against the danger of degenerating into the practice of proprietary medicines, into which its thoughtless votaries would gladly plunge it, by the encroachment of thinking pharmacists into its province to crowd them out. The physician-pharmacist is undoubtedly better equipped than the proprietary physician, and his chances are good for accomplishing the two-fold object of a higher status for medicine and a higher status for pharmacy, where either status seems to be most threatened. Water seeks its level. Men comport themselves to conform to their surroundings.

Pharmacists and physicians who are closely in touch with one another, and whose aims are high, do not take up each other's callings. Pharmacists whose aims are practical frequently take up the study of medicine. When the mediocrity of a physician compels him to rely on the brains of proprietary medicine manufacturers, to the pharmacist's detriment, I believe that the aggressive physician-pharmacist can absorb nearly all of his practice. I have seen the experiment tried, greatly to the detriment of physicians who ignored the pharmacist's ability to remedy the situation.

A public supposition is that the doctor not only knows how to use medicines, but that he also has a scientific knowledge of the medicines he uses. The doctor who has this knowledge is invariably searched for when important medical aid is needed, while the one who relies largely on the self-interested testimonials of manufacturers of empirical preparations to meet pathological conditions is shoved aside to wonder why. The scientific physician inspires public respect and confidence, while the doctor who, through advertisements, relies on others than his natural coadjutors is made the tool by which the public is initiated into the ways of self-medication. From the pharmacist's standpoint it is hardly reasonable to ask a person to show his professional credentials to prove that he can prescribe a secret proprietary preparation, and yet physicians are daily instructing thousands in the use of these medicines, while often accusing the pharmacist of counter-prescribing to account for the falling-off in their practices. This is not saying that the proprietary medicines cure his patients, but it is saying that, while the credulous may avail themselves of the doctor's wisdom, not only for present but also for future

use, the more intelligent can see through the decidedly thin and gauzy veil of a little bluster that is to keep the real situation from them, that this method of taking medicine has no more to do with the physician's knowledge of drugs and the rational treatment of disease than the swallowing of a half-dozen bottles of bona-fide "patent" medicines on the strength of their own testimonials would have. It is the rankest kind of empiricism that is made up of equal parts of medical advertisements, the physician's neglect of duty and the patient's gullibility.

If the pharmacist is so unfortunately placed that his prescription files call mostly for proprietary *mirkurs*, and he cannot leave or improve his situation, let him study medicine. He will have the advantage of a better equipment, a more ready accessibility to the public and its greater confidence, greater profits, a knowledge of what he is prescribing, and an influence affecting "patent" medicines that he can get in no other way. He will not incur the animosity of first-class practitioners by combining the practices of medicine and pharmacy, because they are too far away out of reach to have reason for such petty animosities likely to be incurred. These suggestions may not be practicable for all druggists, but the condition is confronting thousands of pharmacists who have not reached their prime, and it is as practicable to meet it as any other condition that confronts the pharmacist, if the necessities of the surroundings force him to it. Moreover, if he so elects, he can use the drug store as a stepping stone to something higher, and thus, having passed from the bottom up through all the stages of a practical pharmaceutical and medical schooling, not retard the real progress of pharmacy by the makeshifts of perhaps a moneyless early and premature medical career, during which the importance and value of pharmacy is ill understood.

I do not wish to be understood that only men who have passed through a pharmaceutical career make good doctors. On the contrary, it is only by concentration of energy and mind that a high order of merit can be attained. But, as a general proposition, it may be truly said that the drug store is the most likely source from which to obtain good students for our medical colleges; that the condition of medicine and pharmacy to-day makes it favorable for pharmacists to take up the study of medicine; and that many differences between pharmacist and physician would be obviated by an influx into medicine from this source.

I have seen where, owing to the hearty co-operation of physicians, it would have been unfeasible and ruinous to have combined the practices of medicine and pharmacy, and this condition was obtained largely through the system of maintaining the relationship with the physician that I have outlined. On the other hand, I have also seen by the example of colleagues that drug stores on the verge of bankruptcy, through want of physicians' support, were not only placed on a paying basis, but a considerable fee for medical services was put into the pockets of their physician proprietors besides.

DEWEY'S SALVE.

One of the big firms in the shopping district decorated the front of its store with an immense portrait of Dewey, and beneath it placed the word "salve" in large letters. A stranger in town, much pleased at the decoration, openly expressed his admiration, but being a trifle short on Latin, and not understanding that "salve" meant hail instead of ointment, remarked indignantly: "Don't you think it's a pity that people will spoil a fine picture of Dewey like that one by trying to advertise with it a poultice for wounds and bruises?"—Chicago Daily News.

A WINDOW LIGHTHOUSE.

To illustrate the catch-line "Life Savers" a druggist constructed in his window a lighthouse. It is built of small boxes of pills, represented as one of his own preparations. At the top is a piece of cylindrical glass chimney, surrounded by a paper railing and covered with a low, broad cone. Within the chimney, and projecting from below, is a miniature electric light. A water effect around the base of the lighthouse is made by dark green open-mesh gauze over mirror glass. With a black background the display shows up in good style and attracts much attention.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS
NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF PHARMACY.
 PHARMACY

- 1.—How many grammes will 24 fluid ounces of glycerin weigh?
- 2.—How does the Pharmacopœia specify that decoctions shall be prepared, if the strength is not directed by the Physician?
- 3.—Name the kinds of prescription incompatibilities, and give an example of an unintentional incompatibility, which can be avoided.
- 4.—What is the color of Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis? What is the nature of the decomposition which occurs in it upon standing?
- 5.—State what emollient you would employ in making a pill mass containing bismuth subnitrate and sodium bicarbonate, and why.
- 6.—Name three organic and three inorganic bodies, which, when triturated with potassium chlorate, are liable to cause dangerous explosions.
- 7.—How would you distinguish Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis from Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis?
- 8.—Name two methods by means of which volatile oils are removed from plant parts, giving an official example under each method.
- 9.—Name the official excised salts, and state how excision differs from desiccation.
- 10.—How is Strupum prepared? What object is sought to be attained by the addition of ammonia water?
- 11.—Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratiss: State how it is prepared and give its composition.
- 12.—Describe the process of reprecipitation and state in the case of what class of official preparations the Pharmacopœia authorizes its use.
- 13.—What is the object of evaporating a liquid in a vacuum? Illustrate by example.
- 14.—Why is glycerin sometimes added to solid extracts? State what per cent. may be added in accordance with the Pharmacopœia.
- 15.—How many grammes of total alkaloids should 1,000 cubic centimeters of fluid extract of nuxvomica yield upon assay?

MATERIA MEDICA.

- 1.—Which is the largest class of drugs of the United States Pharmacopœia?
- 2.—Name one important alkaloid in each of the following: (a) Belladonna; (b) Jaborandi; (c) Hemlock; (d) Henbane.
- 3.—Name two official drugs that belong to the Natural Order Conifera.
- 4.—Is there any material difference between Cannabis Indica and Cannabis Sativa? If so state fully.
- 5.—From what are the following obtained: (a) Iodine; (b) Bromine; (c) Salol; (d) Naphthalin?
- 6.—State constituents, percentage of total alkaloids and percentage of quinine in Cinchona.
- 7.—Is the Oil of sweet almonds a volatile or a fixed oil?
- 8.—In what respects do essential oils differ from fatty oils?
- 9.—What is the official name of Isinglass? From what is it obtained?
- 10.—Name the ingredients in the following preparations: (a) Basham's Mixture; (b) Brown Mixture; (c) Griffith's Mixture.
- 11.—Give the botanical name and habitat of the following: (a) Ipecac; (b) Nux Vomica; (c) Digitalis; (d) Jaborandi.
- 12.—What is: (a) an Alkaloid; (b) a Glucoside?
- 13.—From what part of the plant are the following drugs obtained: (a) Asafetida; (b) Lupulin; (c) Kino; (d) Aloes?
- 14.—Oleum Theobromæ.—Give common name, from what obtained, and its principal use in pharmacy.
- 15.—Give the official names of the following: Glauber's Salt, Wormwood, Saffron, Corn Silk, Yellow Dock, Witch Hazel.

TOXICOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

- 1.—In poisoning by what class of drugs is Tannin a suitable antidote, and how should it be used?
- 2.—When should the use of the stomach pump be avoided, and in what class of cases may it be employed to advantage?
- 3.—When should the use of oil, as an antidote, be avoided, and what are indications for its use?
- 4.—How would you perform artificial respiration?
- 5.—Why is coffee administered in some kinds of poisoning?
- 6.—What emergency treatment would you employ for poisoning by Lunar Caustic? By Caustic Potash? Why?
- 7.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Potassium Cyanide? By Salts of Lemon?
- 8.—What kind of poisoning may result from eating bitter almonds? Give emergency treatment.
- 9.—What symptoms would lead you to suspect Morphine poisoning?
- 10.—What is the largest dose of Santonin that ordinarily may safely be given to a child 2 years old? Give emergency treatment for overdose.
- 11.—What is the dose of Acetanilid, Ammonium Bromide, Cerium Oxalate, Guaiacol, Resin of Podophyllum?
- 12.—What is the dose of Salicin, Santonin, Sparteine Sulphate, Sulphonal, Thymol?
- 13.—What is the dose of Croton Oil, Potassium Chlorate, Potassium Iodide, Oil of Peppermint, Solution of Ammonium Acetate?

- 14.—What is the dose of Extract of Hyoscyamus, Extract of Nux Vomica, Infusion of Digitalis, Spirit of Chloroform, Compound Spirit of Ether?
- 15.—What is the dose of Tincture of Belladonna Leaves, Tincture of Ipecac and Opium, Tincture of Indian Cannabis, Wine of Colchicum Root, Wine of Ipecac?

CHEMISTRY.

- 1.—In what states does matter exist? Give examples.
- 2.—State how water may be dissociated and name the products formed.
- 3.—Theoretically, how many grammes of Sulphur, Oxygen and Hydrogen can be obtained from 100 grammes of H₂SO₄?
- 4.—Name the elements which constitute the Nitrogen Group, and state what compounds nearly all of them form with Hydrogen.
- 5.—Define the term, Isomorphism, giving an example.
- 6.—Give the chemical name for each of the following: (a) L-charge; (b) Sal-Ammoniac; (c) Potash Alum; (d) White Precipitate.
- 7.—What is a dec-normal Volumetric Solution? How is it prepared, and for what purpose is it employed?
- 8.—What is the difference between a Gravimetric and a Volumetric Process of Assay?
- 9.—Give a characteristic test for each of the following: (a) Acetates; (b) Chlorides; (c) Nitrates; (d) Tartrates.
- 10.—Write the chemical formula for the two Oxides of Arsenic.
- 11.—Describe the element Hydrogen, and show by an equation how it can be obtained.
- 12.—What compound is formed when Anilin and Glacial Acetic Acid react with one another?
- 13.—State how primary Sodium Sulphate is prepared, giving its formula.
- 14.—Write the chemical formula for each of the following: (a) Chloric Acid; (b) Lead Acetate; (c) Potassium Sulphocyanate; (d) Ammonium Bicarbonate.
- 15.—Complete the following equations:

(a) $Fe_2(SO_4)_3 + 3MgO + 3H_2O =$	(c) $2CCl_3COH + Ca(OH)_2 =$
(b) $K_2SO_4 + H_2O + HCl =$	(d) $HgCl_2 + (NH_4)_2CO_3 +$

PHARMACY.

NUTRITIVE PREPARATION from yeast and fat is prepared by Kleinschmidt by fusing a mixture of yeast, fat and salt and subjecting the liquid to 150° C. (Apoth. Ztg.)

CALCIUM CARBIDE AS ESCHAROTIC is employed by Dr. v. Herff after cancer operations by application to the wounds. The action is due to calcium hydrate in the nascent state. (Pharm. Post.)

FERRUM OXYDATUM LACTOSACCHARATUM is a preparation placed on the market by Huebler, of Dresden. It is readily soluble in water, tasteless, and does not injure the teeth. (Pharm. Post.)

VINUM CREOSOTI COMPOSITUM—Fraenkel recommends the following formula: Creosote 13 parts, tincture of gentian 30 parts, alcohol 250 parts, sherry wine sufficient to make 1,000 parts. The dose is 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls for incipient consumption. (Apoth. Ztg.)

CHLORAL AS ANTIDOTE FOR COCAINE.—Gloffried proposes chloral hydrate in doses of 3 to 4 gm. (45 to 60 grains) as antidote in cocaine poisoning, on the strength of experimental and clinical experience. Paraldehyde and sulphonal have a similar effect. Cocaine cannot be used as antidote to chloral. (Apoth. Ztg.)

CHLOROFORM IN TUBES has been placed on the market for the convenience of the physician, in order always to have at hand a definite quantity of chloroform in convenient form. The tubes consist of gelatin, contain 30 to 50 Cc. They are colored brown, and are non-breakable. When the chloroform is wanted the wall of the tube is pierced with a heated needle. (Pharm. Post.)

TROPON-SANO.—Pure tropon has several disadvantages that makes it inapplicable in various cases, such as its insolubility and lack of carbohydrates. The deficiencies are overcome, according to Aufrecht and Sternberg, by the admixture of "sano," a wheat flour in which the starch is converted in greater part into dextrin and glucose. The mixture contains 25 per cent. of sano, and is called "tropon-sano." A similar preparation intended for children contains 18 per cent. They are recommended as nutritive agents for invalids, are well borne and readily assimilated. (Drog. Ztg.)

CARAPA FAT is a vegetable fat, heretofore but little known, found in large quantities in the French Soudan. A sample examined by Millian showed the following characteristics: A firm, white, translucent mass, melting at 30.7° C. After fusion it is a colorless, nearly odorless and tasteless oil. The sp. gravity is 0.912 at 15° C. The solid fat acids are composed of $\frac{4}{5}$ stearic and $\frac{1}{5}$ palmitic acid. The liquid portion consists almost entirely of oleic acid. The high content of stearin is characteristic, giving it a close resemblance to beef tallow. (Apoth. Ztg.)

ICHTHYOL SUPPOSITORIES.—According to Eschenburg (Apoth. Ztg.), ichthyol causes a decided lowering in the melting points of the mixtures of cacao butter and wax generally used for the preparation of suppositories. A mixture of 3 p. cacao butter, 0.2 p. white wax and 1 p. ichthyol melts at 36° C., while a mixture in the proportion of 2:0.05:0.5 melts at 33°. Without addition of wax a plastic mass cannot be obtained, but it is advised to add it carefully, not exceeding the proportions required to form a mass that will melt at body temperature. The ichthyol itself should not be added until the mixture of wax and cacao butter begins to solidify.

COMPOUNDS OF AROMATIC ALDEHYDES WITH PROTEIDS.—Proteid, such as albumin, peptone, albumoses, casein, etc., form condensation products with aldehydes of the benzol series, when the components are brought together for a sufficiently long time and heated. From a solution of egg albumen and an aromatic aldehyde a flocculent emulsion is first obtained by continued agitation, which after some time forms a thick mass. On heating this on a waterbath, coagulation takes place, and the product is then readily separated from the aqueous fluid, washed and dried. The proteid substance may also be moistened with alcohol or other suitable liquid and heated in an autoclave with the aldehyde. The products are proposed by the "Farbenfabriken" as antiseptics. (Apoth. Ztg.)

CELLULOSE TETRACETATE.—For the manufacture of this substance, which promises to find many technical applications, a process has recently been patented, that consists essentially in heating a mixture of cellulose and magnesium or zinc acetate with acetyl chloride. The product is insoluble in alcohol, ether and acetone, soluble in chloroform, glacial acetic acid and nitrobenzol. The solution in chloroform, evaporated on glass plates, produces an extremely fine, thin film of remarkable firmness. The compound is not affected by alkalis or concentrated acids, except nitric acid. From the cellulose nitrates it differs chiefly in being non-explosive. It is a valuable insulating material for electrical apparatus. As a substitute for celluloid it has the advantage of being non-inflammable. It also finds application in the textile industry. (Drog. Ztg.)

PISANG WAX is the product of a wild pisang variety growing in the forests Koenigden and Tjilatjap, Dutch-India, a tree that has not yet been investigated by botanists, and is known by the natives as pisang karet. The leaves are of immense size and are covered on the lower side with a white, mealy deposit, which the natives scrape off with wooden knives, melt over a fire, then collect in a pan or cocoanut shell and pass through a sieve to remove extraneous matter. The product comes into the market as a fine, white wax. It seems seldom or never to have found its way to Europe. Samples of it examined by Greshoff (Pharm. Weekbl.) were in form of very hard cakes of glassy appearance, white, cream-yellow or light green—all more or less translucent, breaking with a coarse, granular, crystalline fracture, and easily reduced to powder. The melting point ranged between 79° and 81° C. The wax is but slightly soluble in alcohol (about 1 per cent.), and the solution solidifies on cooling to a thick gelatinous mass, that shows crystalline needles and spheres under the microscope. Solutions in boiling chloroform, acetone, ether and petroleum ether acted in a similar manner. The wax dissolves readily in boiling oil, oil of turpentine, carbon bisulphide and amyl alcohol. Elementary analysis, treatment with soda-lime, saponification, etc., showed the wax to be quite similar in composition to the other well-known vegetable waxes. (Apoth. Ztg.)

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Send All Recitations to Prof. J. H. Beal, ScD, Ohio.

The above rule is important, and we want every student to observe it. It has been published time and again in this column, but there are many who seem to have paid no attention to it and who cause annoyance both to themselves and us by persisting in sending their recitations to this office. We must then go to the expense of remailing them, and the student suffers considerable loss of time in the rating of his answers.

In sending recitations to the director enclose those upon two or three or more of the lectures in a single envelope. In this way you will save postage and facilitate the work of rating.

This column is to be read each week by all students, whereby much unnecessary correspondence will be prevented, many points made plain, and in all ways it will be of direct assistance.

We have received numerous requests to prepare an appropriate pin or badge which may be used by students of the Era Course in Pharmacy. We should be glad to have students send in their suggestions relative to the design of such a pin, and give us an idea of the range of cost which would be suitable. If these responses are numerous enough to justify preparing such a badge or pin, the work will be undertaken at once, and the pin ready for sale at the lowest price possible to all students wishing it.

In the Era of Dec. 14 were sent to students lectures 25 to 31 inclusive. This is a sufficient supply to last until the issue of the Era of Jan. 18, 1900. Students are requested to note especially that with the copies of the Era intervening before the last-named date they will receive each week the regular edition of the Era without lectures. When this supply of lectures is exhausted another instalment sufficient for a month will be forwarded.

The regular holiday vacation for the Era Course commenced December 21 and terminates to-day. Students are now expected to resume work in regular manner.

All correspondence regarding lectures, questions, etc., should be addressed to the Director, Prof. J. H. Beal, ScD, Ohio.

Read This Bulletin Each Week.

ADVERTISING HINTS.

Suggestions for Advertising Druggists Clipped from Here and There.

"The only way to get customers is to go after them."
"Advertising pays only when it is done in a sensible way."

"A generality has no place in an advertisement, no matter how much it glitters."

"Nothing will ever supersede the booklet for dainty, compact and complete presentation of a business subject to the public."

"Better to cover a small territory thoroughly than a large one thinly and ineffectively."

"A business proposition should go straight to the point. If there is a reason for advertising, a plain statement will carry better than anything else."

"True economy in advertising is not so much in using cheap methods and mediums as in employing good ones."

"The newspapers of larger cities are a veritable mine of hints for the local retailer, if he will read them carefully and use their contents intelligently. There are hundreds of apt phrases and tricks of expression which serve to brighten up the advertising and make it interesting. There are arguments that a retailer himself would not think of. All these things are good material for the advertiser to study and to use when they are appropriate."

PROPOSED NEW PHARMACY LAW FOR NEW YORK CITY.

The Joint Conference Committee, representing the New York College of Pharmacy, the German Apothecaries' Association and the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society delegated to draft a new bill to amend the present pharmacy law (which is comprised in title V. of the Greater New York charter) held a second meeting at the New York College of Pharmacy on Thursday, December 28, and finished its labors on the draft. This bill will be submitted for approval to each of the organizations represented in the conference at the first meeting held by each in the new year, and will then be sent to the Legislature. As the provisions of the bill do not differ materially from those of the kindred measure which passed the Assembly last year (and all but passed the Senate, failing by a mere fluke) the members of the Conference Committee are confident that its passage can be secured at the coming session.

The bill, as adopted by this Conference Committee, is as follows:

Section 1.—Section 1510 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: It shall be unlawful for any person, unless a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this title, to prepare or dispense a prescription or a physician's prescription, or to dispense or sell at retail poisons or medicines, or to open or conduct, have charge of or supervise any pharmacy or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding medicines or poisons in the City of New York, as constituted by this act, hereinafter provided; provided that the widow or legal representative of a deceased person who was a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this title may continue the business of such deceased pharmacist, provided that the actual retailing, dispensing or compounding of medicines or poisons be only by a person who is a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this title.

Section 2.—Section 1511 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Any person, in order to be registered, shall be a graduate in pharmacy or a licentiate in pharmacy. But a license as a pharmacist granted any person after the examination of said board of pharmacy legally created under the laws of this state shall entitle such person to a license or certificate of registration from the board of pharmacy created by this title upon presenting to said board his license and complying with the formal requirements of the laws, provided that he also furnish proof by his own affidavit or otherwise to the satisfaction of said board last mentioned that for at least ninety consecutive days preceding the presentation thereof he has actually practised pharmacy, under the license so presented, in the county or district for which the Board of Pharmacy which issued such license is created. Any person who actually practised pharmacy previous and up to January 1, 1898, under a license granted by the State Board of Pharmacy as pharmacist in Richmond county and in those parts of Westchester and Queens counties now included in the City of New York, as constituted by this act, shall be entitled hereafter to open or conduct any pharmacy or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding medicines or poisons in the City of New York, and to be registered by the Board of Pharmacy created by this title.

Section 3.—Section 1512 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Graduates in pharmacy within the meaning of this title shall be those who have had at least four years' experience in stores where prescriptions or medicinal preparations have been compounded and who, after the completion of such four years' experience, have obtained a diploma from any legally authorized college of pharmacy within the state of New York; and graduates in pharmacy shall be those persons who have had at least four years' experience in stores where prescriptions by medical practitioners have been compounded, and who have passed an examination either before the board for the examination of the senior assistants and druggists and prescription clerks in the city of New York, as heretofore existing, established by an act passed March 28, 1871, or before the Board of Pharmacy in the City of New York, as heretofore organized, or before the Board of Pharmacy of the County of Kings; or before the Board of Pharmacy created by this title, for the City of New York, as constituted by this act. Junior assistants and druggists in pharmacies shall not compound or dispense prescriptions, except in the direct presence and under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist, whose certificate must be conspicuously displayed upon the pharmacy or store where such prescriptions are compounded or prepared.

Section 4.—Section 1513 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: The members of the Board of Pharmacy of the City of New York, which is constituted in the Borough of Manhattan, the members of the German Apothecaries Society of New York, and the members of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society shall meet on the Monday in January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and on the same day every third year thereafter,

at a special meeting held by each for that purpose, elect five competent pharmacists, who shall form and be known as the Board of Pharmacy. Of these five members, three shall be elected by the said New York College of Pharmacy, one by the German Apothecaries' Society and two by the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society. The members of this board shall, within thirty days after their election, or thereafter individually take and subscribe before the Clerk of the City of New York an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties prescribed for them by this title, and to hold office for a term of five years, and until their successors are duly elected and have qualified, and, in case of any vacancy in this board, the organization which elected the member or members whose position or positions have become vacant shall fill such vacancy or vacancies at once by an election at a special meeting. The said board shall organize for the transaction of business by electing from their own number, for the whole term, a president and secretary. The board shall meet at least every three months, and three members shall constitute a quorum. The said board shall have power: (1) To examine all applicants for license or registration under this title, and to grant licenses or certificates of registration to such as may be entitled thereto under this title. Any person applying for examination shall pay to the secretary of said board a fee of ten dollars, and if he pass a satisfactory examination, and satisfactorily to the said board, he shall be furnished with a certificate as to his competency and qualification, signed by the said Board of Pharmacy. (2) To keep a record of all pharmacists licensed or registered by it. (3) To investigate all complaints of disregard of, non-compliance with, or violation of any provision of this title, and of any other statute regulating the dispensing or sale of poisons or medicines, or the practice of pharmacy in the City of New York, as constituted by this act, and to take and hear testimony with reference thereto, and to prosecute the same. (4) For a violation of any of the provisions of this title, or of the other statutes aforesaid, or of the rules made by said board, or for fraud or wilful false representations in obtaining a license or certificate of registration from the said board, or for an error in issuing any license or certificate of registration, or for wilful substitution by the holder of any license or certificate of registration, for any drug or ingredient in a physician's prescription or medical preparation, or for any drug or ingredient, to revoke, after hearing, upon due notice, except where this title provides that notice need not be given, any license or certificate issued by said board, and to pay during the process of such revocation the funds coming into the hands of such board. (5) To make such rules, not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this state as may be necessary for the further carrying out of the practice of pharmacy in the City of New York and to add to or amend said rules.

Said board shall be deemed to be a board within the meaning of sections 843 and 854 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Section 5.—Section 1514 of said act shall be amended so as to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a book of registration at some convenient place, of which due notice shall be given through the public press, in which book shall be entered, under the supervision of said board, the names and places of business of all persons coming under the provisions of this title. It shall be the duty of all such persons to appear before the said Board of Pharmacy and register, and the fee for the registration of pharmacists shall not exceed two dollars. Any pharmacist registered under the meaning of this title now and hereafter registered in the City of New York, as constituted by this act, shall appear before the said Board of Pharmacy and register again within ninety days after the first day of January, and again within ninety days after the first day in January in every third year thereafter. The date of the expiration of such certificate shall appear on the face thereof. There shall be such fee for such re-registration, in dollars for each person so re-registered. The secretary shall give receipts for all moneys received by him, which moneys shall be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Board of Pharmacy and the balance of any surplus shall be for the benefit of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, and two-fifths of such surplus shall be for the benefit of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, situated in the Borough of Brooklyn. The salary of the secretary shall be fixed by the board and shall be paid out of the moneys received.

Section 6.—Section 1515 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Every individual, co-partnership or corporation being the proprietor or proprietors of a pharmacy or store for retailing, compounding or dispensing medicines or poisons, shall have conspicuously displayed upon a sign which shall be kept conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the pharmacy or store, in which pharmacy or store is conducted. The name or names so displayed upon the sign shall be followed by the word "proprietor" or "proprietors," as the case may be, and shall be conspicuously displayed, in every instance, on such pharmacy or store. Every license or certificate of registration granted by the Board of Pharmacy created by this act shall at all times be conspicuously displayed

in the pharmacy or store or other place wherein the holder of such license or certificate practices pharmacy. Every pharmacist shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals and medicines he may sell or dispense, with the exception of those sold in the original packages of the manufacturer, and also those known as patent medicines. Any person who fraudulently introduces adulterated or fraudulently adulterates or causes to be adulterated such drugs, chemicals or medicinal preparations; every proprietor whose name does not appear upon the sign as herein provided and every holder of a license or certificate of registration who refuses to display the same as above provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty dollars and not more than sixty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and in addition thereto his license or certificate shall be revoked without further hearing.

Section 7.—Section 138 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Any person who shall attempt to procure, or who shall procure, registration for himself or for any other person under this title, by making, or causing to be made, any false representation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any proprietor of a pharmacy, drug store or other prescriptions are compounded or dispensed by any person or persons not registered, except under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist; any person or persons not registered by said board who shall prepare or dispense a medicine or prescription, or sell or retail poisons or medicines, except under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist, whose license or certificate of registration is displayed in the place where the same is prepared, dispensed or sold, or so long as any person not registered by said board who shall open or conduct or have charge of or supervise any pharmacy or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding medicines or poisons; any person who shall fraudulently represent himself to be registered, or any registered pharmacist or other person who knowingly refuses any member of said board to enter a pharmacy for the purpose of lawfully inspecting the same, or intentionally prevents the lawful inspection of any pharmacy; any person whose license or certificate of registration is not duly renewed by said board, and who refuses to deliver up his license or certificate to said board; any registered pharmacist or dealer in medicines or poisons, or other person who shall violate any of the provisions of this title, in connection with the retailing and dispensing of drugs, medicines or poisons, for which violation no other punishment is hereinbefore imposed, shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. All fines imposed shall be collected by any of the provisions of this title shall be paid over to the said Board of Pharmacy, and shall be distributed by said board as directed by section 1519 of this title.

Section 8.—Section 8 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Three-fifths of each and every penalty recovered and of every fine paid under this title shall be paid to the trustees of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, and two-fifths of the same to the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, situated in the Borough of Brooklyn. The sums so paid to the trustees of the said College of Pharmacy of the City of New York shall form and be known as the library fund of the said College of Pharmacy, and shall be expended for the purchase of books for the library of said college; and the sums so paid to the trustees of the said Brooklyn College of Pharmacy shall be known as the library fund of said college, and shall be expended for the purchase of books for the library of said College of Pharmacy.

Section 9.—The jurisdiction of the State Board of Pharmacy over those parts or portions of Westchester and Queens counties and the whole of Richmond county, now included in the City of New York as constituted by the act, is hereby abolished.

Section 10.—This act shall take effect immediately.

The most important points in which this bill differs from the existing law are in Section 4, defining the powers and duties of the Board of Pharmacy; Section 6, requiring the display of the owner's name on the exterior of a drug store, and making adulteration a misdemeanor, and Section 7, fixing the penalties for violations of the act.

HOSPITAL DISPENSERS NEED NOT BE REGISTERED PHARMACISTS.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The matter of a person not a registered pharmacist compounding prescriptions at the Eastern Dispensary and the Almshouse, in Washington, having been recently brought to the attention of the District Attorney, that official has given an opinion to the effect that a registered pharmacist is not required by law. It appears that the prescriptions at the asylum are compounded by a graduate physician. The attorney

held that the question for consideration was whether the Act of Congress, approved June 13, 1875, which refers to the practice of pharmacy in the District, was applicable to the case. The attorney dwells upon the circumstance that in the different sections of the law the words "druggist" and "pharmacy" are used.

"The act is in terms restricted," the opinion reads, "to persons engaged in the conduct of any pharmacy or store for the purpose of retailing, compounding, etc. It becomes important, therefore, to determine the meaning of the words 'pharmacy or store,' as used in the act. A physician compounding his own prescriptions and supplying his patients with such drugs or medicines as they may need, is certainly not engaged in the 'conduct of any pharmacy or store,' and yet he is compounding and dispensing medicines for medicinal use. A physician would not have the right, however, to enter a drug store and compound and sell drugs or poisons to persons not his patients.

"In my opinion, the language used in the act, construed literally, has no application to a graduate physician in compounding prescriptions at a hospital for use at such hospital. Moreover, in my opinion, it is quite apparent from a reading of the act that it was not intended to apply to anyone not engaged in the conduct of a store or pharmacy, or in the employ of one conducting such store or pharmacy where drugs are sold and dispensed. The act was intended to be restricted in its scope to persons making a business of selling medicines or poisons, and at stores or pharmacies.

"In construing a statute, the mischief designed to be remedied is to be considered. The dispensing of drugs and the compounding of prescriptions by a graduate physician at a hospital for use of such hospital was certainly not within the mischief to be remedied by the act 'to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the District of Columbia.' For the reasons hereinbefore stated, I am of the opinion that said act has no application to a graduate physician engaged in compounding prescriptions for use of the Washington Asylum."

WORCESTER DRUGGISTS IN A PECULIAR POSITION.

Boston, Dec. 30.—The cutting of prices which the association of pharmacists in Worcester has been waging against the Hall & Lyon Co., which recently began business at No. 10 Front street, as a branch of their Providence, R. I. store, has developed many features, among which is the amusing position of the members of the association. They determined to meet and cut the prices of the invaders of their business territory, but, unluckily, they have had difficulty in learning just what their rivals' prices were. It is just like the old fable of cooking a hare, and druggists cannot well cut prices until they know what these may be. Customers enter some store and say that at the Hall & Lyon place they can get this or that article for such and such a price—of course, something low. The druggist must rely wholly on the word of his customer, if he desires to meet the cut price. The rival company issues no stated list, but shifts its charges from day to day, requiring a constant "guessing."

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

The Entertainment Committee of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists held their regular weekly meeting on Friday night, December 29, in the Odd Fellows' Temple. There were present: D. M. Harris, chairman; Clarence Campbell, J. G. Howard, H. L. Stiles, Thomas Newbold, J. G. Baer, H. C. Blair, Jr., W. L. Cliffe, E. J. Finnerty, E. T. Spencer and Charles Leedom.

All committees reported progress and a number of handsome prizes were received, a list of which will be published later. One of the handsomest of these prizes was presented by the well known West Philadelphia druggist, Lawson C. Funk. The plans for the time and place of holding the euchre party were changed to Wednesday evening, February 7, at Horticultural Hall on Broad street, near Spruce. The tickets will be 50 cents, and the number sold is to be limited to 1,200. There will be 150 prizes, and the euchre is to be followed by a dance. The next meeting of this committee will be held on Tuesday evening, January 2, at the residence of J. G. Baer, 1713 Pine street.

PATENT MEDICINE SALES CONFINED TO DRUGGISTS.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—The following is the text in full of the opinion delivered by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Sadler vs. The People. The decision is important in that it sustains the constitutionality of the Illinois pharmacy law.

Mr. Justice Wilkin delivered the opinion of the court:

"This was a suit brought by the people against Charles and Mary Sadler, before a Justice of the Peace, by summons, to recover the penalties provided by the pharmacy act as amended by the act of 185 (Laws of 1855, p. 246) for an alleged violation of said act. Judgment was rendered by the Justice against plaintiffs in error, from which an appeal was taken by the Circuit Court, where a trial had before a jury resulting in a verdict and judgment for \$20 in favor of the people. From that judgment this writ of error is prosecuted.

"The prosecution was under section 2 of the act, which prohibits any person not registered as a pharmacist within the meaning of this act, to open or conduct any pharmacy, dispensary, drug store, apothecary, shop or store, for the purpose of retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$20, nor more than \$100, for every such violation.

"Then follows a proviso not material to be considered in this decision. By instructions to the jury asked on behalf of the defendants and refused by the court, the constitutionality of the law was raised, and hence the writ of error was sued out of this court.

"Section 4 of the act defines the term 'drug store or pharmacy' to mean a store, shop or other place of business where drugs, medicines or poisons are compounded, dispensed or sold at retail prices. This definition, read in section 2, makes it unlawful for any person to open any drug store, shop or other place of business where drugs, medicines or poisons are sold at retail prices, unless the person charged is shown to be within the proviso in said section 2, which is not relied upon by the defendants in this case.

"On the trial the people called as a witness the defendant, Charles Sadler, and he objected to this competency because this is a criminal prosecution and under the statute the plaintiff has no right to call the defendant as a witness against himself, which objection was overruled, and this is rightly so. Under this competency provided for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed by the suit in the name of the people of the State of Illinois having jurisdiction, the recovery to inure to the Board of Pharmacy, and not to the State, and no criminal. It was so held in Webster vs. the People, 14 Ill. 365, and in many later cases. People vs. Blue Mountain Joe, 129 Ill. 376. The witness himself claimed no privilege, as he might have done. The objection to his competency was properly overruled.

"The witness testified, in substance, that he and his co-defendant—his sister—were engaged in general merchandise, principally groceries, in the city of Kankakee, and had been engaged in that business for fifteen years; that in February preceding the trial I kept in stock Castoria, cough drops, candies. We carried it when they were ordered by the customers. I ordered it for them. I had half a dozen bottles of Castoria at a time, bought from a druggist. I did not retail it out to parties calling for it, or anybody in my store to my knowledge. I only know what they order and what is brought in orders for. They were filled and the boys took the Castoria out. When the people in Bradley called for it I sent it. I purchased the Castoria from Ed. BeTourne. This store was located in Kankakee in the city of Bradley. This store testified that the druggist from whom he bought was a registered pharmacist; that the way I came to sell Castoria was this: We have got customers in Bradley and our subdivisions, and they buy some of them three times a week. Whenever they want any medicines, Castoria or anything else, we get it in the drug store and charge it to them, and they generally pay us every two or three days. This is how I got in the Castoria business. I got tired of sending to the druggist for bottle after bottle, so bought half a dozen at a time. These bottles that were called Castoria I got at no other place than that druggist. I was a druggist, unless he sometimes sent out himself and got it. A witness named Chaffee, who testified that he came to Kankakee under the direction of the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, at Springfield, testified that he employed by that Board; that on the 18th of June, 1899, he called for and purchased a bottle of Castoria from a lady in charge of the Sadler store, for which he paid thirty-five cents. It was also proved that Castoria was a medicine, and that fact is in no way disputed.

"The objection to the validity of the statute is without force. It is an act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in this State, its scope and its effect is to regulate and secure the health and lives of the people. The enactment of it was, therefore, clearly within the police power of the State. As we said in Williams vs. The People, 129 Ill. 84. It is the exercise of legislative power to prescribe regulations for securing the admission of qualified persons to professions and callings demanding special skill, and nowhere is this undoubtedly and exclusively the power of the State more wise and salutary and more imperiously called for than in the

case of the practice of medicine. It concerns the preservation of the health and lives of the people. All this is equally true of the compounding, dispensing and selling of drugs, medicines or poisons, which are but a part of and pertain to the practice of medicine.

"All the objections urged to the constitutionality of the section of the statute under which the plaintiffs in error were convicted are fully met and answered by what is said in the case just cited, and that of People vs. Iturbe Almonte. The objections made to other sections are based upon an unwarranted construction of their language, and we find no tenable grounds for adding either of them violative of any provision of the constitution. But even if all that is said against them could be sustained the validity of section 2 would be unaffected. On the merits of the case it must be admitted that the offense was not of a serious or aggravated character, and that the lightest punishment authorized by the law. The testimony, however, of Charles Sadler himself clearly established a violation of section 2, considered with section 4, as above, by both himself and his co-defendant. They kept a store where medicine was sold at retail prices, and sold only to customers who sent in orders for it; they might keep in stock half a dozen bottles of this doubtless innocent kind of medicine and sell it to customers on special orders, and if they could, with the same justification, keep and sell any drug, medicine or poison in the same way, thereby rendering nugatory the provisions of the statute.

"The inaccuracies in the instructions which were given to the jury at the instance of the People, but in the light of the evidence they are not such as work any injury to the defendants, and cannot work a reversal of the judgment.

Judgment affirmed.

THESE MEDICINES ARE EXEMPT FROM STAMP TAX.

On December 28 the Commissioner of Internal Revenue designated about eighty kinds of medicinal articles all of which are either patented or trade-marked, that are declared exempt from taxation under the war revenue law. These drugs and chemicals have been examined in the laboratory of the Treasury Department and found to be definite chemicals and are held to be covered by that clause of the act which says no tax shall be imposed on any un-compounded medicinal drug or chemical. The list is:

- Acid carbolic, Merck (Pheno).
- Agathin (Salicyl-methyl-phenyl-hydrazone).
- Airal (Bismuth oxydine subgallate).
- Alumol (Beta-naphthol-disulphate of aluminum Antifebrin (Acetanilid).
- Antiseptic (Crede (Chrate of silver).
- Apolin (Monochloro-quin-iodine-citric acid).
- Argitol (Di-iodo-allylmin).
- Baking Soda (Bicarbonate of Soda), Arm & Hammer brands, Cow brand and baking sodas.
- Benzosol (Guaiacol Benzozate).
- Beta Eucaline (Hydrochlorid of benzoyl-vinylidene-otomakamin).
- Blennostasin (Chichonidine diuremid).
- Bromin (Hexamethylene-tetramin-brom-ethylate).
- Chloralid (Chloral-formamid).
- Dermatol (Bismuth subgallate).
- Dithion (Dithio-salicylate of sodium No. 2).
- Eucal (Guaiacol Carbonate).
- Euloxin (Bismuth salt of tetra-iodo-phenolphthalein).
- Eupthalmin (Hydrochlorid of methyl-vinylidene-otomakamin-phenyl-glycol).
- Euphorin (Ethyl-urethane).
- Euquinin (Ethyl-carbonic ester of quinin).
- Europien (Isobutyl-ortho-cresol-iodid).
- Exalgin (Methyl-acetanilid).
- Ferrypine or Ferrypine (Ferric-chlorid-antipyrine).
- Formalin (Solution of formic Aldehyd).
- Gocosol (Guaiacol valerate).
- Guaiacol-salicyl (Guaiacol salicylate).
- Guaiacolin (Pyrocatechin-mono-acetic acid).
- Guaiquin (Quinin-guaiacol-bisulfonate).
- Heroin (Acetic ester of morphin).
- Iodol (Para-diethoxy-ethyl-diphenylaminid Hydrochlorid).
- Hydrogen Dioxide, Oakland brand.
- Hyposal (Mono-Chlorid-Antipyrine).
- Iodol (Tetra-iodo-pyrol).
- Kryofin (Methyl-glycolic-phenetidid).
- Lactophenin (Lactyl-Phenetid).
- Losophan (Tri-iodo-meta-cresol).
- Metol (Methyl-Piperazin Tartrate).
- Lysidin (Methyl-glyoxalid, solution in water).
- Neurodin (Acetyl-p-oxy-phenyl-urethane).
- Oleoguaiacol (Guaiacol chloride).
- Ortho (Beta-naphthol Bismuth).
- Orthoform hydrochloride (Methyl-para-amidometa-oxybenzoate hydrochloride).
- Orthoform, new. (Methyl-meta-amido-para-oxybenzoate).
- Para-Chloro-Salol (Salicylate of chlor-phenol).

Paraforn (Paraformaldehyde).
 Paracetin (Para-acetyl-phenetidin).
 Phenocol Hydrochlorid (Amido-aceto-para-phenetidin-hydrochlorid).
 Piperazine (Diethylene-diamin).
 Protazol (Silver and albumen).
 Pyoktannin, yellow, (imido-tetramethyl-di-pi-amido-di-phenyl-methane chloride).
 Pyrimidon (Di-methyl-amido-phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolon).
 Pyridon (Acetyl-phenyl-hydrazin).
 Quinalgen (Ortho-oxyethyl-alpha-benzoyl-amido-quinolin).
 Salacolat (Salicyl-ethyl).
 Sali-pyrin (Salicylate of Antipyrine).
 Salol (Phenyl Salicylate).
 Salophen (Acetyl-para-amido-salol).
 Sozodol Mercury (Sulfolodate of mercury).
 Sozodolium Sodium (Di-iodo-para-phenol-sulphonate of sodium).
 Sozodolium Zinc (Sozodolodate of zinc).
 Sulphonal (Di-ethyl-sulfon-dimethyl-Methane).
 Stypticin (Cotarnin Hydrochlorid).
 Tannoform (Methylen-ditannin).
 Tannigen (Diacetyl-Tannin).
 Tannopon (Hexamethylene-tetramin-tannin).
 Thermo-din (Acetyl-para-ethoxy-phenyl-urethane).
 Trional (Di-ethyl-sulfon-methyl-ethyl-methane).
 Triphenon (Propionyl-phenetidin).
 Tusonal (Antipyrine Mandelate).
 Urotropin (Hexa-methylene-tetramin).
 Water, distilled.
 Xeroform (Tri-Brom-Formolate of bismuth).

THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Secretary Charles Caspari, Jr., is now distributing the volume of Proceedings for 1899. This work is getting better every year, and reflects great credit upon the secretary for the thoroughness of his labors. The present volume contains a full report of the meeting at Put-in-Bay last summer, all of the papers in full, Prof. Diehl's usual masterly Report on the Progress of Pharmacy, and all other statistical and general information which makes the A. P. A. Proceedings the pharmacist's most valuable reference work. The volume numbers 891 pages.

Enclosed in the Proceedings are circulars from several of the section committees, requesting members to be liberal in their contributions of papers to be read at the next annual meeting in May, 1900, at Richmond, Va. As the time is short, it is hoped that writers will get to work at once, and have their contributions in the hands of the respective committees in good season. The following are the queries submitted by the respective committees:

Section on Education and Legislation: C. B. Lowe, chairman, 3 W. Phil.-Eliena street, Philadelphia.

1.—A draft of a "uniform poison law," with penalties for violation of the same.

2.—A draft of a "pure food law," with penalties attached for adulterations.

3.—What amount of pharmaceutical education is being given to the medical students of the present time, and how far do they profit by it?

4.—Who is responsible for the large growth in the use by physicians of proprietary articles? How can this tendency be best controlled?

5.—What practical steps can be taken by the association towards the repeal of the present unjust trademark laws?

6.—To what extent have pharmacists been benefited by pharmacy laws?

7.—To what extent are these laws observed by pharmacists?

8.—Some of the pharmacy laws recognize only "registered pharmacists," others have an additional class called qualified assistants, which is preferable?

9.—Under what restrictions should pharmacists be permitted to sell liquors?

10.—Should pharmacy boards be supported by the fines and fees accruing through the administration of the law, or by direct appropriation from the State treasury?

11.—What are the arguments, pro and con, for the admission of some of the more important of the new synthetic remedies into the U. S. P.?

12.—Give a list of those whose admission would seem desirable, and the names under which they should be admitted.

13.—A dose list is wanted for the articles in the U. S. P., and in addition the maximum amount that can be given in twenty-four hours.

Section on Scientific Papers: Frank G. Ryan, chairman, 145 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1.—A paper on urine and bacteriological examinations by pharmacists.

2.—Cannot disinfection of infected houses be undertaken by pharmacists in the smaller cities and towns with profit to themselves? A paper on the methods employed is desired.

3.—To what extent are official plasters employed in the practice of pharmacy and medicine?

4.—What has been the effect of serum therapy on the practice of pharmacy?

5.—Official aspidium is said to be difficult to obtain. What is usually supplied for it, and what is the medicinal value of the substitute?

6.—Is it desirable to increase the strength of official syrup of hydriodic acid?

7.—What is the quality of potassium iodide and bromide usually found in the market?

8.—Give a method of making liquor petroleum free from odor and color.

9.—Is it practically to make red mercuric oxide, commercially entirely free from nitric acid or nitrates?

10.—What effect has age on podophyllum, after collection, as to the amount of resin it will yield?

11.—What is the real medicinal value of Carthagenajpecoa?

12.—Have favorable results been obtained by the use of acetic acid fluid extracts in medicine?

13.—Hydrochloric acid sold as chemically pure is said to often contain iodine and bromine. Is this a fact?

14.—Is the U. S. P. sulphuric acid test for organic impurities in salicylic acid and sodium salicylate too rigid?

15.—Is salicylic acid prepared from oil of wintergreen more desirable for medicinal use than a carefully prepared synthetic product?

16.—Is the oil of cade usually found in the market such as the U. S. P. describes?

17.—Some pills sold as quinine sulphate are found to approach in solubility in water quinine bisulphate. Is it proper to sell such pills for pills of Quinine sulphate? Examine commercial samples.

18.—Is it practically to make a compressed tablet which, when added to water, will make liquor calcis of the strength of the U. S. P.?

19.—What fluid extracts are best made from "green drugs"?

20.—What official solid extracts can be replaced by extracts in powdered form? Give methods for making the same.

21.—Give a formula for making effervescent tablets of lithium citrate, which will yield a product reasonably permanent.

22.—What is the most satisfactory diluent for use in making hypodermatic tablets?

23.—Asafetida of commerce is said not to conform with the U. S. P., as to its solubility in alcohol. Should the requirement be changed, and, if so, what standard should be adopted?

24.—Embalming solutions are now largely employed by undertakers. Would not the manufacture and sale of these solutions be a proper and profitable business for pharmacists? Give reliable formula for their manufacture.

25.—A paper on "Notes and Observations" of interest to pharmacists.

Committee on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing: Henry P. Hynson, 423 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md. This committee submits a general circular, of which the most important paragraph is as follows:

Everywhere to-day there seems to be a keen relish for common sense, practical matter, and this is what this committee wants from you, Mr. Pharmacist—something you know to be good; something you have tried; something you have proven. No matter how plain or commonplace, if it is of a positive quality, we want it. Again, we want what you do not know, what you would like to know, and what you can't find out. If it pertains to your business, and would be helpful, we want it. We want, practically, everything pharmaceutical; what you have and what you want.

The committee requests you to keep diaries of your professional work. Write up one or two busy days, noting each movement of interest; tell what you did, and how you did it.

Queries are also very desirable; we will try to answer them. While we prefer that prospective writers of papers should select their own subjects, the committee will offer these if requested to do so.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

"Synthetic Chemistry, Its Contribution to Modern Therapeutics," by J. W. Walnwright, M. D., New York City. Reprint from Jour. Am. Medical Association.

Proceedings First Annual Convention National Association of Retail Druggists, held at Cincinnati, October 3 to 6, 1899.

Proceedings State Pharmaceutical Associations, 1899: Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Pennsylvania. Pharmaceutical associations have not yet attained uniformity in size and style of their annual volumes of proceedings. Those received this year vary greatly in these respects. Some are in cloth covers, some in paper. The variation in size is an inch or two. Some cover their cost by levying contributions upon the wholesale trade in the way of advertising; some get along without it. All, however, are very creditable in a typographical and editorial sense to the secretaries of the respective organizations who pass them through the press.

DEADBEATS IN THE DRUG TRADE.

The List Getting Smaller—Fraser and Crosher the Last of the Old Gang.

The drug trade, like nearly every branch of business, has its frauds and deadbeats to contend with. In recent years it has had more than its share of such depredators, but, thanks to the continued efforts of The Pharmaceutical Era, the gangs of swindlers which have preyed upon the drug trade have been pretty thoroughly broken up and scattered. Two years ago the Era's directory of frauds and swindlers, chiefly in New York City, contained about thirty-five names. The Era kept exposing these rascals and warning merchants and manufacturers against them to such good purpose that to-day a similar directory of deadbeats would not contain half a dozen names. The worst members of the gang which carried on its operations from New York, with two or three exceptions, have been driven out and forced into the confining retirement of the jails and penitentiaries. The notable exceptions are Henry P. Crosher and Thomas E. Fraser, who are to-day about the only members of the old gang attempting to do any business in drugs, chemicals and similar lines.

Tom Fraser has been downed several times, but, with a persistence and vitality that are amazing, he bobs up serenely after every fall and continues the same kind of trickery. For nearly a full year Fraser remained inactive, but about one month ago he again began operations, and this time on a larger scale than ever. The story of his new venture was printed in the Era of December 7 last, but for the benefit of new readers who may not have seen that account, it may be well to tell the story again.

With the backing of one A. H. Rosenblat, who, it is said, was formerly in the bicycle business, Tom Fraser secured the retail drug store formerly owned by Leslie A. Fraskic, at 81 Amsterdam avenue, corner of Sixty-third street, New York City. This is a small shop which never has done a pretentious business. Fraser also rented a small office in a building at 23 Duane street. This is an irregular shaped structure, like the letter "L," with the shorter arm fronting on Park row, but there is no entrance on that street. He secured a typewriter somewhere, and at once sent out orders for drug and chemical supplies of all kinds. These orders were written on stationery having the following display heading:

Offices: 23 Duane Street and 106 Park Row.

Laboratory: 2723 Third Avenue.

FRASER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

81 AMSTERDAM AVENUE, COR. 63RD STREET.

A few of his orders have brought the goods (none of which have yet been paid for), more of them brought answers from the manufacturers that they would sell to this concern only for spot cash. Several of them were sent, or answers were sent, to Fraser & Co., of 262 Fifth avenue, which firm is again being bothered and injured just as it was two years ago by the dealings of Tom Fraser. The reason Tom Fraser is so determined to use the title "Fraser & Co." is made perfectly plain by the existence of this firm of Fraser & Co. at 262 Fifth avenue. This firm has been in existence for many years. It has a first-class credit and excellent ratings in all the commercial agency books. Its head is Horatio N. Fraser, who is also president of the Fraser Tablet Triturate Manufacturing Company.

Tom Fraser schemes that the people from whom he orders goods will take it for granted that the order comes from the firm having the satisfactory rating. His whole business is trading on the good name and credit of the Fifth Avenue Fraser & Co. But a manufacturer who uses ordinary discretion and care will not be caught by this sharper. When Fraser was in the same kind of business before at 219 Greenwich street the books issued by Dun and Bradstreet printed the following warning: "Fraser & Co., 219 Greenwich street. Do not confound with Fraser & Co., 262 Fifth avenue." The local managers of both Dun's and Bradstreet's have assured this journal that a similar warning will be printed again in

the next books issued by them. Further than this, they have sent special reports to every branch agency in the country, pointing out that Fraser & Co., of 23 Duane street and 81 Amsterdam avenue, are not worthy of one cent's worth of credit, and giving the past history of the operations of Tom Fraser.

Tom Fraser says that his new partner pays him a salary to manage the business, and has also given him a small share in it to make legal use of the name "Fraser & Co." Tom now poses as a much injured man, and says that he was not responsible for the swindling that was done in his name at 219 Greenwich street. He said to a reporter:

"In that affair I got tangled up with a lot of sharpers, lost all I had and went to jail. A man named Granville proposed the opening of the place, and I was given a salary to manage it. The first time I knew that anything crooked was proposed was when he said to me: 'How do you expect to make anything out of this if you pay for the goods?' I was a victim of the morphine habit at that time, and the others took advantage of that weakness, filled me up with the drug, and then got me to write letters, send orders and sign my name. I admit that my association with that crowd has hurt me. I was the one who got plucked. I have quit using morphine, and am trying to get on my feet again. Our place on Amsterdam avenue has just been opened, and we cannot do everything at once. We buy our goods on the basis of thirty days, and our first bill for goods bought will not be due until January 6 or 7. Come around after that date and I'll show you a lot of receipted bills." (Algeron Granville, the thief referred to by Fraser, is serving out a sentence in the Federal prison at Moundville, W. Va.)

Fraser's partner, A. H. Rosenblat, said to the reporter: "I supplied most of the money needed to buy this place. We intend to re-paint it, fit it up and supply it with a full line of goods. We are selling under no false colors; we have the right to use the name of Fraser & Co., and nobody can keep us from doing so. Anyone who says we are here to get goods fraudulently or on the reputation of any other house knows what he is doing and must stand the consequences."

This man Rosenblat is unknown in the drug trade, but Tom Fraser is too well known for any wide-awake manufacturer to extend him credit at this late day. About ten years ago Fraser started in the retail drug business. He was a good druggist, and his prospects were bright. But he could not be satisfied with the ordinary gains of legitimate business. His habits and bad company led him into various scrapes. Three or four years ago he started the concern at 219 Greenwich street, under the name of Fraser & Co., which conducted one of the most extensive swindles ever known in the drug trade. Fraser says now that it was Granville. Heretofore he has always said that it was Henry P. Crosher who led him astray, and filling him up with drugs made him sign all sorts of papers and do other wrong things. His memory must be falling. The gang which Fraser gathered about him at the Greenwich street place was broken up in May, 1898, and Fraser spent a month in the Ludlow Street Jail. In November, 1898, Fraser tried to start a wholesale drug business without capital up in Harlem under the name of Braun & Co., associating with him a poor little retailer named William Braun. At about that time Fraser was also carrying on a fake business under the name of the Lincoln Drug & Specialty Co., at 439 Third avenue. These schemes were frustrated by the Era, and since they were broken up Fraser has not been able to do very much.

CROSER IS STILL AT IT.

Henry P. Crosher is the only other member of the old gang who is still trying (and with some measure of success) to get goods without paying for them. He was always the bravest of the crowd, and he remains at the old stand, 168 Greenwich street, and continues his practices as boldly as ever in his own name. He has been arrested several times for his misdeeds, but each time the accommodating attaches in the District Attorney's office have let Crosher go without a trial.

The latest venture in which Crosher was implicated was a questionable business carried on under the title of the American Import and Trading Company, of 255 Washington street. Associated with Crosher in this concern were Edward Baruch, Moses D. Brandes, Henry Maus and Emil Klein.

Another member of the crowd is August F. Clark, who has just been released from the penitentiary, whither he was sent for conducting the mail order swindle at 25 East Fourteenth street, under the name of J. E. Branigan, an uptown druggist of good reputation and credit. So far as known Clark has not attempted any new swindling operations since his release. All that can be said about him is that he has been seen of late with Henry P. Crosher.

PHARMACY LAW FOR MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Dec. 6.—The work of interesting the members of the Maryland General Assembly and all other persons who are in a position to aid the cause in the proposed State pharmacy law is now well under way. As a result of the last meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association copies of the bill, which has the endorsement of the druggists and of their organizations, are being circulated, together with such other printed matter as is calculated to advance the movement. Physicians are being included in the list of those whose influence the pharmacists regard as beneficial, and a most active canvass will be made throughout the state, even among the general public. Druggists are being urged to point out that Maryland is the only state which has no pharmacy law, and where the people are not protected against incompetency or imposition; that the measure, if enacted, will not be retroactive, and, consequently, that none of those now in the business of selling drugs will be in any way interfered with; that under existing conditions the buyer of medicinal compounds has absolutely no guarantee that what he purchases is of standard strength; that the absence of regulations compelling adherence to standards is a constant source of danger to the lives of persons; and that the proposed bill is really simpler and less exacting than any of those passed by other states. Support of the measure is urged, not because the druggists themselves can hope to derive great benefits from such a statute, but for the reason that the pharmacists feel the isolated position of Maryland in the matter of pharmacy legislation to be a standing reproach, all other commonwealths having adopted such restrictions. There can be no doubt that the question will receive more exhaustive discussion than ever before, and if the proposed bill fails to pass it will not be the fault of those who champion the measure.

BANQUET GIVEN BY THE SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.—The Smith, Kline & French Co. gave a banquet to the salesmen, detail men and others connected with the "Eskay's Albumenized Food Department" on Wednesday evening at the Manufacturers' Club, on Walnut street, west of Broad street. Their representatives had been called in from all over the country for the purpose of mapping out the work for the coming year in the light of the experiences during the year just completed. There were thirty-five covers laid for as many guests and the occasion was one of enjoyment to all who were present. The menu was very elaborate.

There were a number of toasts following the cigars and coffee, which were responded to as follows:

"Qualifications of the Ideal Detail Man," by the veteran, Dr. J. A. Good.

"News from the Metropolis"—what's the news?—Dr. L. D. S. Banker.

"Our Yankee Hustler," by one of the craft, Mr. Fred. H. Wildes.

"Can Chicago be Relied Upon to Beat the Record in 1900?"—possibilities of the great West—Dr. J. W. Van Winkle.

"Some Experiences," by the lamb of the flock, J. Percy Remington.

"When May We Look for Dividends?" our vice-president, Mr. Harry B. French. They are bound to come!

"The Chemist"—why, by analysis, Eskay's is shown to be best—Mr. Chas. H. Lawall.

"The Doctor"—as seen by one of them—Dr. C. W. Simmons.

"The Advertising Man"—how to reach the people "from infancy to old age"—Mr. C. W. Havens.

"The Druggist"—how to secure his interest—By a salesman. All join in the chorus.

Speech by D. E. Bransome—J. & J.'s man.

"Retrospect and Prospect,"—our general manager, Mr. M. N. Kline. A long pull, a strong pull, a pull all together!

The following is a list of guests who attended:

Dr. J. W. Van Winkle, Fred H. Wildes, Dr. C. W. Simmons, C. W. Havens, P. D. Baum, J. Percy Remington, Charles H. Lawall, D. E. Bransome, J. W. Dunleavy, Clarence Kline, L. F. Kehler, D. M. Harris, J. M. Whitaker, Theo. Drake, David Horn, J. Miller, W. Chew, Mr. Kennedy, H. E. Smith, B. G. Smith, C. C. Churchill, Mr. Estler, Mr. Sellers, E. Smith, C. Roberts, T. Neil and C. Buchanan.

The evening was enjoyed by all present, many of them meeting for the first time socially, though working together every day. The Smith, Kline & French Co. believe that harmonious relations are necessary to ensure business success, and for some time past efforts have been put forth toward this end.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

—Nearly all the travelers for Parke, Davis & Co., who visit the drug trade in the eastern section of the country were rounded up in New York last week, and Sidney Carragan, who "keeps track" of them, had his hands full. Among these travelers were: A. G. Standt, Philadelphia; George E. Reed, Philadelphia; C. H. Greer, New York State; C. W. Walker, New York State; Dr. W. A. Dixon, New York State; George Andrews, Pennsylvania; N. Nicolai, Massachusetts; W. C. McGinnis, Boston; L. S. M. Glidden, Boston; Philip Matty, Vermont; H. R. Saunders, New York State; F. Gunton, Maine; Harry Thornton, Pennsylvania; H. K. Mundorf, Philadelphia; A. C. Fowler, Connecticut; H. B. Putnam, New York; W. P. Rich, New Jersey, and A. G. Bissell, New Jersey.

—An interesting match game between the teams of the class of '99 and the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy Bowlers, took place at Smith's Alleys, Grand avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, December 21. It was the first meeting of these teams, each was confident of success and their friends filled every available spot in the alleys. The games were hotly contested, especially the first one, which was in doubt until the last ball was rolled in the tenth frame, when it was found the Alumni had won by fourteen pins. The team scores follow: Alumni Association, 534, 539, 610; Class of '99, 520, 459, 511.

—A fire which nearly destroyed the six-story building at 134 and 136 William street on Sunday morning, December 24, also damaged the adjoining buildings, occupied respectively by Henry Allen, dealer in druggists' glassware, and by Thurston & Braidich, drug importers, each of whom suffered a loss of about \$5,000.

—Out of a class of forty-two who took the last examination given by the New York City Board of Pharmacy on December 18, eight persons passed successfully; their names are: John S. Burns, Mary L. Campbell, Percy J. Collins, Karl Emeleus, Wesley C. Foster, Samuel Lass, Giuseppe Lisanti, Lucrezio F. Santoro.

—The annual festival and ball of the New York German Apothecaries' Association will be held at Terrace Garden, corner of Third avenue and Fifty-eighth street, on Friday evening, January 26, beginning at 10 o'clock. Extensive preparations have been made to insure a good time for all who attend.

—Antonio Tomas, who formerly had a drug store in this city, at Columbus avenue and Sixty-fifth street, and who is now the proprietor of a drug business in Cienfuegos, Cuba, came to New York last week on his wedding trip, having recently married a Cuban lady.

—John Sidley, the well-known retired druggist, who formerly had a pharmacy at Columbus avenue and Ninety-fourth street, was afflicted sorely last week in the death of his wife. He has the sympathy of many friends in the drug trade.

—The Totten Remedy Company, of Jersey City, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey to manufacture drugs on a capital of \$2,000. Incorporators: Van Wart Totten, of Jersey City; L. G. Warford, R. E. Hicks, both of New York.

—H. A. Smith, of Norfolk, Va.; W. B. Moore, of the Chicago branch of Dodge & Olcott; P. Meyer, of Chicago, and Charles Leedom, of Philadelphia, were among out-of-town drug men who visited the local market during the week.

—Alfred Terry, a druggist of Cienfuegos, Cuba, who formerly conducted a pharmacy at Columbus avenue and Eighty-ninth street, Manhattan, has been visiting friends in the city this holiday season.

—The Apothecaries' Bicycle Club will hold its "third anniversary banquet, meeting and election of officers," at the Hotel May, No. 50 West Twenty-eighth street, on Thursday, January 4, at 1:30 p. m.

—A. Goldberg has sold his drug store, at the corner of Varet street and Bushwick avenue, P. ooklyn, to Max Gluckman. Mr. Goldberg has opened a new pharmacy at 662 Broadway, Brooklyn.

—H. H. Hoyt, who has a pharmacy at No. 73 Fulton street, Brooklyn, has bought the drug store of John G. Franz, at No. 79 Main street, the same borough.

—John B. Reynolds, a druggist of 2000 North Front street, Philadelphia, made a business trip to this city the middle of last week.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 30.

—January first marks the beginning of the changes to take place at the big store of Cutler Bros. & Co., as the place in Battery-march and Broad streets for so long has been known, and which now is a part of the great triumvirate of drug houses. The various people there will be scattered in the future. Charles F. Cutler, who has been the senior partner of the former firm, will hereafter make his headquarters at the store of the former firm of George C. Goodwin & Co., and others from the force of employees also will be transferred to duty at the Goodwin place in Hanover street. William W. Cutler, Mr. Robert E. Anderson, head clerk, and others, will after this be found at the West & Jenny place in Franklin street. It is so near the Cutler place that it will be easy to run back and forth between the two places, while the present stock still on hand at the Cutler store is being gradually diminished. Just how long it will take to clear this out, will, of course, depend largely on the state of future trade. The building thereafter will be abandoned by the firm.

—State officers have just arrested a man named Gilbert Whitney on the charge of illicit conveyance of morphine into the Charlestown prison. On this charge he was heard in the Municipal Court in Charlestown, and was placed under bail. It appears that Whitney visited the prison and left a bunch of bananas for his brother, who has been an inmate there since early in 1897. Soon after the fruit was left at the prison an officer made an examination of the bananas, and discovered three small phials in three of the bananas. Each contained from 150 to 200 morphine pills. The officer found that the ends of these bananas had been cut around and a portion of the fruit dug out, so that there was room enough for each of the phials to fit snugly in its hiding place. Toothpicks were then stuck into the cut sections, and by this means the severed ends remained firmly fastened.

—On the last trip to the port of Boston of the steamer Winifredian, of the Leyland Line, she brought an immense cargo, among which was a large amount of chemicals in casks. Those having merchandise to come by the steamer were apprehensive lest she be taken by the British Government, as had been rumored would be done, for use as a transport vessel to South Africa. Not until she actually passed out of her dock at Liverpool was it certain that this would not be the fate of the steamer. The same problem confronts the company regarding other future cargoes for this port, since the Winifredian has just been chartered for South African service.

—W. H. Corliss, Boston manager for Dodge & Olcott, of New York and Boston, has been admitted to membership in the New England Confectioners' Club, the annual meeting of which has recently taken place. Mr. Corliss, in his present position, succeeded Hubert Phelps Whitmarsh, the former manager for Dodge & Olcott, who left business life to pursue his literary work, in which he is rapidly coming to the front.

—The usual monthly meeting of the Boston Druggists'

Association took place at Young's Hotel, the evening of Tuesday, December 26. The president, Charles F. Cutler, presided. There was no special feature to mark the occasion, the president being unfortunately disappointed at the last moment regarding his speaker of the evening, a professor from Harvard College.

—C. E. Baker's drug store at Fall River was damaged by water and smoke, when the building at the corner of Pocomass and South Main streets was burned on Christmas night, causing a loss of about \$7,000. The loss is covered by insurance. Mr. Baker was part owner of the property.

—In an automobile accident at South Boston, whereby an aged woman was knocked down and injured by one of the new vehicles, the victim of the accident was taken to the drug store of Thomas J. Joyce & Co., at 44 West Broadway, where her injuries were cared for.

—An emergency hospital was made of White's drug store in Haverhill, one night this week, when a man fell off from the rear platform of a car and was badly shaken up. He was taken into the drug store and received necessary medical attention.

—Harry L. Timmons has purchased the pharmacy of James Howard, at the corner of Broadway and School street, in Lowell. Mr. Timmons has in the past been a clerk at the drug store of Frank E. McNabb, in that city.

—A fine new drug store is to be opened in Lynn by W. A. Wilson, who used to be a clerk for Davis & Young. The store will be at the corner of Central avenue and Liberty street.

—J. J. McCarthy has opened his new store in his new block on the corner of Charles and Pearl streets, in the Edgeworth district in Malden, a thickly populated section.

—The drug store of George H. Alexander, 100 Dorchester street, South Boston, was entered one night this week and cigars and money amounting to \$37 were taken.

—The corner store in the Leavitt Block, on the corner of Essex and Peter streets, in Salem, is to be used as a pharmacy by T. B. Nichols.

—What is known as the Sasseville drug store, on Lincoln street, in Marlboro, has been bought by Henry Harpin.

—The drug store of William E. Mahern, at Woburn, has been purchased by S. R. King, of Everett.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.

—A popular subscription has been inaugurated in Caambersburg, Pa., for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument over the grave of Walter S. Sellers, the apothecary aboard the battle ship Maine, who lost his life at the time of the blowing up of that vessel. Mr. Sellers had but recently graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and was a popular student of unusual ability. The Alumni Association of that institution, therefore, has taken steps toward placing a memorial tablet in the college building in commemoration of his untimely death. The committee having charge of the matter consists of H. L. Stiles, J. W. England and Dr. J. Louis D. Morison.

—It is hardly ever customary among the larger wholesalers to give Christmas presents to their steady customers, although some of the smaller firms do it with the hope of keeping their customers from straying off, and sometimes the salesman does it on his own account, to keep a patron's good will. The most extraordinary case ever reported has just come to light of a man who went to the wholesale house where he had dealt for some years and asked them to give him a Christmas present, mentioning as his preference a good suit of clothes. He was not suited with the answer he got, it is needless to say.

—Dr. Thomas J. Morton, Coroner's Physician for the city of Philadelphia, has blood-poisoning, from an operation conducted by him some time ago. Dr. Morton's condition is quite serious, and it is significant of the seriousness of his official position, that he is the third consecutive coroner's physician to acquire this terrible disease. Dr. Mattern, his predecessor, who was also a pharmacist, died from blood-poisoning several years ago, and Dr. Formad, who preceded Mattern, met with the same fate.

—D. H. Ross, Dr. A. W. Miller, Joseph W. England, J. D. Burg and James C. Perry have been appointed members of a committee, by the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, to arrange for a reception which is to be given by the association to Apothecary Hammar of the Olympia, on the occasion of his visit to Philadelphia, which will occur in the near future.

—No indications have been discovered as yet of work among the drug clerks by the "Shorter Hours League" ounce steerer, although many clerks have been interviewed on the subject with the hope of getting some information regarding this elusive personage who recently sent out his correspondence from Philadelphia. He must be laying low for hard times to come and give him a show.

—The quarterly meeting of the members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held on Thursday afternoon of this week, being postponed from the last Monday in the month, which is the usual day, on account of it being Christmas day.

—Olive Curtis Johnson, one of last year's women graduates of the P. C. P., has successfully passed the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board of Pennsylvania, and is now managing a pharmacy in Danville, Pa.

—Professor Henry Kraemer is in New Haven this week attending the meeting of the "American Association of Naturalists," where he read a paper before the Botanical Section of the meeting.

—It has been reported in the newspapers that Munyon, of homeopathic fame, will spend some millions of dollars of his surplus profits in the erection of a home for crippled children.

—Alexander B. Newton, of Wayne and Manheim streets, Germantown, is building up a prosperous business in his locality and reports the past year as the best one he ever had.

—All wholesale and manufacturing houses closed for the entire day on Christmas, and most of them will close a half day on New Year's day.

—D. F. Horn, J. Miller and George B. Raser were noticed among the salesmen who were in the city during the past week.

—C. K. Young, of Lykens, Pa., has purchased the pharmacy owned and conducted by Arthur Porter of Tamaqua, Pa.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, January 2.

—An attempt to swindle Druggist Robert G. Loy, of No. 900 North Charles street, was made on Christmas night, about nine o'clock. Frank Duffy, sixteen years old, and employed at the Baltimore Club, met a young colored man on the street who handed him a letter addressed to Mr. Loy, asking Duffy to deliver it, while he waited on a nearby corner. Mr. Loy, on opening the envelope, found that it contained a check for \$35 and a note signed ostensibly by Mrs. John Gill, of No. 929 North Charles street, requesting Mr. Loy to cash the check. Certain marks about the paper raised doubts as to its genuineness. Mr. Loy, in company with the boy, went to look for the colored man, but the latter had disappeared. Inquiry at Mr. Gill's house proved that the check and letter were a forgery.

—Last Thursday night, at the Rennert, Oscar W. Smith, manager of the Baltimore branch of Parke, Davis & Co., tendered a dinner to some of the travelers operating in the Baltimore district. The following were present: Nathaniel Nicolai, who is connected with the New York office; H. E. Heintzsch, who is about to represent this firm in the Carolinas; Drs. J. K. P. Gleason and Ernest Roach; Geo. H. Dawson, R. H. Bond, Peter Hamilton, J. Emory Bond, A. F. Ehrlich, and T. A. Pindell. Mr. Smith acted as toastmaster and the responses were particularly happy and entertaining; in fact, in some instances brilliant. The affair altogether was a great success, and was not wound up until the wee hours of the morning.

—The holidays have detracted somewhat from the interest in the contests of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club, but the members continue hard at work and are knocking the pins down with great skill. On Friday,

December 22, the Sharp & Dohme quintette met Guth Bros. & Co., and took all three games by 831, 811 and 633, against 667, 686 and 612. Goldsborough, of Sharp & Dohme, made high score, having a total of 210 points to his credit in one of the games. He also got high individual average, with 182 1-3.

—The sale of the pharmacy conducted by the late Dr. Louis C. Horn, at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Mulberry street, at auction last week has resulted in the addition of another store to the places where drugs are dispensed at retail. The old establishment will be continued by Amanda Horn, and the L. C. Horn Drug and Chemical Company, recently incorporated, will open a new pharmacy at the corner of Myrtle avenue and George street.

—One of the handsomest soda fountains in Baltimore that recently installed in the pharmacy of Oscar E. Ross, on East Baltimore street, formerly Lilly, Rogers & Co. It is of onyx, almost white in color, and without any streaks or flaws. In the center are large mirrored surfaces, and graceful columns give the fountain a highly artistic and rich appearance.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 30.

—More injunctions have been served against druggists and others in the city during the past few days, restraining them from selling Canadian phenacetine. Among them were John Bauer, of Milton and Sycamore streets, and William S. Downey. Samuel Fletcher, who was accused of selling the drug, filed a reply yesterday, claiming that he neither handled or knew anything about phenacetine. The litigation is proving of considerable interest to the drug trade in general, and further developments are anxiously awaited, as many retail druggists of this city have received notices from the Elberfeld Company demanding an accounting of how much phenacetine they have used or disposed of which did not have the United States trade-mark or copyright on the container. Despite the action of the Elberfeld Company, the mails are loaded down with circulars and prices from Canadian concerns who claim that there is no risk whatever in buying from them, as they pay the duty and guarantee safe delivery.

—The annual meeting of the Retail Druggists' Insurance Company will be held in this city January 9, 1900, when the annual election of directors will take place. Seven directors are to be voted for to serve the coming year. The candidates are as follows: M. A. Burkhardt, Dayton; F. T. Bower, Toledo; John Byrne, Cincinnati; Joseph Berger, Columbus; Chas. T. P. Fennel, Cincinnati; Robert Groenland, Cincinnati; John C. Firmin, Findlay; Lewis C. Hopp, Cleveland; T. B. Huston, Toledo; Philip Lehr, Cleveland; C. N. Nye, Canton; John Ruppert, Cincinnati; Geo. W. Voss, Cleveland; John Weyer, Cincinnati. M. A. Burkhardt is president of the association, and John Weyer is secretary. Mr. Weyer says the association is in a flourishing condition, having had very few losses this year.

—The Hamilton County Druggists' Association held their monthly meeting at Odd Fellows' Temple, Tuesday, December 26. Letters were read from the officers of the N. A. R. D., congratulating the local association on the progress they have made and wishing them all the success possible. From all appearances, it is not hasty to predict a restoration of prices in the city very shortly. The officers and members of the association have been working very hard and it seems their efforts will be crowned with success.

—C. C. Reakert, of J. & C. Reakert, the wholesale druggists, is again able to be about, after being confined to his home for over six months. Mr. Reakert met with an accident last spring, when his hipbone was fractured, and for a long time his life was despaired of, owing to his extreme old age. A hardy constitution and careful nursing finally secured his recovery.

—Michael Callaghan has just completed his twenty-fifth year as clerk at John Keeshan's pharmacy. During the time he has been with Mr. Keeshan Mike has served under many clerks who are now engaged in business for themselves, but Mike says he is satisfied to stay at the old store as long as it exists.

—Wm. B. Kallmeyer died December 24 after a lingering illness, aged fifty-one years. Mr. Kallmeyer was one of the most prominent chemists in this city, and was formerly employed by the Standard Drug Company.

—After a severe illness of several weeks' duration, Herman Koehnen is again able to resume charge of his drug store at Park avenue and McMillan street, Walnut Hills.

—Andrew C. Cattell, Race and Arcade streets, druggists' rubber goods, etc., filed a petition in bankruptcy December 27. Liabilities \$14,000; assets unknown.

—The Amberg & Brill Co., wholesale dealers in notions and druggists' supplies, will remove to New York shortly after January 1, 1900.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Dec. 28.

—The store of B. F. Parnell, at Robey and Fowler streets, was damaged by fire during the early part of the week. The stock was insured. The amount of the loss is now being found by the appraisers. Mr. Parnell several years ago was head clerk for L. K. Waldron, but later bought a store on the west side. His many friends extend much sympathy to him, but feel assured that he will come out all right.

—Returns from the retail drug stores seem to show that those which laid in the most complete assortment of the holiday goods had the best trade. Those in which the stock was meagre had little business. The public seemed to pass them by for the downtown stores, where the assortment was more varied. This may serve as a hint to dealers.

—White L. Hansen, a druggist, whose store burned some time ago, has sued three fire insurance companies for a total of \$5,750, being money claimed to be due on policies of insurance.

—T. P. Flannery has bought the drug store at 1332 North Halsted street, which was recently closed up. He will continue the business in the present quarters.

—John E. Serwe and Ed. J. Mallory, representing Lazell, Dalley & Co., of New York, in the West, have gone to New York to visit the house and relatives.

—Thomas H. Chechman, Ohio, representative of Lazell, Dalley & Co., left Chicago this week, where he has been for some days, for Ohio, to visit his sister.

—Batt's drug store at Forty-third street and Calumet avenue was broken into on the night of December 26, and about \$35 worth of cigars stolen.

—It is rumored that a new cut-rate drug store will soon be opened on State street, near Madison.

—C. Thompson has bought the drug store of W. F. Stamm, at 507 Grand avenue.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 29.

—George W. Douglas, a druggist of Winona, Minn., who was arrested last week on evidence furnished by a representative of the State Board of Pharmacy, for selling drugs without a license, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 or go to jail for ten days. The outcome of this case was being watched for with interest by the board, and it is understood that the board will now vigorously prosecute violations of the pharmacy law in other cities. It is believed that a number of other Winona cases, which have been held back for this decision, will now be brought before the court.

—Among the visiting druggists this week were the brothers Bert Barker, who has succeeded to his father's business in Monticello, and Fred I., who has for several years held the responsible position of pharmacist to the State Hospital at Fergus Falls.

—A large portion of the town of Fessenden, N. D., was burned Wednesday night. Dr. McGregor's drug store was among the business establishments destroyed.

—Among the buildings destroyed in a fire at Canton, Minn., this week, was the drug store of Dr. H. H. Haskins. His loss is about \$5,000.

—A. J. Countryman, of Belview, has just returned from a visit to North Dakota. He has just recovered from a long siege of typhoid fever.

—W. H. Flinn is this week taking a small stock into the new town of Foley, and in the Spring will build a new store there, and stock it.

—A drug store has been started at Aberdeen, Wash., with George A. Todd as manager. The ownership has not been revealed.

—J. E. Stevens, Seattle, Wash., has been succeeded by E. L. Bickford; George M. Hübner, Marion, Ia., by George Hobbs & Co.

—A judgment of \$2,500 on a ball bond has been rendered against G. W. Brush, Sioux Center, Ia.

—Arthur E. Peterson is now working at Virginia, Minn., in Sodergren's drug store.

—N. Gregg is taking charge of Sanger's drug store at Windom, for a month.

—Charles A. Begun, Des Moines, Ia., has given a bill of sale.

—J. A. Cummings, Albany, Ore., is reported to have sold.

—The E. W. Brooke Drug Co., Portland, Ore., has sold out.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.

—Fred J. Carter, who for five years has managed the St. Louis office of Parke, Davis & Co., has resigned, effective January 1, in order to go with the Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Company. He will go to Chicago and open a branch house for them somewhere on Washab avenue in February or March. F. M. Ferry is here from Detroit and will have charge of the St. Louis end until Mr. Carter's successor is appointed.

—Druggist Charles A. Schrier, who, as told in the Era, sued John Lingner and George M. Galloway for \$500 damages for the loss of his beautiful black moustache, the result of thirty years careful training, had the case dismissed by paying the costs. He will straightway raise another in order to recoup himself.

—Eli Lilly & Co., of Indianapolis, have at last opened a regular branch here. Their office is in the Granite Building, Fourth and Market streets, and will carry a full line of their products. J. B. Cuykendall is in general charge with George B. Sell in charge of the city trade.

—Ferd Christianman, of Noll & Christianman, and J. B. Hicks, clerk for L. J. Lehman, both received ultra-fine Christmas presents from their wives. The boy baby of the Christianman family arrived on the 19th, while the Hicks's got their Christmas morning.

—Frank L. Thrasher, a contractor and builder, has bought the M. C. Huggins drug store in East St. Louis, from the estate. Frank Ross, a drug clerk from Cobden, Ill., will run the store for Mr. Thrasher.

—The St. Louis Purchasing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, by W. C. Gordon, J. T. Samuels, Anderson Russell and others.

—Louis Schurk, the well-known Olive street druggist, has the sympathy of the trade on the death of his mother, which occurred this week.

—Meyer Bros.' Drug Co. are busy with stock-taking, and will be closed to-day, with 120 teams at work. They will open again January 2.

—The Goodwin Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of soaps and candles, were damaged \$400 by fire Wednesday night.

—The Grebe Drug Company, East St. Louis, will open another drug store in the extreme east end of that city.

—The J. S. Merrell Drug Company took stock Wednesday, making no deliveries on that day.

—William H. Lamont, representing Eli Lilly & Co., spent the holidays at his home here.

—J. W. Estes' house salesman has been laid up with a case of chills for a couple of days.

—Lucian Simmons, representing Bauer & Black, spent Christmas with his friends here.

—Dr. F. J. Minnich, manager of the city department of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., is ill.

Billings, Clapp & Co.'s New Year Greeting.

The first of a series of announcements to the drug trade from Billings, Clapp & Co., of Boston, appears in this issue. The firm, whose goods are well and favorably known to druggists all over the country, have furnished their new laboratory, said to be one of the best equipped plants in the United States for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and chemicals, and they solicit an opportunity to increase druggists' profits in 1900.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ALABAMA—Mobile.—John G. Hulsbush, 73-75 Government street, new store.
COLORADO.—Greeley.—Clark & Faulkner, new store.
Hooper.—George W. Simpson, sold to Dr. E. L. Foster.
Leadville.—Leadville Drug Co., Sixth and Harrison streets, sold to R. L. Newman.
CONNECTICUT.—Middletown.—J. T. Wall, 414 Main streets, deceased.
GEORGIA.—Savannah.—F. A. Wheeler, 118 Bull street, sold to L. M. Kennon.
ILLINOIS.—Bloomington.—Funk & Shorthose, 110 West Washington street, sold to George C. Ripley.
Chicago.—James Stevenson Drug Co., 735 Clark street, sold to James H. Wells.
Oakland.—Palmer & Fisher, new store.
INDIANA.—Hammond.—Stauffer & Hubbel, succeeded by E. R. Stauffer & Co.
Selma.—W. G. Bortfield, sold to Good & Williams.
IOWA.—Des Moines.—C. A. Begun, Opera House Pharmacy, sold to W. C. Stillwell & Co.
Emerson.—J. E. Stevenson & Co., sold to A. O. Blair.
Marion.—George M. Hibner, sold to George Hobbs & Co.
KANSAS.—Caldwell.—S. H. Horner, sold to R. J. Stevens.
KENTUCKY.—Greensburg.—J. L. Wilson, sold to the Heizer Drug Co.
MAINE.—Camden.—Edwin S. Rose, of the firm of Rose & Chandler, deceased.
MARYLAND.—Baltimore.—McGraw & Woody, 1000 Edmondson avenue, sold to William G. Lauer & Co.
MICHIGAN.—Grand Marais.—W. B. Minthorn, sold to H. W. Schall.
Hadley.—George S. Hadley, damaged by fire.
MINNESOTA.—Mankato.—L. G. Dustin, 527 South Front street, removed to Jeffers.
MISSISSIPPI.—Ridgely.—Dr. W. D. McCallif, removed to Cleveland, Miss.
Sheridan.—P. O'Dougherty, sold to A. Williams.
NEBRASKA.—Franklin.—W. H. Finley, sold to R. E. Davenport & Co.
NEW JERSEY.—Englishtown.—A. E. Gammidge, burnt out; insured.
NEW MEXICO.—Roswell.—P. C. Dunn, sold to Hodges & Ogil.
NEW YORK.—Constantia.—R. S. Lindsay, sold to H. F. Talcott.
Elmira.—J. T. Van Nort, Agent, in D. D. List, should read J. T. Van Nort. Agent was inserted after the name in error.
Port Jervis.—West Side Pharmacy, 136 West Main street, sold to Howard E. Gould.
Saranac.—Clinton County.—Boudreau Bros. Co., should be added to D. D. List.
Syracuse.—P. L. Ryan Drug Co., 470 South Salina street, sold to J. A. House & Co.
OHIO.—Cleveland.—H. B. Angles, 2578 Broadway, should be R. R. Ruggles, in D. D. List.
Franklin.—M. W. Earhart, succeeded by M. W. Earhart & Son.
OKLAHOMA.—Muhall.—Kincald-Childers Drug Co., sold to Scott & Norris.
Weatherford.—Custer County.—Hadlock & Davis, should be added to D. D. List.
OREGON.—Pendleton.—H. F. Johnson & Co., sold to Brock & McComas.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Hazelburt.—J. Haney & Co., sold to I. E. Burt.
Johnstown.—Harry W. Bolar, 500 Franklin street, new store.
SOUTH CAROLINA.—Florence.—W. H. Darby, damaged by fire, partly insured.—F. U. Lake, damaged by fire, fully insured.
TEXAS.—Greenville.—C. E. Wicker, sold to Dr. I. Ardis & Co.
Italy.—Credille & Carlisle, succeeded by C. S. Credille.
New Waverly.—J. W. Strange, damaged by fire.
Petty.—W. V. Vaughter, burnt out, partly insured.
ROSSIGN.—Anderson Bros., sold to E. W. Shaunfield.
VERMONT.—Newport.—Davis & Cook, succeeded by Davis & Livingston.

TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

December 12, 1899.—The scientific programme was opened with a paper by Dr. L. M. Underwood on "The Genera of the Schizaceae." Dr. Underwood explained the peculiar dehiscence of the Sporangium by which this order of ferns is distinguished, illustrating with figures,

and then sketching the history of the order. The second paper was by Dr. D. T. MacDougal, "Studies on Hexaletris." This rare Southern orchid is of great interest on account of its supposed near relationship to Corallorhiza, which develops short coralloid undergrowths without roots, but producing a mycorrhiza. The third paper was by Dr. N. L. Britton, "Notes on Species of Crataegus." Dr. Britton exhibited and discussed thirty-four species of the Northwestern United States, and remarked upon the great need of persistent field study in determining this genus. One must have flowers, mature leaves and mature fruit from any individual bush before he can begin to find its relationship to any other form.

Dr. Britton is endeavoring to get together at the Botanic Garden a collection of these species, and now has a dozen or more, but the wild stock is very difficult to grow, and is impatient of transplanting. Most gardeners graft or grow seed. After discussion by Dr. Rydberg, President Brown and others, the club adjourned.

EDWARD S. BURGESS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The pharmaceutical meeting held on Tuesday afternoon, December 19, was the most successful one of this year's series in point of attendance. There were many students present and many representative pharmacists of the city, among the latter being William McIntyre, E. M. Boring, F. W. E. Stedem, F. W. Haussman, James T. Shinn, Dr. Clement B. Lowe, Profs. Kraemer, Ryan and Moerk, L. F. Keber and others. The most important feature of the meeting was the paper by Prof. A. R. L. Dohme, of Baltimore, on "The Constitution of Alkaloids," which was read by the author in person, and, considering the abstract nature of the subject dealt with, its presentation was so clear and intelligible that it was appreciated by all who heard it, and elicited no little discussion.

The second paper on the programme was by Charles H. La Wall, and was entitled "Drugs and Herbs Sold on the Sidewalks of Philadelphia." The author stated that the study of the subject was begun several years ago at the suggestion of Prof. Henry Trimble, recently deceased, who had always manifested great interest regarding this subject. The lack of knowledge of our common medicinal plants possessed by the present-day pharmacist was contrasted with the familiarity which former pharmacists showed regarding the indigenous and naturalized official drugs. The vendors of these roots and herbs at the present time are colored people living in New Jersey, and the list of substances handled by them was surprising in its variety and completeness. From a list of sixty-nine official drugs, concerning which inquiry was made, forty-seven were either on sale or would be supplied on order. The list of unofficial drugs aggregated fifty, while the list of flowers, fruits and decorative plants sold by these vendors, who earn a living by this occupation alone in most cases, was still larger. There is no likelihood of obtaining these drugs anywhere nearly as cheaply as in the regular markets, but for experimental purposes or for exhibition as specimens these drugs are unequalled. Specimens and photographs accompanied this paper, which was afterwards commented upon by Prof. Kraemer.

James T. Shinn presided as chairman, and the authors of both articles were honored by receiving votes of thanks for their papers.

The alumni reception, held the same evening in the college museum, was in reality a reception tendered to the college football team by the class of 1900. The hall was elaborately decorated with palms and ferns, which blended harmoniously with the blue and white drapery representing the college colors. The football team consisted this year of the following students: M. J. Brantin, roaniger; Louis Stolz, treasurer; E. H. Young, captain; H. W. Jago, 1902; H. J. Garrett, 1900; W. T. McElwain, 1900; H. M. Carey, 1900; G. E. Jelliff, 1900; H. W. Hughes, 1900; R. W. Dentler, 1900; J. L. Werts, 1900; G. E. Helzine, 1900; G. H. Borrowes, 1900; J. T. O'Hanlon, 1902. Substitute: M. L. Baker, 1900; W. L. Swartz, 1902; J. G. Hayes, 1902; W. F. Kiefer, 1900.

A programme of music occupied the first part, and the latter portion of the evening was devoted to dancing, refreshments being served during the intermission. These events do much to cement the good fellowship so advantageous to college life, and are looked for each month with pleasurable anticipation.

N. A. R. D. NEWS.

President—S. N. Jones.....Louisville, Ky.
Vice-Presidents—W. C. Anderson.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Thos. Layton.....St. Louis, Mo.
 A. M. Robinson.....Bangor, Me.
Treasurer—C. T. Hefler.....St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary—T. V. Wooten.....153 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Executive Committee:

F. E. Holliday, Topeka, Kan. D. E. Prall, Saginaw, Mich.
 H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, Md. A. Timberlake, Indianapolis, Ind.
 F. W. Cheswright, Pittsburg, Pa. A. De Lang, Cincinnati, O.

Watch this column for the latest reports of what is going on in the National Organization.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Chicago December 18 and 19 (reported in the Era last week) there were considered the reports of the chairman of the committee, the secretary, and the treasurer, and the Committees on National Legislation and Trademarks and Patents. A bulletin giving the results of the meeting will be issued shortly. Upon December 22 the national secretary sent out a circular letter to the secretaries of affiliated societies calling attention to a petition drawn up by the Committee on Legislation, requesting Congress to repeal or modify the stamp tax on proprietary medicines. This circular letter enclosed copies of the petition in question, which, it is hoped, would be brought to the attention of every Congressman during the holiday vacation by the druggists and local organizations in his immediate territory. The substance of the petition was along the same lines as the resolutions adopted by other national, state and local druggists' organizations, asking that the stamp tax be entirely removed, or, if this be deemed inexpedient, that it be reduced to one per cent. and extended in its application so as to cover all trademarked and copyrighted articles. The arguments set forth by the committee were terse, direct and forceful, and much good is expected to result therefrom.

In one form or another the question is constantly being asked, "What is the N. A. R. D. good for?" Much of the correspondence that goes out from the national secretary's office relates to this question. The following is a sample reply: "You ask in your letter the 'Object of forming an organization?' To answer briefly and directly, the main object is to put money into your pocket and the pockets of other druggists of your county by saving their business from impending demoralization. If this department store at — keeps on doing business it will not be long before the druggists of your own town will find their revenues diminishing perceptibly, and it is this we would like to prevent. It is difficult to conceive how any question could appeal to you with greater force."

A prominent manufacturing firm in the West writes to the national secretary as follows:

"If at any time during the coming year a small donation from us would be acceptable, we shall be pleased to contribute to the good work in which you are engaged, as we think you are working along the right lines, in the interest of the drug trade, as well as of all legitimate manufacturers. When we make a small donation to help cover the expenses of the clerical work, printing, etc., we do so without attaching any conditions whatever to the amounts contributed for the good work. As long as you are actively engaged in using the money for the benefit of all concerned we do not feel that you are under any obligations to us whatever in accepting our mite with the other contributions necessary to enable you to carry out your plans."

The secretary of the Adams County (Ill.) Druggists' Association writes that the retail drug trade in that city (Quincy) and vicinity is remarkably free from the cut-rate evil. The association is a strong one, having in its membership all but two of the retail firms of the state and many of the prominent druggists in the surrounding country district. In the city the sale of drugs and patent medicines is entirely in the hands of the retail drug trade, and for ten or twelve years past full prices on patents have been secured.

The Cayuga County (N. Y.) Druggists' Association has affiliated with the national organization and paid its dues. Every druggist but one in the county is a member, and there is practically no price-cutting. Auburn, the county seat, has a population of 25,000.

At a meeting held December 14 of the San Antonio (Tex.) Druggists Association, resolutions were unanimously adopted recognizing and approving the action of the N. A. R. D. in the fullest measure and voting the unanimous co-operation of this organization.

The President and Executive Committee of the Vermont State Association wrote that "our members will individually and collectively stand united in supporting the legitimate work of the National Executive Committee."

To conform to the desires of the N. A. R. D., the Henry Heil Chemical Company, of St. Louis, has reduced the price of its Diamond Eczema Cure from \$8.40 to \$8 per dozen.

THIS FIRM WILL STAND BY THE RETAILERS.

The J. S. Merrell Drug Company, of St. Louis, Mo., of which Cyrus P. Walbridge is president, is out with a circular letter to the retail drug trade, affirming this company's position, that it is perfectly within its rights to sell or refuse to sell to anyone whomsoever, and that the courts cannot interfere with this privilege. It will be remembered that when the Missouri so-called Whaley Anti-Trust law went into effect a few months ago the cutters in St. Louis visited the wholesale houses, tendering orders for supplies, and received these goods in all cases except from the J. S. Merrell Drug Company. Mr. Walbridge and the firm he represents have been generally commended for the position they then assumed, and this circular letter will be looked upon as still further evidence of a determination to stand by the retail drug trade in its present national struggle for its rights and its very existence. The following paragraphs from the letter in question are quoted:

"We believe in the right of retail druggists of this country to so conduct their business as to prevent unreasonable, unnatural competition, the result of which must be the destruction of many independence on the part of retail druggists and the removal of all incentive on the part of citizens to become skilled in the compounding of drugs.

"We believe it is the duty of every wholesale druggist and every manufacturer of articles in the drug line to sustain retail druggists in the exercise of these natural and reasonable rights.

"Believing this, we declare our intention to so sustain the retail druggists until courts of competent jurisdiction command us to do otherwise.

THE AYER 25c. CHERRY PECTORAL PLAN.

The J. C. Ayer Company has recently adopted a special plan of sale, applying it to its 25-cent size Cherry Pectoral, by the terms of which the legitimate dealer, not an aggressive cutter, who will agree not to substitute, is enabled to buy this medicine in any quantity, even a dozen or less, at a 10 per cent. discount, equivalent to \$2.18 per dozen. In half gross quantities he can secure the preparation with an extra 5 per cent. discount, making the net price \$2.05, and should he order a full gross or order a \$25 assorted lot of the Ayer preparations, another 5 per cent. additional is given him by the jobber from whom he purchases, making the net cost of the Pectoral—ordered in such an assorted lot—\$1.94 per dozen. The best price the goods can be sold by the jobbers to cutters is \$2.28 per dozen, which price can only be allowed on gross orders. The retail druggist, therefore, no matter how small his purchase, has an advantage over the cutter should the latter order in gross quantities, of 12 cents on the dozen. If the retailer buys in larger quantities his advantage is even greater—on half gross purchases, 23 cents, on gross lots 34 cents per dozen. In case the cutter finds a jobber who is willing to disregard his contract and give away all the profit he has in the goods, the cost to him would be \$2.16 per

dozen. So that in no event can the cutter secure the goods at a less price than the legitimate dealer. If no jobber violates his contract with the manufacturer, a certain advantage over the cutter is assured the legitimate dealer, even in the smallest quantity, and this feature is thought to be absolutely novel.

Of course, the object of the plan is to protect the druggist against the incursions of the price cutter and assure him a satisfactory profit, and the circular in which it is set forth also carries a strong letter of endorsement signed by F. E. Holliday, Chairman Executive Committee, N. A. R. D. We shall watch with interest the developments in the case, for probably the druggists will not be slow to take advantage of the offer made. Full explanations are to be had by addressing J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOW ONE DRUGGIST VIEWS IT.

West Superior, Wis., Dec. 22, 1899.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:

N. A. R. D. is what we want—a good thing! etc. Why so says everybody, but what do they do?

City organization is a farce, unless there's a man who wants to do all the work and get all the kicks. Country organization, there is not.

How to reach the average druggists? is the question. Druggists are queer, hermit-like animals, who consider themselves complete organizations individually. Now, humor them, my friends, because if you can't bluff a man humor him. Why not convert our ornamental State Associations into something useful? Let them take one event from their yearly programmes (for instance the chewing-gum contest or the greased-pig race), and have them devote their time during that hour to electing a committee for the interests of the N. A. R. D., who should during the year address every druggist in their state personally, sending him literature, fully explaining the aim of the N. A. R. D. and inviting him to join, by sending so many cents to Mr. So-and-So, and sign an agreement to practice personally, as near as he can, the rules of the N. A. R. D. That would be easy, and Mr. John Smith, Ph. G., and Mr. James Brown, druggist, could then work together for their own advantage without having to sit in the same room and shake each other's hands during association meetings. And Mr. Charlie Jones, of Countryville, dealer in drugs, window-glass and farmers' produce, could also join, and tell his bucolic friends of an evening round the stove (with the Sp. Frumment handy) about the great work he is engaged in against the trusts and other common enemies. Then there would be no time lost, and nobody would object to a dollar more in dues to pay the expenses of the committee, and the committee itself would have the satisfaction of knowing that they were really doing something and that they would be the best known druggists in their State (and no expense). And by the time twenty or twenty-five thousand of our thirty thousand druggists would be members—why, the proprietors would consult quarterly with the august body of our N. A. R. D. as to what they thought their marvelous remedies were worth, and also to please tell them to whom they could sell them, and the downtrodden druggist would indeed be a power in the land.

P. A. LIGNELL.

HE'S A DOUBTING THOMAS.

Denver, Col., Dec. 16.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:

In response to the query what the retail druggist can do to assist the N. A. R. D., I desire to state at the outset that I am a "doubting Thomas." I don't think that much good will accrue from the efforts of this association. They start out well, with a lot of high-sounding resolutions and several high-salaried men, who, perhaps, are more competent to run the affairs of all the retail druggists in these United States than they have proven able to run the small drug businesses that they have in years gone by been connected with. However, be this as it may, I think one of the greatest drawbacks to the working out of some plan for the betterment of the condition of the craft is their seeming unwillingness to stick together; petty jealousies are allowed to creep in, one thinks that his neighbor across the street is getting the best of him, and so he starts out in some way to do up, so to speak, the aforesaid neighbor, and so it goes. The retail drug-

gists as a class are not true to themselves, and until they learn this lesson perfectly not much can be accomplished toward bettering their condition. I do think, however, that the Proprietary Association can and should accomplish much in the next six months that will effectively restore prices on their products to a point that will allow to the vendors a living profit. This can be done, and it seems to me that these men stand in their own light in not doing so at the earliest possible moment. It is human nature for a man to try and sell that upon which he can make enough of that necessary evil to keep away from his door that wolf we hear so much about.

I am willing to do all in my power to assist this movement known as the N. A. R. D., yet, as I said before, I doubt very much if any great amount of good will come from their work. Yours truly, CHARLES E. WARD.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

The efforts of the N. A. R. D. tend to protect the druggist against the encroachments of unfair competitors and against imposition by hard-handed manufacturers. Are these the only thorns in his bed of roses? Overcoming these, is he free from disturbing elements?

The N. A. R. D., if it can do nothing else, has accomplished a great work; it has cemented the internal relationships of the drug trade and made druggists realize their dependence upon one another in the advancement of their collective interests. But exclude the existing and engrossing evils and there will still be druggists who find it difficult to make ends meet. They are faithful and upright, but somehow they do not "catch on." This does not refer to men of established business and reputation; their path is beaten, and old trees stand the storm well. Each year brings its quota of fresh material and competition is stimulated afresh. Excluding the cutting of prices, that man will survive and grow whose methods of conducting business are well regulated. Systematic advertising, store department, close and careful buying, methodical bookkeeping and uniform courteous treatment of customers in every walk of life mean cash in the end every time.

• • •

Are drug clerks well paid? A noted economist once said that "a market for products is products in market," interpreting the phrase to indicate the balance between supply and demand. The action of drug clerks' associations in requesting druggists to give preference to their members suggests that the supply exceeds the demand. The unemployed prefer to work for small wages to being idle, and this necessarily depresses their general monetary value in situations for which there is no fixed remuneration.

Quality is an important factor, and the best clerks, not attracted by the emoluments of clerking, bend every energy to start out for themselves. Competition is thereby increased, and more bites of the cake means smaller bites for all.

• • •

Good measure is exact measure. A British journal, in the jocular style of that nation, notes the incident of a customer purchasing a sponge of an apothecary. Seeing him weigh it, she remarked, "You weigh the holes, too, I see." "Yes," he replied, "but we do not charge for them."

Exactness of measure and weight are indispensable at the prescription desk, but there is a great variation in the amount of Epsom salt or castor oil sold for five cents. Should not the same precision be exercised in selling this merchandise as in dispensing? When a customer wants an ounce of Rochelle salt charge him for an ounce, and don't say "about ten cents." The reputation for exactness is worth the trouble of computation and "two cents change."

Free Additions to "Non-Secret Formulas."

T. M. Griffiths, of St. Louis, publisher of Griffiths' "Non-Secret Formulas," supplies all purchasers of the book with new formulas, at intervals, for two years after the book is bought, without extra charge. His announcement in this issue contains a list of new formulas supplied up to January 1, 1900, and mentions a number of others in preparation. "Non-Secret Formulas" is a practical and popular book, largely used by druggists, and is sold at \$5, delivered.

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IN AMERICA.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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TO THE TRADE.

This Era Blue Book is offered to the drug trade in the confident belief that it will provide a most efficient, even indispensable, aid to drug buyers in the conduct of their business. This Blue Book supplies, within the covers of one volume, up-to-date price quotations on nearly all the multitudinous variety of medicinal articles which constitute the druggist's stock. It combines in this one easy reference volume the most complete price lists of drugs, medicines and proprietary articles yet published, together with the Price Lists of a host of individual manufacturing houses, thereby doing away with the nuisance of separate lists of all sorts and shapes and sizes, which accumulate rapidly, are difficult to preserve in readily accessible condition and which constitute an annoying nuisance to the buyer.

But the Blue Book does not constitute our entire service. The Pharmaceutical Era is the only weekly drug trade paper in America. Its Market Reports and Prices Current are up-to-date and complete, and are compiled with special reference to the druggist's needs as a drug buyer, and to supplement and complete the Blue Book's service.

The connecting link between the two, rendering both complete and at ready service, is the WEEKLY CHANGE SHEET, which is sent every Thursday to each possessor of a Blue Book. The sheet contains the latest information of price fluctuations in drugs and chemicals, changes in, and additions to, the list of patent medicines and their prices, and, specially, all corrections in the Manufacturers' Price Lists which are so serviceable to the careful drug buyer, if promptly published.

Taken together, the Blue Book, the Era and the Weekly Change Sheet constitute a trade service which is complete in both its details and its entirety, and which is placed before druggists in the hope and expectation that it will prove instantly acceptable and worthy of their commendation.

No effort or expense will be spared to make this service continually and progressively more satisfactory, and any and all suggestions and criticisms to this end will be thankfully received so that each annual edition may be more complete than its predecessors.

THE PUBLISHERS.

New York, January, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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A PHARMACOPOEIA FOR THE DOCTORS.

As every reader of pharmaceutical journals is aware, there has been much published upon the question of what to do to make the Pharmacopoeia more helpful to and popular with the medical fraternity. Though this official standard and guide is compiled and revised by physicians and pharmacists jointly, its employment is limited almost entirely to druggists, and the great bulk of physicians hardly know that such a book exists. We have heard the pharmacist's views many a time, and know all of the arguments he can advance. In advance of the forthcoming revision, it is very desirable to ascertain what the doctors would like to see in the Pharmacopoeia; how that book can be altered and improved for their service. It is therefore with pleasure that we reprint elsewhere in this number a careful letter from an up-to-date, wide-awake doctor, himself a member of the Committee of Revision, who discusses this question from the physician's point of view. The principal suggestions he offers are that doses should be included, and that the book shall contain up-to-date information upon new remedies, including as many as possible of those which, while not being sufficiently important to be made official, are yet of enough use and employment to require careful description for the physician's information. Another, and it seems to us a most advisable, change is suggested, the inclusion of information regarding the best methods of administration of remedies. The doctor is always glad to get this kind of information, for, not being a chemist or pharmacist, he frequently is at a loss to know in what combinations to prescribe the desired remedy, and he will feel grateful for a hint on the proper vehicle, adjuvant, solvent.

As a suggestion merely, this writer believes that the publication of two editions of the work, one especially for pharmacists, the other for physicians, would solve the problem in a great degree. Taken all together, his suggestions are directly practical and are worth the careful consideration of those who are to frame and produce the next United States Pharmacopoeia.

SHOULD PHARMACISTS STUDY MEDICINE?

In this paper last week was printed a paper whose writer advocates that, having tried all other methods without avail to secure the support of the physicians and build up a lucrative drug business, the druggist should, as a final resort, study medicine, and after

receiving his degree combine the professions of medicine and pharmacy for his self-preservation. The article in question is sound common sense throughout. The thinking and observing man will agree that the writer's recommendation as to the study of medicine is already being put into practice by many pharmacists. Every college of pharmacy in the country can produce proof to this effect. All have been particularly struck of late by the large number of druggists and students of pharmacy who are taking a course in medicine. An examination of the rosters of various medical colleges shows that each of these institutions has a formidable contingent of matriculates who have been or are still connected with pharmacy. The reason for this condition of affairs is evidently the growing unprofitableness of the drug business. Competition among the druggists themselves, owing to their number and the keen rivalry of cut-rate price establishments, as well as the diversion of trade by the department stores, have combined to deprive the druggist of various sources of income which he could formerly rely upon, and have eliminated the element of gain from the sale of a long list of articles. That all those who failed in the drug business or who deemed it an undesirable occupation will make a success of medicine is not to be expected. At the same time, the profession of doctor seems to hold out greater rewards than those which fall to the lot of all but a favored few engaged in the sale of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. Perhaps the necessarily intimate relations which exist between the physician and the druggist prompt the latter to regard his pursuit as a logical stepping stone to the science curative.

ARE PATENT MEDICINES MEDICINES?

The decision of the Supreme Court (published in this journal last week) that in Illinois the sale of patent medicines in any store not conducted by a registered pharmacist is a violation of the pharmacy act, is obviously a very important ruling. It is only common sense, however, to exact that medicinal agents should be handled only by experienced pharmacists, though unfortunately, with the exception of Illinois, we know of no state where such law exists. The pharmacy laws in all other states make specific exemption of patent medicines from their provisions, and allow their sale by any class of merchants. Secret medicines, therefore, by law seem to be neither, fish, fesh nor fowl. If they are medicines, as their manufacturers claim for them, why should they not be treated as medicines and their sales confined to pharmacists? This is just what the proprietors fight against with their money and influence in every state legislature in which such a proposition is advanced. If patent medicines are not medicines (either in law or in fact), then their sale should of course be allowed to anyone and by anyone, but in this case druggists would have no right to them above other merchants. As a matter of fact the prevailing condition is an anomalous and inconsistent one. Proprietors tell the public that their preparations are medicines, and yet when they sell them they do not wish them to be considered as medicines. It is this condition which has caused such great trouble in the marketing of these lines, and has involved the retail drug trade in the cut-rate difficulty. Patent medicines are handled and sold and considered by the public as mere merchandise, which any uneducated clerk can hand over the counter without responsibility, and so long as they are such merchandise druggists will be unable to confine their sale to the drug trade. Of course many of these preparations are just as potent in a medicinal sense as the standard official articles the druggist car-

ries, but the law does not so regard them. The Illinois decision, however, will clear up the atmosphere in that state somewhat, though it will be bitterly opposed by patent medicine manufacturers, who have heretofore sold their goods in that state through all manner of agents outside the drug trade.

DANGERS OF SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION.

A little child in Wilmington, Del., swallowed a couple of dozen small pills which he found in a box in the dining room. As a result he died, and chemical analysis later disclosed that strychnine in the pills was the direct cause of death. The child's sister was acting as sales agent for these pills, stimulated by her desire to secure a set of dishes, to be given by the manufacturers as a premium for a certain number of sales. This case furnishes additional strength to the argument that the indiscriminate distribution of secret medicines is a very dangerous practice, and should be entirely prohibited by law. Many patent medicines contain potent ingredients likely to cause death if used in large quantities by the careless or ignorant. Children especially are very likely to think that the pretty little colored pills are candy, and the case in question is not the only one where death has followed as the result of such supposition. Several cities have ordinances prohibiting the distribution of medicines from house to house, but what is wanted is a law which will confine the sales of all kinds of medicines to those competent by education and training to handle them safely. When strychnine pills are sold by agents secured by advertising in the newspapers, as was the case here, there certainly is an element of danger which should be removed as quickly and permanently as possible.

PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

The annual circus at Albany has opened, with flag-flying and trumpets flourishing. The show promises to contain more rings than usual this year and to provide lively and interesting performances in each. Already the announcements, reports and rumors of bills concerning pharmacy are numerous enough to bewilder even the Nestors of the profession who have followed pharmaceutical legislation since the days of the fathers.

So far the bills reported include an "All-State Pharmacy Board" bill, amendments to the New York City charter provisions regulating pharmacy, two different measures to regulate the working hours of drug clerks in New York City, a new "poison bottle" bill and a bill to prohibit the sale of carbolic acid except upon a physician's prescription.

And besides, the Governor has been asked to appoint a commission to examine into the existing pharmacy laws and then to formulate a new act to provide uniform regulations for the whole state.

It will be seen by all who have the welfare of pharmacy at heart that the legislative animals need to be watched as closely and as constantly this year as ever before, if deleterious legislation is to be prevented. Gird on your armor, brother watchers, and—Heaven help you!

WORK OUT YOUR OWN SALVATION.

We are very glad to print the following from an esteemed subscriber. There is a good deal of hard common sense in his statements, and there are many druggists who, we have no doubt at all, will agree with him in every particular:

"The great majority of druggists are to-day neglecting the professional part of the drug business in their frantic efforts to bring about a condition of prices on proprietary medicines, which evil at this

time is spreading, with absolutely nothing more in sight to restore full prices now than ten years ago. The very pharmacologists they did make at one time are now being bought from the jobber, their claim being that they can buy cheaper than make them. The physician is neglected. No effort is being made to either assist him or supply his wants in any way; in fact he is ignored, and the enterprising manufacturer's agent gets their trade. Satisfy yourself, as I have done, make a canvass of the druggists and physicians—physicians in particular—and they will tell you "the druggist don't seem to care very much for our patronage or good will," and there you are. The druggists are not making the effort in the right direction. Drop the question of proprietary goods. Make your own preparations, and become as interested in pleasing your patrons as you have been in restoring high prices. Be friendly to your neighboring physicians, and the effort will have a telling and a wholesome effect, and the druggist will soon be able to pay his bills promptly and will have gained a victory for a good cause. Don't, I ask, neglect these points."

YOU'RE GOOD FELLOWS.

The druggists in Toledo and surrounding territory reorganized the other day under the name of the Northwestern Ohio Retail Druggists' Association. The prime purpose of this step is to lend allegiance to the N. A. R. D. and its aims, and to do everything possible to bring about better trade conditions. The local jobbers, to show their good will toward the movement, corralled the entire meeting upon adjournment and feasted the members at a nearby cafe. This is but one of several instances where jobbers and manufacturers have endeavored to show their good will toward the N. A. R. D. by courtesies to the retail druggists. If the N. A. R. D. has done nothing else it has at least brought into closer touch, into more friendly relations, the three branches of the drug trade, and in this may be found an earnest of a greater success in the ultimate objects of the association.

BLUE LAWS NOT SATISFACTORY.

A week or two ago there were handed to the druggists of Lawrence, Mass., circulars containing an extract from the published statutes restricting Sunday sales, and the civic authorities stated their intention to see that the law was strictly observed. As a consequence all the druggists restricted their sales on Sunday to drugs, and these only upon prescription. The people, however, did not take kindly to the new order of things, are protesting vigorously, and it is expected that very shortly the drug stores at least will be allowed to resume their old practices of selling any and everything on the first day of the week as well as on the other six. Between Sunday laws, liquor regulations and the like, the druggists of Massachusetts seldom know just where they are at.

DOLLAR DAILY FOR LEG'S BOARD.

Eleven years ago a New Hampshire man was obliged to have his leg amputated. He requested a local druggist to suitably preserve the severed member until his decease and then see that it was buried in his coffin with him. A few days ago this man died, the leg was buried with him, and now there is a squabble over the will. The druggist has brought in a claim for \$3,450 for "the storage and care of ———'s amputated leg." Leaving out Sundays, the amount claimed is at the rate of about \$1 a day, and the executors are trying hard not to pay the bill. One dollar a day is a pretty stiff charge, especially as the leg did not eat anything, but then it must be remembered that alcohol for preserving purposes costs money.

LOOK OUT FOR THE FIT-THROWER.

A pretty slick game has recently been played by sharpers upon a few of the more credulous druggists of Salt Lake City. A woman, or in some cases a man, would fall down upon the sidewalk in front of a drug store and put up a very good semblance of a fit. Accomplices would run into the store and beg the assistance of the proprietor and clerks, who, rushing out to assist the fit-thrower, would leave opportunity for these accomplices to rob the money till and abstract easily portable articles of value. The game worked well in several places, and up to last report the operators have not been apprehended.

NOT MANY, IT IS HOPED.

The Excise Commissioner of St. Louis, spurred by the local Liquor Dealers' Association, has complained to the prosecuting attorney that some druggists are in the practice of selling intoxicating liquors at their soda fountains without licenses. If this statement is found sustained in fact cases will be brought against the guilty druggists and prosecuted vigorously.

CRITICISM, BUT NOT CORRECTION.

Braidentown, Fla., Dec. 30, 1890.

To the Editor: Permit me to draw your attention to an error in the text of lecture 24, junior class, on page 58, Era of Nov. 30. You are correct in giving .00366 as the co-efficient of gaseous expansion, but when you undertake the assertion that it is the co-efficient of gaseous contraction, you are "kicking against the pricks." The co-efficient of gaseous expansion is an invariable number, and .00366 is approximately correct, but the co-efficient of contraction is variable, it varies with every degree of temperature. In your own calculation your error is apparent; not to any marked degree, however; but suppose we consider the expansion of 1000 cc. of gas from 0° C to 273° C, and then consider its contraction from 273° C to 0° C, where shall we land at? This calculation reminds me of a certain Welsh preacher who was noted for his splendid sermons. He was once approached by one of his congregation who told him that he was a great admirer of his abilities, but did not think that he was the author of, or that he composed his own sermons. "Well," said the preacher, "I will tell you the secret of the composition of my sermons. I have a book of sermons composed and written by a very eminent divine. I take one of his sermons as it is written in the original English and translate it into Welsh, then, about three days after, I retranslate in into English, and I will then defy any man to find any trace of the original sermon in it."

Just so if we apply your figures to the expansion of 1000 cc. of gas from 0° to 273°, then the contraction of 2000 cc. from 273° to 0°. If your remarks had been confined to expansion alone they would have been all right, but in trying to apply them to contraction you were in error, that is, in applying the co-efficient. The rule by proportion is correct.

Yours very truly,

J. CH. STANSFIELD.

FOR PROHIBITION STATES.

An old-school physician, practicing in a small town supporting only one druggist, of over scrupulous principles, wrote for one of his patients the following prescription:

R. Spir. frumenti, q. s.

A. B. C., M. D.

Fearing that the druggist might hesitate to fill the prescription—it being Sunday—he added the following: Please give the bearer the above-named potion;

He's a pretty good chap, and employed at the station; The liquid he craves is known as Frumentum.

And the name at the bottom will tell you who sent 'im. The letters "q. s." to be very explicit.

Is a medical dodge known as "quantum sufficit;" But if a special translation you crave for

It is simply this: Give him all he can pay for.

—The Doctor's Factotum.

(Special to the Era.)

SPANISH PHARMACY REORGANIZED.



PRIL 12th, 1898, is the date of the Royal decree by which the medical and pharmaceutical professions, throughout Spain were organized in provincial groups or "colegios." The striking events that followed—Mr. McKinley's ultimatum on the 20th, the affair on Manila Bay on May 1—naturally diverted public attention from details of home government, but the measure has now been in force long enough to merit a brief summary and a few comments.

The "Colegio" or Professional Guild.

is an idea 700 years old. The apothecary-grocers of the thirteenth century formed "colegios" in Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia, Seville, Tarragona, Zaragoza, Pamplona, etc., to inspect drug stores, examine apprentices, etc., etc. They gradually died out, in Spain as elsewhere. Their revival was passably suggested by the success of the French pharmaceutical "syndicates." There is, however, one great difference between the French bodies and the new Spanish organization. The Paris and other syndicates are purely voluntary. No one is forced to join, and aggressive cutters are blackballed if they present themselves for admission. In many departments no syndicate yet exists. The Queen of Spain's decree, on the contrary, provides for the formation of one medical and one pharmaceutical "colegio" in each of the Spanish provinces; and no doctor or pharmacist will be allowed to practice unless he forms part of the local body. It is the compulsory character of the regulation which has called forth some fierce criticism, much opposition and a host of petitions to the Minister of State.

An Executive Committee

or "Junta de Gobierno" is to be elected by the pharmacists of each province. Spanish provinces (like the states of the American Union) vary largely in size and population. They are divided into three classes, the "first class" or more important provinces have a Junta composed of eight members, while seven and five suffice respectively for second and third class provinces. Only those pharmacists who have held the diploma for a given term of years, and who pay a certain amount of taxation, are eligible for election as committeemen. For instance, the chairman of the Junta of a first-class province must have "exercised" his profession for fifteen years, while six years' experience will qualify a pharmacist for the post of "vocal" (ordinary committeeman), secretary or treasurer in the smaller provinces. The idea is, of course, to secure these posts for the real leaders of pharmacy in each district.

Professional Self-Government

and mutual co-operation for the repression of abuses are to be the object of these juntas. Every member of the colegio (and consequently every pharmacist in Spain) promises to advise the junta of his changes of address, not to give medical consultations, not to league himself with a particular doctor by secret arrangement, not to possess or manage more than one pharmacy, and generally to do his best to uphold the dignity of his profession.

For the first offense the Junta can only issue a warning; in case of repeated offenses fines can be inflicted (the maximum varies from \$10 to \$100, according to the "class" of province and the number of previous transgressions), and even in extreme cases the temporary revocation of the offender's right to practice pharmacy may be decided upon. The right of appeal to the Minister of State is provided for.

The Registration Fee

to be paid by every pharmacist on entrance as member of the colegio is fixed at ten, six and three dollars for provinces of the first, second and third classes, respectively. For the first year, however, the rates will be only \$2, \$1.50 and \$1.

As a general rule, this idea if "colegiacion" was popular among the younger pharmacists, but disliked by some of the elder men. The doctors seemed specially hurt, and protested that a slight had been cast upon their professional dignity, and that the advantages were purely illusory. However, the provinces organized one by one. Last June a group of representatives from the colegios of the Pyrenean provinces met at Pamplona, and the idea of a National League of these bodies—a sort of Spanish N. A. R. D.—was seriously talked of.

In Seville

the matter was discussed further, and the project formed of a National Congress of Pharmacists. The capital of sunny Andalusia is the seat of one of the four Spanish Faculties of Pharmacy. The Southerners corresponded with their Madrilené colleagues, energetic action was taken, and on October 18 last

The National Congress

met in the hall of the old Madrid Colegio of Pharmacy. Thirty provinces were actually, and seven indirectly, represented; the eleven absentees were mostly places of minor importance. From Corunna, on the Atlantic seaboard, to sunny Malaga, on the Mediterranean; from rock-bound Biscay and the Pyrenean provinces to the old



A STREET IN SEVILLE.

Moorish lands of Granda and Murcia; from bustling Barcelona to sleepy Cuenca, every important section of Spain had sent its delegates, and Senor Madariaga, of Madrid, who presided at the opening meeting, warmly congratulated the Sevillanes on their happy initiative.

Four sections were at once organized to study, (1) education, (2) legal reform and the new sanitary law, (3) bye-laws for colegios, and (4) various other matters. Our space will only permit of a summary of the principal resolutions voted.

The Educational Section

resolved, (1) That the re-establishment of a two years' "stage" (or period of practical experience behind the counter, which has always been exacted in modern France, and was obligatory in Spain (1868) was desirable; (2) that a chair of bacteriology should be created at

each faculty of pharmacy; (3) that lessons on chemical analysis, especially that of food, medicaments and poisons, should be given daily; (4) that public hygiene be properly taught to all pharmaceutical students. Some interesting points regarding

Imported Mineral Waters and Patents

were discussed in section II. It was voted (1) that the sale of all mineral waters and proprietary medicines should be exclusively reserved to pharmacists; (2) that no "patent" medicines be admitted by Spanish customs unless approved by the Madrid Academy of Medicine and full composition stated on label; (3) that the same regulation be applied to Spanish proprietary medicaments; (4) that reciprocal terms be enforced by Spanish customs as to entry of foreign mineral waters and patents.

This last resolution requires a slight explanation. At present all mineral waters may be introduced into Spain so long as customs duties are paid. But France exacts that all Spanish mineral waters be counter-analyzed by the Paris Academy of Medicine, and if the result does not tally with the Spanish analysis furnished by the exporter his goods are not allowed to pass the French Custom house. This is felt to be a case for reprisals, and the new sanitary law, now before the Spanish Senate, will probably embody a clause stipulating the reciprocal measures above reported.

Druggists

exists in Spain (as in France) as a separate class to pharmacists. Mr. Andres, of Valencia, proposed two classes, (1) "industrial druggists," to sell certain scheduled articles of every-day use, but prohibited from selling patents, mineral waters, galenicals, etc.; (2) "medicinal drug stores," for the wholesale and retail sale of medicaments, to be kept by registered pharmacists only. The two classes of business not to be permitted in the same shop. This was discussed and approved.

The Limitation of Pharmacies,

as in Germany, etc., was discussed in section IV., Prof. Gomez Pamo in the chair. The scheme approved of was the principle of one pharmacy per 5,000 inhabitants in towns. In rural districts the colegio could best decide local needs. The number could be gradually reduced as deaths and vacancies occurred, and proper compensation accorded to heirs, etc.

Municipal Pharmacists.

In Spain each town (or collection of villages) passes an annual contract with a pharmacist—sometimes a local man, sometimes an outsider, brought in by special tender—to fill all prescriptions brought him by persons certified by the Alcalde (or Mayor) as indigents. It is manifestly hard on a man, if he has specially set up a pharmacy in a small place on the strength of this contract, to be deprived of this (possibly the main) portion of his income at the end of a twelvemonth through a caprice or prejudice of the Municipal Corporation. The "partidos" or districts also require to be re-adjusted and other abuses abolished; it is, in fact, one of the knotty questions of modern Spanish pharmacy. Senor Baranguan's paper on the subject was exhaustive and conclusive. The "titulary" pharmacist, brought by open competition, ought to be assured a permanent position, he held, while the local man should also hold his post for life if his contract were renewed for three years consecutively. On the other hand, the "titulary" pharmacist should engage himself to fill all prescriptions brought by those inscribed on the paupers' list, and act as municipal adviser in sanitary work, analyst of drinking water, food, etc.

Urgent Remedies.

It was also unanimously resolved that the provincial colegios should have the right of authorizing Town Councils, in places where no pharmacy exists, to keep a "bottiquin" or stock of medicines useful in urgent cases. This stock, like all pharmacies, to be periodically inspected by the officials of the local junta, supplied by the "titulary" pharmacist as above described, and paid for by the municipal authorities.

Municipal Laboratories.

It was proposed, should be made compulsory in all towns of over 12,000 inhabitants—not necessarily completely equipped establishments such as exist at Madrid, San Sebastian, etc., but in accordance with the size and wealth of the township. A local pharmacist, with a salary of \$200 a year, would suffice as head analyst.

The Closing Meeting.

on October 25, was presided over by Senor Carlos Maria Cortezo, Director General of Public Health, and was marked by the same cordial tone as pervaded the whole proceedings. Votes of thanks were passed to the chair-



MADRID COLEGIO.

man, the colegio, the daily press and the pharmaceutical journals. A "viva" for "United and Regenerate Spain," and another for "Spanish Pharmacy," and the congress dispersed, only to meet again at

The Banquet.

organized by the Madrid Junta at the Hotel Ingles. Senor Baranguan received quite a little ovation—his study on "Municipal Pharmacy" was considered the feature of the congress—and was warmly complimented and publicly embraced by Senor Cortezo. It was decided that the portraits of the delegates should be framed in a group and hung in the board room of the Madrid Colegio, where the photos of the members of the 1866 National Congress may still be seen.

Military Pharmacies.

Before leaving Madrid the provincial delegates joined their comrades of the metropolis and formed deputations to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Gobernacion (Home Affairs) on the subject of military pharmacies. These establishments, founded to supply officers and soldiers, were allowed (on the proposition of Gen. Salamanca) to extend their operations to the families of military men. It is asserted that this privilege is grossly abused, and that a mass of unauthorized persons obtains medicaments at military pharmacies. Last April the Madrid Faculty (teaching staff) and Colegio (business men) of Pharmacy joined in a deputation to Senor Silveira. In July Senor Ruiz Jimenez brought the question before

The Spanish Parliament.

He told the Congress of Deputies that in spite of increasing population thirty-three pharmacies had closed in Madrid during the last ten years. The reason was plain enough—the four existing military pharmacies executed 500 prescriptions daily. He asked for no new law, but appealed to the Prime Minister to enforce the Royal Decrees of 1884.

Senor Silveira promised to consult his colleague, the Minister of War, as to the best method of preventing abuses.

The Pharmacists' Deputation.

who waited on Senors Silveira and Dato after the close of the Pharmaceutical Congress, received similar assurances and many compliments from the Prime Minister, the Minister of Gobernacion, and it is to be hoped that the exertions of Senor Ruiz Jimenez in the Lower House and Senator Julian Callega (Professor at the Faculty of Medicine) will not be fruitless.

Sisters of Charity

still dispense in many Spanish hospitals. Prof. Gomez Pamo's motion that a petition be addressed to the Government asking for the appointment of a properly qualified pharmacist and assistants in each hospital was adopted.

SHALL THE SCOPE OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA BE INCREASED?

BY ROBERT EDES, M. D.

Among the many suggestions and remarks which the approach of the time of calling the convention for revising the Pharmacopoeia is eliciting, the query why the sale of this book is so small among physicians often appears, and why they are so little acquainted with its contents and its merits. That such a condition exists is undoubted, but it is also true that there is a reason for it, and it seems to me, without yielding to anyone in my respect for the book in the position it is intended to fill, that the reason is a good one.

Dr. Long, in an article which tends in the same direction as my own thoughts, asks whether we—physicians—"are not shirking our duty when we allow pharmaceutical influence to predominate in the convention which directs its issue?" To this I would answer that, if medical colleges and societies send 85 out of 100 delegates, as they did to the convention of 1890, medical interests are fully represented. The details of the pharmacopoeia are properly in the hands of pharmacists.

It is true, as Dr. Long says, that the Pharmacopoeia originated in the needs of physicians, but that was at a time when a very large proportion were of necessity their own pharmacists. A well-known Boston doctor, whose practice was largely among the wealthier classes, used to say that there was no use in a physician pretending to be anything else; he always would smell of rhubarb.

But now the amount of information which the up-to-date practitioner is absolutely obliged to acquire has so enormously increased, without, so far as any one can see, his capacity having been correspondingly enlarged, that he must cut off all that does not necessarily come within his province. On the other hand, the processes and scope of pharmacy have been so specialized that the practitioner can have this part of his work done so much better than he can do it if he had the time, that the separation has taken place with great mutual advantage. The physician asks the pharmacist for a drug and expects to have him provide it pure, but probably not once in ten thousand times does he apply the pharmacopoeial tests to see whether it is really so. It might have been premised that the pecuniary success of the edition of 1890 has been such that there is no financial reason for desiring to increase the sale of the next one, except that it could perhaps be afforded a little cheaper. The receipts have provided for much research in preparation for the coming revision and there is still a considerable balance unappropriated.

But it is desirable, in the interests of the medical profession, that its members should become acquainted with the official and authoritative statement of their pharmacologic instruments, and that they should be able to look to some disinterested source for information on the enormous number of new remedies—good, bad and indifferent, honest and fraudulent—which are constantly thrust before them in advertisements and specimens, and in regard to which it is almost impossible that they should independently inform themselves. Information there is, if they have the disposition and the time to look for it, but each is much more likely to take what is offered him, buried as the truth may be among proprietary preparations and garbled pseudo-medical literature. The implicit confidence in the ignorance and credulity of the medical profession in regard to drugs, displayed by such hosts of advertisers, and evidently grounded on long experience, is a scandal and disgrace, a part of which might perhaps be averted by familiarity with a work in which no self-interest can be allowed to appear.

There are two reasons why the Pharmacopoeia is comparatively unknown to the physician. The first is that it contains so much that he does not want and can not use; the second, that it does not contain the information for which he most frequently consults a book of reference, *i. e.*, doses and new remedies, or sometimes the best forms of administration.

The pharmacologic ground which the physician wishes to traverse is now covered by two sets of books, among

which are several of which American medicine and pharmacy may well be proud. Of these, the two dispensaries are the most comprehensive, and against them there is nothing to be urged except size and consequent expense. But the man who buys one of these has but little use for the Pharmacopoeia, which is practically included in them. The numerous and excellent works on therapeutics usually contain enough of pharmacologic detail for ordinary use by the practitioner. All of these discuss non-official remedies.

It is with such works as these that the next Pharmacopoeia must in some way compete, if it is to have any extensive sale among physicians, and the question at once arises whether it is for the interests of medicine and pharmacy to undertake this new responsibility or leave it where it now is, in private hands. There is certainly room for more than one opinion on this point. In regard to doses, it would not be advisable for the Pharmacopoeia to state them in any such authoritative and absolute way as to relieve the physician of his full responsibility in any individual case, but usual or average doses might very properly be given, and a statement of the amount of active principle contained in different preparations of the same drug. There are many most useful drugs now in the Pharmacopoeia, whose chemical constitution is so illy defined that a short statement of the safe or proper dose is really nothing but a judicious summary of clinical experience. Such, for instance, is digitalis. Even more is this true of some of the most important and useful additions to the medical armamentarium; for instance, the whole group of toxins.

It may be said that if the Pharmacopoeia once enters the wide and unsurveyed territory of the most recent investigation and discovery, it will at last find itself in a swamp of speculation, and standing on the same level with all sorts of absurdities and frauds. But it is to be remembered that medical practitioners and pharmacists are already forced to enter this region, whether they like it or not, and will most heartily welcome even a feeble and uncertain light of science which is at least distinguishable from a mere will o' the wisp, by honesty of purpose and impartiality.

A work occupying the position of the Pharmacopoeia and possessing the qualities of disinterestedness, impartiality and freedom from individual prejudice, for which the method of its preparation and publication would be a guarantee, must be of the highest value to the medical profession and would meet with a warm reception therefrom.

Some simple additions to the book as at present arranged would not materially increase its size or cost, and could be made to cover the matter of dosage, but a consideration of non-official medicines would be another matter.

Would it not be possible to publish, under the auspices of the convention, two editions, to be called respectively the physicians' and pharmacists' editions, using the same arrangement and the same text so far as appropriate to each, but having in the physicians' an appendix containing, in an abridgment, all that is positively known of non-official drugs? For this appendix room would be made by the omission of a large amount of detail unnecessary and cumbersome for the physician.

In the pharmacists' edition, it might be unnecessary to put many articles which are not, and probably for many years will not be, subject to exact chemical and pharmacologic tests of purity. Still, as most of these are now to a great extent for sale in the shops, it seems more practical for the authority in use by the pharmacist to take cognizance of them, even if unable to test and guarantee their purity and efficiency. Such an edition would be really an abridged dispensatory, and would be unnecessary for those who have the larger one. On the other hand, it could be sold at a much smaller price and could be more easily remodeled at short intervals than the more elaborate works.

In conclusion, although I am unworthily a member of the Committee of Revision, this letter embodies the views of no one except myself, and is intended as a suggestion rather than as an argument.—(Correspondence in the Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.)

QUESTION BOX

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Manufacturers of Sodium Phosphate and Phosphoric Acid.

(J. G. C.) Nearly all manufacturers of medicinal chemicals make sodium phosphate and phosphoric acid. Write any of the following: Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia; Rosengarten & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; Herf & Frerichs Chemical Co., St. Louis; Larkin & Scheffer, St. Louis.

Books on Clays.

(D. P. C.) You can profitably consult the various annual reports of the U. S. Geological Survey (Mineral Resources of the United States). Recent volumes of these reports contain special articles on the clay-working industries of this country (see 18th annual report, part IV., page, 1,128, and also the 19th annual report, part VI, page 469). These Reports contain very full information concerning the technology and use of calcareous clays. The chemistry and methods employed in the analysis of clays are discussed in the following works: Thorpe, "Outlines of Industrial Chemistry," \$3.50; Blount and Bioxam, "Chemistry of Manufacturing Processes," \$4.50; Ashby, "How to Analyze Clay," "Practical Methods for Practical Men;" Ulzer and Fraenkel, "Chemical-Technical Analysis," \$1.25.

Spotting Cigar Wrappers.

(J. N.) It is said that tobacco leaves used for cigar wrappers may be "spotted" by sprinkling upon them a chlorinated solution like Javelle water or Labarraque's solution. Solutions containing sulphurous acid gas have been similarly recommended. The following formula for a liquid used in the factories at St. Louis, has been published: Sodium carbonate, 3 parts; calcium chloride (chlorinated lime), 1 part; hot water, 8 parts. Put the sodium carbonate in a pot, pour hot water over it, and boil until dissolved. Let boil for four or five minutes longer, add the calcium chloride, and at once remove from the fire. When cool, decant into earthenware or stoneware jugs, cork tightly, and keep in a cool place. The corks of jugs not intended for immediate use should be covered with a bit of bladder or strong parchment paper, and tightly tied down to prevent the escape of gas, and consequent weakening of the bleaching power of the fluid. The prepared liquid is sprinkled on the tobacco, the latter being then exposed to light and air, when, it is said, the disagreeable odor produced soon disappears.

Loeffer's Solution.

(H. L. H.) A number of formulas have been published under this title. Here are some of them:

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|---|----------|
| (1) Menthol | 10 grams |
| Toluol, q. s., to make | 36 Cc. |
| Then add: | |
| Absolute alcohol | 60 Cc. |
| Solution ferric chloride, (G. P.) | 4 Cc. |
| (2) Menthol | 10 grams |
| Toluol, q. s., to make | 36 Cc. |
| Then add: | |
| Creolin | 2 Cc. |
| Absolute alcohol | 65 Cc. |

(3) A staining agent sometimes used in the histological laboratory and known as "Loeffer's Alkaline Solution" is prepared by adding 30 Cc. of a concentrated alcoholic methylene blue solution to 100 Cc. of a solution of caustic potash (0.01:100). Filter before using.

Loeffer's Moriant Solutions.

(1) Ten Cc. of a 20 per cent. solution of tannin, 5 Cc. of a cold saturated solution of ferrous sulphate, 1 Cc. of an aqueous or alcoholic solution of fuchsin (or 1 Cc. of an

alcoholic solution of methyl-violet). (2) One per cent. solution of caustic soda. (3) Sulphuric acid solution of such strength that 1 Cc. will be completely neutralized by 1 Cc. of 1 per cent. caustic soda solution.

Oil Liniment.

(F. W. M.) We are not familiar with the preparation you name. The following formulas have been recommended under the above title:

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|---------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Oil of cedar | 4 fl. ounces |
| Oil of cajuput | 4 fl. ounces |
| Oil of cloves | 4 fl. ounces |
| Oil of sassafras | 4 fl. ounces |
| (2) Oil of origanum | 4 fl. ounces |
| Oil of henlock | 4 fl. ounces |
| Oil of cajuput | 4 fl. ounces |
| Camphor | 4 av. ounces |
| Capsicum, powdered | 2 av. ounces |

Mix, macerate for seven days, agitate occasionally, and filter in well-covered funnel.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| (3) Gum camphor | 2½ ounces |
| Chloroform | 4 ounces |
| Sulphuric ether | 4 ounces |
| Chloral hydrate | 1 ounce |
| Oil of origanum | 6 ounces |
| Oil sassafras | 2 ounces |
| Turpentine | 192 ounces |
| Alkanet root, q. s. to color red. | |
| (4) Chloroform | 2 ounces |
| Liniment of camphor | 4 ounces |
| Lingseed oil | ½ pint |
| Olive oil | 1 pint |

Mix.

Red Elixir.

(H. E. L.) We cannot give the formula for the vehicle employed in the manufacture of the proprietary preparation. A "red" elixir may be made by coloring the official aromatic elixir of the Pharmacopoeia with tincture of cudbear, as is done in the preparation of compound elixir of pepsin of the National Formulary, a book you should possess. The following formula produces a very satisfactory vehicle for the administration of medicines in the form:

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|--|-----------|
| Oil of orange | 1½ drams |
| Oil of lemon | ½ dram |
| Oil of cardamom | 10 minims |
| Oil of coriander | 5 minims |
| Tincture of vanilla, made from
vanillin | 2 ounces |
| Cologne spirit | 2 pints |
| Simple syrup | 3 pints |
| Rose water | 1 pint |
| Water, distilled | 2 pints |
| Magnesium carbonate | 1 ounce |

Dissolve the oils in 4 ounces of the cologne spirit; place the magnesia in a large mortar, pour on the solution of oils and triturate well. Take 12 ounces of the spirit, mix with the 32 ounces of water, and slowly add to the contents of the mortar, stirring constantly and uniformly for 10 minutes to insure its solubility; filter and set aside. Mix the syrup and rose water, and to this mixture add the remaining pint of spirit, then add 2 ounces of vanillin extract, and shake well. To this add the soluble flavoring and mix thoroughly. If the syrup is clear (as it should be) no further filtration is needed—If red elixir is desired, color with carmine and caramel, q. s. This elixir has a very fine flavor, is easily made and can be used with iron salts.

Oil of Larkspur Seed.

(Medicus.) The seeds of Delphinium staphisagria (stavesacre, or larkspur) contain several alkaloids, the most important being delphinine, delphinine and delphinidine. The seeds also contain a fixed oil, which has been recommended when diluted with olive oil for the destruction of pediculi. In commenting upon this line of treatment, Shoemaker says that any bland oil would answer the purpose, as lice are air-breathing insects and are suffocated by being immersed in oil; poison is therefore unnecessary. He also states that an ointment consisting of 1 part of the oil of stavesacre to 7 parts of lard has been found efficacious in prurigo scitilis. Regarding the alkaloids above mentioned Charalampi (Inaug. Dissert. Dorpat) found that, although delphinine and delphinine have the same chemical composition, they differ slightly in their behavior to water, alcohol, ether and benzol, but still more in their physiological effects. Delphinine was an acrid, numbing taste, while delphinine

is bitter, leaving a burning sensation on the tongue. Delphinoline, which is amorphous, has a bitter, scarcely acid taste, is soluble in ether, and yields amorphous salts, which are soluble in water. The mixture of principles insoluble in alcohol, known hitherto as staphisagrine, consists of at least four alkaloids, all of which are amorphous and have a bitter taste. The physiological action of the different alkaloids was determined by Professor Kobert. He found that they do not dilate the pupil; otherwise they resemble aconite, though decidedly weaker, differing among themselves in their effects. Delphinine shows a very close relation to aconitine.

Some additional information may be found in the last edition of the U. S. Dispensatory.

Boils.

(U. W. C.) It is said that a diet too rich in nitrogen or too suddenly changed is likely to predispose to boils, and they may manifest themselves in any condition associated with impoverished blood. The following suggestions for treatment are abstracted from "Minor Ailments." The general health is given tone by a generous but unstimulating diet. Of more direct medicines, iron and quinine, in quantities sufficient to produce their full physiological effect, are chiefly favored. Tablespoonful doses of "barm," three or four times a day before meals are said to prevent the repetition of boils. Some writers speak highly of the value of small doses of calcium sulphide (up to ½ grain three times a day). The local treatment depends of course upon the stage which the boil has reached when it comes under observation. When just forming (i. e., at the itching stage), the process may be often arrested by plucking out the hair of the involved follicle. If the inflammation has already extended to the surrounding tissues, the best plan is to apply some soothing sedative preparation such as glycerol of belladonna, or belladonna or opium plaster, a small hole being perforated in the plaster if the boil comes to a head, to allow the escape of pus. Pain generally ceases at once, inflammation is reduced, and the necrosed centre is discharged painlessly. If the pain is stinging and the inflammation diffused, with restlessness and headache, warm poultices of starch or of linseed meal sprinkled with dilute solution of lead acetate or smeared over with boric acid ointment are useful; poultices should be discontinued as soon as the hardness gives place to doughiness. In all these applications it is necessary to avoid irritating the adjacent skin (e. g., by impermeable coverings). After the slough has separated, the surface may be dressed with Peru balsam, or any antiseptic ointment, and protected from injury by pads and the like.

Blue Print Paper.

(J. D. E.)
 (1) Iron citrate, soluble, 96 grains
 Distilled water, enough to make.... 1 fl. ounce
 No. 2
 Red prussiate of potash..... 72 grains
 Distilled water, enough to make.... 1 fl. ounce
 No. 3
 Potassium bichromate..... 5 grains
 Distilled water..... 1 fl. ounce
 Mix Nos. 1 and 2, add No. 3; filter quickly, and use immediately. The iron citrate should be in scales, free from powder, and should not have been exposed to light. The prussiate must also be free from any adherent powder.

To coat the paper this must be done by gas light. Four some of the solution into a saucer, dip a soft pad of absorbent lint into it and pass quickly across the paper; again dip the pad in solution and pass across the paper from where you left off. When all the paper has been thus coated take an artist mop varnish brush and remove the excess of liquid.

Ferro-prussiate, or blue printing paper, much used for architectural and mechanical drawings, has the unfortunate habit of not keeping well (Pharm. Jour.), but the following will keep much better than the ordinary commercial makes:

Gum arabic 2 grams
 Ammonio-citrate of iron..... 3 grams
 Tartaric acid 2 grams
 Distilled water 20 Cc.
 Dissolve the solids by agitation or trituration in a mortar, and then transfer to a bottle of 50 to 60 Cc. capacity,

and add liq. ammonia, 4 Cc., and shake well. Then add the following solution:

Potassium ferricyanide 25 grams
 Distilled water 10 Cc.
 and shake the mixture well and allow to stand for a quarter of an hour. This solution, which must be kept in the dark, should be applied to the paper with a soft broad brush by artificial light and then dried in the dark. It is exposed under a negative in the ordinary way till the half-tones show a dark violet color, and it is then placed face downwards on water for about ten seconds and removed, and exposed to the air for a short time, thoroughly washed in water and then immersed in a bath of
 Eau de Javelle 50 Cc.
 Water 1000 Cc.
 till it turns a deep blue.

"HAPPY THOUGHTS."

"The post-mortem examination showed that the unfortunate girl was a teacher's daughter."

"When the housemaid entered the bedroom at the usual hour she found her master already a corpse. Soon afterward he withdrew altogether from the political arena."

"The gas lamps, which at this time were not yet lighted, made the streets appear still darker."

"Death trod with rough hand this tender blossom."

"Upon the grave stood a cross rusted by the tooth of Time."

"The laurel wreath upon the head of Mr. Refiners has hit the right nail upon the head."

"The new political current failed to take root in this district."

"The happy moment is not always seized to grasp the wheel of Time by the forelock."

"Near the child lay an old man standing by the edge of the grave."

"In this question the steps of the government go hand in hand with the manufacturers."

"The hinges upon which this affair turns are too transparent."

"When the doctor arrived he found the platform covered with blood—the passengers had been bruised on the fore head."

"The hall divided itself into two parties."

"So he hurried away, the cowardly murderer, with Cain's mark upon his brow, pursued by the Eumenides and two police constables."—(Drug Topics.)

NEW USE FOR CALF'S BRAIN.

The following is printed, without question of its accuracy, by a contemporary:

"The most delicate surgical operation ever performed, and which has so far proved successful, was accomplished by Dr. Harman and other physicians, recently, at Harman, W. Va. Jay Lutz, mine boss in the Harman mines, was almost killed by falling slate, his skull in the back of his head being badly crushed. All hope of his recovery was abandoned, but Dr. Harman concluded to resort to the last means to save the man's life, and accordingly had brought in from the pasture field a young heifer, and the brains of the animal were removed and substituted for those which were badly lacerated in Lutz's head. The transfer of the delicate members was tedious, but was, it is believed, so successfully done that Lutz will recover. After the heifer's brains were removed she was turned loose in the pasture field. The beast stands in one place all the time unless started by some one, and it is necessary to start her jaws to moving when she is fed and to stop them when she completes her meal."

The unfortunate man here mentioned will probably eat hay hereafter.

WANTED PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

A Scotchman went to London for a holiday. Walking along one of the streets, he noticed a bald-headed chemist standing at his shop door, and inquired if he had any hair restorer. "Yes, sir," said the chemist; "step inside, please. There's an article I can recommend. Testimonials from great men who have used it. It makes the hair grow in twenty-four hours." "Aweel," said the Scot, "ye can gie the top o' yer head a bit rub w'th, and I'll look back the morn and see if ye're tellin' the truth." The chemist returned the bottle to the shelf, and kicked the errand boy for laughing.—Med. Stand.

PHARMACY.

HONTHIN is a new tannin-albumin combination prepared by Sztankay, stated to be even less soluble in the gastric fluid than tannalbin. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

ATROPINE FOR SEASICKNESS.—F. Rebate (Bull. de Therap.), recommends atropine, given hypodermically, as an excellent remedy for seasickness. (Apoth. Ztg.)

CALMIN is the trade name for an alleged chemical combination of antipyrin and heroin. It is advertised as a sure remedy for whooping cough, asthma, etc. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

AIROGEN is another trade name for bismuth iodogalate, which is also in the market under the name "Alrol." It is an odorless, non-toxic substitute for Iodoform. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

MAY-OL-CADAVEROL is an embalming fluid having a pale violet color, consisting of a solution of salicylic and boric acids, and sufficient of an iron salt to produce the violet coloration. (Pharm. Post.)

IMPERVIOUS PAPER may be prepared by coating both sides with a solution of 1 part gelatine, 1 part glycerin and 4 parts water, drying, then immersing in a 10 per cent. formaldehyde solution and drying again. (Rev. Chem.)

PRESERVATION OF EGGS with sulphuric acid is proposed by C. Reinhard. The acid changes the surface of the shell to a perfectly airtight cover, completely preventing the penetration of air, even on keeping a long time. (Apoth. Ztg.)

ARSECODYLE.—F. Uhlmann-Eyraud, in Geneva, brings the cacodyl preparations (cacodylic acid and its sodium salt) in the market under this name, in three forms, as hypodermic injections, rectal injections and pills. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

FORMALDEHYDE POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE is a new crystalline compound claimed to have valuable antiseptic properties, obtained by the reaction between formaldehyde and potassium metabisulphate. The corresponding sodium salt is also recommended. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

GUAIACOL AND CREOSOTE SYRUPS.—Syrup of Guaiacol: Crystallized guaiacol, 7.5 parts; glycerin, 92.5 parts; simple syrup, 900 parts. Dose, a dessertspoonful 5 to 6 times daily. Syrup of Creosote: Creosote, 5 parts; glycerin, 80 parts; simple syrup, 915 parts. Dose as above. (Rev. Med. Pharm.)

COPYING INK.—For an ink that may be used for copying letters without moistening and without a press, Vincenzani & Goulhard give the following formula: Ordinary ink, 100 parts; glycerin, 60 parts; honey, 20 parts; rock candy, 20 parts; alcohol, 10 parts, and molasses, 50 parts. (Bull. de Therap.)

LACTIC ACID FOR BALDNESS is proposed by Balzer (Sem. Med.). He rubs a 30 per cent. solution of lactic acid upon the bald places until the skin becomes inflamed. The application is then stopped for a few days, but continued as soon as the inflammation is allayed. Balzer observed a growth of hair after three weeks of this treatment. (Apoth. Ztg.)

EXPERIMENTAL LEAD POISONING.—Oppenheimer (Ap. Ztg.) administered subcutaneous injections of a 2 per cent. solution of lead acetate to five rabbits, gradually poisoning them in 21 days, and then determined the distribution of the poison in the organism. He found that the brain, the bones and bone marrow contained relatively large quantities, the liver, kidneys and muscles much less, while the blood contained but very little.

ELIXIR DE VIRGINIE is a French proprietary preparation containing witch hazel as the chief ingredient. A liquid closely resembling it may be obtained by the following formula: Fluid extract of witch hazel, 3 parts; syrup of orange peel, 50 parts; tincture of vanilla, 2 parts; alcohol (50°), 18 parts; distilled water, 27 parts. (Apoth. Ztg.)

DETECTION OF SALOL is readily effected, according to Jour. de Pharm., by placing a little of the sample into a porcelain capsule and adding a few drops of sulphuric acid containing a little nitric acid. On the further addition of ammonia a yellow, brown, and finally green coloration is produced. In presence of resorcin the color will be dark-blue, becoming red on addition of water, and blue after addition of ammonia.

PEREZOL, A NEW INDICATOR, is proposed by M. Duyk for alkalimetry. It is obtained from *Perezia adnata*, and occurs in yellow needle-like crystals, sparingly soluble in water. The solution in water is colorless or faintly yellow, but becomes rose or orange-red on the addition of a trace of alkali. This red solution becomes again colorless on acidulating, except with boric acid. This characteristic makes the substance useful for the titration of acids and alkalies. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

STERESOL AND ADHESOL.—Steresol is a liquid varnish for use in antiseptic bandages, intended to adhere to the skin or mucous membranes. It is composed as follows: Shellac, 270; benzoin, 10; tolu balsam, 10; phenol, 100; oil of cinnamon, 6; saccharin, 6, and sufficient alcohol to make 1,000 parts. Adhesol is a similar preparation, less adhesive, of the following composition: Copal, 35; benzoin, 3; tolu balsam, 3; alpha-naphthol, 0.3; oil of thyme, 2; ether, 100 parts. (Bull. gen. de Therap.)

CASEON-PLASMON is a new albuminous nutritive preparation, obtained from skimmed milk, in the form of light yellow granules or powder. It is free from odor, and has a bland taste, suggestive of sweet milk. With cold water it forms a jelly, which dissolves with aid of heat to a turbid, milky fluid. The preparation has the following composition: Nitrogen, 12.39 p. c.; nitrogenous matter, 78.94 p. c.; fat, 4.29 p. c.; milk sugar, 4.7 p. c.; ash, 7.79 p. c. (Pharm. Post.)

SPILENIFERRIN is a new medicinal agent prepared by Dr. R. Rohden from the dried spleen-pulp of bees, its effect being increased by an addition of albuminate of iron. H. Nasse found in the spleen-pulp of old bees and horses nearly 5 per cent. of iron, almost three times the quantity found in young animals. Spleniferrin has been subjected to a long series of experiments and has proved itself not only equally as efficient as the best iron preparations known, in its general effect on the organism, but it seems to be superior to them because of its ready assimilability and the ease with which it is taken for prolonged periods. (Apoth. Ztg.)

UNGUENTUM DOMESTICUM is a mixture proposed by Unna, composed of egg yolk 2 parts, and expressed oil of almond (or other bland fixed oil), 3 parts. The egg yolk is first triturated alone, and then the oil added in drops, under constant trituration. This ointment produces on the skin a smooth, elastic, rapidly drying film. If it is to be kept for some time, addition of Peru balsam (1 p. c.) is recommended. The ointment permits a mixture with 0.5 p. c. corrosive sublimate, 5 p. c. lead acetate, 10 p. c. Gaulard's extract, ichthyol, lime water, camphor, liantral, sulphur, talcum, starch, storax, tar, vinegar, etc. The mixture with sulphur develops after some time an odor of volatile sulphur compounds, which may be masked by adding a little camphor. An ointment of egg yolk, oil and petroleum is serviceable for vermin of the head. A number of substances are incompatible with unguentum domesticum, since they cause separation of the oil from the egg yolk. These include carbolic acid, salicylic acid, resorcin, pyrogallol and sodium salicylate; also most metallic salts and oxides (particularly zinc oxide, mercuric oxide, white precipitate, bismuth subnitrate); further, chrysoarabin, pyroxylin, kieselguhr and magnesium carbonate. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

WHAT IS A POISON?

There is a great necessity for a concise, yet sufficiently comprehensive, definition of the term "Poison." A correspondent, whose letter is published below, thinks he is helping us to supply this need, but his definition is surely not concise, whatever opinion we may hold as to its comprehensiveness. He writes:

Some time ago somewhere along the month of March or April 1880, there appeared in the Pharmaceutical Era a definition of the term "poison," which definition did not seem to me, as being sufficiently comprehensive and inasmuch as you have expressed a desire of introducing a more comprehensive definition of the term Poison, I herewith cheerfully append the more comprehensive definition of the term "Poison:"

Poison Defined.

In the most extreme comprehensible sense of the philosophical term of "A Poison" constitutes any substance which, if it be, by any means, or in any form, introduced into any vital organic system, invariably destroys the vitality either wholly or in part, that is to say, either wholly or in part the existing vitality of such a vital organic being, at which and to which, such a substance chances to be applied, either locally or in conjunction therewith at the time of its introduction, extending such Vitality Destructive action either wholly or in part, throughout the entire Vital Organic System, and in event, that such a substance, although having at times such vitality destroying properties as a rule, for any reason be not possessed of such a characteristic property of a Vitality Destroyer as above described, then such a substance, in such instances, does not constitute a poison for that particular Vital Organic System, in which such a substance under such prevalent conditions be applied. In a more restricted sense, the term Poison is chiefly applied to all such substances having similar properties, as the above described, when introduced into or applied to the animal vital organic systems, and then more chiefly in reference to the Vitality Destruction caused by such substances, when the latter be introduced into the Vital Organic Human System. Poisons are either of organic or inorganic derivation, that is to say either animal or vegetable or mineral, non metallic mineral metallic mineral extraction, and if of organic extraction, whether animal or vegetable, can then either be of a vital organic or non vital organic state of existence. Examples of the former, in the case of vital organic animal poisons, that of a snake bite, mad dog bite, wasp sting, spider sting, etc., in the case of vital organic vegetable poisons, by a touch of the living poison ivy, the mercury plant or vine and others; examples of non vital organic poisons being amply contained and diffused in the numerous drugs of both animal and vegetable origin. And again, a vital organic or non-vital organic poison may be such for another vital organic system, those of animal extraction for other vital animal systems or for the vegetable systems, and poisons of vegetable origin, for extraction, for other vital organic vegetable systems or for vital organic animal systems. Poisons of inorganic, whether of a metallic or non metallic source or origin, may be poisons or vitality destroyers, either of the vegetable vital organic systems and not with animal vitality, or such are for animal vitality and not for vegetable vitality, or such non-metallic or metallic poisons, as such, may be such for both animal, as well as for vegetable-vitality. The metal Hg and its compounds are types of the latter, whereas ammoia, Cl, CO₂, I, S, P, and their compounds and others are types of the former inorganic poisons. Moreover there are any number of substances of solid, fluidal and ethereal extraction, which are at times Vitality destroyers, and which nevertheless are by no means poisons, as the term is usually comprehended, but are only vitality destroyers or become such owing to the fact of the abnormally excessive quantities of such substances as may be thrust into the vital organic system at any one given time, or perchance already aggregated in any part of such vital organic system, which substances, owing to the fact, that, they can no longer be assimilated or eliminated by the vital organic system, cause a stagnation in the circulating media, where such substances are located, such arrests of the circulating media, if sufficiently long prolonged, in turn resulting in Vitality Destroyers. All of the numerous vitality sustaining nutrients of the vital organic systems, such as air, water, digestive nutrients, vitals in any of their forms, whether of animal, vegetable or mineral extraction, are all types of this kind of vitality destroyers, and yet are by no means poisons as ordinarily understood.

STRONTIUM BROMIDE AND IODIDE have for some time found application as substitutes for the respective potassium salts. It is asserted that they are free from the unpleasant secondary effects exerted upon the heart and stomach by potassium compounds. More recently, A. Lockart has employed these preparations successfully in the treatment of Basedow's disease in children. The following mixture is recommended: Bromide of strontium, 6 parts; iodide strontium, 12 parts; distilled water, 40 parts; peppermint water and peppermint syrup, of each 20 parts. This is given in doses of a teaspoonful three times daily. (Apoth. Ztg.)

STUDENTS' BULLETIN.

ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Send All Recitations to Prof. J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio.

The above rule is important, and we want every student to observe it. It has been published time and again in this column, but there are many who seem to have paid no attention to it and who cause annoyance both to themselves and us by persisting in sending their recitations to this office. We must then go to the expense of remailing them, and the student suffers considerable loss of time in the rating of his answers.

In sending recitations to the director enclose those upon two or three or more of the lectures in a single envelope. In this way you will save postage and facilitate the work of rating.

This column is to be read each week by all students, whereby much unnecessary correspondence will be prevented, many points made plain, and in all ways it will be of direct assistance.

Another supply of lectures will be sent to students next week, January 18.

All correspondence regarding lectures, questions, etc., should be addressed to the Director, Prof. J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio.

Read This Bulletin Each Week.

VACCINE AS A BEVERAGE.

"These queer new-fangled names that they get up for summer drinks confuse the country folks," said the clerk at a soda fountain, "and, honestly, I don't much wonder. A man carrying a big old-fashioned valise came wandering in here the other day at the hottest part of the afternoon, and sat down by the counter. He pulled out a red bandana handkerchief, and while he was mopping his forehead he looked the place over from top to bottom. I could see he was trying to make up his mind what he could get the most of for his money, so I said nothing and waited for his order. Pretty soon he noticed that sign hanging on the corner of the fountain: "Fresh vaccine received daily." 'Is that there vax-eeen fresh?' he asked. 'Yes, sir,' says I, thinking he must be a country doctor. 'Got it in to-day?' 'Yes, sir,' I said, 'just arrived.' He thought for quite a while and then he suddenly pulled out his pocketbook. 'Oh, well,' he said, 'I reckon y' kin gimme a glass.'—Times-Democrat.

INSUFFICIENT CREDENTIALS.

A commercial on his first trip called upon a well-known chemist. He was nervous as he put his hand in his pocket and handed out a card.

"I represent that concern," said the young man.

"You are fortunate," replied the chemist.

The commercial was encouraged, and said:

"I think so, sir. And the chemist who trades with us is even more so. My firm has the finest line of cosmetics in the country."

"I shouldn't have thought it," slowly responded the man of medicines. "Her complexion looks natural."

And he handed back the photograph which the young man had given him by mistake. He took it and left without waiting to make any farewell remarks.—Canadian Druggist.

NOT FOR HIM.

Serious minded man asks for a certain infant's food.

Young Woman Clerk: "I'm sorry, but we are just out of that. We have Blank's Granum and Dash's condensed milk and Space's Lactatum."

The serious citizen looked doubtful. "I'm afraid they would not do," he said.

"I suppose," said the young woman, sympathetically, "you don't like to change?"

"Oh, it isn't for me," said the serious citizen, hastily. And after he got out of the store he wondered why the clerks laughed so suddenly.—(N. E. Drug.)

No Back Numbers.

Whenever, for any reason, you find you have in your stock any J. C. Ayer goods which seem to hang fire and stay with you too long; let us know it at once, and we will put you in the way to turn them into money. Our goods are not intended to become "shopkeepers."

Every bottle we put up is expected to get right out among the people and sell another bottle or two for us quick and soon. Neither you nor we should be content to see any other course. We will at any time exchange for you any lot of our goods that you are unable to turn over in a reasonable length of time; or, in case the circumstances fairly warrant such action, we will give you money for them.

In other words, our interest in the goods we make does not cease when they have left our hands and we have the jobber's money for them.

They must be consumed and make room and demand for more, and if there is an obstruction at any stage of their progress the removal of such obstruction is more important to us than to any other party to the transaction. Tell us about any trouble that comes up in the "Ayer Department" of your business, and see if we can't iron out some of your rough spots and promote good business for both of us.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, \$1.00 size only; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, three sizes, 25c., 50c., \$1.00, 25c. size is a very rapid seller; Ayer's Pills, 25c., more for the money now than ever; Ayer's Sarsaparilla, \$1.00, in new cartons with sample box of Pills free; Ayer's Ague Cure, 50c. now, new and improved; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters, 25c., "they take the ache."

Ayer's Comatone will mean new business for you.

Allen & Hanburys' Specialties.

- The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1.
Specially adapted to Infants, under three months of age.
- The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 2.
Specially adapted to Infants, between three and six months of age.
- The "Allenburys" Malted Food No. 3.
Specially adapted to Infants over six months of age.
- The "Allenburys" Throat Pastilles.
(MEDICATED.)
List of formulæ on application.
- The "Allenburys" Glycerine Pastilles.
- Byno-Hypophosphites.
Hypophosphites of Iron, Lime, Potash, and Manganese together with the well known tonics Cinchona and Nux Vomica. Combined with these are the powerful nutritive and digestive properties of "Bynin" (Liquid Malt).
- "Bynol" (The Perfected Malt and Oil.)
An intimate combination of Allen & Hanburys' Malt Extract with the well known pure Cod Liver Oil from their own factories in Norway.
- "Tasteless" Castor Oil (Allen & Hanburys.)
A pure oil and *tasteless*.
- The "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil. (Allen & Hanburys.)
- Bynin (Liquid Malt.)

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd.,

(London, Eng.)

Est. A. D. 1745.

82 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

IF YOU WANT

Larger Brush Sales ...IN...
Better Profits
More Satisfied Customers **1900**

You can get them with a full line of

G. B. Kent & Sons' Best British Brushes

Kent's Brushes are the best in the world; have been best for over a hundred years, and buyers have known and preferred them all that time. The reputation of these goods is already established and they increase the prestige as well as profits of every druggist who sells them.

The line includes all grades and styles of

Tooth, Hair, Nail, Bath, Flesh,
Cloth and Hat Brushes,

and the prices suit all classes of trade.

We make up assortments to suit retailers; write us about this, giving quantities wanted and range of prices which suit your trade.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,

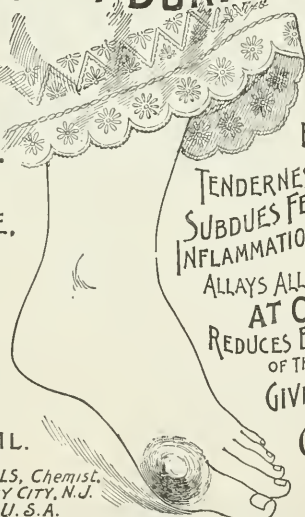
American Agents, - New York.

ROUGH ON BUNIONS

NEW AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. ONLY COMPLETE. PERFECT CURE.

35¢ AT DRUGGISTS OR SENT BY MAIL.

E. S. WELLS, Chemist, JERSEY CITY, N. J. U. S. A.



QUICKLY RELIEVES TENDERNESS & PAIN. SUBDUES FEVER, INFLAMMATION, SORENESS AND ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION AT ONCE. REDUCES ENLARGEMENT OF THE JOINTS. GIVES EASE AND COMFORT.

TO THE DRUG TRADE:--

"ROUGH ON BUNIONS" is not only a remedy, but is guaranteed an absolute cure. We guarantee it to do what we claim. Druggists are authorized to warrant this fact, and to refund the money to any dissatisfied purchaser, and we will make it good to the druggist. There may be many remedies, but there is but one cure for bunions, and that is "Rough on Bunions," and for sore, tired, tender or fevered feet it has no equal. It is a most remarkable remedy. Retail at 35c. per bottle, \$3.00 per dozen.

Put up in a neat and attractive manner. Send your orders to wholesalers or jobbers.

E. S. WELLS, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

MAKES ALSO A GRATEFUL LOTION FOR TENDER, TIRED OR FEVERED FEET.

NEW YORK GERMAN APOTHECARIES' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the New York German Apothecaries' Association was held on Thursday evening, January 4, with President Carl F. Schlessner in the chair, and about sixty members present. The yearly reports from the officers and committee were received, and these showed the association to be in a flourishing condition. President Schlessner read a paper on the progress made during 1899, which showed that the society had gained in several directions and had accomplished good work.

Two new members were admitted. They are: Arthur H. Missidine, Lenox avenue and 114th street, and Richard Jorgenson, 736 Melrose avenue. George Vockrath, of Tenth avenue and Forty-fourth street was proposed as a regular member, and Henry E. Lang, of Gattenburg, N. J., as an extraordinary member. The bill to amend the pharmacy law section of the city charter, which was drafted by a joint conference committee of the local associations (see Era for January 4) was approved. The association's members of the conference on lists of jobbers and of aggressive price cutters reported the lists prepared for the N. A. R. D., and these lists were approved. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President, Carl F. Schlessner; first vice-president, George Gregorius; second vice-president, Charles Schur; recording secretary, Dr. Charles F. Klippert; corresponding secretary, Sidney Faber; treasurer, Felix Hirseman; librarian, George C. P. Stolzenburg; archivist, George Leinecker; delegates to American Pharmaceutical Association, George Gregorius, Gustave Ramsparger, F. G. Werner, Otto Boeldiker, and C. F. Schlessner. The following committee chairmen were selected; scientific, Dr. G. Pfingsten; amusement, Paul Arndt; business, George Kleinau; widows' and orphans' fund, Charles Schur.

The illustrated talk announced by Dr. Virgil Coblenz had to be postponed until the next meeting, as Dr. Coblenz had not been able to have his lantern slides prepared in time. The annual auction sale of books and papers was also postponed until the February meeting.

NEW YORK DRUG CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the New York Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association was held at the New York College of Pharmacy on Wednesday, January 3, with President Charles W. Dietz in the chair. One new member was elected; Jacob P. Muller, of No. 228 East Forty-seventh street. The most interesting subject brought before the meeting was a small batch of correspondence between Governor Roosevelt and Secretary Deutschberger concerning the new bill for regulating the working hours of drug clerks. Governor Roosevelt sent a letter to Secretary Deutschberger requesting him to advise with Jacob A. Riis in regard to the provisions of the bill. Mr. Deutschberger sent the following answer to the Governor:

"I beg to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of your highly esteemed communication in which you suggest the advisability of my communicating with J. A. Riis regarding the framing of an adequate drug-clerks' short hours bill. In reply I would respectfully state I have had several conferences with Mr. Riis on this subject during the past month, and have acquired a fair knowledge of the ideas and opinions entertained by him regarding the matter in question, and that there is nothing that he can advise upon which he has not already expressed. I hesitate considerably to encroach upon your time, but you have always manifested so kindly an interest in our doings that I am emboldened to make a complete and impartial statement to you of the whole subject, and this I enclose on a separate sheet. I would like to assure your excellency on behalf of the various pharmaceutical associations that we are not only anxious to leave our interests in your hands, but to abide by any judgment which you deliver in the matter. The proposed bill has been placed in the hands of Dr. Nelson H. Henry, member of the Assembly from the Fifth District, and if you would care to suggest any changes in the bill before it is introduced in the Legislature, I would ask you to kindly advise me at an early date, so that I may notify Dr. Henry in time.

To this Governor Roosevelt replied, with thanks for the information, that he would consult with Dr. Henry.

The secretary also reported that Dr. Henry has promised to introduce the bill in the Assembly at the earliest possible opportunity.

After the usual business was gone through with, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The existence of three different pharmacy laws and of three separate boards of pharmacy in three different sections of the State of New York works a great hardship to clerks, who are registered by one of said boards wish to accept positions in the territory under the jurisdiction of another board, and

Whereas, The several laws differ in important respects; therefore be it

Resolved by the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association of New York City that the Governor of the State of New York be and hereby is respectfully petitioned to appoint a commission to examine into the character of the various pharmacy laws in force in this State; to draft and introduce in the Legislature a uniform law to govern the practice of pharmacy throughout the entire State, and providing for a single board of pharmacy to have jurisdiction over the whole State.

A LOVE FEAST.

Detroit, Jan. 8.—The banquet tendered by Nelson, Baker & Co., manufacturing chemists, to the retail druggists and their friends of Detroit, this evening, at the Russell House, proved a grand success in every way. About two hundred gentlemen, including the officers of the Detroit Retail Druggists' Association, members of the association, jobbers, heads of departments in the jobbing houses, and invited guests from out of town, sat down to the loaded tables and did full justice to the elaborate menu. After the inner man was satisfied came the toast list, which was as follows, the intervals being satisfactorily filled by music of excellent character:

TOASTS.
"Come, we'll have you merry. I'll bring you where you shall hear music, and see the gentlemen. But shall I hear him speak?—Aye, that you shall?"—Two Gentlemen of Verona.

TOASTMASTERS.
Mr. Jas. E. Davis. Mr. J. W. Seelye.
Invocation Rev. Rufus W. Clark.
The Battle of Manila Arranged by Jarvis.

Mr. Harold Jarvis.
The Proprietary Manufacturer Mr. H. L. Kramer.
"They work while you sleep."—Cascarets.

Irish Monologue
Mr. Jno. A. Donovan.

The Wholesale Druggist Mr. Harvey C. Clark.
"Each morn a thousand roses brings, you say."—Rubayat.
The Deathless Army Trotere.

Mr. F. W. Warington.
The Retail Druggist Mr. W. H. Burke.
"All your strength is in your union. All your danger
A Rose in Heaven A. S. Parker.

Mr. Harold Jarvis.
The Press Mr. Jos. Helfman, Bulletin of Pharmacy.
"Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of
man; its publication a duty."—De Skaal.

The King and The Miller Keller.
Mr. Sam. I. Slade.

Education Prof. A. E. Prescott.
"The best that we can do for one another is to ex-
change our thoughts freely."—Froude.

Character Song Mr. Jno. A. Donovan.
Our Kin Across the Water
Mr. J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor, Ont.

"Yes, we must ever be friends, and of all who offer
friendship,
Let me be ever first, the truest, the nearest and
dearest."—Longfellow.

My Country, 'tis of Thee, Do save our gracious Queen,
Sweet Land of Liberty, Let us love our noble Queen,
Of Thee I sing; God save the Queen;

Land where my fathers died, Send her victorious,
Land of the pilgrims' pride, Happy and glorious,
From every mountain side, Long to rest over us,
Let Freedom ring. God save our Queen.

The Physician Dr. T. A. McGraw.
"When I was sick you gave me bitter pills."—Two
Gentlemen of Verona.

Queen of the Earth Pinsult.
Mr. F. Warington.

The Man Behind the Gun Mr. W. C. Sprague.
"He did it with all skill and Prospered."—
Second Chronicles.

Gypsy Love Song Herbert.
Mr. Sam. I. Slade.

The National Association of Retail Druggists
Mr. F. E. Holliday.

"Thus far our fortune keeps an upward course."—
Henry.

Our Hints Mr. Fred. A. Cooke and Mr. E. H. Nelson.
"For They're Jolly, Good Fellows." ..
Auld Lang Syne.

Accompianist, H. P. C. Stewart.

(Specially Contributed.)

PHARMACY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 5, 1899.

Business in Sydney, and in fact throughout the colonies, is very slow for this time of year. But for the development of the influenza epidemic into a malignant form, the pharmacists and medical men would have met Christmas in a very lugubrious disposition. The simple form of the "dog's disease," as it is now termed, didn't alarm the people, but when it struck down the strongest and compelled all who were attacked to take to bed, the doctor and pharmacist came in for a press of work. The aching heads resulting caused a run on antipyrine, and the price went up considerably. Cocaine, for some reason not explained on this side, has gone up to 88 per ounce.

Quite a big trade is now being done in perfumes bottled in the colonies. They are imported in fats and distilled here, and then neatly put up in fancy bottles and colored labels under fictitious names. The profit is, therefore, very much greater to both the wholesaler and retailer than from the importation of perfume in retail bottles. The majority of the tinctures and many of the ordinary extracts are likewise prepared by the wholesale houses. Twenty years ago the pharmacists made most of the tinctures in their shops; now they don't prepare any, it being found cheaper to get them from the wholesale establishments. Even an article like spirits of camphor compound is procured from the big houses. The pharmacists are little more than dispensers and retailers of soap, proprietary medicines and fancy goods.

There has been great commotion among the Sydney pharmacists over the compulsory 9 p. m. closing clause in the Early Closing bill now before Parliament. All but three city men have approved of the movement, and those three have fought the matter tenaciously. The bill went through the Lower House without objection. When it reached the Upper House some minor amendments were put in, still the prearranged opposition to the pharmacists' early closing couldn't shake the majority of the members. The bill went through committee with the 9 p. m. hour undisturbed, but a clause was added permitting masters to dispense and sell proprietary and patent medicines after that hour, the door, however, having to be closed at 9 o'clock, assistants not to be employed after that hour. Two members of the Upper House have expressed their determination to fight for the absolute exemption of pharmacists on the schedules of the bill coming coming up for discussion, either this week or next.

The New Zealand Pharmacy Act has been amended so that it debars men from the other colonies from being registered there pending the consummation of the reciprocity movement.

The customs authorities of Melbourne (Victoria), have decided that Collodion (as liquid cement) must pay 20 per cent. ad valorem, and "Wright, Layman & Umney," not being a culinary essence, \$3 per gallon; all medical preparations containing alcohol (except those specifically mentioned as 25 per cent. ad valorem), \$3 per gallon. Bush & Co.'s Oil of Raspberry (contains 101.5 per cent. proof spirit), \$3 per gallon; Pasteurizers for vineyard use, 15 per cent. ad valorem; Vaseline, white liquid, when recommended for medicine, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The statistics for 1899 give the number of registered chemists and druggists in the respective colonies, as follows: New South Wales, 669; Victoria, 802; South Australia, 118; Queensland, 194; Western Australia, 97; Tasmania, 100. The highest number ever on the New South Wales register was 684; Victoria, 1,225; South Australia, 234; Queensland, 368; and Tasmania, 113. The decreases are due to the stringency of the new Pharmacy Act. There are 1,046 pharmacies in the Australian Continent. New Zealand is only now forming a register, and figures are not yet available. In ten years the number of registered pharmacists in Australia properly only increased to the number of 223, i. e., taking the figures then and now. A great many men have gone to South Africa and Western Australia from New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

Samuel Park, a Melbourne, Victoria, pharmacist, has filed his schedule. Liabilities, \$5,550; assets, \$15. This is a true sign of the times with pharmacists.

Blogg Bros., manufacturing chemists and importers, of Melbourne, have dissolved partnership, F. E. Watling retiring from the business, which will be continued by J. K. and K. H. D. Blogg.

Trade-mark applications have been granted to the Hillside Chemical Co., Newburgh, N. Y., U. S. A., for "Terraline," in New South Wales, West Australia and New Zealand; to C. F. Miller, Lancaster, Pa., U. S. A.; for "Dr. Raub's Soap," in New South Wales, and the Potter Drug Co., Boston, Mass., U. S. A., for "Cuticura Soap," in Fiji.

ANOTHER "POISON BOTTLE" BILL.

Again the poison bottle bill has made its annual appearance in the New York Legislature—or at least is about to do so. Senator Wilcox, of Auburn, announced last week that he would introduce a bill providing that poison may be sold only in a bottle of such peculiar shape that it can be readily distinguished in the dark by the touch.

Wilcox is the man who last year secured the passage by Senate and Assembly of a bill to compel the use of a specially designed, patented "poison bottle," which bill was manifestly such a "grab" measure that the Governor vetoed it at once.

Wilcox now says that he proposes to avoid all opposition based on the ground of discrimination in favor of some particular manufacturer with a patent design by incorporating in his bill a provision that the style of bottle shall be determined by a committee of the State Medical Society, acting in conjunction with the State Board of Health. With such a provision, he says, he feels confident the bill will go through.

N. Y. SECTION AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A regular monthly meeting of the New York Section, American Chemical Society, was held at the Chemists' Club, in West 55th street, on Friday evening, January 5, Chairman of the section, Dr. Charles F. McKenna, presided, and there was a large attendance of members. Before the program of the evening was taken up Chairman McKenna welcomed the new president of the Society, Dr. William McMurtrie, who was elected at the annual meeting held at Yale University, New Haven, December 27 and 28, and Dr. McMurtrie responded briefly.

Prof. Barker, of Philadelphia, was then introduced and spoke on fridum, samples of which were exhibited. The following papers were read and discussed: "Filters for Purifying Water Supplies," by Allen Hazen; "Laboratory Method for the Continuos and Uniform Generation of Acetylene and its Purification," by J. A. Mathews; "Upon the Carbide of Gold," by J. A. Mathews and L. L. Watters; and "On the Reactions of Alkalis with the Cellulose Nitrates," by C. W. Volney.

PROF. FLOYD'S NEW STORY.

The publishers of The Bookman (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York), announce that they will publish as their only serial during 1900, Prof. J. U. Lloyd's novel, "Stringtown on the Pike," a study of Kentucky life and events during the latter part of the civil war. The selection of this work by this conspicuous literary publication, is a decided honor to one raised in pharmaceutical pursuits, but Prof. Floyd's friends have no fear that it will not credit both him and them. The story will commence in the March number of The Bookman.

Stringtown on the Pike is a novel drenched with the American spirit and rooted in American traditions. It is a work that could only be produced by one who has brooded long and patiently over the types and forms which are unified into a drama of American life on a large scale. It has its rise and progress and close in one little obscure and undiscovered corner of the land, a Kentucky village. The characters are well defined and distinctly wrought out. That of the Red-Haired Boy has a characteristic note and sturdy individuality that make him unusually attractive and strong. The heroine has that sort of elusive, shy, untamed nature whose next act can not be calculated upon, that puts her among that portion of her sex which is hard to be classified. The old villagers, the Judge, the Professor, the Clergyman, the Colonel, etc., impress one so vividly and clearly that one feels that they are drawn to the life. But of all the characters in the story none can be said to be so distinctly

a creation of which any author might be proud as Old Cupe. He is the great triumph of Stringtown on the Pike. If for no other reason, this character would lift the book far above mediocrity and give it distinction and literary achievement worthy of a noble pen. Cupe, proud, kindly, dignified, last selen of an ancient African monarchy, is every inch the King he claims to be by hereditary right. He dominates the story, as does his fateful spell. He threads its situations and crowns its action in the climax of the novel. In the telling of the story Prof. Lloyd is simple, yet strong; lucid, yet forceful in diction; eschewing literary forms, yet falling naturally into a spontaneous narrative style that has a grace of its own.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE DRUG BOWLERS.

The Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association of New York City resumed its tournament after the holiday recess last Saturday, January 6, at Reid's Church street alleys. The team of Colgate & Co. and that of R. W. Robinson & Son each scored a double victory. The team of Merck & Co. lost two games. The General Chemical Company team was also defeated twice and dropped from fourth to seventh place. The team scores were: National Lead Company, 757; Merck & Co., 719; Colgate & Co., 756; Merck & Co., 670; Colgate & Co., 786; National Lead Co., 734; R. W. Robinson & Son, 729; General Chemical Co., 653; Seabury & Johnson, 796; General Chemical Co., 778; R. W. Robinson & Son, 789; Seabury & Johnson, 710.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

—A feud between Druggist Fred J. Stoch, of No. 81 Catharine street, and Dr. Arnold Burkelman, of No. 3 Charlton street, reached the police court stage a few days ago, and the druggist did not get the best of it. On Christmas Day he sent a mock dinner to Dr. Burkelman, consisting of cigar stumps, fish tails, insect powder, clothes pins, a wooden turkey and other equally delicate morsels. The whole neighborhood was apprised of the gift and people who enjoyed the idea gathered around the doctor's door and laughed when Burkelman came out, greatly excited, and kicked the mock meal into the gutter. A week later he had the druggist arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. In Jefferson Market Police Court Stoch told Magistrate Poole it was a joke. The magistrate decided, however, that it was not a joke, and placed the druggist under \$400 bail to keep the peace.

—The Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy will hold its fifth annual ball on Wednesday evening, January 31, at Lenox Lyceum, Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street. The chairman of the committee of arrangements writes to this journal: "We intend to make this ball the most successful of its kind ever held, and necessarily we must have the co-operation of our own members and wholesale trade as well. Such a reunion allows an opportunity for an intercourse which otherwise would never be felt in our daily walk of life. No effort has been spared to make this affair a huge success. The dinner will be given by one of the finest caterers in the city, the music will be furnished by a famous regiment band, and the evening will be, all in all, one of merriment and hilarity."

—The firm of William Pickhardt & Kutfroff, by limitation, ceased to exist on December 31, 1899. Adolph Kutfroff, as sole surviving partner, assumes the liabilities, and will receive the assets of said firm, at No. 123 Duane street, Manhattan. A new corporation has been formed, to be known as Kutfroff, Pickhardt & Co. It will carry on the business of importing and selling chemicals, colors and dyes, at No. 123 Duane street, New York City, and with branch offices in Boston, Providence, Philadelphia and Chicago. The officers of the company are Adolph Kutfroff, president; Carl Pickhardt, vice-president; Charles Herbert, treasurer; Frederick Kutfroff, secretary.

—Five of the traveling salesmen of Lehn & Fink spent the greater part of last week in New York. They were A. C. Fick, whose headquarters are in Chicago; S. H. Cohen, who visits the druggists in the neighborhood of Louisville; W. W. Wilcox, who tours Eastern Pennsylvania; F. P. Hingston, whose territory is New York

State; and G. E. Ebers, who looks after Western Pennsylvania and part of Ohio. They all reported excellent business in the sections visited by them, and that the outlook promised an increasingly good trade for the coming year.

—Stallman & Fulton, the well-known importers and exporters of drugs, of this city, announce that all assets and liabilities of the firm have been taken over by a newly incorporated concern to be known as the Stallman & Fulton Co., which is to continue the business in the same manner and with the same capital as heretofore. Mr. John Fulton, Jr., retires from active management of the business on account of poor health. The officers of the new copany are: John H. Stallman, president; J. H. Z. Stallman, vice-president; F. L. Stallman, secretary and treasurer.

—Dr. Durand Woodman announces that he has enlarged his laboratory at No. 80 Beaver street, and No. 127 Pearl street, Manhattan, and is better than ever equipped for analytical, technical and experimental work in chemistry, and investigations and tests connected with the chemistry of engineering, manufacture, etc. Dr. Woodman has been engaged in analytic, technical and consulting chemistry since 1886, and is one of the best known men in this line of work in the country.

—The Apothecaries' Bicycle Club held its third annual meeting and banquet at the Hotel May, in West twenty-eighth street, on Thursday, January 4. Those who were present say they had a glorious good time. The following officers were elected: President, Sidney Faber; vice-president, George Thum; secretary, Hugo Kantowitz; treasurer, George Leinecker. Edward Pfaff was elected an honorary member.

—John W. Doe, proprietor of a drug store in Bar Harbor, Me., stopped in this city last week long enough to call on some of the local wholesalers. He was on his way to Palm Beach, Fla., where in partnership with his clerk, and under the firm name of Doe & Gonya, he has opened the "Poinciana Pharmacy." Mrs. Doe was with him and they intend to remain at Palm Beach till the spring.

—The class of 1900, of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy celebrated New Year's Day with a banquet, held at Jacoby's, in Newark. About sixty persons enjoyed the occasion, most of them students of the college, the professors of which were present as their guests. Percy De Stanley, of Elizabeth, N. J., president of the class, presided as toastmaster.

—Jacob Ruden, who was formerly in the drug business at No. 13 East Broadway, Manhattan, and who failed disastrously some time ago, has abandoned drugs for the dry goods business, having just opened a store at the corner of Grand and Pitt streets, Manhattan. The new business is being conducted under the name of H. Ruden, his brother.

—Among the guests entertained at the New York Drug Club during the week were the following visitors from out of town: Consul H. G. Schmidt, Berlin, Germany; E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick, N. J.; S. E. Infanta, Washington; G. W. Lee, Detroit; B. Y. Gilbert, Philadelphia; W. C. Martin, Philadelphia; J. H. Whinford, Baltimore; and C. A. Deveraux, Newark, N. J.

—Reinhart Lucke, who had a drug store at No. 437 Amsterdam avenue, Manhattan, has gone to Delta, Colo., where he has bought the drug store of J. M. McMurray. Mr. Lucke was in the employ of Mr. McMurray in that town four years ago, and the local papers bespeak for him a good business there.

—Prof. E. H. La Pierre, of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, who is also proprietor of two drug stores in Cambridgeport, spent a few days in New York last week, combining business with pleasure during his visit. Dr. Norton, who is associated with him in business, also visited the city.

—His friends in this city last week received invitations to the wedding of J. C. Turner, now of the firm of Turner Brothers, druggists, of Columbus, Ga., and who formerly traveled for New York drug houses. He is to marry Miss Paterson, of Columbus, and the ceremony is set for to-day, January 11.

—A newly formed firm, to be known as Pickett Bros., has bought the Norcross Pharmacy at Wallingford, Conn. One of the brothers forming the new partnership has

been for some time head clerk in the drug store of H. B. Peck, at Derby, Conn. The other brother is in the lumber business.

—J. F. Brookfield, southern traveller for McKesson & Robbins, who had been spending the holidays in New York, started on January 4 on his usual southern trip. He has been canvassing the southern territory for over twenty years, and reports that 1899 was the banner year in sales.

—Wills L. Mix, of New Haven, Conn.; L. B. Switzer, of Southport, Conn.; W. G. Albertson, of Amityville, L. I.; Frank Rowley, of Plainfield, N. J.; were among the druggists from out-of-town who had business with the local jobbers which brought them to New York during the week.

—Incorporation has been secured in this State by the Minnehaha Medicine Company, of Nyack, to manufacture medicines on a capital of \$3,000. The incorporators are W. M. Coates, W. H. Cook, both of Nyack, and J. P. Demarest, of West Nyack.

—On Sunday, January 7, Augusta Cook Bruen, daughter of Albert Bruen, head of the wholesale drug firm of Bruen, Ritchey & Co., died at the family home in Brooklyn. Mr. Bruen has the sympathy of many friends in this affliction.

—The traveling staff of Sharp & Dohme gathered at the office in this city last week from all parts of the country, and kept busy Mr. Sprague busier than ever. He says their visit almost "did him up."

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 6.

—The Eastern Drug Company has sent broadcast among the trade a circular letter telling of the January changes in location, etc. The company will call its places the "Hanover Street Branch," which has been the store of Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and the "Broad Street Branch," West & Jenney's store, in the past. Orders will be received at either place, however, but will be filled with greater facility if those mainly for proprietary goods be sent to the Hanover Street Branch, while orders for heavier drugs, chemicals and the like, will be best cared for at the Broad Street Branch. A general stock will be carried at both branches, and customers may suit their own convenience as to where they shall trade. To facilitate the settlement of outstanding accounts, Cutler Bros. & Co. have carried their books over to the Hanover Street branch, where Mr. Charles F. Cutler, with the firm's former bookkeepers, will be found to look after these accounts. The books of Geo. C. Goodwin & Co. are still at the old place, where Mr. Underhill has had the charge of them for more than thirty years. He will look after the liquidation of old accounts. The old accounts of West & Jenney will be settled at their usual place, now called the Broad Street Branch.

—A salesman who claims to represent a Boston firm, and who gave the name of Moses C. Chassy, alias V. G. Chasse, and claiming to live in Lewiston, has been arrested in Augusta, Me., on the charge of illegal sale of intoxicating liquors. About Christmas time he was in that city taking orders, and it is said that between 300 and 400 packages supposed to contain liquor were delivered to his customers. The officers learned of his sales and, when the man appeared again on the scene, arrested him. He claims that what he has been selling is a medicine composed of white wine, iron and quinine. The court found him guilty and he therefore paid a fine of \$100 and costs. The man was very frank before the court, saying that he had tried to sell wine and quinine to druggists and others, but that he was asked instead to procure whisky. In doing this (the delivery of one lot leading to discovery and arrest) he claims he simply acted as agent for the druggist, rather than as salesman for his firm.

—Among several cases in the court at Brocton, this week, for alleged illegal liquor sales, was that in which John H. Timpany, proprietor of a drug store on the corner of Centre and Montello streets, was charged with violating the liquor law. Two inspectors testified to visiting this drug store and finding there a quantity of liquor in pint bottles, in drawers under a counter. A special officer testified to seeing fifteen men go inside the store in as many

minutes, one day during the noon hour. He stood on the corner at the time and said "he knew them to be drinking men, because of the way they were dressed," He admitted the only way he could distinguish the men he saw enter the store from men who do not drink was alone by their clothes, though he could not tell in what way they were differently dressed from men who do not drink. The judge ordered the charges dismissed.

—Again has the case regarding "Matzoon" come into prominence in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Boston, where Judges Putnam, Aldrich and Lowell have affirmed the earlier decree of the Circuit Court, which dismissed the plaintiff's bill in the case of Marker G. Daddirian vs. Gamliale M. Yacubian, et al. The plaintiff besought the court to grant him an injunction to restrain the defendants from using the word "Matzoon" in connection with the preparation and sale of sterilized or fermented milk. The decision, however, says that the costs of the case must be paid by the defendants.

—The police have arrested a man who gives his name as G. Milton Bell, on the charge of obtaining by false pretenses liquor to the value of more than \$150 in June last, from the Quincy House, Boston. He pretended that he had leased a summer hotel at Monument Beach, and he said he wanted the liquor for the hotel. However, he really sold it to the former firm of Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Hanover street, so it is alleged, reshipping the liquor to Boston. The prisoner is 52 years old. The drug house, in buying the goods, of course acted perfectly innocently, never dreaming them to be stolen.

—Under the firm name of Henry O. Nute & Co., John H. Blanchard has applied for a license to sell intoxicating liquors, as a druggist of the sixth class, at No. 335 Columbus avenue and No. 105 Dartmouth street, in this city, in two rooms on the first floor and in the cellar of that place. This is the store so long occupied as a drug store by William J. Conkling & Co., who have lately met with financial reverses. A fire occurred in this drug store on the morning of January 3, from some cause unknown, resulting in damage to the amount of \$500.

—A decision has been given in the case of the "Inhabitants of Clinton, Mass., vs. W. F. Heagney, et al.," and the full bench of the Supreme Court orders the case to stand for trial, thus reversing a previous finding of the Superior Court. The case was an action upon a bond given by Heagney, a druggist of Clinton, when he was town treasurer, and the other defendants in the case were his bondsmen. It was contended that the town had never authorized the bringing of the suit, but the court holds otherwise.

—George C. Milner, buyer of all supplies for the large new soda fountain at R. H. White Co.'s department store, was on New Year's presented by his friends with a beautiful loving cup of silver. The donors, Messrs. Gordon, McDonald, Folsom & McCloud, serve soda at this big store, and they called at Mr. Milner's home, bringing their gift with them and the "wherewithal" to dedicate it. Music, both vocal and instrumental, proved enjoyable and a supper was served. Other friends also were present.

—The collections of internal revenue in Massachusetts for the six months ending January 1, 1900, from all sources, were \$4,232,343, showing an increase of \$17,889 over the previous six months. Of this total sum, \$1,719,620 was collected for beer, \$365,577 for spirits, \$234,913 for cigars, \$4,764 for snuff, \$1,383 for tobacco, \$172,888 from special tax stamps, \$153,075 from proprietary stamps, and so on. The sum of \$15,996,735 in all has been collected since April 20, 1897, under Collector Gill's administration.

—Dodge's drug store, at the corner of Salem street and Broadway, in that part of Malden which is called Maplewood, has been closed by order of the State Board of Pharmacy, because no registered pharmacist was employed to put up prescriptions. The case of Everett S. Dodge, charged with keeping and exposing liquor for sale, came up in the district court this week and was continued to a later date.

—Among the patents recently issued to New England inventors is that to Leonard Tufts, Medford, and H. A. Hopkins, Cambridge, assignors to the American Soda Fountain Company, Trenton, N. J., for a carbonating apparatus.

—On January 1, Harvey S. Sears retired from member-

ship in the firm of Billings, Clapp & Co., manufacturing chemists, High street, Boston. Edgar P. Billings is now the remaining partner.

—The week's exports from the Port of Boston (and Charlestown) include, drugs and chemicals, \$7,129; India rubber manufactures, \$6,067; tobacco, \$1,400; wax, \$738, and spirits, \$102,112.

—Burglars recently visited several business places in Merrimac, among them Parker's drug store, where a small amount of money and a few other things were taken.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.

—The details of the plot, which was successfully carried out by a number of medical students some few months ago, by which the State Board examination questions passed into their hands before the time of examination, have just been made public by the voluntary confession of one of the students who was in the clique. It appears that an attempt was made by these same students, who were members of last year's senior class at the University of Pennsylvania, to obtain the questions of their final examination in the same way, and they even went so far as to shadow the dean of the faculty in order to find out where the printing was done. Unsuccessful in obtaining the questions, a number of them bribed the monitor who took charge of the papers containing the answers until they were delivered to the professors, and and by prompt work wrote out new sets of answers after looking up the subjects and had them substituted for the answers given by them in the examining room. The same crowd obtained the aid of a student from Harrisburg, who has been prominent in athletics in his time, and by bribing an employe of the State printing department obtained advance proofs of the questions which were to be asked by the State Board. They all passed the examination successfully, and had it not been for the cupidity of some of the clique who resold the questions after posting themselves to students of their own and other colleges who expected to come up for examination, the secret would never have become known. As it is now, there is a great deal of excitement and scandal over the exposure, and further developments are looked for with interest. Probably all the certificates issued to those students having copies of the questions will be revoked and a lasting disgrace attached to the names of the dishonest ones.

—A Chester street car conductor had an exciting time the other day with a man who took laudanum with suicidal intent. The man, who was connected with Wanamaker's credit department, and got \$2,500 a year, asked the conductor to run into a drug store and get him ten cents worth of laudanum, as he had a severe toothache. The conductor kindly did as requested, and a moment later was horrified to see the man drain the contents of the bottle. The car was speeded up, and when Shriver's drug store was reached the man who worked in and a neighboring doctor was summoned who taken hard to save the patient's life, but it was too late, and he died without recovering consciousness. The large number of similar cases of suicide by poison has begun to arouse the attention of the profession, and may have the effect of hastening the passage of a new poison law, which, properly framed, would greatly diminish the number of such occurrences and the druggists would enjoy greater peace of mind as a result, for the notoriety occasioned by occurrences of this kind is exceeding unpleasant to reputable pharmacists.

—John Franks, aged 60, who for twenty-five years conducted a drug store at Front and Brown streets, until last Spring, when he failed, attempted suicide by taking strychnine on Thursday night of this week. He boarded a trolley car after midnight, and went out to the park near Memorial Hall, where he got off, and after taking three grains of strychnine, wandered around and waited for death to come. At 8 o'clock on Friday morning he wandered into the Lancaster Avenue Police Station, and told the house sergeant what he had done, but deplored the fact that the attempt had been unsuccessful. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where prompt treatment saved his life. He said, however, that he would make a thorough job of it as soon as he is able. The rea-

son given for his rash act by those who know him, is dependency over his falling health and lack of money.

—The Academy of Natural Sciences has lost the chance to buy the Cope collection of paleontological specimens, which was sold to the New York Museum of Science last week for \$50,000. This collection is the finest in the world of its kind, and it was intended by Professor Cope that the Philadelphia Academy should possess it, and he fixed the price at \$50,000, \$40,000 of which was to revert to the Academy to establish a professorship in paleontology. The money had been raised by the Philadelphians, but part of it was not immediately available for legal reasons, so the New Yorkers came down with the ready money and carried off the prize.

—Felton & Sibley, varnish manufacturers, have made it a custom for years to clean out their chimneys annually by burning out the deposit under forced draught. This year, some one in the neighborhood who was ignorant of this fact, turned in an alarm of fire on seeing the flames bursting out of the chimney, and the neighborhood of Fifty-fourth and Media streets, where the works are located, was full of excitement for a short time.

—The chemical works of Charles B. Lennig, situated at Bridesburg, in the northeastern part of the city, were partially destroyed by fire on Tuesday night of this week. The fire originated in the storage room by the spontaneous combustion of lead nitrate, and before the flames were subdued the hyposulphite of sodium building had also been destroyed. The loss is \$12,000 on buildings and \$18,000 on stock; both covered by insurance.

—Thomas F. McCoy, of Conshohocken, who, besides practicing the profession of pharmacy, has occupied the position of Borough Treasurer in that town, was recently married to Miss Elizabeth O'Neill, of the same place. He also sold the store, which is located in Fayette street, above Elm avenue, to his brother, C. J. McCoy, and will devote all of his time and attention to the management of his other store.

—B. P. Ashmead, who has for some years conducted a pharmacy at 900 Gray's Ferry road, has sold out his business to Dr. W. L. Matthews, of Twenty-fifth and Christian streets. Mr. Ashmead, it will be remembered, was appointed drug examiner in the Custom House, for the port of Philadelphia, after passing a competitive examination under the civil service rules.

—The drug store of August Weber, at Sixth street and Washington avenue, was entered by thieves on Thursday night. The policeman discovered that the door had been forced, and tried to capture the thieves, but failed. They carried away four boxes of cigars and an overcoat when they left.

—Frank McConnell, eighteen years old, who is employed by D. F. Shull & Co., druggists, of 3923 Market street, West Philadelphia, drank laudanum on Friday of this week, while under the influence of liquor. Prompt treatment on the part of the attending physicians saved his life.

—William Sharp, of Coatesville, Pa., recently opened a drug store in that town. The new store is located at the corner of Second and Main streets, and is fitted up in the handsomest modern style, making it one of the finest stores in that section.

—James H. Mercer, of Bloomsburg, Pa., besides being a pharmacist, is also an enthusiastic sportsman. He came out second best last week in a live pigeon shooting contest, killing but one bird less than the winner.

—Solomon Mitz Miller, lately apothecary at the Norris-town Hospital for the Insane, has severed his connection with that institution and will take a course in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College of this city.

—The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Sub-Committee on Research for Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, held its monthly meeting on Thursday afternoon, January 4, at 8 o'clock in the college library.

—Professor Joseph P. Remington went over to New York for a few days last week to confer with Dr. Charles Rice upon the subject of the approaching revision of the Pharmacopoeia.

—The number of positions vacant this week, according to the advertising columns of the papers, is seventeen; while thirty-five clerks are seeking employment.

—Stephen Reice, who is with Aquila B. Hoch, at No.

543 East Thompson street, took a few days' vacation to visit his old home during the holidays.

—John E. Dougherty, manager of Harry Swain's Pharmacy at Third street and Snyder avenue, took a flying trip to Washington, D. C., last week.

—John P. Frey, the pharmacist of many stores in Southern Philadelphia, spent several days this week on a hunting trip to Sea Isle City.

—There is a rumor of a new drug store to be established in Ogontz, one of Philadelphia's prettiest suburbs, in the near future.

—Herman Rife has accepted a position in the store of S. Harry Conover, at Eighteenth and Jefferson streets.

—Elmer G. Brugler, of 2002 Tloga street, made a flying trip to Baltimore during the fore part of this week.

—Bowman Winger, clerk in one of Frey's downtown stores, spent New Year's Day at Westchester.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, January 9.

—The work of creating sentiment favorable to a state pharmacy law for Maryland is now fully in progress. In addition to the literature sent out by President A. R. L. Dohme, of the association, recently, asking the co-operation of physicians and all other persons in a position to render assistance, another lot of circulars was distributed yesterday. They urge upon druggists the expediency of petitioning the legislative representatives of their respective counties to give the measure which the druggists desire to have passed special consideration, and to impress upon them the need of pharmacy regulations. Louis Schulze, chairman of the canvassing committee, is also at work soliciting druggists everywhere to become members of the association and thereby increase its influence. A determined effort will be made to secure a more compact and comprehensive organization than ever before, and to interest particularly the members of the drug trade in the efforts being put forth to promote the welfare of the profession in a business, as well as scientific way. It is the intention of those in charge of the campaign to send out suitable literature at stated intervals as long as the General Assembly remains in session, and thereafter to keep the enthusiasm of all persons concerned alive and active.

—The Root and Herb team of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club started the new year auspiciously by winning three games from Parke, Davis & Co. by 795, 714 and 839, against 662, 609 and 625 points. Baumgartner, for the winners, made high score with 204 points, and also got high individual average. On last Friday night the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company's team met the quintette from Gilpin, Langdon & Co., and captured two games out of three, the scores being: Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company, 672, 696 and 745; Gilpin, Langdon & Co., 675, 675 and 664. Smuck's score of 181 was the highest made in the course of the evening. The redoubtable Lockwood only succeeded in running his tally up to 169, with an average of 164. Altogether, the opening games of the new year were not conspicuous for extraordinary features.

—The Wedgewood Club, the prospective formation of which was mentioned in the Era not long ago, has been organized. Its purpose, as stated at the time, is to promote social intercourse between members of the drug trade. The name was taken from the material of which mortars are made. The membership is limited to twenty-five. Meetings will be held once a month. A committee, consisting of Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme; chairman; Owen C. Smith and J. Webb Foster, has been appointed to make arrangements for the first dinner, on January 18. At each festivity of this kind different officers will preside. The club is modeled after the Flint Club, a body composed of physicians.

—The colored youth who tried to swindle Druggist Robert G. Loy, of 900 North Charles street, on Christmas night by means of a bogus check for \$35, has been caught. He is Thomas Carter, 19 years old, and has been employed by Dr. Isaac E. Atkinson, of 609 Cathedral street. His detection was brought about through the circumstance that the note containing a request to cash the check and purporting to be signed by Mrs. John Gill was written on paper with the name of Atkinson at the top. This di-

rected suspicion toward Carter, and his identification by the boy to whom he had entrusted the delivery of the note became an easy matter.

—The new year has been productive of only one business change in the wholesale drug trade of this city, the single instance being that of Shakman & Loewy, 4 North Howard street. The firm has been dissolved and the business will hereafter be conducted by the Loewy Drug Company. Either M. Shakman or S. Levy is authorized to sign in liquidation. The house will be managed on much the same lines as heretofore.

—James Hancock, representing Dr. J. F. Hancock, manufacturer of medical lozenges, at the southeast corner of Howard and Baltimore streets, has recently returned from a tour of three months through Ohio and parts of West Virginia. He reports the business conditions everywhere as highly prosperous, and the druggists as being benefited accordingly.

—Among the out-of-town visitors in Baltimore last week were A. C. Blackstone, of Georgetown, Del.; and Paul Jannesch and Paul Winchester, of Dallas, Texas. The latter represents Sharp & Dohme in the Lone Star State, and had come East for the annual conference. Trade conditions in Texas are reported to be excellent.

—Adrian M. Kloczewski, a druggist at Ninth and E streets, Washington, has been adjudged of unsound mind, and his wife, Marie Kloczewski, will administer the estate under an order from court.

—R. L. Bowman, a prominent druggist of Petersburg, Va., and Miss Lillian Louise Gates were married on the afternoon of January 3 in St. John's Episcopal Church, at Wilmington, N. C.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Jan. 5.

—The 'Druggists' Bowling Club bowled their last game for 1899 at the Koo Koo Alleys on December 29. It was decided by a vote of the members to bowl at Kunkel's Alleys for the month of January. A pleasant feature of the afternoon's enjoyment was the announcement by the club's president, John Linneman, that he was forty-six years old on that day, and he invited all the members to have a good time at his expense. Every one present agreed that John was the youngest "old" man in the club, and wished him many more anniversaries. The following were the scores made during the afternoon:

	1	2	3	4
Muehlberg	203	150	225	165
Leuchtenburg	163	185	180	144
Linneman	111	98	132	121
Dornhoff	151	162	116	128
Voss	124	160	135	148
Nicholas	113	138	183	170
Heineman	122	107	166	126
Kipp	178	133	155	145
Streichhorst	137	152	138	169
Fresberg	110	124	130	174

—William Farrell, aged eighteen years, was locked up at the House of Detention, charged with the theft of \$35. Farrell was employed at Ritter's drug store, Fifth avenue and Broadway, and when Mr. Ritter sent him to the bank to make a deposit on January 2, he failed to return. Mr. Ritter reported the affair to the police, who were unable to locate the boy, but an older brother of his discovered him in a bowling alley on Vine street, and turned him over to the authorities. He only had a few dollars remaining of the sum. He spent the balance in having a good time.

—The recent cold snap caused much annoyance to the druggists in this city in the way of frozen water pipes and drains. Dr. Norton, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati, had a very queer experience, created by the explosion of a gas heater in his private office, which set fire to the floor. Simultaneously with the explosion the water pipe burst and put out the fire. The janitor, after shutting off the supply of water, finally succeeded in cleaning up the office, although the carpet was ruined entirely.

—Charles Diehl, the well-known representative of the Pictorial Printing Co., met with a very painful accident while entering his home on Christmas day. He slipped on the doorstep and fell to the ground, causing three ribs to be fractured, besides bruising himself otherwise.

—Jacob Rauber, a clerk at Kinzbach's drug store, was severely burned about his face and body on December 23.

He was heating a bottle containing carbolic acid when it exploded, causing the liquid to splash on him.

—The explosion of a can of kerosene caused a threatening blaze at L. C. Widrig's drug store, Newport, Ky., on the morning of Jan. 1. Prompt action by the fire department kept the loss below \$100.

—John Ratje, former clerk at Hills' drug store at Hartwell, is now with C. D. Bristle in Cumminsville.

—Edward Kipp is nursing a badly mangled finger, the result of an accident with his cash register.

—John Granger, clerking at Rendigs Bros., is confined to bed with a severe illness.

—Henry Wrede, Jr., has accepted a position as clerk at Weatherhead's Pharmacy.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Jan. 6.

—Will L. White, Quartermaster-General of Michigan National Guard, for many years a retail druggist at Grand Rapids, latterly of the firm of White & White, manufacturing chemists of the same place, having been indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of defrauding the State and misappropriating State funds, "skipped" on the eve of his arrest, and has not been located up to date. He is supposed to be on his way to Honduras, and is a very much wanted man at present, not only by the State of Michigan, but by the Fidelity Company (Maryland), which went his bond for \$50,000 at the time he entered upon his State office. This company is distributing his picture broadcast, together with a very accurate description of Mr. White, and it is believed he cannot escape. Even should he get across the border into Mexico, his offense is extraditable, and if he can be found he will undoubtedly have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law—not less than ten years in prison. His family are not of such social standing that they can help him very much. Mr. White's alleged crime—the one at which he seems to have been caught—as follows: At the end of the Spanish-American war, Michigan had on hand a surplus of soldiers' clothing, in all about \$53,000 worth. White, as Quartermaster, had the handling and disposing of the supplies. This clothing he is alleged to have loaded onto cars and sold to the "Illinois Supply Company" for \$10,000, which amount went into the coffers of the State. It is supposed that the "Illinois Supply Company" consisted of a single confederate, for upon arrival at Chicago the cars were not unloaded, but were shipped to the Henderson-Ames Company at Kalamazoo. There girls were hired to change the buttons on the garments and otherwise make alterations, and in course of time the whole amount was sold back to the State for \$69,000. On the deal as a whole, somebody, presumably White, made about \$40,000. White's share alone is considered to be nearly half of that amount. The fraud was brought to light by the confession of a Kalamazoo party, a man by the name of Bickerstaff, who was purchasing agent for the Henderson-Ames Company. White kept up a brave front upon his indictment, but when Governor Pingree demanded his resignation he realized that his chief prop had been taken from him and that there was no one to stand between him and arrest. The confession of Bickerstaff, of Col. Harry Smith, White's assistant, and the statement of the cashier of the Fourth National Bank at Grand Rapids that White had deposited large sums of money in his own name were sufficiently strong hints to Mr. White that he would better get away from the country. Will White is pretty generally known among the Michigan druggists. Of fine physique and appearance, a "swell" dresser, free with his money, and rather inclined to be "sporty," would about sum up the man as he was known throughout the State. As a retail druggist he seemed to be successful in business, and had the most fashionable drug store in Grand Rapids. His partner was another Will White—a man who had married White's divorced sister—so that the two men were brothers-in-law. A while ago White & White sold out their retail store, and went into an extensive manufacture of the "White & White Headache Powders." It is said that they have been very successful in their new venture. Rumors of White's deals in buying supplies for the Michigan troops have long been current in the city. One of the rumors is to the effect that he went over to Chicago and placed a

\$5,000 order in the hands of the drug jobbers there, when it would not have been any more than should be expected that he would place the State's money in the State. Again, his accounts or statements showed that he paid \$3 and up for cough syrup that any little country druggist could buy for at most \$2. When he was accused of paying about one-third more for grocery supplies for the soldiers than ordinary merchants had to pay, his answer was, it was necessary "because of the exigencies of the occasion," and that answer went. Everything in the way of Quartermaster's supplies for the camp at Island Lake was secured through his influence, and it is supposed that he shared in the profits of the milk, beer, garden vegetables, meats, tobacco and groceries in general, as well as on the clothing, guns, ammunition, and so on. No one except those who secured their privileges from White was allowed to bring any articles for sale to the camp. It is said that White sent a check for \$500 to his divorced wife the day before he left, together with a note saying he would take care of her as long as he lived. If the profits of his office are as great as they now appear to be, he will be abundantly able to do so—provided Uncle Sam and his officers are not smart enough to catch him.

—The holiday week is the time of the year when most of the traveling men for the several wholesale drug houses and manufacturing chemists of Detroit get home at the same time, and many are the jolly little dinners and affairs given among them. Sometimes little jokes are played. Walter S. Everts, traveler for Farrand, Williams & Clark, was the latest victim. It seems that for years Mr. Everts has carried a common little old purse. No remarks that the boys were in the habit of making about it, no amount of fun they poked at it, no persuasion on their part availed to make him give it up. Every time they saw him he ostentatiously flourished the little old purse. A few days ago one of the boys went out and invested a quarter in a buckskin purse about 5 inches long—a regular "farmer's purse," deep and wide. About 5 o'clock a crowd of them congregated in the back part of the store, and then sent for Mr. Everts, who braced himself for the reception of a gold watch or some equally valuable present. Louis Wolff made the presentation speech, and coughed it in the most elaborate phraseology. He described Mr. Everts' purse as a disgrace to himself and the firm he represented, and dwelt pathetically upon the sufferings of his fellow salesmen when he lined up beside them and paid—debts—out of that purse. And at last, after referring to himself as unworthy of the honor of making the presentation speech, Mr. Wolff handed over the 25-cent purchase. Mr. Everts could not find words to respond in a manner befitting the occasion, but already the boys are wondering what particular kind of revenge he will have upon them. They know he will "get even" some way some day.

—All the interest of Detroit retailers for the week has been centered on the banquet to be given them next Monday evening at the Russell House by Nelson, Baker & Co. It will be an informal affair, and every druggist in town is planning to go. F. W. R. Perry, Nelson & Baker's representative, has had considerable to do with the affair, and he has been a busy man for the last few weeks. Preparations are on the most elaborate scale, and the menu promises all sorts of good things to eat—and drink. The druggists are trying to get themselves ready to do it full justice. One of them says he has eaten nothing at all for a week, and does not expect to eat anything for a week after his repast on Monday night. Everybody seemed to have some plan by which he expects to get the most out of the spread, except one poor fellow who had not decided, as late as to-day, whether to go without drinking anything at all beforehand, so as to be able to accommodate everything on the bill of fare—or to drink a good deal so as to be accustomed to that kind of living. All realize that there are no better promoters of harmony than a good spread and an evening of social enjoyment, and many feel that the outcome of next Monday's evening will be a better condition among Detroit druggists than has ever before existed. Mr. Holliday, chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., is coming, and will be the star of the evening.

—Harry T. Carver celebrated his nineteenth year with Farrand, Williams & Clark (and their predecessors in business) on January 1, 1900. Until very recently Mr.

Carver supposed that he was the senior employe of the firm, but a few days ago a circumstance brought out the fact that D. A. Harrison had preceded him by four days. A little talk among the F. W. & C. boys concerning the length of service for the firm establishes W. F. Griffith next after Messrs. Harrison and Carver, Mr. Griffith having a record of 17 years. Shortly after Mr. Griffith began work, F. M. Mosher put in an appearance. Walter S. Everts came on the scene about 13 years ago; "Andy" Webster, nine years ago, and W. V. Kunyon six years. There is an unusual amount of friendship and good fellowship existing among the employers and employes of this firm, which goes far to explain its great success.

—Frederick Stearns & Co. are moving into their new laboratories on Jefferson avenue. Already the printing department and the finishing department are located in the new buildings, and the other departments will be taken over as soon as possible. The moving is being done by rail, and it is believed that there will be at least 1,000 car loads before all is done. They hope to be all settled by the first of February. At present both the old and new plants are in operation, but the old will be abandoned as soon as all moving is done. Many of the Stearns employes have been with them for years, and have bought homes near the old laboratory. Some of them will sell and move nearer the new plant, which is at least six miles from the old.

—Nelson, Baker & Co. gave a banquet at Hotel Ste. Claire to about thirty of their traveling salesmen on the evening of December 30. E. H. Nelson acted as toastmaster. A very enjoyable evening was spent. It is the custom of this firm to entertain their travelers annually at this time of the year, when many of them are in town getting their contracts fixed up for the coming year, and talking over business generally. About half of their travelling force happened to hit the town just right this year, and the rest of them hope for better luck next time.

—Church & Co., New York State soda ash manufacturers, established several years ago a branch plant just behind Wyandotte. Profits were not as large as was expected, and for three years the works have been idle. Lately, G. N. Skinner, of Detroit, procured an option on the plant, and will organize a company with a capital of about \$200,000 to manufacture all grades of salt, under the name of the Trenton Salt Company. It is understood that the new company will spend \$150,000 on buildings and machinery.

—Three members of the Public Lighting Commission of Detroit have tendered their resignations, and it is probable that Mayor Maybury will send the name of James E. Davis to the Common Council as a nominee for one of the vacancies. Mr. Davis was East during the holidays, but is now back. The position of Public Lighting Commissioner is an honorary one, with no salary attached, but it carries with it considerable political patronage.

—Dr. John E. Clark, of the Detroit College of Pharmacy, is Wayne County's chemist and analyst. His annual report, just submitted to the county auditors, shows that he has examined during the year the stomach, liver and kidneys of 19 persons; that he has analyzed numerous samples of gasoline and illuminating oils; that he has attended 7 post mortems, and that he has given expert testimony in court 15 times.

—D. H. Meeker, druggist at Perrinton, Mich., was the victim of an explosion on the evening of January 4. Taking a lighted lamp with him he went into his cellar to recharge his carbide gas plant. Same old story. Mr. Meeker's injuries were severe, and it was only by quick work that the entire block was saved from destruction by fire.

—Perry & Rudig, druggists, of North Manchester, Indiana, have sold out to George Burdige; M. A. Miller, of the same place, has sold out to Fred. Bechtold.

—A. E. Kent, of the city department of Farrand, Williams & Clarke's wholesale drug house, is lying sick at the Crawford House, Windsor.

—Little & Young's drug store, at Rapid City, Mich., burned on the morning of January 3. Loss, \$2,000. No insurance.

—Clem Becker will soon start a new drug store at New Haven, Indiana.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 6.

—On January 5 the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club received the following challenge:

Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club—Gentlemen: We hereby challenge a team from the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club, known as the "Lobsters," for a game to take place any time in the next thirty days.

(Signed)

JOHN A. MULDOON,
Captain Fuller & Fuller Team.

The score of the Bowling Club on December 29, at the regular Friday evening games was as follows:

Bauer	176	172	178
Mathews	156	164	144
Medbery	161	179	122
Thomas	154	171	108
Waldron	161	156	133
Blocki	132	157	100
Fechter	139	119	112
Delbridge	129	99	84
Armstrong	126	90	84

Mr. Bauer won the high average medal for the week.

The score and handicaps for the year, on January 5, 1900, were as follows:

Armstrong (8c.)	267	143	143
Baker (7)	169	210	168
Bauer (12)	135	131	197
Delbridge (47)	81	128	102
Fechter (49)	167	131	86
Blocki (39)	100	95	148
Storer (23)	135	142	134
Medbery (10)	136	136	121
Waldron (39)	111	116	111
Robert (43)	83	110	106
Mathews (10)	129	128	153

Mr. Baker won the medal for the week.

—Highwaymen held up the Alhambra Pharmacy at Nineteenth and State streets one morning this week during the small hours. At daybreak three men entered the store and called for a package of cigarettes. As Calvin Wadsworth, the clerk, turned to the cigar case, one of the men pushed the muzzle of a revolver against the clerk's ear, and told him to hold up his hands. Seeing three men with revolvers, he obeyed. "Keep your glad young face to the wall, and don't get gay with us, or we'll plug you one or two," growled one of the robbers. Then one of the men rifled the cash drawer, another took Wadsworth's watch and chain, and the third filled his pockets with cigarettes. "Better get this guy to fix us up a little nip of liquor," suggested one of the men, so Wadsworth was marched to the rear of the store and ordered to point out the whisky bottle. "Now, then, you take a drink on us," commanded one of the footpads. "If you have pointed out whisky, it's all right, and if you have pointed out 'pizen' the drink is on you. Now drink." The clerk drank. Seeing that he did not go into convulsions, the robbers drank also. After the bottle had been passed around, Wadsworth was marched from behind the prescription case, and placed with his face to the wall. One of the robbers, with a facetious remark about embalming, sent a bullet through a glycerin bottle above the clerk's head, bringing the contents down upon him. They then departed, and are still gone. The police have no clue.

—With regard to pharmacy laws in general, and that of Illinois in particular, Albert E. Ebert ventures this assertion: "The Illinois pharmacy law is the only one in the United States which makes no distinction between patent medicines and other kinds of medicine. There can, logically, be no difference in the way in which the law regards them. Those laws which seek to make a distinction and allow one kind of medicine to be sold where another may not be sold, are class legislation, and can not be constitutional." In the case of Sadler vs. The People, reported last week in these columns, the Supreme Court of Illinois was not able to distinguish between medicine and medicine, and declared that the law of Illinois restricting the sale of all medicines to persons properly qualified to sell them, is a proper exercise of the police power of the State, and therefore constitutional. It is not class legislation to make the same conditions apply to all comers. Illinois, therefore, has a pharmacy law that will hold. How do other States fare?

—On Christmas night the store of R. C. Engels, Forty-seventh street and Union avenue, was robbed under the following circumstances: "The clerk, George McLean, had returned to the store about an hour and a half earlier than usual, that being his day off. He was sitting in the rear of the store smoking a Christmas cigar and ruminat-

ing over the events of the year just gone, when two men entered. Mr. McLaren at once rose to wait upon them, and was confronted by two revolvers and the command: "Hands Up!" The result of the whole matter is that the clerk is minus a gold watch and \$14 of his own money and the store is out \$17, taken from the cash drawer by the robbers. Hereafter Mr. McLean will take his full time off.

—Governor Tanner has just reappointed Bernard Schwartz, Jr., of Salem, to the Board of Pharmacy for the full term of five years. Mr. Schwartz is a recent member, who took the place of one of the deposed board members whose term would have expired on December 31, 1899. In reappointing Mr. Schwartz, the Governor has ignored the names of those selected by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association—Messrs. Rogers, of Salem; Schuh, of Cairo, and Prickett, of Centralia. The Governor has not sought the advice of the druggists nor respected their wishes; he has not foreborne from politics in the board; he has not kept the promise made to a board member and by him repeated in Danville.

—A. M. Foster & Co., 120 Lake street, dealers in druggists' glassware and sundries, whose entire stock was destroyed by fire some two weeks ago, are doing business next door to their former location, but expect to be back at the old stand with an entire new stock in thirty days. Their whole stock was destroyed, but, of course, orders can be filled for glassware just as usual. The orders are transmitted to the factory. The loss by fire amounted to about \$35,000, but was fully covered by insurance.

—Max McCoy, formerly with James Adams, at Forty-seventh street and Vincennes avenue, bought Smith's Pharmacy, at Sixty-first street and Prairie avenue, about six weeks ago, and says that during the holiday season he has had a fine trade. He is well pleased with his business and location.

—Carlton Sealey Welch, Western representative of the Crown Perfumery Co., of London, Eng., has been appointed general manager of the company's business for the United States. His offices are to be in New York city.

—Goodenough Bros., formerly in the drug business in Englewood, have opened a printing office down town. From the pill roller to the ink roller is a tolerably long stride, but we wish them success.

—The many friends of William F. Faver will be pleased to learn that he is again drumming the trade for James A. Davidson. Mr. Faver has been ill and unable to work for nearly six months.

—V. H. Chantler has bought the drug store formerly owned by C. Kampmann, 1656 Garfield Boulevard.

—The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy will meet next Monday at Springfield for a week's session.

—L. M. Lovett & Co., of Oak Park, Ill., are opening a new drug store in River Forest, Ill.

—J. H. Sullivan has sold his West Lake street store to a Mr. Schroeder.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5.

—Successions: Calvin Blythe, Woodburn, Ia., by the Trent Drug Co.; Peter Schneider, Hampton, Minn., by Schneider & Hoffman; Shell Lake (Wis.) Drug Co., by O. Wang; H. A. Barber & Co., Iowa Falls, Ia., by Norton & Hibner; George M. Hibner, Marion, Ia., by George Hobbs & Co.; John T. Wright, La Grande, Ore., by E. E. Hewitt; A. Cowles, Brown's Valley, Minn., by Cowles & Lines.

—As a result of temperance agitation at Melrose, Wis., W. F. Pearing, who has a drug store there, was recently arrested and charged with illegal liquor selling. Upon being found guilty he was fined \$50, and costs of \$53 more. He appealed, and the next day was arrested for selling to a minor. His trial is yet to come.

—E. A. Lieberg, formerly with Noyes Bros. & Cutler, of this city, and who went South this Winter for his health, is now with the San Antonio Drug Co., of San Antonio, Texas.

—J. A. Ross has sold his drug business at Chatfield, Minn., to Joseph Donohue, who takes possession at once. Ross will remove to Princeton.

—D. C. Carson, of Detroit, Minn., is on a sick bed. W. W. Johnson, of Litchfield, is in charge of the drug store.

—W. T. Gilmore is to run the new drug store being put into Iona by G. S. Woodgate, of Slayton.

—A drug store has been started at Aberdeen, Wash., with George A. Todd as manager.

—P. A. Henk, Jr., N. W. Painesville, Minn., has admitted E. A. Malm in to partnership.

—Arthur Gephart, Ottumwa, Ia., is reported seeking relief in bankruptcy.

—Duncan F. McNab, of Moorhead, Minn., sustained a fire loss this week.

—J. S. Huan is in the store of Olson & Hallenberg, Fargo, N. D.

—John Hollentzsch has returned to this city from Hastings.

—J. H. Wilts, Pomeroy, Ia., is "up against" a mechanic's lien.

—S. H. Brownlee paid the city a flying visit this week.

—R. A. Sturgeon, Canton, Minn., has sold.

—J. R. Brown, of Berlin, Wis., is dead.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.

—F. E. Holliday, of Topeka, Kans., chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., and also the representative of the Proprietary Committee of the N. W. D. A., was in the city Friday and Saturday. Mr. Holliday admitted that his business here was to confer with the wholesalers regarding the betterment of conditions, and the settlement of some little irregularities. This was duly accomplished. Mr. Holliday stated, but he courteously declined to go into details for publication. Mr. Holliday is on his way to Detroit, where he will attend a banquet and meeting of the retailers here next Monday afternoon. Mr. Holliday spoke encouragingly of the progress of N. A. R. D. matters, especially in New England. He is fresh from Kansas City, and brought news from a meeting of the Executive Committee of the retailers' association there day before yesterday, at which it was decided to take more aggressive measures to solve the cut-rate problem. He says that while the State seems to be lagging in its prosecution of the Kansas City druggists in the anti-trust suits, there is a disposition on the part of the druggists to have the suits pressed in order that their position before the law may be clearly defined.

—There will be a unique applicant for registration at the meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy at Jefferson City next week, if a report from the capitol is true. It states that Robert Young, who entered the Penitentiary seven years ago on a ten years' sentence, has been released under the three-quarter rule and wants to take the examination before the Board. Young was a school teacher before his incarceration, and, presumably on account of his superior intelligence, was trained in the prison dispensary and given the duties of druggist, which he has held, it is stated, for five years past.

—Fred R. Sharlach, president of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, says he finds druggists throughout the State looking forward with great interest to the meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association in June, and that the travelers will see that their end of the entertainment programme is cared for in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

—The drug store of G. W. Polston, 1301 North Broadway, was entered Wednesday night by burglars who secured \$25 worth of cigars. No clue to the burglars. A week or so ago Mr. Polston's father-in-law was held up and robbed in the same neighborhood.

—Wm. Roeschell, of Boonville, Mo., who recently died, was one of the oldest druggists in the State and did a wholesale business in Boonville before there were any railroads there. His son, W. E. Roeschell, is in the retail drug business at Boonville.

—The drug store of D. H. Byrne, No. 300 North Grand avenue, caught fire from an overheated stove last Saturday night, and the contents almost entirely destroyed. Furniture and fixtures were insured for \$500 and stock for \$1,500.

—J. G. Churchman, formerly with the Evansville Drug Company, will travel for Moffitt-West Drug Company in Southern Illinois and Kentucky, the territory covered by W. H. Hornbrook, now in the retail business at Indianapolis.

—J. H. Ewing, manufacturers' agent, representing several Eastern houses, has opened an office and sample

room, with 'phone service, at 209 Bank of Commerce Building, Broadway and Olive street.

—J. R. Meyers has sold his retail drug store at Sedalia Mo., to Meyers & Dow. The Meyers of the new firm is no relation to the former owner, who will go into the real estate business.

—The smallpox scare at Montgomery City and Wells-ville, Mo., is over; the quarantine was withdrawn last week and druggists there are all reported as doing a good business.

—Dr. O. A. Wall, Jr., entertained a number of friends at his home Thursday evening of last week, among whom were several ex-graduates of the College of Pharmacy.

—The Banks Medicine Company, of St. Louis, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000 by L. L. Banks, E. D. Cain, J. C. Banks and others.

—Ralph Ellfret, formerly with Hoefer & Ellfret, Huggins-ville, Mo., will travel for the Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas Company, in Kansas.

—John Sherman, manager of the sponge department of the M. R. D. Co., has returned from a two weeks' business trip to New York.

—Geo. Steinger, formerly with Moffitt-West Drug Company, will travel in Southeast Missouri for Meyer Bros. Drug Company.

—Fleet Miller, formerly with J. F. Curry, Moberly, Mo., has accepted a position with Searle & Hereth Co., in Northern Iowa.

—Robert L. Caley, manager, of the Caley Drug Co., Milan, Tenn., was married December 28, to Miss Annie Thomas.

—Frank Hoover, a former St. Louis drug clerk, is back at his old home, Boonville, Mo., clerking for D. T. Woolridge.

—Edgar Reisdell, formerly of Lebanon, Mo., has opened in the retail drug business at California, Mo.

—J. R. Tatum, druggist, Glasgow, Mo., recently burned out, will resume at an early date.

—Ernest Floyd, formerly with O. W. Smith, Sedalia, Mo., is now clerking in Kansas City.

—P. S. Reynolds & Co. have moved their drug stock from Napton to Blackwater, Mo.

—Hicks & Co., have bought Hahn's drug store, Cottage and Taylor avenues.

—Payne's drug store, Ft. Smith, Ark., advertises a closing-out sale.

—C. K. Harryman, of Pawnee, Ark., is putting in new fixtures.

—Dr. R. L. Hopper has opened a drug store at Columbia, Mo.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 6

—Mr. H. W. Evans, of Evans-Smith Drug Co., wholesale druggists: "The condition of the retail druggists of the West and Southwest, while growing no worse, seems to be about stationary. This is likely due to the fact that the number engaged in the trade are too numerous and the increase of stores more rapid than the growth of the country, which, however, is in a very prosperous condition. In my opinion sentiment favorable to the National Association of Retail Druggists is on the increase, and when the healthy growth now enjoyed by this Association finally crystallizes with a perfect organization I hope to see a check made to the patent medicine and sundries business of the department stores, which is now undoubtedly on the increase. Drug men should give close study to their sundries business. I think it would be wise for them to take a more hopeful view of this branch of their business and by good stocks and reasonable prices gain the favor of the public. The wholesale trade was never in a more prosperous condition, customers being more numerous and collection good."

Mr. Frank A. Faxon, of Faxon, Horton & Gallagher, wholesale druggists, said "The wholesale drug business in this section of the country for 1899 was larger than ever before, and the outlook for 1900 is most encouraging. Trade is in a healthy condition and collections are good. The farmers generally are prosperous and the mining interests throughout the West are in excellent condition, so we may look forward with hope. The National Association of Retail Druggists is making constant headway, and while it would be too much to hope

that the cutting evil will finally disappear altogether, it is safe to say that it will become greatly modified. The retail organization is receiving accessions every day, and it is becoming stronger all the time. It is officered by level-headed men who do not expect too much but who believe that the retailers of the country by organizing and working together, keeping one purpose in view, will accomplish an amount of good which will be a great help to all parties interested."

—The holiday trade, with the down-town drug men this year showed a marked increase over former years—a happy result of the determined and intelligent efforts to reach the Christmas buyers. Good stocks and reasonable prices landed a good share of the business. The few days preceding Christmas the crowds that thronged the drug stores were a sight to please the partisan of the retail druggist. Empty show cases and radiant faces tell the result of the Christmas business more eloquently than words, though these have great force when spoken with such visible evidence of their truth. The next year should see an intelligent and earnest effort on the part of the retail druggist to get the sundries business. This can be accomplished by keeping a good stock, enough to make the impression on the people that in both variety, quality and price all competition can be met. Personally investigate what the department stores are doing, and then go after them.

—The movement of our council to have a monthly dinner, at which municipal affairs are to be discussed, has suggested the idea that this would be a good innovation for the retail druggists. Such a gathering would be of great value to the trade. Matters of importance to the professional and business side of the druggist's relations to each other and the public could be discussed with benefit and a friendly feeling promoted, which is a good thing under all circumstances, and an essential factor if the external evils that confront the trade are ever to be overcome by concerted action.

—The drug business in this section of the country is in better condition than for years. The great Southwest, with the strength of youth, is expanding her commercial interests very rapidly. The wholesale houses at this point are a good indicator of these conditions. Your representative visited these busy concerns during the past week and was favored with the views of the heads of the firms on the drug situation of the Southwest.

—Mr. Keely, who for many years has been identified with Parke, Davis & Co., as city representative, has severed his connection with that house and taken the representation of Merrell's pharmaceuticals in the city. Dr. Woods is the new city representative of Parke, Davis & Co.

—E. H. Russell, owner of the store at Twelfth and Campbell streets, took the road for Eli Lilly & Co., on January 1, covering Oklahoma. It is said that Mr. Russell contemplates the removal of his store into the territory at a future date.

—Keely & Williams, druggists' sundries, have opened an office at 906 Main street. Both partners expect to travel, while Frank Du Chur, at present with Federman & Hallar, will have charge of the office.

—Henry Harmon, of Mound City, Mo., was in the city this week purchasing an opening stock for the new store he is to open in Oklahoma City, Okla., to be known as the Harmon Drug Co.

—Alexander Bros., druggists of Cameron, Mo., will open about Feb. 1 in Oklahoma City, Okla., a wholesale drug house under the name of the Alexander Drug Co.; paid-up capital stock, \$50,000.

—Your correspondent has been informed on good authority that the evidence against those recently indicted for selling liquor without a dram shop license is largely worthless.

—H. J. Shepard, formerly clerk for A. N. Doerschuk and W. S. McCann will open a new store in the East bottoms near Heim's Brewery about Feb. 1.

—The Northwest Chemical Company expect to begin operations in March. They will give employment to about two hundred and fifty men.

—Walter Davis, of Ottawa, Kansas, was in the city the past week buying an opening stock for his new store which he is soon to start.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ALABAMA.—Elba.—Boyet & Moseley, sold to West Brothers.
ARKANSAS.—Alicia.—L. E. Campbell, of the firm of Huggins & Campbell, deceased.
CALIFORNIA.—San Jacinto.—McKim & Chambers, loss by earthquake.—L. A. Wright Drug Co., loss by earthquake.
 Vacaville.—Vacaville Pharmacy, J. W. Stitt, proprietor, sold to R. L. Reid.
FLORIDA.—Marianna.—Lewis & Co., succeeded by Pierce & Lewis.
ILLINOIS.—Abingdon.—Cortelyou & Cannon, succeeded by Dr. J. S. Cannon.
 Tonic.—Hall Brothers, sold to G. H. Forster & Co.
INDIANA.—Dunkirk.—A. W. Kennedy, damaged by fire.
 Hartford City.—Wrennick & Co., out of business.
 Medaryville.—Provo & Moreland, succeeded by Moreland & Becker.
 Mitchell.—L. B. Crawford, sold to W. R. Richardson.
 Porter.—Charles L. Jones, sold to Dr. L. H. Kelly.
INDIAN TERRITORY.—Paul's Valley.—Bruce & Berry, succeeded by C. P. Bruce.
IOWA.—Iowa Falls.—H. A. Barber & Co., sold to Merton & Hibner.
 Woodburn, Clark County.—C. Blythe, sold to Trent Drug Co.
LOUISIANA.—New Orleans.—Fred. Turney, No. 470 Jackson avenue, sold to J. T. Baltger.
MARYLAND.—Baltimore.—J. S. Woodward (Sparrows Point), Station K, should be added to D. D. List.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Fall River.—Philip A. Brosseau, No. 32 Lindsey street, now at corner of Sixth and Pleasant streets.
 Randolph.—F. Porter, deceased.
MISSOURI.—Dallas.—S. L. Malone, sold to Sampel Watts.
 St. Louis.—D. A. Byrne, No. 3755 Lindell avenue, damaged by fire.
NEVADA.—Tuscarora, Elks County.—Owyhee Pharmacy, should be added to D. D. List.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Somersworth.—J. E. Barll & Co., out of business.
NEW YORK.—Brooklyn.—A. Goldberg, No. 390 Busbwick avenue, sold to Max Gluckman.—A. C. Vosseler, No. 179 Grand street, removed to No. 147 Grand street, corner of Bedford avenue.
 Stoney Centre.—George E. Holley, assigned.
OHIO.—Columbus.—C. J. Fahrback, No. 413 South High street, assigned.
OKLAHOMA.—Oklahoma City.—Alexander Drug Co., wholesale druggists, new firm.
SOUTH CADOLINA.—Newberry.—W. E. Pelham, damaged by fire.
TEXAS.—Blinn.—W. F. Hicks & Son, discontinued.
 Dallas.—Patton-Worsham Drug Co., wholesale druggists, new firm.
 Kingsland.—King & Merritt, sold to S. B. Norwood & Co.
 Kirk.—J. D. Therrell, sold to W. W. David.
 Odessa.—J. R. Dawson, sold to S. F. Cuberson.
UTAH.—Salt Lake City.—A. C. Smith Drug Co., wholesale druggists, succeeded by the Salt Lake Drug Co.
VERMONT.—Randolph.—E. E. Evans & Co., sold to A. C. Bailey & Co.
WISCONSIN.—Berlin.—J. R. Brown, No. 302 Huron street, deceased.
MANITOBA.—Winnipeg.—John F. Howard & Co., No. 445 Main street, assigned.
NOVA SCOTIA.—Bridgewater.—Charles T. G. Taylor, deceased.
QUEBEC.—Montreal.—La Pharmacie Nationale, E. Giroux, proprietor, No. 216 St. Lawrence street, assigned.

Tarry Ammonia.

Is there anything more disagreeable than the nauseous, gasy and tarry odor which reaches the nostrils the moment a bottle of ordinary Concentrated Ammonia is opened? We understand that the Herf & Frerichs Chemical Company, of St. Louis, manufacture their entire production from Sulphate Ammonia, and not from Gas-liquor, and consequently the objectionable features mentioned above are absent in their product.

Pharmacists are demonstrating their appreciation of the superior quality by specifying and underlining Concentrated Ammonia 26° H. & F.

OBITUARY.

JOHN BUCK.—After more than a year's illness at his home in Chelsea, Mass., John Buck, the oldest resident of that city, and probably the oldest druggist in Massachusetts, died on the night of Saturday, December 30. Mr. Buck was born in Malden in 1819. He was educated in the public schools of Malden, and also went to Warren Academy in Woburn, from which place he was graduated in 1837. After this he took up the study of pharmacy, as an apprentice to Seth W. Fowle, of Boston, with whom he remained until 1841, and he then went into business for himself in Chelsea. He prospered and built up a large business, and for a long time his store in Broadway was one of the busiest and most popular places in Chelsea. Two or three years ago Mr. Buck sold his business to a savings bank corporation, which erected a new building. Mr. Buck then retired to private life. He had belonged to several organizations. In 1858 he became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and at the time of his death was a life member of the organization. He served for several years on the Common Council of Chelsea, first being elected to the board in 1861. He was one of the oldest Odd Fellows in Chelsea, and had belonged to the old Chelsea fire department, and was a member of the Chelsea Veteran Firemen's Association. Mr. Buck was an active member of the First Congregational Church of Chelsea, serving for a long time as its treasurer and being for many years one of its deacons. A widow and one son survive him. The funeral took place from his home, and the body was cremated at the Forest Hills Crematory.

DAVID T. FULLER, for ten years past manager of a pharmacy at Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, New York City, died December 29, from heart trouble. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, 55 years ago, and was a son of Justice David Thurston Fuller, of the Ohio Supreme Court. For many years before coming to New York Mr. Fuller had conducted a drug business in Waterbury, Conn. His tastes were of a literary turn, and he had contributed to the New York Ledger.

RICHARD G. RUTHERFORD, one of the oldest druggists in Brooklyn, N. Y., died on January 6, at his home, No. 180 Myrtle avenue. He had conducted a drug store at that address for fifty years. Mr. Rutherford was born seventy-nine years ago at Kingston, Jamaica. He came to New York in 1838, and studied pharmacy with the firm of Adamson, Olliffe & Co., at 6 Bowery. He left a wife and a married daughter.

BENJAMIN F. CHAMBERS died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on December 28, of apoplexy. He was sixty-five years old and was a native of New Jersey. He was for many years in the drug business in New York City, retiring six years ago. He had lived in Brooklyn for twenty-five years. A widow and married daughter survive him.

S. WINANS WHITEHEAD, aged seventy-five years, one of the oldest druggists of Elizabeth, N. J., died on December 30 last. He was one of the founders of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in that town, and was a past master of Washington Lodge, F. and A. M.

C. P. HISEY, a popular druggist of Edenburg, Va., died there on December 30 after an illness of six weeks of liver trouble. He was 40 years old and leaves a widow and one small child.

CARL L. RECKNAGEL, a retired drug importer, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 3, at the age of seventy-nine years.

The "Allenbury's" Series of Infant Foods.

The specialties of the well-known London firm of Allen & Hanbury, Ltd., are becoming as staple in the United States as they have been for years in England. The American branch of this firm, which is located at 82 Warren street, New York, is keeping physicians and nurses well informed as to the merits of the "Allenbury Foods," etc., and the goods, which are frequently ordered, can be obtained through jobbers in all sections.

N. A. R. D. NEWS.

President—S. N. Jones, Louisville, Ky.
 Vice-Presidents—W. C. Anderson, Berkeley, N. Y.
 Thos. Layton, St. Louis, Mo.
 A. M. Robinson, Bangor, Me.
 Treasurer—G. E. Hottel, St. Minn.
 Secretary—T. W. Wooten, 133 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Executive Committee:

F. E. Holliday, Topeka, Kan. D. E. Prall, Saginaw, Mich.
 H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, Md. A. Timberlake, Indianapolis, Ind.
 J. W. Cheswright, Pittsburg, Pa. A. De Lang, Cincinnati, O.

Watch this column for the latest reports of what is going on in the National Organization.

Chicago, Jan. 6, 1900.

A few weeks ago a letter was sent out by the National Executive Committee in which this request was made: "You are urged to send to the National Secretary with the least possible delay the decision reached by your association upon the important question—Will your members, individually and collectively, stand behind the National Executive Committee?" Some of the replies to this question have been published already in the "Notes." The following extracts from a few of the others will be of interest:

"I can say for my association that it will stand by the N. A. R. D. in all matters—Alda M. Ferris, secretary, San Diego County (Cal.) Retail Druggists' Association."

"At the last meeting of this society the following resolution was passed: Resolved, that the secretary of this society be instructed to write the secretary of the N. A. R. D., reaffirming the support of this society.—Dr. F. P. Tuthill, secretary Kings County (N. Y.) Pharmaceutical Association."

"The committees may be assured of the cordial support and co-operation of the Burlington County (N. J.) Association.—E. R. Sparks, secretary New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association."

"The following resolution was unanimously carried: RESOLVED, That the Norfolk Pharmaceutical Association, of Norfolk, Va., hereby ratifies its allegiance to the pharmaceutical profession through the service of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and pledges itself individually and collectively to stand by the association and its Executive Committee.—J. W. Thomas, Jr., secretary."

"After deliberation by our Executive Committee we have concluded that we may safely count on the support of our members on any action taken by the National Executive Committee.—E. F. Hollenback, secretary Retail Druggists' Association of Hamilton County, Ohio."

"I am directed to say that we are in hearty concurrence with the object of the N. A. R. D., and will as a body support it in all its efforts to further the interests of the retail druggists.—J. W. Gayle, secretary Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association."

"We fully indorse and approve of the policies and plans inaugurated by the National Committee.—W. I. Ellsworth, secretary Linn County, Kan., Pharmaceutical Association."

"After careful consideration by the association it was resolved, that the Associated Retail Druggists of San Francisco pledge themselves to stand loyal to the N. A. R. D., and give to its Executive Committee every possible support, in carrying out its plans.—H. Haman, secretary Associated Retail Druggists of San Francisco."

The following letter and the extracts from the reply to it give an insight into the work being done in the National Secretary's office. It is quite impossible to carry on properly the work of organization by mail, but the work is being prosecuted early and late, and it is hoped the seed that is being sown will, in time, yield a satisfactory harvest:

"Mr. Thos. W. Wooten, Secretary, Chicago. Dear Sir: Yours of Dec. 14th at hand and in reply beg to say that the writer understands full well the necessity of co-operation by retail druggists, but he also understands that druggists as a class are unruly and jealous, and it is very hard work now to organize and have them fall in line and stick together. I have not time to devote to this class of work, but would like it very much. I realize the condition of the retail druggists throughout the United States and think that something ought to be done, but am unable to give it the attention that it should have. Yours very truly,

"Dear Sir: It is regretted you do not see your way clear to taking up for me the work of organizing the druggists of _____ into an association. Our only hope of improving the condition of the drug trade is through organization, and if this cannot be accomplished the movement to which we are devoting our energies will certainly fail. It should not be forgotten by you that the N. A. R. D. was started and is being pushed by men

actively engaged in the retail drug business, men whose interests are as large as yours, and the demands upon whose time and energies are quite as exacting. Indeed, the work of the world is being done by busy men. No good work has ever been or ever will be done by people of leisure, and the staunchest supporters of our movement, those who are doing the most for its advancement are men who are devoting much of the little leisure they are able to enjoy, to our interests. In view of these facts we think you ought not to hesitate, even though you are busy, to undertake the work of organizing the druggists of your county for their own benefit and in order to help along the good work of the N. A. R. D. * * * Your county is of too much importance for us to pass it by without a strong effort to secure the cooperation of its druggists. I should like to have you write me again after you have given the subject careful consideration, and if you cannot possibly undertake the work of organization please designate someone in _____ County whom you think could be relied upon to do this work, so useful to your welfare as well as that of your fellow druggists. We are determined to leave no stone unturned for the accomplishment of our purposes because we are convinced this is the last effort that will be made to save the retail trade of the country from impending ruin."

The Marion County (Indianapolis), Ind. Association has adopted the Louisville certificate plan. The following is the card issued to the representatives of manufacturing and jobbing houses:

SALESMAN'S CARD.
 Issued by Marion County Druggists' Association.
 Indianapolis, Ind.

The bearer _____ representing _____

has agreed not to offer, exhibit or sell his goods or products to those not in sympathy with our organization, and pledges his house to the same effect. He is recommended to the members of this association.

_____, President. _____, Secretary.

Void after _____

The salesmen to whom the cards are issued are required to sign an agreement to the effect that the pledges made by them and their houses, at the time the cards are given, shall be binding for one year from the date of issue.

The following extract from a letter written to a druggist in a town where the druggists are thought to be "too few to organize" and where they have no price-cutting will be of interest to others similarly situated:

"There is one obstacle to the success of druggists in the smaller cities and towns which is little talked about, but which is of the most vital concern—the mail-order houses of the large cities. Every year thousands of dollars' worth of business is taken away from the druggists in the small towns by these houses, and one of the objects of the N. A. R. D. is to prevent these people from selling proprietary goods at cut prices, which of course is the one inducement for farmers and their friends to send money in advance for merchandise. The growth of this method of doing business is a menace to the welfare of every druggist in the country outside of the larger trade centers. The N. A. R. D. purposes benefiting all; it deserves at the hands of all cordial support."

The Cleveland (Ohio) Pharmaceutical Association has begun a vigorous campaign in behalf of the N. A. R. D. The dues of the members is now \$1.00 per month, and a capable man has been engaged to devote his entire time to the interests of the organization. The project of uniting all the druggists of Northeastern Ohio into a strong organization has many enthusiastic advocates. The phenomenal success of the Western Pennsylvania Association is proving to be an invaluable stimulus to organization throughout the entire country.

The reports that are being received from various parts of the country indicate that the petitions to Congress requesting a repeal of the Stamp Tax on medicines are awakening general interest. They are not only being signed by druggists and forwarded to members of Congress, but the signers are calling on their Congressmen, writing them personal letters and in other ways bringing forcibly to their attention the justice of the law and the desirability of securing its repeal.

Bulletin No. 7, giving the details of the meeting of the Executive Committee recently held in Chicago, is now in the hands of the printer. It will give the work accomplished since the annual convention as shown by the report of the members of the committee and officers, as well as the plans for the future work.

THE JACOBS' PHARMACY METHODS.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 3.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:

We do not furnish reading matter of any character to patrons waiting for prescriptions to be filled. We make no special provisions for the accommodations of prescription customers, except chairs and seats conveniently arranged in the rear of our store. Most prescriptions are left to be filled and called for, or to be delivered by a messenger. We try to discourage the waiting for prescriptions for several reasons (except in cases of emergency). Most people have other errands and we diplomatically suggest that they can do what other shopping or errands they may have and return for the prescription, which will be filled in ten, twenty or thirty minutes, as the case may be. Customers quite frequently get impatient, and we occasionally have a complaint about prescriptions not being filled as promptly as they think they should be. Investigation often reveals that the customer has been waiting only five or ten minutes, when he, without observing the time, claims to have been waiting twenty or thirty minutes. Our prescription department is differently located from that of most stores; it is in the basement directly under our retail room. We find this quite an advantage over the old arrangement, as we can give the department much more room than can be had on the main floor.

We removed the prescription department from the main floor for two reasons; first, to improve its service, and to secure larger quarters; second, for the reason that we do not believe that the best and most careful work can be done amidst the whirl and rush of a busy store. As it is now, prescription men do nothing but prescription work. While every man in our employ is competent to do prescription work, we believe the best results both for our patrons and ourselves are secured by the separation. We use a check for receiving and delivering prescriptions (sample enclosed).

Jacobs' Pharmacy

TWO STORES:

6 and S Marietta St.,
23 Whitehall St.

Retain this check and present when prescription is finished. If you do not wait, have check presented by person calling for prescription.

X749

WAIT TIME

CALL

COPY

X749

X749

We also double check all prescriptions and attach a ticket showing by whom the prescription was checked and filled, also the price. We find the price ticket quite a good thing; it saves lots of misunderstanding about prices previously paid.

The facts which, in our opinion, have contributed to whatever success our advertisements may have attained are, briefly, these: We spend very little money in advertising, except in the daily newspapers. We use no specified amount of space, but vary the space according to the story to be told. In some issues we use as little as five inches single column, and often use as much as a half and on special occasions as much as a whole page. We quote prices in all of our advertisements. A large percentage of our "Ads" deal solely with proprietary and toilet articles of our own manufacture. We change copy with each issue of the paper. We make our advertisements as plain and to the point as possible, and never

make a statement in the papers that is not fulfilled in the store.

To be a successful advertiser one must learn to write just as he would talk to a customer over the counter, using plain every-day language, the plainer the better. We issue once a year a complete catalogue containing over 230 pages; in this we devote quite a large amount of space to our own preparations. Toilet articles and druggists' sundries are illustrated and described as accurately as possible. This catalogue brings us quite a good deal of business, mostly mail orders. We issue booklets quite frequently, only one subject to a booklet, and these are distributed by one being enclosed in every package that leaves the store. Programme and scheme advertising are good things to let alone.

Yours very truly,
JACOBS PHARMACY CO.,
C. A. Smith, Ad. Manager.

DON'T BE AFRAID TO ASK.

Canton, O., Jan. 5.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:

In regard to a united effort by all branches of the drug trade to have Section B of the War Stamp Tax Act amended, I believe Section B is unjust because it is oppressive class legislation; consequently, we should ask for its repeal. I never lost anything by asking for what was justly due me. I well remember one good old Methodist Brother who almost invariably in his prayer would say: "O, Lord, give us faith and courage to ask largely from Thee." If, however, it is the consensus of opinion that we ask for an amendment, I think this amendment should be formulated by a committee from the various national associations of the different drug branches. I think we can bring the most effective pressure to bear on the "powers that be" by having our petitions signed, as far as possible, by the chairmen of the various political campaign committees, County, State and National, of all political parties. I believe such a petition would be most potent.

Truly yours, FRED P. SHANAFELT.

"WHEN YOU'RE IN ROME, ETC."

A druggist of New York's east side knows his business in studying the people who pass his store. Devoid of elegance, but very applicable to a certain trade, a sign in his window reads:

STEP RIGHT IN, GENTLEMEN, AND GET A SMOKE.

I won't make you, break you, buy you a farm you a west, or set you up in business, but I'll give you a chance to smoke the best cigar you ever put between your lips.

What do you like, mild or medium?

When asked how the sign "took," the clerk replied: "We're working overtime at the cigar stand, especially Saturday nights."

THIS WAS A TAKER.

Perley & Co., Pringhar, Ia., received good returns by sending out previous to the holidays a liberal supply of postal cards, bearing the following, in mimeograph copy:



GOOD EVENING:
HAVE YOU SEEN
PERLEY & CO'S, STOCK
OF NEW HOLIDAY GOODS?

New Year's Greeting from "S. & D."

Sharp & Dohme sent out a neatly engraved card as a New Year's greeting to their friends and customers. All who have business relations with this firm will doubtless join the Era in reciprocating the good wishes for 1900 extended by them.

TRADE NOTES.

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS, NOTICES OF NEW GOODS, NOVELTIES, SPECIAL OFFERS, ETC.

1900 Will Be Their Best Year.

The Hart Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, are about to increase the size of their salesrooms and offices to more than four times their present size, and have already largely increased their factory space, so great has been the recent demand for "Hart" soda water apparatus. They say that the orders received for next season are noticeably for much larger and finer apparatus than ever before, and the indications are that their business for 1900 will be more than double that of any previous season. This report is very encouraging generally, and specifically shows that fountains from the "Hart" factory are retaining their old friends and gaining new ones steadily. Photographs of some of this company's latest styles will interest prospective buyers and will be sent free on request.

A New Booklet from Tufts.

The latest "Tufts" booklet, of which over a million copies have just been distributed, is one of the most attractive ever sent out by James W. Tufts, which is saying a good deal. Its publisher has a right to be proud of it. It discusses the "profit possibilities" of a good soda fountain in a very practical, businesslike manner, and to show what good fountains are, contains some excellent illustrations of the latest "Tufts" styles. What "Tufts, and Nothing but Tufts" means in soda fountain language is aptly explained in an advertisement in this issue, by comparison with some well-known popular fallacies in every-day English. Druggists who have not received the new booklet referred to above are invited to write for copies.

Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s 1900 Price List.

Promptly with the beginning of the new year the annual illustrated catalogue of Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s goods has been distributed to the trade. It is, as usual, a very handsomely illustrated and printed book; this year's edition shows an unusually large number of additions to the firm's line, and some changes in prices of the familiar and reliable "W., T. & Co." goods, which druggists have learned by years of experience to buy with such entire confidence. It may be safely said that every good buyer in the drug trade uses this list and discount sheet as a reference book, and welcomes each issue as a valuable assistant in buying glassware, druggists' sundries, etc.

Glycerinized Vaccine on Ivory Points.

In a pamphlet issued by the National Vaccine Establishment, Washington, D. C., and illustrated with views of their extensive laboratories, a resume of the improvements in the manufacture of vaccine since their laboratory was started in 1882, is given. This concern claims to have been the first propagator in the country to call physicians' attention to "what was good and what was bad vaccine, as then understood," and have long been known as offering a very superior product. Their latest improvement is glycerinized vaccine lymph on ivory points, instead of in sealed tubes, the advantages of which are explained in the pamphlet. Copies can be secured free by writing for them.

"Ideal" Rubber Specialties.

The attention of the Era's readers is again called to the popular line of "Ideal" rubber specialties, atomizers, syringes, etc., in an advertisement in this issue. The demand for these goods is steadily increasing, and the Ideal Rubber Co.'s Brooklyn factory has been kept extremely busy to supply them for the past year. Their special good points are known to physicians and to large consumers, and as they are easily sold by retail druggists they are subjects of frequent speculation on orders to jobbers. The manufacturers supply a complete illustrated price list on request.

"Freck" Tablet Machines in Foreign Countries.

The good reputation of the "Freck" tablet machine has reached many foreign countries, and these machines are now said to be used in England, France, Russia, Germany, etc., and even in Japan. The reports which reach the manufacturers from these countries from users of their machines are very encouraging, while the demand in this country is rapidly increasing. "Freck" machines are supplied with a capacity of from 60,000 to 360,000 tablets daily, under absolute guaranty, by the William Freck Co., 116 South Clinton street, Chicago, who send detailed description to druggists on request.

A New "Hughes" Illuminated Mortar.

Thomas Hughes, No. 25 Clinton place, New York, successor to F. McLewee & Son, manufacturer of illuminated sign mortars, has designed an entirely new "Hughes No. 3, mortar, embodying many improvements. It is suitable for electric light or gas, with imported convex glasses, and thoroughly up to date in every respect. These mortars can be obtained through drug jobbers or direct from the manufacturer, who invites correspondence in regard to special designs of illuminated mortars, refinishing of old ones, etc., etc.

Reduced Prices on Doane's Seidlitz Powders.

Chas. R. Doane, the Brooklyn seidlitz powder manufacturer, has reduced the prices of his goods, and careful buyers should take advantage of this opportunity to replenish stock. Doane's powders are well known in the trade and are relied on for purity and full weight; they are made by machinery and on this account can be sold to druggists for less money than the latter can put them up by hand.

Larger Circulation for Era "Want Ads."

The increased circulation of the Era makes its "Want" columns more valuable than ever for advertisements of "stores for sale," "clerks wanted," "positions wanted," etc., etc. The Era's promptness in reaching the trade each week is an important factor in obtaining quick replies to such announcements. The rates are 2 cents per word (no adv. taken for less than 50 cents), and copy should reach the Era's offices by Monday of each week.

Micajah's Wafers for Rectal Ulcers.

Dr. Otto Juettnet, Cincinnati, Ohio, reports: "In rectal ulcers I prescribe with success the following: Micajah Wafers, two; Ol. Theobrom, q. s. M. sig. Ft. suppos. No. 6. One every evening to be followed by a warm rectal irrigation the next morning. If used in this way the wafers are the best routine application I know of. The protoscope should be used twice every week and the ulcer inspected. Of course, these directions may be modified as required."

Their Business Is "Booming."

The Carlstedt Medicine Co., of Evansville, Ind., manufacturers of Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam and other popular remedies, reports "business booming," and a most encouraging outlook for the new year. This company supplies druggists with free advertising matter, which sells their goods and also make several attractive "special introductory offers," the details of which will interest good buyers.

"Russian Brands" Chocolate, Etc.

The Clarke Manufacturing Co., 191 Greenwich street, New York, have introduced a line of Russian chocolates, cocoas and confections, which are said to be extremely attractive in style and taste, and which are being largely advertised to the public and trade. The manufacturers solicit dealers' orders and correspondence, and will quote trade discounts on request.

Lord Coleridge writes: "Send me fifteen dozen Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Wine. I tried it while here and find it superior."

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IN AMERICA.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

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ADDRESS, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,

Telephone: 2240 Franklin.

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NEW YORK.

THE ERA BLUE BOOK.

The Era Blue Book is offered to the drug trade in the confident belief that it will provide a most efficient, even indispensable, aid to drug buyers in the conduct of their business. This Blue Book supplies, within the covers of one volume, up-to-date price quotations on nearly all the multitudinous variety of medicinal articles which constitute the druggist's stock. It combines in this one easy reference volume the most complete price lists of drugs, medicines and proprietary articles yet published, together with the Price Lists of a host of individual manufacturing houses, thereby doing away with the nuisance of separate lists of all sorts and shapes and sizes, which accumulate rapidly, are difficult to preserve in readily accessible condition and which constitute an annoying nuisance to the buyer.

But the Blue Book does not constitute our entire service. The Pharmaceutical Era is the only weekly drug trade paper in America. Its Market Reports and Prices Current are up-to-date and complete, and are compiled with special reference to the druggist's needs as a drug buyer, and to supplement and complete the Blue Book's service.

The connecting link between the two, rendering both complete and at ready service, is the WEEKLY CHANGE SHEET, which is sent every Thursday to each possessor of a Blue Book. The sheet contains the latest information of price fluctuations in drugs and chemicals, changes in, and additions to, the list of patent medicines and their prices, and, specially, all corrections in the Manufacturers' Price Lists which are so serviceable to the careful drug buyer, if promptly published.

Taken together, the Blue Book, the Era and the Weekly Change Sheet constitute a trade service which is complete in both its details and its entirety, and which is placed before druggists in the hope and expectation that it will prove instantly acceptable and worthy of their commendation.

No effort or expense will be spared to make this service continually and progressively more satisfactory, and any and all suggestions and criticisms to this end will be thankfully received so that each annual edition may be more complete than its predecessors.

THE PUBLISHERS.

WORK OF THE N. A. R. D.

There are being received almost daily letters from correspondents who inquire what the N. A. R. D. is doing, what it has done, what it is going to do. One writer says "the time has come for the N. A. R. D. to show its vitality. We must be either hammer or anvil. We have been anvil long enough, let us try hammer." Another wants to know what the N. A. R. D. is going to do about the various combinations of druggists in our large cities formed for the purpose of buying from manufacturers for distribution among their members. If the N. A. R. D. cannot cut off these buying-clubs, then it falls in one of its greatest purposes.

We should be very glad to have readers of this journal contribute freely their views and suggestions relative to the N. A. R. D. and its work. The task undertaken by the national organization is one not to be accomplished in a day, or a year, but progress must be made each day, each week, each year. The N. A. R. D. needs the helpful suggestions and the co-operation in every way of every retail druggist in the United States. It can effect its purpose only when it has the majority support of retailers; it can do nothing with only the minority back of it. So hurry up, druggists, become one of the majority in this great work, which is undertaken entirely for your own direct personal benefit. If you do not try to help yourself you may be sure that no one else will be able or even willing to help you. The N. A. R. D. will help you if you will help it.

* IS A COLLEGE A CHARITABLE INSTITUTION?

The sheriff has advertised for sale, to satisfy a tax bill for about \$150, the property of one of the smaller colleges of pharmacy in one of the interior States. The college has asked for an injunction on the ground that it is a charitable institution, and by law exempt. This claim on the part of the college will probably be a surprise to most readers, as the general impression is that most, if not all, our colleges of pharmacy are far from being charitable organizations. Most of them charge a good, round fee for tuition, and we have yet to hear of any one which doles out its education in a purely charitable (free of cost) manner to the young man who wishes to get it for nothing. There are some of the colleges of pharmacy which are really in business only for what there is in it, both for the sake of the income from students' fees and for the purpose of providing good positions and honors for certain of their backers who have that uncontrollable itching for professorial position. But whether charitable or not, it would seem only good business judgment and policy in this case to pay the small tax bill rendered.

THE SLOT 'PHONE.

A druggist in Chicago, who is an enthusiastic supporter of the slot telephone, tells us of the direct benefit this has conferred upon him. He has had the slot

telephone just four years, during which time he has not been obliged to pay \$200 a year for it. This saving is to him a direct profit of \$800, and in addition, his rake-off has amounted to about \$200, and the effect upon his business otherwise has been excellent, his patrons have been pleased, and there has been no dissatisfaction anywhere. In this connection he inquires why it is that "sewers generally stop up in winter time, that doors usually have the lock out of order when it is below zero, and that the postage stamp fiend universally leaves the store door open." He points out the fact that paying customers are considerate enough to close the door and behave themselves; the stamp fiend, however, is a boor; "he steals your temperature by leaving the front door wide open in winter, he mars your temper by making himself a general nuisance. This is one reason why I am against the old deadbeat telephone system and in favor of the slot, which compels the user to cough up the stuff."

UNREGISTERED DRUGGISTS IN WASHINGTON.

Detectives recently detailed to enforce the laws regulating the practice of medicine in Washington, D. C., have submitted a report of the drug firms found to be without registered proprietors. In the District of Columbia the total number of drug stores is 192. There are 206 proprietors, thirty-one of whom are not registered pharmacists. Of the drug stores twenty-two are said to be without registered proprietors. There are seven drug stores which have no registered person (proprietor or clerk) in them. Five of these are allopathic and two are homoeopathic stores. There are employed 152 regular clerks, thirty-nine of whom are not registered pharmacists, and there are in addition fifty-seven relief clerks, all registered but one. Notices have been served upon the unregistered proprietors that they must comply with the law or suffer the consequences. It was found that all but ten of the drug stores keep the required register of sales of poisons, but only about one-fourth of them keep these registers in full, most omitting in one or more particulars some of the required features. This stirring up in Washington is calculated to have a good effect and conduce to a much more general observance of the law.

VANILLA MUST BE VANILLA.

The State Food Commissioner of Michigan has warned the trade that hereafter all extracts of vanilla, or tonka, or both, found upon the shelves of retailers must be true to their claims as labeled and branded. Prosecutions will follow wherever this requirement is disregarded. So far at least as vanilla extracts are concerned, therefore, the residents of Michigan may hereafter depend upon the genuineness of the articles they consume. This same principle could, with satisfaction, be extended to cover a very wide range of food products. Correct labeling and branding form the basis upon which is to be founded the proper sort of pure food and drug legislation. Supply the people with adulterated or cheapened products, if you will, but let them know what they are purchasing. Every man has a right to eat poor stuff if he wishes, but no one has a right to force upon him poor stuff and make him believe that it is good.

BORACIC ACID HARMLESS.

In the District Court at Des Moines, Ia., the other day, a decision was handed down in a case against a man accused of adulterating milk with boracic acid. The Court holds that boracic acid as a preservative in milk is not harmful, and that the legislature had no constitutional right to interfere with its use. The manufacturers of a milk preservative fought this case

for the defense. In England it has been very decisively ruled that boracic acid must not be used in milk, though it may be permitted for the preservation of meats and other food products. In this country it would seem that there is law and law, and one can get any variety of law he really wishes and endeavors to secure. Milk preserved by boracic acid is undoubtedly not harmful to adults, but we believe that the infant should not be fed with anything but the freshest and purest milk.

NO EXCUSE.

A sixty-nine year old druggist and doctor in a Utah town waited upon a customer who wished seventy-five cents' worth of gin. By mistake carbolic acid was dispensed, the bottle was not labeled and the customer drinking the stuff was very quickly killed by it. Two complaints have in consequence been entered against the druggist, one for feloniously and negligently substituting and delivering a poison which caused death, and the other for failing to label a poison. The druggist admits his error and will rely upon the mercy of the Court. This seems to be one of those unaccountable instances of temporary mental aberration, for in no other way can such error be explained.

HERE'S CHARITY.

A patent medicine firm in Chicago has distributed free to the poor 5,000 packages of its preparation. To explain its unwonted generosity the firm states that the medicine being such a valuable curative agent they wanted the poor, who are unable to buy it, to have it anyhow. Without considering the possible value of this action as an advertisement, it may be pointed out that very seldom is a patent medicine concern to be found which will give away anything. Perhaps more would, however, if it were really a fact that the world is clamoring for and is in urgent need of their concoctions.

LONG LIFE WITHOUT MEDICINES.

There is a man over in Connecticut who is 101 years old. Up to the age of twenty-one he constantly took medicines to improve his health, but notwithstanding remained weak and sickly. At his majority, however, he swore a vow never again to take medicine, and his longevity he attributes entirely to this determination. The question whether medicines aid or injure any one is debatable. It is true, however, that if the majority of people were like this centenarian the druggist, like Othello, would find his occupation gone.

PURIFICATION OF RANCID OILS.—Nitrous ether is stated to be an excellent medium for purifying impure oils and rendering them completely odorless. A small quantity of this ether mixed with the oil removes all disagreeable odor and subsequently warming renders it perfectly bland and pure. An addition of 1.5 part of nitrous ether to 1,000 parts of oil prevents the latter from becoming rancid for an indefinite time. To restore rancid castor oil it is recommended to warm 100 parts in a kettle to 25° F., and add to it a mixture of 1 part strong alcohol and 1 part concentrated sulphuric acid. This is then allowed to stand until the following day, when the supernatant layer of oil is cautiously removed from the subsided impurities. The oil is then boiled during a half hour with pure water, put aside in a covered vessel for 24 hours and the pure oil drawn off from the water. (Pharm. Post).

HECTOGRAPH MASS.—Ordinary glue, 5 parts; glycerin, 20 parts; sulphate of barium, 1 part; water, 1 part. The ingredients are heated together until a homogeneous mass is formed and poured into the forms. For washing, an 8 to 10 per cent. solution of salt is used. (Pharm. Post).



I.

II.

III.

THE NEW ANATOMY.

Practical Medicine has collected the following instances of the newer (literary) anatomy:

The murderers have discovered some astonishingly vulnerable parts of the human anatomy of late. From a paper this morning we learn that a Georgia colonel was "shot in the ticket office;" the other day a man was fatally shot "through his door," and not long ago another received a fatal wound "in his window."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

He kissed her passionately upon her reappearance.—Jefferson Souvenir.

She whipped him upon his return.—Hawkeye.

She seated herself upon his entering.—Akiya Democrat.

We thought she sat down upon her being asked.—Saturday Gossip.

She fainted upon his departure.—Lynn Union.

He kicked the tramp upon his sitting down.—American Pharmacist.

We feel compelled to refer again to the poor woman who was shot in the oil region some time ago.—Medical World.

The fact of the woman being accidentally shot in the waterworks, or the man injured upon the long bridge.—Colorado Medical Journal.

And why not drop a tear for the man who was fatally stabbed in the rotunda, and for him who was kicked on the highway?—Lancet Clinic.

SCENT FOR CENT.

Those penny-in-the-slot machines,

From which we may purloin

A perfume for the handkerchief

For one copper coin,

Can't make enough to pay the rent

Though by the crowd beset,

Because they have to give a scent

For every cent they get.

—(Exchange).



IV.

V.

VI.

I.—7 A. M.—Mr. Smiley awakes with a headache. II.—8 A. M.—He tries numerous remedies, which seem to increase the pain. III.—9 A. M.—He hurries to Linger & Waite's Pharmacy for a bromo-cafein. IV.—He is asked to be seated a moment. V.—10 A. M. finds him still waiting. VI.—11:06 A. M.—Mr. Smiley's headache has finally subsided, therefore he does not require the bromo-cafein, and he resolves hereafter to patronize Speedy & Prompt Pharmacy, across the way.

(For the Era.)

PORKISS' PERFECT PURPLE PURGATIVE, OR THE GENESIS OF A PATENT MEDICINE.

I made the acquaintance of Mr. George Cornelius Porkiss at the final examination of the State Board of ———. I was one of the examiners, he was a candidate, and he was the first person to draw my attention to the fact that Phytostigmine was "a gum resinous exudation from the preputial follicles of *Physiter macrocephalus*. Nat. ord. Leguminosae." This was in the oral examination; he had previously propounded a scheme to another examiner for making Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi from nitric acid and sulphuric ether, "by mixing the acid with the ether, boiling and then filtering." Mr. Porkiss always declared that we were jealous of his inventive genius, whereas we simply considered that he was too good a man to waste his life in the prosaic routine of a retail drug store. While he blamed us for refusing to pass him, we unwittingly did him a very good turn, and ourselves a very bad one, as I will proceed to relate.

Mr. Porkiss decided not to present himself for examination a second time, and went north into the State of ———, where true genius is appreciated, and boards of examiners are more reasonable and up to date. Within six months of his rejection in ——— the "Institute of Medicine and Surgery of the State of Illinois" had, after due examination, seen fit to confer the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery and Graduate in Pharmacy upon him. With the parchment diplomas attesting these facts in his pocket, and his fresh acquired knowledge in his brain, Doctor Porkiss left Chicago and made his way to one of the New England States, where a legislature of agricultural gentlemen declined to pass any act which would place undue restrictions on persons desiring to practice medicine, surgery or pharmacy. Now, though I considered that George Cornelius had a very defective education and was too lazy to study, I always admired his financial abilities. He realized, when he began to practice, that his very slender resources would not justify him in opening an office in Boston or New York, and that the hands of his professional brethren (especially those who had taken four or five years to acquire the degrees he himself had taken after a six months' course) would be against him; so he proceeded to establish a practice in a Godforsaken little fishing village, where there was no doctor, no drug store and very little civilization.

The aborigines were of the opinion that one doctor was as good as another, and, as Dr. Porkiss' arrival saved them the trouble of rowing or driving ten miles for medical assistance, and materially diminished the expense of "doctor bills," they took to him from the first. After two years sojourn in this locality, the doctor married the daughter of the principal storekeeper in the place, and she brought him by way of dowry a ten-acre field, twenty acres of barren land and a cottage. This real estate had a frontage of three or four hundred yards on the beach, and was in the center of the bay by which the village stood. If the doctor's income was small, his expenses were proportionately light. His day grew at his door; his horse grazed on the barrens; his patients kept him supplied with produce which almost "ran his house"; his clothes, boots and groceries came from his father-in-law's store, and his drugs and medicines cost him a nominal sum a year.

Now the doctor was quite a student of human nature, and before he had resided in Frog Beach for many months he discovered that the great majority of the inhabitants preferred to any other a medicine which would act as an immediate laxative. Not wishing to offend their prejudices he prepared a compound of magnesium sulphate, senna, ginger, licorice root, capsicum and aloes, which he dispensed in "square-face" gin bottles (they being the least expensive form of glassware procurable) at 50 cents per "square face." The dose of this compound was one-half a teacupful and enough spirit was added to it to insure its keeping for a reasonable time. The directions for use were written on the cheapest note paper, and affixed to the bottles by Mrs. Porkiss, who believed that her husband was one of the greatest medical geniuses the present century has seen.

From dispensing this mixture in his surgery the doctor took to carrying it around in his buggy. It was a standing rule with him never to let a bottle leave his hands without the equivalent in current coin. His patients might pay for a consultation "in kind," but unless they had the requisite 50 cents in cash they got no medicine. I do not for one moment insinuate that the doctor pinned his faith to this mixture entirely, but he certainly prescribed it in two-fifths of the cases he attended.

Perhaps he would have still been dispensing it in square faces at 50 cents a bottle had it not been for a most unforeseen, and, for him, a most fortunate event. I allude to the "discovery" of Frog Beach. The story of the discovery belongs to another place in literature; it is sufficient to say that from the day the branch of the railway reached the place, its growth was phenomenal. Summer residences sprang up among the pine scrub like mushroom, the abandoned, dilapidated wharves took a new lease of life, the crooked, dirty "street" was straightened, widened and cleaned up, and the solitary tavern of Frog Beach was displaced by a Summer hotel. The very name of the place was abandoned and changed to "Pleasant Harbour."

Doctor Porkiss was the proprietor, as I have stated before, of some thirty acres of real estate. When the "boom" came he sold certain portions at a very reasonable price, and with the proceeds he built and stocked a small drug store. For several years he had a monopoly of the drug business, for, though the "season" always brought one or two medical men to Pleasant Harbour, they usually left when the visitors took their departure. The doctor, however, retained his hold on the residents and received a salary from the railway company. It was shortly after the opening of the "Atlantic Drug Store" that Porkiss' Perfect Purple Purgative emerged from the egg. The doctor had a heavy bill against the editor and proprietor of the Pleasant Harbour Times, and the editor had a lot of vacant space for sale cheap. Now, when a man has been fool enough to invest ten years' savings in starting a paper, he doesn't like to see that paper "go under," and he sold at sheriff's sale. Between medical attendance and money advanced to the "Times," the doctor had the unfortunate editor between the upper and nether mill-stones, and he proceeded to grind him exceedingly small. The "Times" was a neatly got-up little paper, and the editor was able to turn out a good editorial, and used his scissors and paste pot with a good deal of discretion. A full page "ad." was bound to attract considerable attention, and when the "ad." was supplemented with a short editorial, it became doubly efficient. The size (and dosage) of the Perfect Purple Purgative were decreased to sixteen ounces and a tablespoonful, respectively, and the price remained as before—50 cents. The doctor was not inclined to burn money, but he paid no less a sum than \$2.50 in cash for the writing of that "ad." It commenced: "The most important medical discovery since the days of Harvey," and wound up with a string of testimonials from patients who had been cured of every disease, from an abscess to "writer's cramp." Previous to the insertion of this advertisement the doctor "took the road," and filled up every country store he could with from one to three dozen of the Perfect Purple Purgative; his discount was 50 per cent. on the first consignment. Wherever he found a local paper whose editor had need of hard cash he bought space. For this he paid in advance, and took a list of subscribers which he forwarded to the editor of the "Times." So it came to pass that on the day the special edition of the "Times" was printed, a dozen other small papers had also advertised the Perfect Purple Purgative. Every general store for twenty-five miles round Pleasant Harbour had a stock of the medicine, some druggists had "taken hold of it," and the general public read the advertisement, and some of them purchased the preparation.

Now, the first cost of a bottle of this medicine did not exceed 15 cents, inclusive of bottle, label and ingredients—the labels were printed now, not written, and the bottles were mostly second hand. The contents were prepared over the kitchen stove in the Porkiss family's leisure moments, and a brother-in-law of the doctor labelled and wrapped them for wages which amounted to little more than his keep. The mixture was in a more concentrated form than when the doctor sold in square faces, and it tasted (if possible) a little more vile, but still it was a

purgative, and the testimonials vouching for the cures of chronic heart disease, locomotor ataxia and diabetes were on file. The public bought it, took it, made wry faces over it, and gave fresh testimonials to its efficacy.

The doctor disliked unnecessary expense, but since he had opened the campaign he decided to abide by the results. His next move was to engage a rather clever comedian, who was down on his luck, and, accompanied by Professor O'Moore, he sallied forth like a medical Don Quixote. The professor was a gentleman whose forefathers had been kings, he inherited their original wit, and his vocal ability was above the common order. British tyranny had driven him into exile, and an overpowering thirst for whisky kept him in poverty. Between ourselves, the doctor's second campaign was a venture taken in the dark, and its success was more owing to Professor O'Moore's talents than to Doctor Porkiss's eloquence. They avoided the larger towns, gave free concerts and medical lectures in the villages, paid out nothing they could avoid paying, and made a success of the trip.

On entering a place where they were unknown they filled up the drug store, if there was one, with goods on consignment, and the doctor usually sent enough "prescriptions" to the druggist or dealer to pay his way. The class of people who patronize free concerts, and obtain free medical advice from an itinerant doctor, are not, as a rule, very critical. O'Moore's vocal abilities were of the third rate music hall style, but they "went" with his audiences in the same way the doctor's diploma, with its red seal and ribbon, was evidence enough for his patients. The medical fraternity were powerless to interfere, however much they would have liked to have done so. Some of them cautioned their patients against the doctor and his preparation, and in return Mr. O'Moore held them up to the public as vampires who had fattened for years on the flesh and blood of their fellow creatures, and were now desirous of driving away the generous alleviator of human suffering, who gave the benefit of his many years of experience to humanity at large, without fee or reward of any kind. A druggist who refused to accept the Perfect Purple Purgative on consignment, was referred to as "a hyena-like satellite of a medical octopus, whose rapacity was only equalled by his lack of brains."

The free consultations and concerts came to an end, and the demand for Purple Purgative increased. The local buyers began to receive orders for small quantities of it. Dr. Forkiss found it necessary to engage a qualified assistant to look after his practice and drug store during his absence—the Legislature had at last passed a medical act. This assistant had graduated fairly well from an old-established medical college; he had also taken a Ph. G., and it was mainly due to him that the Perfect Purple Purgative assumed its present form. About a week's acquaintance with Dr. Porkiss convinced him that his employer was abysmally ignorant of his profession, and further acquaintance rendered him aware of the fact that what the doctor lacked in knowledge he made up in financial ability and unmitigated "brass." Dr. Porkiss, on his part, realized that he had got a good man "real cheap," and that a faked diploma, though it may do very well among illiterate people, will not of itself hold a practice.

Pleasant Harbour was growing rapidly, and it was cheaper and better to pay an assistant, who was under a bond not to start a practice of his own, than to put up with an independent opposition, which would inevitably ruin his business. Dr. McNeill thoroughly disliked his position, but he was content to endure it till he got a better one. It was his idea to prepare the purple purgative using glycerin and syrup in place of water and cheap spirit, and, by one or two alterations in the formula, the purgative became infinitely more pleasant to the taste and retained its efficacy as a laxative.

It was Dr. Porkiss who thought of the master stroke which "made" the reputation of the Purple Purgative. McNeill devised a preparation which could be taken in teaspoonful doses. Porkiss raised the price at once to 88 a dozen, or a \$1 a bottle at retail. The medicine had been on the market for five years, and there were many gross of it scattered round the country. Porkiss proposed to call all this in free of charge, and to replace every bottle for which the holder paid 25 cents with an eight-ounce bottle of the new formula, the new bottle to retail at \$1. The

carton and label of the new bottle were works of art, the banner given to each party who dealt in Purple Purgative was an advertisement in itself, and the "ads." cost the doctor a sum he shuddered to think of. On the day the new price came into effect, he found himself almost where he started in life, his cash gone, his property mortgaged, and a bill of sale on his stock in the drug store. The outlook was gloomy enough, but the old proverb says that the darkest time is always just before dawn. The small dealers who held the bulk of the medicine would naturally do all they could to push an article which returned them 75 per cent. net on their original purchase, especially when that article was well advertised. Within six months of the change of price the orders for the Perfect Purple Purgative increased wonderfully. The stocks held by country dealers had run out, and several jobbers were obliged to stock the preparation at the regular jobbers' rates of \$100 a gross, ten off, and five for cash, thirty days.

When orders for gross lots began to come in the doctor realized that he had turned the corner, but he still had a hard fight before him. His assistant, clerks—he kept four now—workmen, and the interest he paid on mortgages and bill of sale were a fearful drag on his small resources, his advertising bill was a continual nightmare to him, and his glassware, printing and drugs dragged the money from him almost before he received it. Popular gossip in Pleasant Beach stated that the Porkiss family lived on bread and molasses, and the sympathies of the feminine part of the population were aroused when Mrs. Porkiss, "who had brought the doctor all that valuable land, the very home he lived in," was unable to keep a servant or buy a decent dress. Mrs. Porkiss did not complain, however; she had long since ceased to assist at the preparation of the Purple Purgative, and had devoted her energies to the account and advertising department. Her husband's maxim was to devote 50 per cent. of his profits to advertising, and on the never-to-be-forgotten occasion, when he made the first ten gross sale for spot cash, it was by her suggestion that he "tackled" two of the larger towns. Newspaper space cost there; so did general advertising, medical lectures were out of the question, so were free concerts; but an advertising syndicate came in and gave Porkiss a lift—for which he had to pay through the nose—and when he returned to Pleasant Beach he hired more help, raised his bill of sale and presented Mrs. Porkiss with a larger sum of money than she had seen since she was married.

It is not necessary to follow the Perfect Purple Purgative and its proprietor through the vicissitudes of the next five years; it is sufficient to say that ten years from the day the doctor first "took the road" he opened his new office and laboratory in a large New England town. His practice in Pleasant Harbour had been sold to Mr. McNeill, and the doctor had retired from general practice and devoted himself entirely to the Purgative. He lived in a most economical style, it is true, but every month showed a satisfactory increase in his business, and he had correspondents as far west as Chicago, and even in Canada. Most men would have been content with what they had done; Porkiss wasn't; he proceeded to form a joint stock company, with a capital of \$500,000, and succeeded in floating it. The company paid expenses the first year, thanks to his skillful financing; the second year the shareholders got a small dividend, and from then to the present day it has paid 8 per cent. on an average. The Perfect Purple Purgative is in every drug store from Boston to San Francisco, and (incidentally) in every department store. When the late war broke out the proprietors were very reluctantly obliged to raise the price to \$9.50 a dozen on account of the war tax. The department stores sell it at 85 cents a bottle, and we have to follow suit. I can't open a magazine, newspaper or novel without seeing it advertised. I can't walk down the street without encountering rainbow handbills extolling its virtues. I have circulars from the Porkiss Medical Institute left on my counter and sent me through the mail; if I go into a house I see the Porkiss calendar (which costs the company \$8 a hundred) hung on the wall, and yesterday I noticed an item in "The Glucosidal Critic," a journal which devotes itself to the iniquities of druggists and the perfection of glucosides as therapeutic agents. It commenced:

"While we are as a rule opposed to secret remedies, we and again have occasion to speak highly of one or other of these preparations. Such a one is Porkiss' Perfect Purple Purgative. We neither know or care of what it consists, but it certainly possesses laxative qualities which render it a most valuable preparation, &c., &c." Coming from a journal which raves at druggists who push the sale of their own headache powders, and which would gladly make the sale of a box of Bland's pills without a written prescription a felony without benefit of clergy, this is indeed a testimonial. Possibly the fact that Doctor Porkiss holds a big block of stock in the "Skowhegan Chemical Company," wholesale manufacturers and importers of glucosides,* accounts for it. Porkiss only wants one thing more, and that is a poetical testimonial from Mr. Rudyard Kipling. When he gets it I shall make my will (if I have anything to leave) and retire into my grave. I hope the doctor will not wish to advertise his Perfect Purple Purgative on my tombstone. I don't know whether he ever found the physostigmine-bearing specimen of *Physeter Macrocephalus*.

THERSITES MENDAX, Ph. G.

P. S.—A customer has just come in and complains that I charged her 85 cents for a bottle of Perfect Purple Purgative she had booked to her six months ago, while they only charge 80 cents at the department store in the next block. I devoutly wish I hadn't plucked Porkiss.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION IN RELATION TO THE MATERIA MEDICA OF THE FUTURE.*

By F. E. STEWART, M.D., Ph.D.

On account of the high degree of learning and skill required in its practice and the philanthropic nature of the calling, medicine is classed as a liberal profession. The primary object of medical practice being to discover and remove the causes of disease, and secondarily to cure those who are afflicted, it is also classed as a philanthropic profession.

Because of the great extent of the evil to the community resulting from ignorance and incompetency in the practice of the medical arts, entrance to the medical profession is hedged about with protective laws. Those laws are destined to limit the vocation of persons who are specially educated and trained for the practice. If the actual effects of ignorance, cupidity and pretence could be plainly stated, it would be instantly seen that a vocation in which health and life are at stake is in need of such systematic regulation. The people are quick to see dangers affecting property and recognize the necessity of guarding the public from ignorant and dishonest lawyers, but they are slow to comprehend that there is equal necessity to protect themselves from the charlatans and quacks, and so there are some who consider medical laws as objectionable class legislation.

Pharmacy, or the science and art of preparing medicines, is dependent on therapy, or the science and art of applying medicine to the cure of the sick. It is therefore a branch of medical science, can not be classed as an independent profession, should be in close fraternal relations with therapy and be recognized as a branch of medical practice. It should be conducted in the same liberal and beneficent manner as the practice of medicine, as a liberal and philanthropic profession. Entrance to the profession of pharmacy should be hedged about with restrictive laws similar to those governing the entrance to medical practice. Pharmacy laws should protect the public from ignorance, incompetency and cupidity in the preparation, compounding and dispensing of medicine. These laws should be so constructed and enforced as to regulate and control pharmaceutical practice, forcing those who are engaged in the vocation to conduct it along professional lines. The manufacture and sale of medicines should be strictly limited to educated pharmacists.

Materia medica is the name given to the collection of

substances used in the treatment of the sick. It is self-evident that these agents should be so prepared as to fit them in the highest manner for the purpose for which they are intended. Recognizing this fact, the medical and pharmaceutical professions assemble in congress once in ten years for the purpose of revising the list of medicinal agents prescribed by physicians, and determining how best to prepare them for use. This list is called the "Pharmacopoeia." A pharmacopoeia is defined as an authoritative list of medicinal substances, with definitions, descriptions, or formulae for their preparation. The necessity for authoritative standards to define the character, establish the purity and regulate the strength of medicines, is recognized by all civilized nations. Countries having no national pharmacopoeia adopt the standard of other countries, or supply standard pharmacopoeial works for the same purpose. The pharmacopoeias of all nations, except those of the United States, Mexico, Chili and Greece, are issued under the authority of the respective governments, and therefore partake of the nature of laws. The "United States Pharmacopoeia" was originally devised, and is decennially revised, by a committee appointed from the professions of medicine and pharmacy. It should be a truly representative list of drugs and preparations employed in therapeutics.

Before a medicinal agent can be made official in the "United States Pharmacopoeia" it must conform to the requirements of medical science which are that each drug, chemical and preparation shall bear a name which shall belong to and identify it; shall mean the particular thing, kind and variety of it, and nothing else, and the name shall belong to the common language and not be the private property of any individual, firm or manufacturing house. Science also requires that exact knowledge of the substance shall be published in language sufficiently explicit to permit of its complete recognition. In relation to preparations of drugs and chemicals, a complete knowledge of ingredients, percentage-composition and method of preparation must be published, so as to permit their duplication at any time by those skilled in the art of pharmacy and chemistry. Unless these requirements are complied with there is danger that the pharmacy of the preparations may become a lost art and the preparations themselves finally disappear altogether. The effect of this on the literature of medical science would be to make such literature to that extent unintelligible to future generations. Medical science demands that the literature of therapeutics should be protected from any such danger, so that physicians a thousand years hence reading the same may know what is meant by the names referring to medicinal agents used in treating the sick by physicians of the present day. If we fill our medical journals, text-books and pharmacopoeias with meaningless terms claimed as the private property of individuals or firms, we will deservedly draw down on us the contempt of future generations.

The practice of pharmacy as a profession, in the meaning of that word as understood by the medical fraternity, is impossible except under restrictive laws which shall prevent anyone from employing commercial methods in its conduct. By commercial methods I mean to include secrecy either as to source, nature, composition or method of preparing medicinal agents, and the creating of a demand by circulating advertising matter in contradistinction to scientific matter. By advertising matter I mean *ex parte* or one-sided evidence intended to create a demand regardless of the true therapeutic merits of an agent compared with other therapeutic agents employed for the same purpose. It is said that in case such restrictive laws are presented to our lawmakers for consideration, the opposition will not be confined to the manufacturers of secret nostrums or the daily newspapers, but will also come from sources from which many would expect the strongest endorsement. Be this as it may, we must admit that the medical profession and the medical press are not free from fault in the matter. Physicians should not habitually prescribe medicinal agents which do not conform to the requirements of science, and the medical press should educate the profession to know what those requirements are and aid in enforcing them. That the press has neglected its duty in this regard no one who has had experience as a medical journalist will attempt to deny.

*Presented to the Section on Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics, American Medical Association. Reprinted from the Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.

As pharmacy cannot conform to scientific and professional requirements until the members of the medical profession discriminate, in prescribing, between medicinal agents known to science and those which are not scientifically defined, it stands to reason that the ad raised about commercialism in pharmacy is not only absurd, but savors somewhat of hypocrisy. In the light of the above it is idle for the profession to say that "while it is true that many of the agents prescribed are unknown to science, their active ingredients and their quantitative proportions have, according to the statements of their manufacturers, been published with sufficient exactness to enable physicians to prescribe them in a proper manner, and the method of manufacturing them concerns us not." But it does concern us, for, although many of the articles belonging to this class are valuable medicinal agents, yet, until their working formulas are published and standards established for their identity and purity, they cannot be made official in the Pharmacopœia, for they do not conform to scientific requirements.

It is evident that it will be a long time before the ideal can be realized in which the medical profession is sufficiently educated in pharmacy to discriminate between what may be classed as scientific pharmaceuticals on the one hand, and medicinal agents monopolized by secrecy on the other; in which the pharmaceutical profession ceases to conduct its vocation as a commercial business and carries it on as a liberal profession; in which the public is sufficiently educated to pass and enforce laws preventing anyone from practicing pharmacy as well as therapy unless properly educated and trained for these vocations, and in which the professions themselves shall take measures to expel from their ranks those who practice therapy and pharmacy unworthily. Yet in the meantime a step in the right direction can be made by sending to the next convention for revising the Pharmacopœia, which meets in Washington, in 1900, a representative delegation of physicians and pharmacists who shall make the next Pharmacopœia truly representative of the materia medica by adding to its pages many things which are extensively prescribed, and leaving out a great deal of matter which is no longer of sufficient value to be retained.

It is idle for the medical and pharmaceutical professions to say that a great many of the medicinal agents now extensively prescribed do not conform to the requirements of science, and therefore can not be made official in the "United States Pharmacopœia," for the combined professions have sufficient power to force all manufacturers of medicinal agents to conform their preparations to scientific and professional requirements. Moreover, it is a duty which the professions owe the public and, if it is properly done and the next Pharmacopœia becomes what it should be, the public will begin to realize the importance of proper legislation on this account.

Owing to the rapid strides of knowledge and the constant additions to the materia medica resulting therefrom, ten years is a long time to wait for the revision of the Pharmacopœia; and it seems to me that the committee on revision could serve the professions by publishing a year-book, in which should appear all those additions to the materia medica which conform to scientific requirements, as they are made from time to time. By so doing physicians and pharmacists would have some means of knowing what progress is being made in the knowledge of materia medica. It would not be necessary for physicians to prescribe anything not listed in the year-book, except it be for the purpose of original research of some of the newer things before they appear in the year-book. But such prescribing should be the exception and not the rule.

The American Pharmaceutical Association endeavors "to enforce such proper relations among druggists, pharmacists, physicians and the people at large, as may promote the public welfare; to improve the science and art of pharmacy by diffusing scientific knowledge among apothecaries and druggists, fostering pharmaceutical literature, developing talent, stimulating discovery and invention, and encouraging home production and manufacture in the several departments of the drug business; to prevent, as far as practicable, the evils flowing from deficient training in the responsible duties of preparing, dispensing and selling medicines; to suppress empiricism, to restrict the dispensing and sale of medicines to regularly

educated druggists and apothecaries, and to uphold standards of authority in the education, theory and practice of pharmacy." These objects, stated in the Constitution of that Association, if carried into effect, would bring the medical and pharmaceutical professions under one flag—the flag of science and professionalism, and convert the practice of pharmacy into a liberal profession as a branch of the medical practice auxiliary to the practice of therapy. Harmonious fraternal relations would be established between physicians and pharmacists, and secrecy as to the composition or method of manufacturing medicines would come to an end. Therefore, what I have just advocated is in line with the work of the American Pharmaceutical Association as described in its constitution.

For several years past that association has been making special efforts to carry out its high ideal. A committee on national legislation was appointed for the purpose of making a special study of some of the laws affecting the relations of pharmacy to medicine and the pharmacist to the physician. As chairman of that committee I beg to call your attention to this work, with the view of asking your aid in our effort to make pharmacy of the future what it should be, viz., a branch of medical science.

A GATING GUN PRESCRIPTION.

J. A. Hassell, of Eagle Pass, Texas, writes: "We have all heard of 'shot gun' prescriptions. I send you one which I have christened a gating gun prescription. I would be pleased to have you publish facsimile, so that brother druggists throughout the country may have some idea of what we have to contend with out here on the border:

Del Dr. L. BERSON.

«Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Coah.»

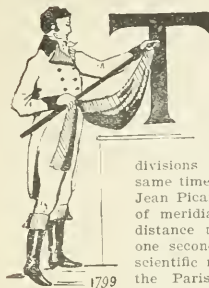
Récp *Se contrato de* *Resumen* 5.00
Cardamo de Cal } *ca* 3.00
Salicilato de Són }
Clorato de potasa 1.00
Morfina Sulf. 0.05
Tinctura de Catecu } *ca* 5.00
Tinctura de Colombo }
Tinctura de Opio } *ca* 0.75
Acido tárico }
Caustico de Lydenhau 10 gotas
Essencia de Canela 6 gotas
Essencia de abris 4 gotas
Essencia de yema blanca 4 gotas
Coinca 20.00
Mueles de goma arab. 60.00
Jarabe de Cortes de Nicaragua 50.00
Agua albuminosa 100.00
caharantitas cada dos horas
L. Berson M.D.

sollec

SYRUP OF ARSENATE OF IRON—The following formula is given in Rép. de Pharm.: Arsenate of soda, 0.34 part; sulphate of iron, 0.5 part; citric acid, 9.5 part; distilled water, 10 parts; simple syrup, 990 parts. The sulphate of iron is dissolved in 5 parts of water with the citric acid, this mixed first with a solution of the arsenate of soda in the remainder of the water and then with the syrup. Each teaspoonful contains 1 mg. (1/200 grain) of arsenate of iron. (Bull. Comm.)

(Specially Prepared for the Era).

The Metric System: A Century's Progress.



THE idea of a universal and scientifically exact decimal standard of length seems to have first dawned in France about 230 years ago, when Abbé Mouton proposed to employ the minute of a meridian as a basis, with decimal divisions and multiples. About the same time (1670) a French astronomer, Jean Picard, besides measuring an arc of meridian near Paris, proposed the distance traversed by a pendulum in one second as a unit of length. The scientific missions equipped in 1731 by the Paris Academy of Sciences to measure meridians, (1) in Peru, (2) in the Arctic regions, should also be noticed, as well as the curious book written by Collignon in 1785, in which he proposed the billionth part of the circumference of the globe as the unit, with a very complete decimal system of multiples, etc.

A Historical Decision.

But the Metric System, as we know it to-day, is the outcome of the French Revolution. On May 8, 1790, Talleyrand proposed, and the National Assembly voted, the following motion: "That the King be asked to write to his Britannic Majesty, and to request the King of England to co-operate with the National Assembly in fixing a national unity of weights and measures," so that, under the auspices of the two nations, commissions of the Paris Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society of London might combine action "to establish the length of the beat of the pendulum," etc., etc.

This decree was signed by Louis XVI. on August 22, 1790, and Borda Lagrange, Laplace, Monge and Condorcet were named by the Academy of Sciences to draw up a report, which was published on March 17, 1791. In this report, the pendulum idea was abandoned, and the circumference of the globe recommended as the surest base of action.

Metric Work in Revolutionary Times.

England's reluctance to join in the work—based probably on her lack of sympathy with the progressive ideas of the French Revolutionary party—has retarded, by about a century, the universal adoption of the Metric System. But France set steadily to work, in spite of internal struggles and foreign invasion. Méchain and Delambre, deputed to measure the distance from Dunkerque to Barcelona in 1793, pursued their task amid a hundred disadvantages. The latter began his measurements near Dunkerque, if not actually upon the battlefield, at least in sight of two hostile armies, while Méchain was detained at Barcelona in a state of semi-imprisonment, for a long period. While Paris was being convulsed by the execution of the king and queen, and the massacres of the Terror, Lefevre-Gineau was patiently working out the comparisons between the existing weights and the new kilo in a manner that even now excites the admiration of scientists. Lavoisier, the "Father of French Chemistry," who was guillotined in 1794, did much useful work in connection with the establishment of the new weights and measures. He made experiments on the dilatation of brass and platinum in his garden on the Boulevard of the Madeleine as late as May and June, 1793; and a set of 24 cubic metal recipients which he used in studying the measures of capacity, may still be seen at the Arts and Metiers Museum, Paris.

Cassini, Coulomb and Borda experimented with the pendulum to check the measurements of Delambre and Méchain. As soon as the two latter had terminated their work, the French Government invited the foreign nations to take part in the establishment of the definite standard.

The political situation was still unfavorable, and it will be readily understood that the great European nations who had been coalised in war against the French Republic failed to respond to the appeal. Spain, Savoy, Switzerland, Denmark and half a dozen of the surrounding small countries which had felt the impulse of the Revolution and transformed themselves into Republics (Holland, Tuscany, Liguria, Rome, etc.), were alone represented.

In 1795 the official names of the new weights and measures were fixed by the law of the 18 Germinal, and in the month of Prairial the same year a brass (temporary) standard metre was completed by Borda and Brisson, as well as a glass carafe of one cubic decimetre. But it was not until just

One Hundred Years Ago.

that the report of the International Committee and the standard metres in forged platinum (the metal could not be melted in those days) were presented to the French Parliament—a little ceremonial described in the Era of last June. As these metres are the originals from which the whole of those now used throughout the civilized world have been copied, the following translation of the document which is shown (along with the brass metre and the litre above mentioned) in a glass case at the Paris Arts and Metiers Museum, is of historical interest.

"The year VII., 4 Messidor,* citizen Pierre Simon Laplace, one of the ex-presidents of the National Institute of Sciences and Arts, citizens Lefevre-Gineau, Antoine Monge, the national and foreign members of the Committee of Weights and Measures" (here follows a list of



LEFEVRE-GINEAU (1754-1829).

the names already published in the Era's centenary notice); "citizens Lenoir and Fortin, artists attached to the Committee, and citizen Garrau Conlon.

After having presented to the two councils the standard metre standard klogram, both in platinum, went to the Archives Building, as enacted by the law of 18 Germinal, year III., to deposit the two said standards, each in a locked box.

A. G. Camus, keeper of the Archives, received the two standards and at once shut them in a double cupboard, locked with four keys."

This document is signed by the whole of the Committee and the other persons therein named.

Legal Enforcement in France.

In 1801 the Metric System was declared to be the only legal French standard but its adoption was slow and some delay and compromises were allowed—a fact which everyone in France nowadays sincerely regrets. It was not till 1840 that it became the exclusively and obligatory system (the law was passed in 1837). When Queen Victoria ascended the English throne, therefore, the metric system was not obligatory in a single country on the face of the earth, although it had existed for forty years. But let those who doubt its final universal adoption read the details of its

Sixty Years' Progress

The 1851 exhibition in London was the first of these international "Worlds' Fairs," of which Chicago in 1893 and Paris in 1900 represent the prodigious modern devel-

*22nd June 1790.

opment. The Arts and Metiers (Technical and Scientific) School of Paris, exhibited a collection of metric weights and measures. In 1855 Paris held her first International Exhibition, and an International Congress of Statistics was held. It was then that 200 of the committeemen and Jurés of the Exposition recommended their respective governments to adopt the Metric System. Sir James Yates, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal of England, convoked a meeting with the object of forming an International Association for the Decimal System of Weights and Measures. At the next Paris Exhibition—the Universal Expositions are ever milestones of metric progress, it will be noticed—most countries were willing to be represented in the Committee. The Committee was formed in 1860 "to give satisfaction to foreign nations, while reserving to France her due share of action and initiative." It was decided to copy the original standard Metre deposited in the Archives, and to distribute copies to the various countries.

The propitious moment seemed to have arrived, and the first meeting had already been held at the Paris Arts and Metiers School in 1870—the United States sending official delegates for the first time—when the Franco-German war broke out; followed by the Commune (during the suppression of the latter the metric standard narrowly escaped destruction).

Victor and Vanquished.

It is suggestive of the real intrinsic merit of the metric system that the "Terrible Year" (as Victor Hugo called it) of 1870, while it deposed France from her place as the political arbiter of Europe, was the date of the commencement of the universal adoption of the weights and measures which are among the many triumphs of her scientific and progressive genius.

On January 1, 1870, nine months before Sedan, the use of the Metric system was legalized in Germany; and in 1872, ere the last Prussian garrison had quitted French territory, these weights and measures were declared obligatory throughout the New German Empire.

It is much to be regretted that the Germans did not at the same time adopt the French monetary unit (which forms part of the decimal metric system) and thus give all Europe a uniform coinage.*

France's Other Neighbors.

Belgium and Holland, Switzerland and parts of Italy were largely under French domination or influence in the days when Napoleon I.'s empire extended eastward to Hamburg and Trieste, and the metric system thus became generally known. When Belgium came (through France's aid), a separate kingdom, she naturally adopted the metric system, and the obligatory use of the system in Italy dates from 1861, when Italian unity was in steady progress and favored by French influence. Switzerland experimented in 1851 with a decimal system founded on the English foot, but the French system became obligatory in 1877. Denmark was metric a century ago, Portugal employs the system, in Spain the metre is everywhere known, although the old measures are still tolerated.

Eastern Europe.

Germany having adopted the metre, its use quickly spread eastward. Austria declared the system legal in 1873, and obligatory in 1876; Hungary followed four years later, while the Czar's ukase, authorizing the use of metric weights and measures for customs declarations, dates from 1870. Thus surrounded, the Balkan Peninsula must necessarily fall into line. But, with the exception of Roumania, where the system is obligatory since 1864—these countries are somewhat behind hand in civilization. Servia declared the system obligatory in 1880, Montenegro in 1888. Bulgaria officially recognizes it, but it is little used. Turkey is supposed to have officially decreed the metre in 1870, but the law of 1882, applying the name of the old Turkish meas-

The franc, weighing 5 grams, and its equivalents are used in Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Roumania, Servia, Spain and Switzerland, Tunis and the Congo. Most South American States have a coin of similar nominal value. Russia and Austria coin 20 franc gold pieces that pass in France. But the German mark, like the English shilling, represents the quarter, and not the one-fifth of the United States dollar.



DELABRE (1749-1822).

ures to the units of the new system has, it appears, produced a delightful state of uncertainty thoroughly worthy of the Ottoman Empire. Greece is steadily adopting the metre in Sweden the system is generally obligatory since 1880, and in Norway it is in vigor since 1882.

England and Russia

are, therefore, the only important countries in Europe where the metre is not generally used. But the British Parliament has just passed an act which renders the system legal, though not compulsory; and Russia, besides admitting customs declarations in metres, kilos, and litres, allows Finland to use the metric weights and measures.

In Asia.

where the British and Muscovite Empires are the two predominating powers, the influences are all non-metric. Yet the two most enlightened of the independent states, Japan and Siam, seem likely to join the metric union shortly; at present its use is confined to France's Indo-Chinese colonies.

Africa

seems likely to be practically divided between France and England. Here we find the metre in Algeria, Senegal and the French colonies generally, also in the Congo Free State. Egypt employs metric terms in her state contracts since 1880.

South America.

of essentially Latin civilization, is mostly metric—officially, at least—it is well not to venture too far on such slippery ground.

Here, for instance, is Chili, where the system was decreed in 1848, but where the ancient weights and measures seem not a penny the worse for their legal abolition. In Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, or Paraguay, are the state decrees more effective? "Quien Sabe?" is the safest answer to most questions to these favored lands. In Brazil we are assured that since 1878 the metric system is really adopted, and that Venezuela and Peru are in the same case, while Uruguay (where the decree dates from 1864), passed a law six years ago forbidding the use of the old measures. In the Argentine Republic the old and new systems flourish side by side. The same is true of Mexico, where the metric system is "obligatory" since 1895, and of San Salvador.

In Central America.

Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala have officially adopted the metre. Honduras is still obdurate.

The Pearl of the Antilles

for weights and measures is Hayti, where the old French system of over a century ago is still to be found in use. St. Domingo is officially metric.

North America,

essentially Anglo-Saxon, tolerates the metric system without enforcing it, both in the United States and Canada.

The Two Sketch Maps

which accompany this article are intended to convey two general impressions, (1) the vast territories where the system (which thirty years ago was practically confined to France) is now recognized, and in many cases obligatory; (2) the great salient fact that once England and the United States decide that the system (now tolerated) shall be enforced, the whole civilized world will be metric. It should be carefully borne in mind that the English system has never spread except under the shelter of the Stars and Stripes, or the Union Jack, the only two exceptions, we believe, are the Orange Free State and the Transvaal; whereas the French system has penetrated where the tricolor is unknown. Nowadays catalogues, price lists, etc., drawn up in metric terms are comprehensible to the commercial and educated classes in the whole of Europe, and South America; and wherever the French, German and Spanish languages prevail these expressions form a sort of universal language for scientific and business men.

How Best to Spread the System

is the crucial question. As a member of the International Metric Bureau recently remarked, liberty-loving Anglo-Saxons are not to be forced into its use by official pressure, like the more disciplined populations of Continental Europe. Readers of foreign publications (scientific, commercial, statistical), travelers and residents abroad, scientific men, consuls, etc., etc., soon learn to "think in metres and kilos." The homestayng population forms the conservative body—but here the schoolmaster can do much among our coming men and women, and the public press and public platform are powerful in Anglo-Saxon communities. As America's manufacturers gradually push their trade throughout Europe and South America, they will learn to know and respect the "sweet simplicity" of the metric system; less conservative and quicker in change than their British competitors, they will doubtless prove a useful factor in spreading the knowledge of the system in their home establishments.

IODOL-PERU BALSAM OINTMENT.—This ointment, which is usually prepared by incorporating 1 part of iodol and 1 part of Peru balsam with 100 parts of vaseline, has the disadvantage of soon becoming black. Spots gradually form in various places, and after some time the mass becomes black throughout. This is due to the liberation of iodine and subsequent formation of a dark colored compound of this with some constituents of the balsam. Schweissinger (Pharm. Zentr.) obviates this by adding 0.1 per cent. of sodium hyposulphite, dissolved in a little water.

(Special Correspondence.)

NOTES FROM THE BRITISH ISLES.

London, Jan. 6, 1900.

The Hospital Ship Maine.

A large amount of interest has been and is being taken in the American hospital ship Maine. On Saturday, December 16, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught presented a flag from Her Majesty the Queen, and it is recorded that this is the first occasion on which the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack have floated side by side on the same boat. The ship was fitted out to serve as a hospital ship for the British forces in South Africa by the American citizens in London, headed by Lady Randolph Churchill. The Maine, which was originally a trans-Atlantic cattle transport, has been adapted for its present function in very complete style, and no expense has been spared. Accommodation is provided for about 250 patients. The medical staff is entirely American, the chief is Surgeon-Major Cadell, formerly of the U. S. Army, who served in the Philippines, and his colleagues are Dr. G. E. Dodge and Dr. H. H. Rodman, of New York; Dr. C. H. Weber, Philadelphia, and Dr. T. Hastings. The nursing staff is also American, as are the dispensers, Mr. Alfred Spotts, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and Mr. C. Haigh, of the New York College. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and Parke, Davis & Co. presented the medicines required, and most of the instruments came from Max, Son & Thompson. Mr. H. S. Wellcome personally designed the medicine chest, an extremely handsome oak chest covered with Carthaginian cowhide, and bearing portraits of the Queen, General Washington, President McKinley, and other designs emblematical of the blood-union of the two Anglo-Saxon nations. "No distance breaks the tie of blood" (Kebble), and "Our kin across the sea" (Bayard) are two of the appropriate inscriptions. Every Englishman feels deeply the practical sympathy of his American cousins as evidenced by this splendid boat of mercy.

Death of Mr. E. C. C. Stanford.

Mr. Stanford, whose original name was Cortis, died at Dalnair on December 8. Mr. Stanford was born at Worthing about 70 years ago. He gained his pharmaceutical education in the Pharmaceutical Society's School, and was awarded two medals in 1857. In 1863 he migrated to Scotland, and for the last 36 years has been prominently associated with chemical industry in that country, being an acknowledged authority on iodine extraction. Mr. Stanford was president of the Society of Chemical Industry in 1893-94, and he had also served as chairman of the Scottish section. He was one of the founders of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and president for the Edinburgh meeting in 1892. He had been for some years manager and director of the British Chemical Co., Limited, of Glasgow. In addition to being a pharmaceutical chemist and a life member of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Stanford was a fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, and of the Chemical Society. His researches on iodine and iodides are well known.

Irish Druggists and Branch Shops.

Every retailer or compounder of poisons in Ireland must, if he does not manage his establishment himself, employ a qualified pharmaceutical chemist or druggist for the purpose, and recently a druggist at Athlone named Doyle, was prosecuted by the police and fined for carrying on a branch shop managed by an unqualified person. This is the first case of the kind which has been heard. There is no similar regulation in Great Britain, where only the unqualified manager can be proceeded against, the owner not being liable under any statute unless he is himself unqualified.

The War and the Trade.

The war in South Africa has had a considerable effect on the personnel of the drug trade. Many of our prominent wholesalers and retailers are volunteer officers, and a large number of the rank and file of our soldier-citizens are also pharmacists. Many of these have already volunteered for service in South Africa. We note also that the War Office is advertising for qualified dispensers at the front. These will be enlisted for twelve

months or for the duration of the war, and the pay will be 3s. 6d. per day, with free rations, kit, etc., and a gratuity of two months' pay at the end of the term of service. The rate of pay is certainly not sufficient to tempt qualified men, but the military authorities no doubt depend upon the patriotism and martial ardor of knights of the pestle.

Lieut. T. W. Whiffen, son of Mr. Thomas T. Whiffen, the well-known quinine manufacturer, of Battersea, was among the wounded in Sir R. Buller's unsuccessful attempt to force the passage of the Tugela.

Chemists and Mineral Waters.

The Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association, Limited (called shortly Camwal), was founded some 20 years ago for the purpose of supplying aerated waters to retail chemists and hospitals only. All the shareholders are chemists. For the first few years no dividend was paid, but lately dividends varying (including bonuses) from 15 to 20 per cent., have been distributed. The company is shortly to be reconstructed and the articles of association enlarged, so that hotels and other institutions which do not compete with chemists can be dealt with. At the same time, the capital will be increased. The company have now branches in London, Mitcham, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester and Harrogate, and it is contemplated to open others. There are now 4,849 shareholders. The profits last year reached £7,716, and a dividend of 10 per cent., with a bonus of 5 per cent. will be distributed for the year.

Liquor Strychnine for Spt. Ether. Nit.

An inquest was held at Manchester last week on the bodies of two patients of the Crumpsall Workhouse Infirmary, who died from strychnine poisoning. The evidence showed that a number of patients, including the two victims, exhibited signs of strychnine poisoning after taking medicine supposed to contain sweet spirit of nitre, and it was further shown that the stock bottle intended for spirit of nitrous ether had been filled up with liq. strychnin. The mistake was made by one of the dispensers, but it was impossible to fix the blame on an individual. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and advised that in future all medicines should be initiated by the dispenser who compounded them. Three qualified dispensers are employed in the infirmary.

Pharmaceutical Reciprocity.

Steps are being taken to endeavor to secure reciprocity of pharmaceutical certificates between Great Britain, Ireland and the colonies. New South Wales and Canada, among other colonies, have endeavored to secure the recognition of their diplomas in the mother countries, but hitherto without success. It may be stated that this reciprocity, however desirable, provided that a sufficiently high standard is fixed for every certificate included in the scheme, is not likely to come into force just yet, one of the main difficulties being that neither the British nor the Irish Society has power to accept certificates granted by other bodies (the British and Irish licenses are not interchangeable), and further, it is more than doubtful if the British Society is in favor of reciprocity.

Deaths.

Sir Richard Thorne Thorne, K. C. B., F. R. S., M. D., D. S., LL.D., F. R. C. P., principal medical officer of the local Government Board, and one of the Crown members of the General Medical Council, died suddenly on December 18. The cause of death was a blood clot from a varicose vein which separated and passed into the circulation. Sir Richard was knighted in 1897. He was a frequent guest at the Pharmaceutical Society's annual dinners. His chief work was in connection with measures against epidemic diseases.

John Frederick Hodges, M. D., F. I. C., F. C. S., original member and ex-councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, died at Belfast on December 13.

Certificated Opticians.

The Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers recently inaugurated an examination for opticians, and from the first a large number of pharmacists have been among the successful candidates. At a recent examination, out of sixty passes fourteen were pharmacists, only two of the craft failing.

To Oppose the Pharmaceutical Society.

As one consequence of the successful case brought by the Pharmaceutical Society against a firm of seedsmen for selling an insecticide consisting of 35 per cent. solution of nicotine, an association of seedsmen, agricultural requisite dealers, etc., is spoken of, to endeavor to secure free trade insecticides, sheep-dips, weed-killers and similar articles. This association is not likely to meet with much success.

Sentence Reduced.

Some few weeks ago an unqualified retailer at Wolverhampton was sentenced to four months imprisonment in default of paying a fine of £40 for selling defective drugs. The Home Secretary has now reduced the term of imprisonment by one-half.

Triplets.

The Chemist and Druggist recently gave portraits of what are believed to be the only triplets in the British drug trade. They are two daughters and a son of Mr. Valentine Norman, a chemist of Godalming. The age of the trio is eight years.

Are Victims of the Drug Habit Inebriates?

A case has been before the Brentford Magistrates, and stands adjourned, which involved the question whether morphine and cocaine slaves are liable to the Inebriates Act, and can be placed under control.

Parke's Drug Stores.

This company, which has 23 chemists' shops in London, made for the 15 months ended September 30, a profit of £4,027, and a dividend of 6 per cent. will be paid.

Hovenden & Sons.

This well-known London sundries business has been floated as a limited liability company with a capital of £200,000.

PHARMACY NOTES.

Nitrous Ether.

John Barelay, B. Sc. (Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association), states as a result of experiments that (a) B. P. liq. ethyl. nit. does not suffer serious loss in strength when in daily use for dispensing purposes for a considerable time. (b) B. P. spt. ether. nit. will in sixty days, when used as above, sink below the minimum strength allowed. (c) A small proportion of alkaline carbonate retards loss in spt. ether. nit. (d) Spt. ether. nit. B. P. suffers little loss when kept in unopened full bottles in a cool dark place.

Sandal Wood Oil.

E. J. Parry, B. C., F. I. C., F. C. S., has succeeded in preparing a crystalline compound of santalol (or of one of its components) which will probably throw light on whether santalol is a definite body or a mixture. This body is the santalyl ester of phenyl-carbamic acid, and is formed by acting on santalol with phenyl isocyanate, it has the formula $C_{12}H_{12}O-CO-NHC_6H_5$. It occurs in white needles, melting at about 237° C.

Jaborandi as an Adulterant of Coca Leaves.

John Barclay, B. Sc. (Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association), notes a specimen of Bolivian Coca, adulterated with from 40 to 50 per cent. of small jaborandi leaves.

Liquor Strychnine and Liquor Sodii Arsenatis.

Thomas Dunlop (Pharmaceutical Society), shows that owing to solutions of arsenate of sodium being alkaline, separation of strychnine occurs when the two liquors are mixed.

Aqueous Tincture of Opium.

John Barclay, B. Sc. (Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association), recommends a menstruum of water 3 parts and alcohol, 90 per cent., 1 part.

MANUFACTURE OF BROMINE AND IODINE.—A recently patented process consists in the employment of chlorine in liquid form, which permits of a close adjustment of the necessary quantity, all excess being easily avoided. Bromine entirely free from chlorine is thus readily obtained from the salt liquors containing magnesium bromide. In a similar manner liquid chlorine is used to advantage in separating the iodine from the liquors of saltpetre factories. (Apoth. Ztg.)

CITROPHEN, or mono-phenetidn-citrate, was discovered by Dr. J. Roos. It is a white powder having an agreeable acidulous taste, soluble in 250 parts of cold and 5 parts of boiling water. On cooling a hot saturated, aqueous solution to 170° C., the liquid retains it in the proportion of 1 in 40. In carbonated water citrophen is very soluble, but alcohol takes up only minute quantities. It melts at 186° C. Dr. Benario has shown it to be absolutely harmless by experiments on mice and rabbits. Its physiological action places it among the antipretics and artineuralgics, and it may advantageously replace antipyrin, migranin, phenacetin and salicylates. In doses of 0.5 gm. (8 grains), three times daily, it is analgesic and soporific. Its faint, agreeable acidity makes it desirable in children's practice. Twenty minutes after ingestion paraphenetidin may be detected in the urine by ferric chloride, which produces at first a dark-yellow color, gradually becoming dark-red, varying in intensity with the quantity of the excreted paraphenetidin. (L'Union Pharm.)

METALLIC SALTS AS ANTIDOTES FOR POISONING WITH CYANIDES.—To test the antidotal effect of the salts of heavy metals on cyanogen compounds, Meurice (Repert de Pharm.), has instituted a series of experiments on animals, by administering to frogs, pigeons and rabbits certain quantities of the metallic salt, cobalt nitrate, nickel nitrate, copper sulphate, ferrous sulphate, etc., and then injecting below the skin gradually increased doses of a cyanogen compound. It was shown that the poisonous effects of all the compounds employed were neutralized by the metallic salts, except benzo-nitrile. Cobalt nitrate proved the most effective; then followed, in the order of their efficacy, nickel nitrate, copper sulphate and ferrous sulphate. It does not seem, according to the investigations of Meurice, that the antidotal action is due to any formation of insoluble compounds with the cyanogen compounds, since particularly those salts, that form no precipitates with cyanogen compounds, are the most powerful antidotes. (Apoth. Ztg.)

MIXTURES FOR SILVER PLATING.—(a) Nitrate of silver, 3 parts; chloride of sodium, 2 parts; cream of tartar, 210 parts. This mixture is used by rubbing upon the metallic surface with a damp cloth.—(b) Distilled water, 6 to 10 parts; chloride of silver, 14 parts; oxalate of potassium, 21 parts; chloride of sodium, 30 parts; chloride of ammonium, 7½ parts. Apply to the metallic surface by friction, with a piece of moistened flannel. (c).—The following is a paste for plating articles of copper, whose surfaces are subject to friction: Chloride of silver, 7 parts; cream of tartar, 14 parts; chloride of sodium, 21 parts; water, sufficient to form a paste. The mixture must be protected from light, to prevent reduction of the silver salt. For use, spread the paste upon the surface of the metal and let it dry. After a few hours, rinse with acidulated water, then immerse in a solution of cyanide of potassium, and wash again. If a heavier plating is desired, the process may be repeated. (L'Union Pharm.)

FORMALDEHYDE DISINFECTANT.—Sedan and Fraissinet, of Marseilles, have patented the following method: A 50 per cent. solution of tri-oxy-methylene (para-formaldehyde) in a liquid boiling below 100° C., for instance, wood spirit, is heated in a strong, closed copper vessel until a pressure of 10 to 15 atmospheres is reached. The source of heat is then removed and the pressure released by opening a spigot at the end of a tube connecting with the interior of the kettle. The room to be disinfected is at once tightly closed. The contents of the kettle vaporize rapidly and completely and have great penetrating power. No polymerization of the formaldehyde takes place. (Apoth. Ztg.)

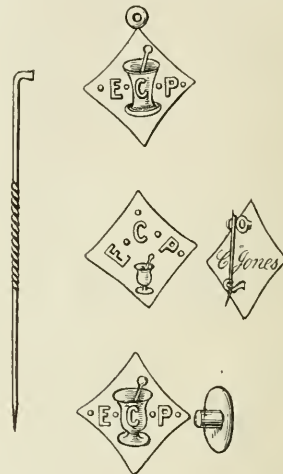
TOLOKNO is a dietic preparation obtained from oats. By softening it in water, then roasting and grinding, after removing the husk, a grayish-yellow flour of agreeable taste is produced. The albuminous matter is peptonized by this process, the starch grains broken, and a certain amount of diastase and dextrin formed. (Pharm. Post.)

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Send All Recitations to Prof. J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio.

The above rule is important, and we want every student to observe it. It has been published time and again in this column, but there are many who seem to have paid no attention to it and who cause annoyance both to themselves and us by persisting in sending their recitations to this office. We must then go to the expense of remailing them, and the student suffers considerable loss of time in the rating of his answers.

In sending recitations to the director enclose those upon two or three or more of the lectures in a single envelope. In this way you will save postage and facilitate the work of rating.



As the result of the suggestions of a large number of students, an Era Course in Pharmacy pin has been designed, and is shown in the accompanying illustration. This pin consists of 10-carat gold, the letters and symbols being in different colored enamels. It can be secured in either style,—a stick pin, a safety pin or button. The price is \$2.00, which includes cost of mailing. Nothing at all creditable could be secured for less than this figure. Students in ordering are requested to state which style is wanted. The cash must accompany order.

Questions for the Mid-winter Examination are now being mailed to students. It is requested that answers be mailed to the director as soon as possible.

It was erroneously stated last week that another supply of lectures would be sent to students with this issue. It should have read, with the issue of January 25. Next week, therefore, enough lectures will be sent to both juniors and seniors to last a full month.

Read This Bulletin Each Week.

EXTRACT OF LIVER FOR DIABETES.—Rogues prepares an extract of liver for the treatment of diabetes according to the method of Gilbert and Carnot, in the following manner: Fresh ox liver is washed with sterilized water, cut with aseptic instruments into small pieces and macerated 24 hours with an equal weight of glycerin. The liquid is then filtered through sterilized paper, and a 0.7 per cent. solution of sodium chloride added, one-half as much in weight as the glycerin employed. The brown or rose-red liquid thus obtained is preserved in sterilized vessels. This extract is injected per rectum in doses of 60 gm. (2 fl. ounces), after irrigating the intestine with lukewarm water, and warming the extract to the temperature of the body on a waterbath. (Apoth. Ztg.)

ALL WIDE AWAKE DRUGGISTS



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and other syrups are used everywhere.

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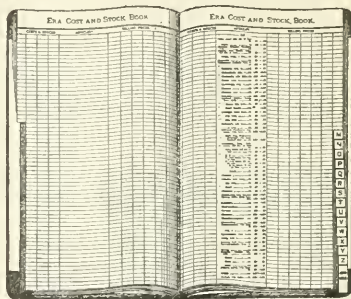
DISCOUNTS

Nearly everybody supplying the drug trade gives discounts, either from list prices, for quantities or for cash.

These discounts are given through correspondence, or are printed in price lists or upon slips of paper.

Nine times out of ten the retailer can't find this information when he wants it. He can find it in an instant if he has an

ERA COST AND STOCK BOOK



It has 24 blank pages for keeping record of such things. Discounts are profits and time is money. It pays to keep a record of discounts for quick reference and to keep it where you can always find it.

The book has 176 other pages for keeping record of cost and selling prices, location of stock in store, inventory, etc. It is a most valuable assistant for doing business as it should be done.

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lead all. If you wish to improve your stock, order the Duroy.

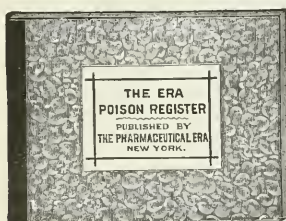
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SENT EXPRESS PREPAID TO ALL RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Address the Makers and Growers,

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Sandusky, Ohio.



POISON LAWS

Have, in most cases, been made after the druggists have unitedly and forcibly asked for them. The public expects the druggist to faithfully and carefully observe both the letter and spirit of such laws. The druggist naturally inclines to the easiest and best way for observing the requirements, and in the matter of registering sales.

THE ERA POISON REGISTER

Furnishes the easiest way. It contains space for 800 entries, providing for the register of name and quantity of poison sold, date, price, purpose for which it is to be used, name of purchaser, witnesses, remarks, etc.

A DIGEST OF THE POISON LAWS of all the States and Territories is included. It presents in condensed form all the essential requirements and is handy for reference whenever there is doubt as to the law. The book is bound in stiff board covers, with leather back. Size of page, 8 x 11 inches.

PRICE, 60 CENTS PER COPY, POSTPAID.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers,

NEW YORK.

NEW STATUS OF FREE ALCOHOL FOR THE ARTS QUESTION.

Congressman Russell, of Connecticut, has introduced in the National House of Representatives a bill designed to make operative that section of the tariff law of 1894 which exempted from the regular internal revenue tax all alcohol used in the arts and manufactures, but which was never carried out because Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle refused to make the necessary regulations the law empowered him to make.

This new bill provides: "That the failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations for the use of alcohol in the arts and in medicinal and other like compounds, as required by Section 61 of the Act of August 28, 1894, shall not operate as a defense on the part of the United States to any suit of a manufacturer under said act heretofore brought in any court of the United States, and a new trial may be granted hereunder in any such suit heretofore dismissed."

The bill has been offered at the urgent request of the association formed last June by the claimants who have sought in vain through the courts to obtain a rebate of the tax paid by them, and it has the support of all the manufacturers who used alcohol at the time the law's provision should have been carried out.

Readers will remember that the claim of R. Dunlap & Company, the New York hat manufacturers, was made a test case under the law and argued before the United States Supreme Court on December 1, 1898, the principal argument for the claimant being made by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, who held that the rights of a citizen under a tax law could not lawfully be destroyed because of the failure of the executive branch of the Government to enforce the law. But the Supreme Court decided against him by a bare majority, holding that Section 61 of the act gave to the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power either to enforce the law or to dispense with its provisions, as he might see fit.

A second test case, that of the American Aristotype Company, which involved about \$62,000, is now pending in the Court of Claims.

Should Congress enact Mr. Russell's bill it will require, it is estimated, from five to eight years for the courts to examine and pass upon the claims. It is estimated also that the amount which Congress would be asked to appropriate for manufacturers' claims in any one year, if the technical defense raised by the Government be removed, would not exceed \$750,000. It is said further that no appropriation will be requested until at least one year after the measure is enacted.

The medicine manufacturers interested in this matter assert that they are paying their share of taxes in other ways, the proprietary stamp tax, for example, and that the burden imposed by the ruling of the former Secretary of the Treasury should be lifted.

ALL STATE BILL INTRODUCED.

Assemblyman Hill, of Buffalo, on Monday, January 15, introduced in the New York State Assembly the "All State Pharmacy Bill," which received the approval of the State Pharmaceutical Association at its annual meeting last June. The full text of this bill was printed in the Era for July 6, 1899. A digest of it was printed in the report for December 21, 1899. In brief, the bill is to create a State Board of Pharmacy, which is to consist of fifteen members. It divides the State into three sections, eastern, middle and western, and each section is to be represented by five members of the board. It creates two licenses or certificates, for pharmacists and for druggists, the latter class being permitted to practice "limited pharmacy"—to dispense, compound or retail drugs in any place of less than 500 people, and also under a pharmacist anywhere in the State, except New York City, where the grade of licensed druggist is not to exist.

Some interesting interviews on the subject of this bill were printed in the Era for December 21, and for December 28, 1899.

KINGS COUNTY, N. Y., SOCIETY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, January 9, with President Adrian Paradis in the chair. In the regular course of business the following new members were elected: S. B. Caldwell, 1222 Bedford avenue; August G. Jung, 258 Humboldt street; Carl Mittenzweig, 412 Central avenue; T. G. Prythorch, 263 Reid street; Adolph G. Rave, M. D., New Hyde Park.

William Muir, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, reported the bill to amend the New York City Pharmacy Law, which was drawn by a joint conference committee a few days previously. (This bill was printed in The Era for January 4, page 11). The Legislative Committee had been given power in this matter, and its work was approved by the society.

The meeting then went into executive session to receive a report from the Committee on Trade Matters on its work with similar committees from the other local societies in preparing lists of jobbers and of cutters for the N. A. R. D.

When the reporters were again admitted, William C. Anderson reported the new bill to regulate the working hours of drug clerks agreed upon with the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association. There was considerable discussion of this subject, and Mr. Muir spoke strongly against such legislation as injurious to the professional aspect of pharmacy and discouraging to the independence and standing of the clerks themselves. Professor Anderson counseled accepting this bill as the lesser of two threatening evils, and said he thought it would not work a hardship on anybody. His report was accepted.

Secretary Tutill announced the death of R. G. Rutherford, one of the oldest members of the society. He was instructed to send a letter of sympathy to the family. The secretary also read a letter from the Centaur Company pointing out that some Brooklyn druggists were handling "spurious Castoria" not made by the Centaur Company, and asking the help of the society in discouraging such practices. A motion to refer the letter to the Committee on Trade Matters was amended by Mr. Muir, whose motion that the "Kings County Pharmaceutical Society condemns substitution in any form and will use its best endeavors to stop such practices," was carried.

SEEKING TO AMEND PROPRIETARY STAMP TAX.

Acting upon the suggestion of the N. A. R. D., the Jersey City Druggists' Association has asked Representative William D. Daly, of the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey to work for the passage of an amendment to the War Revenue Act of 1898 to lower the rate of the stamp tax on proprietary medicines, so that the burden may not fall so heavily upon druggists as at present. The association's petition to the Congressman points out that under the present tax druggists are obliged to pay to the Government one-quarter of their profits on more than half of their sales.

Representative Daly has promised to do all in his power toward securing a reduction of the tax rate.

RETAIL HOWLERS WIN FROM SEABURY & JOHNSON.

The New York Retail Druggists' Bowling Association met Seabury & Johnson's team of the Wholesale Association last Saturday night, and beat that team and had a merry time. It was their second meeting. The first time, however, several weeks ago, the S. & J. team won by 304 pins, carrying things with a high hand. But this time the retailers retaliated and beat their opponents by 84 pins. Each team consisted of ten men. The retailers were George E. Schweinfurth, Frank Pond, Leo Geisler, Mathew Mahler, Charles H. White, R. Timmerman, Gilbert T. Reeder, S. F. Haddad, Reuben R. Smith, G. H. Hitchcock. Seabury & Johnson's team comprised George J. Seabury, W. Coughney, E. A. Sayre, L. Withers, H. C. Lovis, W. M. Davis, W. J. Sawyer, E. L. Benjamin, M. Judge and G. W. Hopping. L. W. De Zeller, the captain of the S. & J. team, did not bowl on account of

a sprained finger. But he was present and gave valuable assistance in the merrymaking. In the second and third games the fun took the form of prizes for high and low scores. In the former Gilbert T. Reeder rolled 191 and was awarded high score prize, a box of ten pins. George J. Seabury received the "booby" prize—a boiled lobster. In the last game W. Coughney for high score received a box of Uneceda biscuits and another lobster went to Dr. Lovis. A third contest will probably be arranged for next month.

SYMPATHY FOR DRUGGIST WHO VIOLATED RAINES LAW.

The following letter has been received from a subscriber who does not wish his name published. It might be interesting to know whether other druggists of New York State regard the matter in the same way that he does.

N. Y., Jan. 11, 1900.

"The Pharmaceutical Era: Was your attention ever called to subdivision 2 of section 34 of the Raines Law where it states that a pharmacist holding a liquor license under subdivision 3 of section 11, who violates it shall be punished, in addition to the regular fine or penalty imposed, by having his pharmacy license revoked by the State Board of Pharmacy. Now it seems very unfair and unjust that a druggist who has worked years and perhaps spent money to go through college or to get his license, which is his only means of livelihood, should have it taken away from him for breaking the Raines Law. The pharmacy license of Daniel Prescott, of this place, has been revoked by the State Board for violating the subdivision 3 of section 11 of the Raines Law, leaving himself, wife and two children in very hard circumstances. I would judge the law was unconstitutional and something that should be amended in that feature of it. I thought I would inform you of this, thinking you could not better please or protect the druggists of the State than by trying to have this part of the Raines Law changed. I do not want my name used in this matter for good personal reasons, and don't think it necessary that it should be. Hoping this may interest you as to the unjustness of the law, I remain,

Yours respectfully, _____, Ph.G."

PHARMACEUTICAL STILLS EXEMPT FROM TAX.

On January 10 the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued the following ruling concerning stills used for pharmaceutical purposes:

"The manufacturer of a still that is to be used only for pharmaceutical purposes, or for distillation of volatile oils, is not required to pay special tax thereon, provided he furnish to the collector evidence under oath, setting forth the purpose for which the still is to be used.

"Every still, immediately upon being set up, must be registered with the collector in strict compliance with the provisions of section 3258, Revised Statutes."

NEW YORK WHOLESALE BOWLERS.

An interesting series of games was rolled last Saturday in the tournament of the New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, although no high scores were made. The teams of Parke, Davis & Co., and of Dodge & Olcott each won two games. The team scores follow: National Lead Co., 691; R. W. Robinson & Son, 684; Parke, Davis & Co., 747; R. W. Robinson & Son, 723; Parke, Davis & Co., 731; National Lead Co., 707; Dodge & Olcott, 809; Merck & Co., 693; Dodge & Olcott, 772; Seabury & Johnson, 651; Seabury & Johnson, 774; Merck & Co., 693.

SHORTER HOURS BILL INTRODUCED.

Assemblyman Nelson H. Henry, of the Fifth District of New York city, on January 11 introduced in the Assembly the new bill to regulate the working hours of drug clerks. This is the bill which was agreed upon last month by a conference committee representing the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association, the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, the German Apothecaries' Association and the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society. Dr. Henry undertook to see the bill through at the request of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association. The full text of the bill was published in the Era for December 21, 1899, page 838.

—Eggers Apothecary Hall has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey to conduct a drug business on a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are F. W. Eggers, G. H. B. Martin and W. F. Eldell.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

The "Foragers" Feed.

—The city salesmen of the toilet goods trade held their annual dinner last week at the Brevoort House, and a merry occasion it was. These gentlemen, twenty-five in number, formed a club over a year ago, but did not decide upon a name until this meeting, when "The Foragers" was adopted. Besides the banquet there was a business meeting, and the following officers were elected: President, John W. Watkins; vice-president, Robert White; secretary and treasurer, Samuel K. Kramer. The firms represented were Colgate & Co., Ladd & Coffin, Lubin, Schieffelin & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Hodgman Rubber Co., Butler H. R. Co., George R. Gibson, M. Aalholm, T. L. Lutkins, George E. Evans & Co., the Celluloid Co., A. A. Smith, Caswell, Massey & Co.

An Old Gag Still Works.

—A rather slick individual, evidently well acquainted with the drug trade, has been perpetrating a small swindle recently. Going into an office after the principal has departed about "even song time," he delivers a small package containing seeds, marked for Mrs. So and So., with correct street address of residence, explaining to the porter or office boy that it is too late to take the package to the house himself, but requesting that it be left on Mr. So and So's desk to be carried home next day; he also leaves minute directions for the use of the seeds and winds up by collecting 25 cents charges. The trick is so old one wonders at its success, but one philosopher in the wholesale market says: "The swindler will probably never be caught, no matter how many times exposed in public print, his constituency being external, his game may go on indefinitely."

H. B. Warner in Bankruptcy Court.

—Hulbert H. Warner, who was formerly head of the Warner Safe Cure Co., of Rochester, N. Y., but who now lives at the Hotel Endicott, Columbus avenue and Eighty-first street, this city, last week filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$2,319,027, and no assets. His petition states that all the debts were contracted at Rochester prior to 1893, when he made an assignment. There are thirty-three judgments against him, and the debts are for notes, borrowed money and services. Of the liabilities \$1,391,631 are unsecured, \$657,678 are secured, and \$269,718 are on notes of other persons which he indorsed.

Fred Perry Comes to New York.

—Fred B. Perry, who has traveled for Powers & Weightman for many years, and who is well known in drug circles East and West, has been advanced to the position of associate manager of that firm's New York establishment. He is expected in New York the last of the present month. Mr. Baird, who has been in sole charge since the death of James M. Farr, last June, and who had been associated with Mr. Farr in the New York office for many years, still remains; but there is too much work for one man, and so Mr. Perry has been selected to help him.

Chemical Industry Society Program.

—The next meeting of the New York Section, Society of Chemical Industry, will be held at the New York College of Pharmacy, in West Sixty-eighth street, on Friday evening, January 19. The program will include the following papers: "Some Remarks on Photometric Standards, with Exhibit of Harcourt's Pentane Lamp," by E. G. Love; "Development and Manufacture of Smokeless Fuel," by E. Taylor; "Notes on Texas Petroleum," by Clifford Richardson; "Petroleum from the New Olinda Field in Southern California," by the same; "Research on Hops," by Ernst Hantke.

NOTES.

—John Hepburn, a pharmacist of No. 103 Main street, Flushing, Queensborough, has a custom of placing on ex-

hibition in his store windows once a year the prescription file of his pharmacy, which grows in interest and size each time it makes its appearance. The file was placed in the show windows last week. It has grown now to 157 volumes, dating from 1870, and marking the growth of the business from its founding in that year by S. G. Welling. The present proprietor was then a clerk. The pharmacy was in the same location, but had only half the space it now occupies. The first day of the store's existence only three prescriptions were filled. Five years later they averaged twenty a day. The grand total now has passed 301,000 prescriptions.

—At the monthly meeting of the directors of the New York Drug Club last week the following new members were elected: A. Magnus, Joseph H. Bowne, Clarence L. Fabre, M. A. Mass, S. P. Mendel, W. B. Kaufman, Arthur L. Garford, J. W. Delaney, E. R. Drake, Frank W. Silkman, John H. Wheeler, Jacob H. Shaffer, Emil F. Henning, M. Rosentrelm, Lewis W. Boynton, J. D. Billard, Henry S. Chatfield, Charles R. Watson, J. S. Meng, John Fulton, Jr., Max B. Kaesche all of New York City; E. Gerlach, of San Francisco; W. A. P. Andrews, of New Haven, and H. W. Newton, of Buffalo.

—The McKesson & Robbins Mutual Benefit Association held its annual meeting last Saturday. The reports of officers showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition, with \$700 in the treasury. The past year was one of the best in the history of the association, which has been in existence for twenty years. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, George F. Moore; secretary, James J. Kane; treasurer, A. Hageman; board of trustees, J. A. Cross, T. F. Farrell, H. Belden, T. Quinn, and J. Hutchings.

—Among the out-of-town drug men visiting the local market during the week were the following: C. R. Meredith, Casselton, S. D.; W. J. Brace, Washington; M. J. Bernstein, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. O. Newcomb, Cleveland; F. B. Davis, Youngstown, O.; L. Becker, Baltimore; James Moore, Albany; C. T. McBride, Kingston, N. Y.; W. Corwith, Southampton, L. I.; N. McDonald, Bay Shore, N. Y.; Henry Woodward, Middletown, Ct.; Samuel Davis, Boonton, N. J.; D. W. Baker, Trenton; John H. Allen, Millbrook, N. Y.

—Henry Thayer & Co., the manufacturing chemists and wholesalers of Cambridgeport, Mass., who have just established a branch office in New York at No. 93 Nassau street, under the management of F. C. Kinsman, are to be represented in this territory by the following local salesmen: I. McG. Adams, T. A. Heslin, N. E. Noxon, G. B. Bradford, J. F. Barbier, Charles G. Wulff, Henry E. Lehr, C. W. Widrick, and O. J. Rowland, M. D.

—The salesmen of Ladd & Coffin, the Barclay street perfumers, have been home for their annual conference, and last week returned to their respective fields of labor. Vernon Waldron went to the Pacific coast; E. T. Van Alen to Chicago, A. T. Ballard to the Middle West, E. A. Coffin to the West and South, T. J. Coffin to the East, Harrison W. James to New England, and J. Howard Wells to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

—F. C. Kinsman, for some time past manager of the New York office of E. L. Patch & Co., of Boston, has accepted a like position with Henry Thayer & Co., manufacturing chemists and wholesalers, of Cambridgeport, Mass., for which firm he has just opened a New York office in the Bennett Building, No. 93 Nassau street. Mr. Kinsman was formerly a salesman for the old house of Henry Thayer & Co., for about seven years.

—Edward F. Sargent, said to have been a druggist of Plymouth, Mass., killed himself with morphine on January 11, in his room at the Eastern Hotel, at the foot of Whitehall street, Manhattan. He had been arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court the preceding Monday, charged by his alleged wife with deserting her about five weeks ago, soon after they were married. His body was taken to the morgue.

—C. A. Johnston has been added to the traveling force of the Empire State Drug Co., and is calling on the druggists of Greater New York. William H. Whitney, the manager of the company's local branch, is to give all his time to the enlarging of the membership. He reports increasing interest in this cooperative concern and a good steady growth.

—Among the guests entertained at the New York Drug Club during the week were the following visitors from out of town: M. P. Gould, New Haven; M. Marx, Pittsburg; P. H. Hayes, New Haven; Stanley Latham, London; F. W. Mengles, Edinburgh; Washington Irving, Short Hills, N. J.; E. S. Rice, Chicago; Curtis W. Turner, Philadelphia.

—A. C. Vosseler, who has long conducted a pharmacy at 179 Grand street, Brooklyn, has bought the building at 171 Grand street, corner of Bedford avenue, and fitted up the ground floor as a handsome drug store with a tile floor, marble counters and other modern improvements, into which he has moved his stock from the old store.

—Witt & Brigglin, a newly formed firm, have opened a new drug store at 165 McKibben street, Brooklyn. The junior partner, J. Brigglin was formerly a clerk in the pharmacy of A. Braunstein, at 41 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.

—E. Wheeler Carr, general sales agent and manager of the local office of the A. R. Bremer Co., has started on a ten-day trip to visit the jobbers of the Northeast, and start some new salesmen in that territory.

—Sigmund Hirsch, of the firm of Henry Nordlinger & Co., the Washington street dealers in seeds and herbs, who has been abroad for some time, sailed for home from Liverpool on the Oceanic last Thursday.

—George Benjamin Wert, who had a drug store in Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J., has disposed of the business and returned to the home of his parents in Hackettstown, N. J., in broken health.

—Dr. James Johnston, a druggist of Brownstown, Jamaica, who served as that island's commissioner to the Philadelphia Exposition, visited the local wholesale market last week before sailing for home.

—Druggist George E. Holly, of Sidney Center, Delaware County, on January 9, made an assignment to C. H. Gerome. His liabilities are \$1,259.47, and he scheduled his stock and fixtures at \$1,355.

—S. L. Neier, managing director of the Red Cross Drug Co., of Dover, N. J., was in town buying supplies the middle of the week. He says this new firm is doing a successful business.

—Frank Pickett, of Philadelphia, formerly in the drug business in that city, came to New York last week on a wedding trip. He called on some old friends in the local drug market.

—A. R. Bremer, head of the A. R. Bremer Co., patent medicine manufacturers of Chicago, is making an Eastern trip. He came to New York the middle of last week.

—Dr. E. G. Rave has just presented to the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy a herbarium containing some 800 handsome specimens, neatly mounted and labeled.

—Charles F. Scott, Western salesman for McKesson & Robbins, after spending the holidays in New York, has started on a six months' trip to the Pacific coast.

—Karl Schnackenberg, proprietor of drug stores at 426 Pearl street and at 437 Amsterdam avenue, Manhattan, has gone to Germany for a visit of six months.

—Druggist C. V. S. Rea, of Hackettstown, N. J., has gone to Florida for six or eight weeks, to escape the rigors of the winter climate in this latitude.

SHIPMENT OF TONS OF PATENT MEDICINE LITERATURE.

Boston, Jan. 13.—One of the largest and heaviest single shipments of mail matter ever known hereabouts was that sent out this week from the post office at Lynn. It was sent by the Saugus Branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad to Boston, for further distribution to many points, and filled a special baggage car. There were tons of patent medicine literature sounding the praises of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It all filled two hundred and twenty-six sacks, which made a combined weight of almost twelve tons! This great mail was made up at the laboratory of the company, in Lynn, by a mail clerk specially detailed from the Lynn post office to take charge of the mailing department of the company. Five large express carts were required to transport the mail from the factory to the railroad station. Between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth of postage stamps was required to forward all this patent medicine literature.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

A DRUGGIST STIRS UP BOSTON POLITICIANS.

Boston, Jan. 13.—Probably no man in Boston has been more talked about recently, or has been more in the public eye, than Daniel J. Kiley, a retail druggist whose store is on Broadway in the South Boston district.

As president of the Common Council in Boston in 1899, Mr. Kiley often became acting mayor. He was re-elected to the Council for 1900. He again took the chair, against the strong protestations of many members, who refused to recognize any right on his part to assume the chairmanship. Indeed, many left the chamber, so that a quick adjournment of the first meeting of the Council followed. All these proceedings caused great uproar, not alone among the Councillors, but as well among the great crowd of hangers-on, always to be found in the galleries and corridors of City Hall. A second meeting was called, before which there was general speculation whether Mr. Kiley would be recognized as chairman. To suppress expected riotous proceedings a squad of police was detailed to preserve order at the second meeting. Mr. Kiley again occupied the chair and, as his faction was the stronger, he stayed there the whole evening and some business was taken up.

The Republicans, however, are not satisfied with this state of affairs and feel aggrieved, not alone because of the action of the so-called Lomasney-Kiley faction after having reached an agreement regarding action, but they say that sensible financiers will not wish to make a big loan of money when there is even a question of the legality of Mr. Kiley's election and the validity of his signature. If for no other reason, it is believed that they will resort to an application to the courts for a decision as to the legality of the election. Many Republicans of the Council, who abided by the caucus agreement, are angry because certain Republican members allowed themselves to be influenced to break away from their associates, as well as because an agreement to re-elect Mr. Kiley was not carried out.

President Kiley says that he is absolutely certain that he has a legal right to be in the chair. There are many, however, who do not agree with him, and the burning question is one which is yet to be clearly decided.

A BILL WHICH WILL HELP THE RETAIL DRUG TRADE.

Boston, Jan. 13.—At the recent meeting held in this city to determine if the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association should become a part of the greater National Association of Retail Druggists, it will be recalled that considerable was said regarding the relation of the great department stores in all cities to the retail drug trade. The matter of taxes on the big shops was discussed from all view points, F. E. Holliday, of Topeka, Kans., as the chief speaker, telling much that has come within his personal experience regarding the matter, especially in Missouri, where he has made a close study of the subject. It therefore is interesting to know now that a bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Senate by Senator Innes, for taxing department stores in the State. He has shaped his bill along the line of that adopted by the State Legislature of Missouri. Small retail merchants hereabout have agitated the matter and urged Senator Innes to take the formal step in the introduction of the bill. It defines a department store as "A retail store in which a variety of goods not included in any distinct line or department of trade shall be offered for trade and sold, and in which more than fifteen persons are employed as salespeople."

Taxes imposed by this bill include those on drugs, perfume and toilet articles, \$2,000; patent medicines, \$2,000; confectionery, soda water, etc., \$1,000; cigars, tobacco, etc., \$1,000. On bicycles, which many druggists are agents for, the tax is put at \$1,000, and on cameras and supplies the tax is the same. One sees so many retail drug store windows filled with cameras and their belongings and so many handsome "sample" bicycles displayed in the same way that it is not impossible that the department stores may in turn call attention to this fact, especially since here and there one finds in Boston retail drug stores employing more than fifteen persons.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

Boston Jan. 13.—"What's in a Name?" There is a good deal in it when a man with the same family name, and who lives in the same street that you do, is killed in an accident, so it appears. Recently a man by the name of C. B. Heath, while attempting to board a car in the subway in this city, fell and received injuries which later caused his death. The account of the accident was published broadcast in the newspapers of the city, but each account neglected to give the man's occupation. His residence was given at No. 14 Worcester square.

William B. Heath is a well known druggist of this city, and proprietor of a pharmacy at the corner of Tremont and West Springfield streets. For a number of years he owned a drug store in Jamaica Plain, and, as he was interested in politics in that section, his circle of friends was very large. He resides at No. 29 Worcester square, not far from the home of C. B. Heath. When the notices of this accident in the subway were published, many of William Heath's friends, when they read it, jumped to the conclusion that he was the victim. As one after another learned of their misapprehension and that William B. Heath, the druggist and their friend, did not reside at No. 14 Worcester square, but at No. 29, the relief was great.

It rarely happens that two men of the same name reside near each other on the same street without either knowing of the others' being a neighbor, but it was so in this case.

MARRIAGE OF A WOMAN WHO HAS MADE A NAME FOR HERSELF.

Boston, Jan. 13.—Because of the fact that she has made a name for herself as a prominent chemist, as well as that she is the daughter of the renowned late Professor Eben Horsford, more than common interest surrounds the marriage on January 10 of Miss Lillian Horsford, of Cambridge, to Professor W. G. Farlow, also of Cambridge. The wedding took place in the afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, on Craigie street, in the University City. Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie officiated. About fifty guests, all intimate friends or relatives, were present. The bride is prominent in educational as well as social circles about Boston. She has the distinctive honor of being one of the associates of Radcliffe College and a member of the council, and is a trustee of Wellesley, in which college her father was always deeply interested. She also is president of the Rumford Chemical Works in Providence, R. I. Mr. Farlow is professor of cryptogamic botany at Harvard College and holds the degree of LL.D. He is a graduate of the University and has lived in Cambridge for more than twenty years.

Druggists on a Tour.

—After more than a quarter of a century in business, Charles Coleman and his brother George, both of whom have been favorably known as pharmacists in the West End district, have disposed of their business and started on a pleasure trip to Europe. A large number of friends of the travellers saw them leave Boston by train. They retired from business a few months ago and will now see something of the world. They will make a tour of Ireland, the birthplace of their parents. During their visit abroad they will meet their brother, Richard Coleman, who was the original "Peck's Bad Boy" when the play was first brought out in this country, and who of late years has been playing in England and Australia. He is now filling an engagement in London. The party sailed from New York, Mrs. George Coleman going with her husband.

F. M. Keeler Co.

—Massachusetts men are behind the F. M. Keeler Company, just incorporated at Kittery, Me., with a capital stock of \$20,000, of which nothing has yet been paid in. The company proposes to deal in druggists' supplies. C. H. Field, of Lynn, is president, and L. H. Palmer, of Melrose, is the treasurer. S. F. Frothingham, of Boston, and George R. Coyle, of Somerville, are the other incorporators. Mr. Field, Mr. Frothingham and Mr. Coyle are salesmen and Mr. Palmer bookkeeper for Fisher M. Keeler & Co., 112 Franklin street, Boston, dealers at wholesale in druggists' sundries.

Druggist Divorced.

—Alphonso Sumner, a druggist on Huntington avenue, Boston, has been sued in divorce proceedings on statutory grounds, his wife, Mabel A. Sumner, seeking also alimony and the care of their son, with means for his support. The couple were married in 1882. Mr. Sumner did not contest his wife's action against him. Judge Hardy heard the case in the Superior Court, divorce session. It occupied only forty minutes of the court's time. Mr. and Mrs. Sumner have lived apart since March, 1897. He stayed out nights a good deal, which first aroused suspicion. Mrs. Sumner employed detectives and their evidence in court seemed so conclusive that no defense was made by Mr. Sumner's lawyers. Decree nisi was granted.

Moxie Co. Branches Out.

—The Moxie Nerve Food Company has purchased four parcels of property situated at Nos. 65 and 68 Beverly street and Nos. 65, 67, 69 and 71 Haverhill street, Boston, to convert to its needs and purposes. The property consists of 5,600 square feet of land, with a frontage of forty feet on each street, together with three large brick buildings. The total tax valuation of the property is \$65,000, of which \$42,600 is on the land. The consideration paid for the property was considerably in excess of the assessed valuation. Early next fall the Moxie Company intends to tear down the buildings on Haverhill street and erect a six-story building, which they will occupy in addition to the one in Beverly street.

NOTES.

—In the United States District Court, a petition has been filed by the Massachusetts National Bank of Boston to force B. F. Larrabee & Co. into bankruptcy. The G. W. Dillingham Co., of New York, and the National Wall Paper Co., of the same city, unite with the bank in this petition. The aggregate claims, under this petition, amount to \$5,204, of which the bank claim is \$5,000. Three creditors are all that the law requires to join in a petition for involuntary insolvency.

—William W. Bartlet, for a long time a leading pharmacist in Boston, and who still retains deep interest in all that concerns the trade, even though he is not as actively engaged in it as formerly, has been elected warden at the annual meeting of St. Mark's Episcopal Mission, Columbia road, Dorchester, where he lives. Mr. Bartlet was also chosen as a delegate to the meeting of the archdeaconry.

—The plate glass window of the drug store of Dr. J. T. Leary, at Dorchester, was smashed to bits by a runaway horse. The horse also tore a United States mail box from its fastenings, breaking open the box and scattering the mail about in every direction. The horse left the vehicle hanging in the window of the drug store.

—Walter A. Kneeland, of Malden, and Joseph R. Wood, of Brookline, at the recent quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy, were granted certificates. The board will hold its next meeting for examination about the middle of March.

—A prisoner who was arrested at Franklin, on account of drunkenness, and sentenced to three months in jail, decided to seek leniency against the imprisonment by "peaching," and claimed that he bought alcohol at Jackman's drug store. The druggist pleaded not guilty when arraigned on the complaint.

—Vast improvement has resulted from the changes which have for some time been going on at the drug store of Henry Adams, at Amherst, and the place seems practically like a new store. It certainly is one of the best appointed pharmacies in Western Massachusetts.

—Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, of Gilman Brothers, the wholesale druggists, was the speaker at the last meeting of the new Phillips Brooks Club. Mr. Gilman is the Hawaiian consul for the New England States.

—Under the impression that she was taking a simple effervescent powder which her druggist had sold her for a stomach trouble, an East Boston woman accidentally took poison with fatal results.

—At the annual meeting and banquet of the Business Men's Association of Clinton, among the members present were Thomas D. Tate and J. H. McGrath, leading druggists of that town.

—A new and clever little machine is an automatic feeder

arrangement to be used as an adjunct to a bottling machine. It is the scheme of Frank O. Woodland of Worcester.

—Not until some time in the spring will F. W. Sirmard open his drug store at Clinton, in the block which is now being built there by O'Toole Brothers.

—Julius Wiltig, a clerk in the drug store of Oscar A. Burdett, at Clinton, has been quite seriously ill at his home in that town.

—Among the exports of the week from the Port of Boston were drugs and chemicals, \$17,299; tobacco, \$5,531; spirits, \$28,450.

—Benjamin H. Bradbury, of Melrose, druggist, has assigned, with liabilities of \$10,953 and assets of \$2,550.

PHILADELPHIA.**PHILADELPHIA RETAIL DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION**

The January meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists was held in the library of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, on Friday afternoon, January 5th, at 3 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by First Vice-President W. H. Foley, who took the chair in the absence of William McIntyre, president of the association. There was an unusually good attendance of members and four new members joined and had their names entered on the roll book.

A petition relative to the Revenue Stamp Tax on medicines has been given to each ward chairman to obtain the signatures of all the druggists in their respective wards. When completed the petition will be forwarded to the congressmen of this district for the purpose of obtaining their support in a movement to equalize the burden of the taxation of proprietary articles, which is very unequally distributed at present.

The promissiveness with which the members are paying their dues for the ensuing year is very gratifying to the officers of the association, as there are few delinquents and it indicates that everybody is in the association to stay and help work for the millennium of retail pharmacy.

C. H. Campbell read the report of the entertainment committee and stated that Horticultural Hall, on Broad street below Locust street, has been engaged for the progressive euchre which will be given by the association on Wednesday evening, February 7th, and that from present indications the affair will prove to be very successful, as about 150 prizes are promised already.

The next meeting will be held in the College of Pharmacy library on Friday, February 2nd, at 3 P. M.

Philadelphians Want Free Alcohol.

—Philadelphia pharmaceutical manufacturers are interested in the bill which has been introduced into Congress by Representative Russell of Connecticut, relative to the refunding of the tax on alcohol used in the arts and manufactures. It will be remembered that the act which was originally passed provided for the refunding of the tax on all alcohol so used, upon proof of the facts, but owing to the inadvertence of the legislators who had charge of the bid there was no provision for the enforcing of the measure, which enforcement entailed more work than the Internal Revenue department could accomplish. When a test case was brought up before the Supreme Court the manufacturers lost by a majority of one vote. Now that the matter is being revived the manufacturers who went to the trouble and expense of keeping a record of all alcohol used, are very much interested, although few of them have any hope of the ultimate success of the bill.

Wants Nuisance Stopped.

—Jacob L. Kolp, proprietor for some years of the pharmacy at 1000 Buttonwood street, is located in the building adjoining the machine tool manufacturing plant of the Pedrick & Ayer Company. The vibrations caused by the running of heavy machinery are very plainly felt in all parts of the store, and Mr. Kolp has instituted proceedings to prevent Pedrick & Ayer from running their machinery, as he claims it renders his fine balances worthless and is a constant annoyance. Several years ago Pedrick & Ayer started a night shift, intending to

run continuously night and day during their busy season, but Mr. Kolp secured an injunction from the courts which prevents them from running their plant later than 10 p. m. Now he is trying to stop them altogether and a sharp legal battle is looked forward to by both parties.

Tons of Sulphur Ablaze.

—The Delaware River fire boats had a tough job one night in the early part of this week. A vessel containing a cargo of sulphur, amounting to 1,500 tons, from Sicily, lay at the Columbia avenue wharf, and in some unknown manner the sulphur in one of the compartments of the vessel's hold caught fire, and the fire boat was kept busy the whole night pouring water in on the burning mass. The sulphur dioxide gas generated made the fire very difficult to cope with and the firemen departed twice after having the fire apparently extinguished, only to be called again upon the breaking out of the fire each time. The only loss that was sustained was from the sulphur that burned, for the cargo is not injured by water and needs only to be dried out to render it salable.

NOTES.

—Professor Persifer Frazer, an eminent Philadelphia scientist of all around ability, testified as a trial-writing expert for the prosecution at the Mollineux hand in New York this week. Professor Frazer was aided in his previous study of the case by Professor Samuel P. Sadtler, the well known chemical expert, who is Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

—Early this week the sponge and charmois house of E. G. Haenlen & Co., at Seventh and Arch streets, had a small conflagration which threatened the entire building for a time. A waste paper bin, which was located too near the heater, was the starting point, and the density of the smoke drove the firemen away again and again; but at last the blaze was located and extinguished.

—A meeting of the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society will be held at the Harrison Chemical Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, on Thursday evening, January 18th. Two papers are announced as follows: A Study in Iodination, by J. F. X. Harold; Some Notes on the Pharmacopœia of 1900, by Lyman F. Kebler.

—The Graduate Botanical Club of the University of Pennsylvania held a meeting in Biological Hall on Wednesday evening. Dr. Macfarlane gave a report of the recent naturalists' meeting in New Haven and three or four papers of interest to the members present were read.

—C. Oscar Pfeiffer, who is proprietor of the pharmacy at 2500 Richmond street, was the victim of a bogus check swindler recently. Mr. Pfeiffer, however, had a chance to enter a charge against the culprit, as he was arrested several days ago for stealing an overcoat.

—D. E. Bransome, salesman for Johnson & Johnson, whose headquarters are in Philadelphia, has changed his office to 17 South Eleventh street. His new quarters are handsomely furnished and Bransome's smile is more genial than ever, if such a thing be possible.

—George Maurer, the well known pharmacist at Twenty-first and Fitzwater streets, is an enthusiastic member of several secret societies. He was recently elected Apothecary of Court Americus, No. 57, of the Foresters of America.

—Dr. Thomas W. Franklin, a well known Atlantic City pharmacist, who has been in business for years in that place, dropped dead suddenly while filling a prescription on Tuesday of this week. The cause of death was heart disease.

—F. W. Allison, of Clearfield, Pa., is clerking at the store of Elmer G. Brugler, 2002 Tioga street, while attending the course of lectures at the Medico-Chirurgical College Department of Pharmacy.

—Ernest Rieber, who is with E. C. F. Miekley, at Twenty-eighth street and Girard avenue, visited some friends at Green Lane for a day or so last week.

—William R. Warner, Jr., made a short business trip to New York last week.

BALTIMORE.

Bowling at Baltimore.

—The several teams of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club continue to keep the balls rolling, and the second series of games is now well under way. Last week, however, was not productive of particularly high scores. With a single exception the totals did not pass much above the 700 mark, the exception being the third game played last Friday night between the teams of Sharp & Dohme and Parke, Davis & Company, when the former rolled up 847 against 590. The other scores of the evening were 646 and 728 against 651 and 602. Parke, Davis & Company thus managed to get one of the three contests. On Tuesday night the team of James Bally & Son competed with Muth Bros. Company, with the result that the latter quintette got one game out of three. The scores were: James Bally & Son, 688, 709 and 588; Muth Brothers & Company, 604, 666 and 583. The standing of the teams follows:

Teams.	Games Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
Root and Herb.....	23	1	.958
Sharp & Dohme.....	20	4	.833
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co	16	8	.667
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.....	7	17	.292
Jas Bally & Son.....	7	17	.292
Muth Bros. & Co.....	6	18	.250
Parke, Davis & Co.....	5	19	.200

Fine Drug Exhibit.

—A feature of the annual meeting of the Seaboard Medical Association, which includes the physicians and surgeons of Tidewater Virginia and Northeastern North Carolina, at Newport News, Va., last Thursday and Friday, was a very creditable drug exhibit. Among the principal exhibitors was the Warwick Pharmacy Company, which showed numerous samples of crude and powdered drugs, medicinal compounds, surgical instruments, splints and hospital appliances. A notable part of the display consisted of a collection of Alexander vaccine virus preparations, in charge of T. J. Lynch. Powers & Anderson, of Richmond, were represented with a magnificent assortment of surgical instruments and hospital supplies and furniture, in charge of E. R. Anderson. W. S. Henning had supervision over H. K. Wampole's tasteless cod-liver oil and milk food compounds.

NOTES.

—The January meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, which will be held next Thursday morning at the institution on Aisquith street, promises to be of unusual importance, and all the members are urged to attend. Two vice-presidents and two members of the Board of Examiners are to be elected and reports of all the standing committees will be received. Besides several papers, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme will submit the results of an assay of various laboranti leaves, while Professor Daniel Base, of the college faculty, will discourse on electricity as applied to the manufacture of chemical substances. A discussion on the question, "Are tablets a benefit or bane to the pharmacists?" will be participated in by Charles H. Ware, Louis Schulze, Dr. Dohme and H. P. Hynson.

—A meeting of the executive board of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association has been called for to-morrow at the Maryland College of Pharmacy. It is expected that reports will be submitted by the committee in charge of the work to increase the membership of the organization, and that all the later developments in the exchange of communications between the association and the wholesale druggists will come up for consideration, together with any new features in the labors of the national body.

—W. Stedman Badgett, who until recently conducted a retail pharmacy at the corner of Lombard and Stricker streets, has taken a position as manager of the store conducted by Amanda Horn, Myrtle avenue and Mulberry street.

—Mr. Anderson, for some time past a clerk in the pharmacy of Samuel L. Robinson, Greene and Franklin streets, has taken a position with Sharp & Dohme.

—M. E. Eyler, who clerked for a short time at the store of C. L. Meyer, Madison avenue and McMeichen street, has given up his position.

—J. Carcaud, a retail druggist at Randall and Light streets, has sold out to J. Russell Talbot and retires from business.

DRUGGISTS' EUCHRE AND DANCE, HORTICULTURAL HALL,

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 7, 1900.

*** OVER 150 VALUABLE PRIZES. ***

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—The Entertainment Committee of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists held a meeting at the committee room in the Odd Fellows Temple, Broad and Cherry streets, last Tuesday evening. The members present were D. M. Harris, C. H. Campbell, T. M. Newbold, Mahlon Kratz, E. J. Flinnerty, H. L. Stiles, J. M. Baer, H. C. Blair, Jr., J. G. Howard, Charles Leedom, E. T. Spencer and W. L. Cliffe.

Reports were received from the various sub-committees and read by the chairman. Report was made that the Smith, Kline & French Company had made an offer of a cash prize of not more than \$100 nor less than \$50 to be used according to the will of the committee. It was unanimously decided to accept \$50, this being considered an extremely liberal offer, which was made voluntarily without any solicitation whatever. The secretary of the committee was directed to write a letter of thanks to the donors of this generous prize and to make public announcement of the fact to the members of the association at their next stated meeting. Prizes were reported as having been received from a number of persons, the following being a partial list:

Pharmaceutical Era, New York.
Smith, Kline & French Company, Philadelphia.
Merck & Company, New York.
L. C. Funk, Philadelphia.
Frank Teller & Company, Philadelphia.
Langdorf Company, Philadelphia.
W. A. Rumsey, Philadelphia.
James C. Perry, Philadelphia.
Emerson Company, Baltimore.
H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia.
J. Ellwood Lee Company, Conshohocken, Pa.
Seabury & Johnson, New York.
Johnson & Johnson, New York.
Western Druggist, Chicago.
Mr. B. F. Lockwood, Cigar Dept. Smith, Kline & French Company, Philadelphia.

The intention of the committee was to have 150 prizes, but, from the way the offers are coming in, that number will be exceeded.

Five hundred large window cards have been distributed among the leading druggists throughout the city and two tickets have been mailed to each member of the association for purpose of sale, members of the association having the preference. There is little doubt from the number already purchased that all tickets will be sold long before the date of the event. Accommodations have been provided for 1,200 players and for spectators also. During the progress of the game dancing will take place in the lower assembly hall. At 10:30 the game will be stopped and the awarding of the prizes will be done in a room especially set apart for the purpose, thus avoiding unnecessary confusion. Every member of the committee is working hard to make the affair a memorable event in the history of the Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association.

Mr. Charles Leedom, of the Committee on Cards, reported that the Russell, Morgan Company, otherwise known as the United States Playing Card Company, had donated two gross of cards for the occasion. The generosity of this firm will be appreciated when it is understood that they donated a card of the highest quality, being superior even to the card upon which quotations were requested by the committee having charge of this matter.

All printing matter required so far has been done without charge by several firms in Philadelphia. Among these may be mentioned Hance Brothers & White and the Jensen Press.

The next meeting of the committee will be held at the same place next Tuesday evening, when the cash will commence to arrive. As soon as the money is received it will be handed over to the treasurer, H. C. Blair, Jr., and

the members say that they hope to turn in such a large sum that they will have to require a bond from the treasurer.

It is also rumored in pharmaceutical circles that dress-makers and tailors are already overcrowded with their work; the former being deluged with orders for new dresses for the druggists' wives and daughters and the latter devoting all of their time to pressing the dress suits of the members. Indeed one member is credited with saying that he had not been afforded an opportunity to wear his dress suit for nearly twenty years. This may be an exaggeration, but the fact remains that never before have the Philadelphia druggists shown such enthusiastic interest in the promotion of harmonious relations as is exhibited in the present instance.

The committee wish it to be generally understood that any member who, during the progress of the game, is discovered in the attempt of playing his cards to further the sale of his own preparations, will suffer the penalty of being compelled to take a bottle of each such preparation himself. Some of the foresighted druggists have purchased copies of Hoyle and are practicing the game during the dull periods of business each day. Those experienced in progressive euchre are laughing up their sleeves at this, for they know skill of play is one of the smallest factors of success in winning a prize.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY NOTES.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—About twenty-five members of the senior class at the P. C. P. have organized a "Bachelor's Club." The first meeting was held at the home of W. S. Stinson, the vice-president, 108 Green street, who tendered a smoker to the boys on the night of the 12th inst.

The mid-winter examinations, which are held for the purpose of determining the fitness of the second year students for taking the final examinations in March, were held on Wednesday of this week, and the boys of that class will remain on pins and needles for a few days until the results are published. The third year students also are beginning to hustle around to get their theses in shape for handing in to the dean of the faculty, Professor Joseph P. Remington, the last date being February 15th.

The January social meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the College Museum on Tuesday evening, January 16th. The programme contains several features for the entertainment of the students, among which the dancing is not the least important.

The pharmaceutical meeting for this month will be held next Tuesday afternoon, January 16th, at 3 P. M. The programme consists of the following papers:

1. Immunity; What is it, and upon what does it depend, by Professor Joseph Macfarland, of the University of Pennsylvania.
2. Bismuth Salicylate (Basic). By Lyman F. Kebler, Ph.C.
3. Syrup of Orange and Syrup of Wild Cherry. By Frederick W. Haussmann, Ph.G.
4. Notes on Beeswax. By Professor H. V. Army.

A number of interesting specimens will be exhibited and it is hoped that the attendance will be as good as it has been during the previous meetings of this winter's series.

The football team of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy students, which made such a creditable record during the past season, was honored by the publication of a photograph of its members in one of the evening papers recently. To look at the crowd as a whole one would scarcely think of them as pill rollers. They have more of an appearance of athletes than is usually associated with the members of the profession of pharmacy.

N. A. R. D. NEWS.

President—S. N. Jones.....Louisville, Ky.
Vice-Presidents—W. C. Anderson.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Thos. Layton.....St. Louis, Mo.
 A. M. Robinson.....Bangor, Me.
Treasurer—C. T. Heller.....St. Paul, Minn.
Secretary—T. V. Wooten.....153 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Executive Committee

F. E. Holliday, Topeka, Kan. D. E. Prall, Saginaw, Mich.
 H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, Md. A. Timberlake, Indianapolis.
 J. W. Cheswright, Pittsburg, Pa. A. De Lang, Cincinnati, O.

Watch this column for the latest reports of what is going on in the National Organization.

Chicago, January 13, 1900.

"Montreal, Canada, January 10, 1900. Thos. V. Wooten, Sec'y, Chicago. Dear Sir:—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you our society's application for affiliation with the N. A. R. D., and have by the same mail sent to your treasurer, Mr. Charles T. Heller, of St. Paul, Minn., an express money order for the sum stated in the application. The amount forwarded is to cover the fifty-cent assessment upon each member of our society, which, we believe, is in accordance with your requirements. As our membership increases, which we expect will shortly be the case, we will remit you further amounts. Thru our connection with the N. A. R. D. may prove mutually advantageous, I remain yours truly, E. Muir, Sec'y-Treas., The Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec."

The reports from various parts of the country indicate that the petitions recently circulated by the N. A. R. D. are receiving not a little attention. The members of the organizations are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts, but they are urged to continue these efforts until our object is obtained.

The following from a letter of the Robinson-Pettet Co., Louisville, will be of interest: "We have a letter from our member of Congress, Mr. Oscar Turner, in which he says that he is most heartily in favor of the repeal of the tax mentioned, and suggests that he be advised as to who will introduce the bill, in order that he might have a personal interview with him in regard to the matter. If you can inform us on this point, we will be very glad to correspond further with Mr. Turner.

In the next issue of the "Notes" the name of the representative who will introduce the measure will be given, in order that each Congressman may be urged to work and vote for So-and-So's bill.

"Louisville, Ky., Jan. 11, 1900. Mr. Thos. V. Wooten, Sec'y, Chicago. My Dear Sir:—A contribution for \$35.00 was mailed by me on January 6th, 1900, to Treasurer Heller. This sum was a portion of the money turned over to the L. R. D. A. for sales on Malt Extract of Pabst Brewing Company, which we consider as only too small to adequately express our appreciation of the good work of the national association. Matters here are ripening rapidly and indications are now for a solution of the cut-rate problem very soon. With regards and best wishes for 1900. I am, Yours very truly, G. L. Curry, Sec'y. L. R. D. A."

This organization, which numbers 157 members, paid into the national treasury during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1899, \$198.50. Of this amount only \$25.00 was contributed by anyone else than a member of the association.

"St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 6, 1900. Thos. V. Wooten, Sec'y., Chicago. Dear Sir:—We beg to advise that we to-day mail the treasurer, Mr. Chas. T. Heller, our check for \$300.00, covering subscription to your association, which we trust will duly reach him and will be of help in forwarding the interests of the retailers. We should have remitted this long ago had we been advised of its acceptance, but we heartily for the cordial expressions of good will, which we beg to reciprocate, and stand at all times ready to do anything in our power to advance the interests of the retailers, their interests being our interests. With kind re-

gards, very truly yours, Meyer Bros. Drug Co. C. W. Wall, Treas."

"Chilton, Wis., Thos. V. Wooten, Sec'y., Chicago, Ill. Dear Sir:—Our county of Calumet is a very small one, it contains only five drug stores, and we all belong to the Calumet County Druggists' Association and work in harmony. The general stores here do not handle drugs and patent medicines, consequently there is no cutting done at all to my knowledge. Our association is ready at any time to assist the N. A. R. D. wherever and whenever we can. Respectfully yours, Henry Rollman, Sec'y., Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association."

New statistics are being requested of all organizations that have not reported since July, 1899. Important changes are taking place in the personnel of the officers of the affiliated societies, the number of their members, price-cutting, etc.; and the National Secretary ought to be in possession of all these facts in order that, when needed, they may be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee without delay.

The Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association has issued an appeal to the congressmen from that State, urging the importance of relieving the drug trade of the burdens imposed by the Internal Revenue Law of 1898, and petitioning each to use his influence in behalf of a repeal of the objectionable sections of that law. The petitions are receiving general attention from the pharmacists of the State.

"Danbury, Conn., Jan. 10, 1900. Thos. V. Wooten, Sec'y, Chicago. Dear Sir:—The condition of the retail drug business is fairly good in this city, the only trouble is with baby foods, which are cut by grocers, and with toilet soaps, which are cut by dry-goods stores. It seems to me that Western Connecticut is in good condition for county organizations. Yours fraternally, A. L. Dickinson, Danbury Druggists' Association."

Through the mediation of the N. A. R. D. price-cutting has been stopped at Garnett, Kans., much to the gratification of the members of the Anderson County Association. The jobbers of St. Joseph, Mo., are entitled to the thanks of the National Association for their co-operation in restoring amicable relations between the retailers of that locality.

Treasurer Heller has received the dues of the Manhattan (New York City) Pharmaceutical Association. This organization, which only recently became actively identified with the N. A. R. D., numbers 210 members.

Chairman of the Executive Committee Holliday was in Chicago Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th, conferring with the jobbers and the Executive Board of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association.

The Akron (Ohio) Pharmaceutical Association has made a liberal donation to the funds of the N. A. R. D.

CHICAGO.

Robbery of a Druggist.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1900.

—After holding up and robbing John Parsons, an aged druggist, in his store at No. 194 Thirty-first street, last night, two bold young burglars locked him in his own cellar, where he remained a prisoner until they made their escape. The police are appalled by the boldness of the robbery, though the plunder secured was only a gold watch and \$54. Parsons, who is seventy years old, was alone when one of the men made his appearance and presented a prescription to be filled. While the aged chemist was working at it behind the prescription counter the "customer" pointed a revolver at his head and threatened to shoot if he made an outcry. Parsons seized the hand that held the weapon and struggled with the thief, who was immediately joined by a companion, who seized the druggist from behind and threw him to the floor, kicking him until he ceased his outcries for help. While one marauder stood guard over the pro-

prior to the other threw off his coat and stepping behind the counter divided his time between waiting upon customers who dropped in and searching for plunder. In his search the burglar discovered a trap leading to the cellar, and securing a light he explored the chamber. Finding nothing of value he ordered the druggist below. Parsons foresaw his plight and pleaded not to be locked in. The robbers, however, forced him into the dark aperture, slammed the door and bolted it down. They then coolly walked away. After wasting his strength in an ineffectual effort to force open the trap door Parsons struggled over boxes and barrels to the Thirty-first street front of the cellar and managed to open a narrow window on a level with the sidewalk. A heavy wire grating prevented his escape. Pressing his face close against the barrier he called loudly for some one to enter the store and release him. Finally Parsons succeeded in attracting the attention of a man who went into the store and released him. The police were notified, and because of the frequency of such affairs strenuous efforts were put on foot to capture the perpetrators. Soon a number of suspects were gathered in. The police are particularly perturbed over the robbery, because it follows so closely upon another just committed in the same neighborhood. Mr. Parsons' loss amounted to about \$50 in cash, and a gold watch and chain. The robbers promised to leave the latter because Mr. Parsons told them it had certain sentimental relations. They said they would leave it on the show case near the cellar door. "Do you know," said Mr. Parsons, this evening, with a laugh, "I was simple enough to look for it when I got out?"

Chicago Bowlers.

—The following is the score of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club last night:

Bauer	200	128	165
Parker	157	183	142
Merbery	149	142	188
Armstrong	113	186	138
Thomas	141	128	158
Matthes	136	128	137
Gilbert	133	126	133
Waldron	128	119	136
Storer	105	135	118
Blocki	103	124	124
Pechter	111	120	118
Deuridge	101	98	106

Mr. Bauer captured the medal for the week.

U. S. P. Co. Election.

—A meeting of the United States Pharmaceutical Company was held on Tuesday, January 9, at 10 a. m. Much important business was transacted. There was an excellent attendance and a large delegation came from the country. The reports submitted showed that while the fire caused quite a loss, yet the business is in excellent condition, both as to the demand for the goods and the financial condition of the company. The following directors were elected for this year: Messrs. L. K. Waldron, Andrew Scherer, Fred M. Schmidt, F. Kline and Lawrence Hesselroth, of Chicago, and H. F. Hessebrock, of St. Louis, Mo.

NOTES.

—Manager Hughes, of the Chicago Telephone Company did not send a collector for the rent from Fred Parker, a druggist at Chicago avenue and Marion street, but a smooth swindler called and collected the amount—\$13.50. Then he telephoned Mr. Hughes that he had the money and was much obliged.

—J. B. Gordon, Indiana and Michigan representative of Lazell, Dalley & Co., New York, was married on January 8 to a well-known and popular young lady of St. Joseph, Mich. Mr. Gordon was formerly foreign representative of the above firm. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon will make their home in St. Joseph.

—Burglars working in plain view of the front door of the Woodlawn Police Station gained entrance to the drug store of Albert F. Schroeder, No. 239 Sixty-fourth street, Sunday night, and carried off \$15 in cash. The thieves entered through a window at the rear of the store.

—Friends of Dr. E. L. Leonard, who owns two drug stores in South Chicago, are much worried over his disappearance and have asked the South Chicago police to aid them in their search. He has been missing about a week.

—John E. Serwe, Pacific coast representative of Lazell,

Dalley & Co., having been East on a visit to the house, returned to Chicago this week and will leave for San Francisco Monday night.

—M. F. Dattelzweig, has bought the store formerly owned by Dattelzweig & Hazen, at No. 1124 Southport avenue, having bought out Mr. Hazen's interest in the business.

TO ASK AMENDMENT OF LAWS.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 11.—Several important matters have been acted upon by the members of the State Board of Pharmacy, which closed a four days' session here today. Among the questions which came up for consideration in addition to the regular business matters was in regard to amendments in the pharmacy act. It was decided to request all registered pharmacists and drug associations to unite with the State Board in an appeal to the Legislature in 1901 to amend the measure so that the expense of administering the law, which is primarily intended to protect the public, shall be borne by the State, and thus relieve the druggists of an unjust and heavy burden.

Another matter which came up for consideration, and which is considered of importance and of interest to the druggists throughout the State, pertains to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, which upholds the law wherein is prohibited the sale of proprietary medicines by general merchants and travelling vendors. Encouraged by this decision the board has decided to make an effort to get into closer touch with all the local organizations of druggists and enlist their aid in enforcing the law.

The board is also striving to prevent uneducated boys obtaining registration as apprentices. In addition to presenting affidavits from employers and school teachers in reference to age, character and preliminary education, as at present required, it has been decided that each applicant should present himself to the nearest member of the board for an examination. This member will report in reference to his fitness for apprenticeship to the board at its next meeting.

The members of the board assembled here Monday and completed organization for the year by admitting the newly appointed member, Bernard Schwartz, of Salem. All the others were in attendance, and after preliminaries had been attended to officers were elected as follows:

- President—William A. Dyche, Evanston.
- Vice-President—William C. Simpson, Vienna.
- Treasurer—Colonel Thomas A. Jewett, Oregon.
- Secretary—Luman T. Hoy, Woodstock.

Business of a routine nature first was given the attention of the board. In addition to conducting examinations of applicants for registration, the president was authorized by the board to secure the services of an expert accountant to audit the books of the office.

DRUGGIST ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 12.—It is unpleasant to record a case where a druggist is placed in the light of having gone "agin" the law, but this must be done in the matter of Richard C. Trudgeon, of No. 1028 West Seventh street, this city. Mr. Trudgeon was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant issued on two indictments returned by the United States Grand Jury. The indictments charge embezzlement and issuing money orders without receiving the money therefor. The amount involved is \$280.75. Mr. Trudgeon was the clerk in charge of Sub Station fourteen of the St. Paul postoffice. The station was in his drug store and it is claimed that he converted to his own use money which belonged to the Government. October 10 last one of the postoffice inspectors made an examination of the station and claims to have found the cash short. He reported and the charge was made against Mr. Trudgeon. The matter was taken before the Grand Jury and the indictments were returned Wednesday. Mr. Trudgeon was before Judge Lochren of the United States district court yesterday and pleaded not guilty. Bail at \$1,000 was immediately furnished. It is probable that the cases will be tried at the present term of the court. The shortage, if one existed, has been made good. Mr. Trudgeon declined to talk about the matter, preferring to make his statement later.

ST. LOUIS.

Drug Clerks' Banquet.

The annual banquet of the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society was held at the West End Hotel Thursday evening. There were about seventy-five guests, including members of the society, and a few invited guests and members of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. The menu was an excellent one. President L. H. Schlenker presided and informal talks were made by Prof. Hinrichs, Dr. Falke, Prof. Francis Hemm and Dean J. M. Good. The evening terminated by an excellent vaudeville performance, composed of a dozen numbers from the principal theatres. The entertainment committee, which had charge of the arrangements, consisted of Chairman Charles S. Roth, S. E. Barber, L. Seegal, A. T. Kauffma, and E. C. Huyer.

NOTES.

—Oscar A. Brown, of the Cudahy Pharmaceutical Company, Omaha, was here last week. Their contract with Parke, Davis & Co., has expired and they are this year marketing their product direct to wholesalers and manufacturers, and to purchasers of pound lots among the retailers.

—The Fountain Park Pharmacy, Euclid Avenue and Suburban Tracks, has moved to No. 4418 Easton avenue. Dr. Curtin started the store a couple of months ago.

—Arthur Gephart, druggist, Otumwa, Ia., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He claims assets \$16,755.29; liabilities, \$10,957.32.

—There have been no developments in the case of the State against the druggists, no briefs having been filed or opinion rendered as yet.

—A. H. Friedberg, Sixteenth and Biddle streets, has sold his store to Henry Kelm, '93 St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

—Quincy, Ill., drug clerks are forming an association. It will have a membership at the start of about twenty-five.

—C. F. Allen succeeds Fred J. Carter as manager of the St. Louis office of Parke, Davis & Co.

MISSOURI BOARD.

The Board of Pharmacy for Missouri held a meeting at Jefferson City, Monday, January 8, 1900. There were thirty-two applicants present for examination, ten of whom succeeded in attaining the necessary 70 per cent. to entitle them to a certificate of registration.

Those successful were D. F. Bennett, F. Cremer, O. W. Klee, A. N. Townley, of St. Louis, Mo.; W. O. Baker, Huntsville, Mo.; James Lysaght, St. Joseph, Mo.; James R. Neil, Columbia, Mo.; Ermino G. Roth, Highland, Ill.; George J. Tamm, Sedalia, Mo.; R. R. Young, Bethany, Mo.

The next regular meeting will be held at Kansas City on Monday, April 9, 1900. A special meeting may be held in St. Louis in March, provided a sufficient number petition the board to hold such a meeting.

"The case of Bob Young, to whom the State Board of Pharmacy granted a pharmacist's certificate, is a remarkable one in more respects than one," said Dr. August T. Fleischmann, secretary of the board. "Young was an ex-convict, he having been released under the three-fourths rule after serving seven and one-half years of a ten years' sentence. Young rode with me from Jefferson City to Sedalia, and en route I learned much of his history. He is a native of Virginia and is thirty-six years old. He has a wife and one child, a son eleven years old, who does not know his father has been behind prison bars several years. At the time of his sentence Young was living at Bethany, Mo., where he had been employed as a school teacher. He was recognized as one of the most prominent citizens of that section, and was once a candidate for county superintendent of schools. Soon after his arrival at the prison Young entered the dispensary as an assistant, where he began the study of pharmacy, with a view to becoming a druggist. He passed a highly creditable examination before the Board of Pharmacy. After the examination had been concluded the members of the Board of Pharmacy had a long talk with Young, in which he told of his hopes and ambitions, and their unstinted sympathy went out to him. It was a surprise to the board

at the number of people in Jefferson City who took a deep interest in Young and were anxious to know if he had passed a successful examination. He was a model prisoner from the date of his confinement to the time he was discharged, and he left the State capital carrying with him the best wishes of the entire community. Young goes home full of hope and confidence, and I shall be surprised if he does not live down the past and achieve success in the business world."

OKLAHOMA'S ALL RIGHT.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—The year 1899 just closed has been one of general growth and prosperity to the drug trade of Oklahoma. Crops of all kinds were excellent. Oklahoma's resources in this line are probably as abundant as those of any section of the United States. Wheat, corn, cotton, castor beans and broom-corn are all grown in Oklahoma, all of which are wealth-producers to the farmer who properly tills the soil, and it is upon him that the pharmacist as well as all other trades and professions must depend for support.

Railroad building in the Territory has been active, and many new towns have been started, creating a demand for more drug stores. The supply, however, has been equal to the demand and the ever active "pill roller" has let no opportunity escape him as a pioneer. If not the first on the ground, he has not been far behind in the establishment of his business.

During the year thirty registered pharmacists have been added to the rolls by the Territorial Board of Pharmacy, and there are now two hundred and five registered pharmacists of good standing in the Territory. The fact that not a single failure of a druggist in business in the Territory has occurred during the year speaks for the general prosperity shared by the druggist.

The "cut-rate evil" has not reached Oklahoma, and for this the profession can thank their association work. The Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association was organized the year following the opening of the Territory, and has been an active organization ever since. Through its efforts an excellent pharmacy law was passed at the first session of the Territorial Legislature, which for a new country was fairly well enforced. Through the efforts of the association an entire new law was passed by the third session of the Legislature containing the best part of the old law and a provision prohibiting merchants from selling patent medicines except by license from the Board of Pharmacy. This feature has to a large extent protected us from the cutting of prices on patents.

The prospects for the future of the Oklahoma pharmacist are bright—even more bright than the past, for the reason that the country's development will increase in the next two or three years in a much greater ratio than in the past, and the pharmacist who lives up to his opportunities has a bright future in store for him in Oklahoma. The prosperity can be greatly enhanced if every pharmacist in the Territory will help by putting his name on the roll of the O. P. A. and aid to make our association a unit in everything that pertains to the welfare of our profession.

The next meeting of the association will be held at Shawnee, Okla., on the 4th and 5th of April, and it should be the banner meeting of our history.

For the information of those who think of locating in Oklahoma, it is well to say that the Board of Pharmacy grants certificates of registration only upon examination. The Board meetings are held quarterly, the next regular meeting being at Shawnee, on April 3d. Blank applications and any needed information can be obtained by request from the secretary, enclosing stamp for reply.

F. B. LILLIE,

Sec'y Board of Pharmacy.

January 9, 1900.

Guthrie, O. T.

NO USE FOR RECEPTION ROOM.

Petersburg, Va., Dec. 30.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:

Since the telephone has come into general use, we have no use for reception rooms or anything of that kind. A great many people telephone us to send for prescriptions. Then those who bring them, ask to have them send out. Very few ever wait for them to be put up.

Very truly,

E. R. BECKWITH & CO.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from this record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ARKANSAS.—Black Rock.—Townsend Bros., succeeded by H. W. Townsend.

COLORADO.—Canon City.—Palace Drug Store, George Pedley, manager, new store.

Delta.—I. M. McMurray, sold to Reinhard Lucke.
CONNECTICUT.—Vallingford.—The Norcross Pharmacy, sold to Pickett Bros.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Washington.—W. J. Ryder, No. 247 G street, N. W., deceased.

FLORIDA.—Miami.—Townley Bros., damaged by fire; insured.

ILLINOIS.—Amboy.—C. A. Wilcox, sold to Jacob Wehnke. Disco.—C. S. Rice, deceased.

Metropolis City.—J. P. Ochsner and G. A. Stewart have consolidated, under firm style, Willis & Stewart.

INDIANA.—Evansville.—Alexander R. Patterson, No. 720 Mary street, sold to Louis Heckman.

Ironton.—W. I. Gorman, sold to R. Lesuttery.

Winchester.—John White, should be added to D. D. List.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Ardmore.—William Green, burnt out; insured.

IOWA.—Massena.—Frank Fee & Co., damaged by fire.

KENTUCKY.—Fulton.—R. L. Radford, sold to Kellam & Peed.

Lockport.—W. W. Leslie, sold to Payne Drug Co.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Arlington.—Clark & Loomis, sold to M. L. H. Leavitt.

Fall River.—C. A. Baker, No. 67 South Main street, damaged by fire; insured.

MICHIGAN.—Beacon.—W. J. Gill, burnt out.
Grand Rapids.—Thomas Heffernan, No. 565 Cherry street, sold to Eaton Drug Co.—E. T. Horning, No. 74 Sixth street, new store.—Dr. W. H. Wills, corner Fifth avenue and South Division street, deceased.

Mears.—J. H. Chapman, damaged by fire.

MISSISSIPPI.—Columbus.—E. C. Chapman, Gilmer Hotel corner, sold to J. W. Jones.

MISSOURI.—Carl Junction.—J. W. Jamison, new store; D. Stires, out of business.

St. Louis.—Charles P. Ochsner, Finney and Vandewater, sold to L. L. Ochsner.

Walker.—Morrison Drug Co., succeeded by Walker Drug Co.

NEBRASKA.—Florence.—Tracy & Co., sold to Dr. H. C. Smith.

NEW JERSEY.—Plainfield.—Horsley Barker, Front and Grove streets, sold to Clayton M. Nagie.

NEW YORK.—Brooklyn.—John G. Franz, No. 79 Main street, sold to H. H. Hoyt.—R. G. Rutherford, No. 180 Myrtle avenue, deceased.

New York City.—John Coghlin, Second avenue and 106th street, now at . . . 659 Third avenue.—Reinhard Lucke, No. 137 Amsterdam avenue, sold to Karl Schnackenberg.

OREGON.—La Grande.—J. T. Wright, sold to E. E. Hewitt.

Lebanon.—N. W. Smith, sold to E. E. Elliott.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia.—B. A. Hertsch, No. 4164 Germantown avenue, sold to Crumie Bros.

TEXAS.—Cleburne.—Secrest & Eolding, sold to J. B. & A. H. Overton.

Comanche.—Hill & Rodgers, damaged by fire; insured.

William Reese, damaged by fire; insured.

Crawford.—J. D. McCollum, succeeded by McCollum Bros.

Lone Oak.—R. H. Hughes, sold to Harrison & Weeden.

Quannah.—William H. Dunson, sold to Henry W. Miller.

Richland.—C. R. Walton, sold to W. T. Grogan.

Wortham.—F. W. Bourde, burnt out.

VIRGINIA.—Edenburg.—C. P. Hisey, deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Charleston.—Thomas & Porterfield, burnt out; insured.

WISCONSIN.—Milwaukee.—Weigle & Kraenzlein, No. 3426 Lisbon avenue, succeeded by Hugo Kraenzlein.

Racine.—Robinson Drug Co., W. & R., sold to Kradwell-Thiesen Drug Co.

Shell Lake.—Shell Lake Drug Co., sold to O. Wang.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan 12.

—D. L. Stevens, owner of a drug store at Plankinton, S. D., is in trouble in his capacity as banker. He was the proprietor of the State Bank of Plankinton, which closed its doors last Tuesday in obedience in instructions telegraphed his cashier by Mr. Stevens, who had gone

East presumably in search of financial assistance. Mr. Stevens transferred his drug business to his head clerk. His was the only bank at Plankinton and the failure has serious consequences.

—Successions: V. A. Schmitz, Seattle, Wash., by J. E. Stevens; J. M. Currie, Hinckley, Minn., by S. H. Brownlee & Co.; W. R. K. Johnson, Balsam Lake, Wis., by Hudson & Co.; William Edwards, Bowdle, S. D., by C. P. Slate; J. A. W. Peterson, Hennig, Minn., by E. Theodore Dillner & Co.

—Maurice Lonergan, formerly of White Bear, Minn., now in the drug business at Grantsburg, Wis., is now to be found among the ranks of the benedicks, having achieved a wife last week.

—J. H. Tyrrell is temporarily working in a Winona drug store, but expects to go on the road for a while known firm very soon.

—B. Handke, of the drug firm of Handke & Mock, Brantford, S. D., paid a brief visit to the city this week.

—Mr. Medin has sold his interest in the Finlen-Medin Drug Company, Butte, Mont.

—The stock of Pittott & Company, Hudson, S. D., was damaged by fire this week.

—J. W. Conn, of the Conn Drug Company, Astoria, Ore., has been attached.

—A store has been started at Webster, S. D., by T. N. Kjerland.

—J. T. Gardner, Walker, Minn., is opening a branch at Cass Lake.

—A. E. Grout, Mason City, Ia., has given a bill of sale.

—Fee & Co. have been burned out at Massena, Ia.

—A Hillier & Company, Sumpter, Ore., have sold.

—C. E. Nilson is clerking at Runnels, Ia.

DETROIT.

—Michigan's nine sugar-beet factories turned out 22,675,004 lbs. of sugar last year from a 175,838-ton crop of beets. This is not so large as was expected, owing to the effect upon the tests of the severe drought last Summer. It is estimated that there was but a two-thirds crop.

—Frederick Humburg, long identified with the drug interests of Detroit, died on Friday, January 12. For many years Mr. Humburg was in business for himself, but of late years he has been on the relief corps, supplying both in the city and throughout the state.

—A. C. Schumacher, of Ann Arbor, has been appointed a member of the Michigan Board of Pharmacy for a term of five years. Mr. Schumacher began his labors on the Board December 31, 1894.

—The University of Michigan has finished the work of putting up its liquid air plant, and it is now in good running order. A public exhibition was given Friday night, January 12.

—Mr. Betzen, proprietor of the Russell Street Pharmacy, Detroit, has sold out to Mr. Lang.

—Druggist George E. Clark, corner Chene and Chestnut streets, is succeeded by Gustav Kempf.

A SAMPLE AD.

A SOFT THING

TO WASH WITH IS ALL THE AVERAGE
PERSON THINKS OF A SPONGE. BUT
THERE ARE

SPONGES and SPONGES S

A Sponge is like a diamond in that it has a comparative value and no fixed market price. We can give you any quality you want for any purpose.

FLORIDA SHEEP WOOLS

ARE BEST.

Let Us Show You the Difference.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Gen. Buller's forward movement to the relief of Ladysmith is freighted with great possibilities. If he reaches the beleaguered town and rescues General White and his 8,000 or 10,000 men, it probably will go far toward restoring British prestige, both in South Africa and in world politics, to its former high position. Not only will such an outcome of the advance put new heart into the British and discourage the Boers, but it will check the growing disloyalty among the Dutch of Cape Colony. If, on the other hand, the Boers can repulse Buller's army, the British situation will be very serious. None of the London war experts or the correspondents in the field seem willing to hazard a prediction as to how long the war will last. The size of the British force now afield is certainly formidable. The number of men is estimated at 120,000 and they are commanded by a field marshal, two full generals, four lieutenant generals, and twelve or fourteen major-generals. The Union Army in the Civil War had no officer higher than lieutenant-general, and our forces in the war with Spain none higher than major-general. All kinds of conjectures are made in regard to the size of the Boer army. The British generals have reported after each battle that they were outnumbered, and Winston Churchill, the captured newspaper correspondent, declared after his escape that the British would need 250,000 men to win. A letter from a man in the Boer army says that there are 100,000 men in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State who are capable of bearing arms. He also gives some interesting facts about the make-up of the Boer army. It contains one brigade, he says, of 2,000 Germans, most of them men who have served in the German army, commanded by trained German officers. Another brigade is made up of French, Scotch and English, with European officers, and there is still another made up of 2,500 Irish, most of them from California and other Western States. It has been repeatedly shown that letters from private soldiers are often more picturesque than true, but as this is practically the first information that has appeared in regard to the Boer forces, it is of interest as casting light on a subject where every ray is welcome.

The British public, after the first shock of disappointment over the reverses of their generals, have begun to call the War Office to account, and the Salisbury ministry is facing a fierce storm of popular indignation. It seems that the Boers have for years been importing big guns boxed and labeled "kitchen furniture," smaller guns hidden in coffins, rifles put up in piano boxes, and all kinds of war material disguised in various ways, while the British Intelligence Department suspected nothing. The result has been the surprising Boer superiority in artillery and rifle fire, which has been costing England dear. A British victory would do much to restore popular confidence in the Salisbury cabinet. There are rumors that the British supply of cartridges is running low, but this is not widely believed. The German Emperor has warned the Krupp firm not to supply either side with war material—a restriction that will hurt England more than it will the Boers. It is said that England had placed with Krupp an order for a large quantity of Lyddite shells. The Emperor's action may have been taken in reprisal for England's recent seizure of German steamers, although both acts are capable of being defended under international law.

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The debate in Congress on the Philippine question gives an added interest to the progress of General Otis' efforts to put down the native uprising. All the reports seem to indicate that he has broken down most of the organized resistance in the northern part of Luzon. Several of Aguinaldo's advisers, several members of his cabinet and even most of his family have been captured, his strongholds are taken, and his followers broken up into small bands. Even Senator Hoar admitted, in a recent public letter, that "the Philippine armies are scattered, Aguinaldo is a fugitive, and in concealment." The fact that the native forces abandoned Lieutenant Gillmore and his men, showed that they expect to do their fighting on the run from now on and cannot afford to be burdened with prisoners. Lieutenant Gillmore, who has

been studying the native character during his nine months of captivity, says that he believes the rebellion will last as long as there is a native left who can carry a gun.

South of Manila the campaign is just beginning, and General Otis hopes to demoralize the native troops before the rainy season stops operations in May. A rebellion is said to be going on in Panay, and a considerable number of troops are likely to be needed there, but the rest of the islands of the Philippine group are comparatively peaceful. The fate of the islands has brought out considerable eloquence in Congress, and bids fair to bring out more. Last week Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, demonstrated that the days of American oratory are not entirely past. The most valuable part of his speech was his outline of a form of government for the Philippines. He would have the government of the islands administered by a governor-general, who would have almost absolute power; the best natives might be asked for advice, but their advice would not be binding. The Senator would also have English adopted as the official language of the islands, taught in the schools, and used in the courts. As to the eventual fate of the islands, he would have them remain permanently under American rule. Senator Hoar, a leader of the anti-expansionists, has outlined his plan. He suggests that General Wood, General Miles, or Admiral Dewey be sent to Manila to treat the natives exactly as we are treating the Cubans—to train them for self-government and promise them ultimate independence. A majority of the members of both houses of Congress are believed to favor the administration's policy of putting down the rebellion by force of arms and retaining the islands permanently under American rule.

MR. ROCKEFELLER ON TRUSTS.

The shots at the trusts, from press and platform, come in so continuous a bombardment that the defense put forward by John D. Rockefeller, founder of the first and greatest industrial combination, and still its president, is one of the important topics of the week. This defense, which was in the form of answers to questions asked by the Industrial Commission, deals first with a long-standing charge against Mr. Rockefeller's concern, the Standard Oil Company—the charge that he built up a monopoly of the oil business by getting freight rebates that his rivals could not obtain, and that his rivals were sometimes overcharged and the margin actually turned over to the Standard Company. Mr. Rockefeller denied these charges specifically, saying that he had received no railroad favors since 1887, and none before that time that his rivals could not have obtained also. As to the general subject of industrial combinations, he said that they have become a necessity, the only dangers being that they may sometimes be formed merely for speculation, and that they may temporarily raise prices instead of lowering them; but the fact that these abuses are possible, he says, "is no more of an argument against combinations than the fact that steam may explode is an argument against steam." He recommends "federal legislation under which corporations may be created and regulated," or, if that be impossible, "state legislation, as nearly uniform as possible, encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting state supervision, not of a character to hamper industries, but sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public."

SAMOA AGAIN.

Just as England, Germany and the United States thought that the eternal Samoan question was settled at last by a partition of the islands, Malietoa Tanu, one of the deposed kings, addresses a protest to each of the three powers, branding the partition as a crime against the law of nations only equalled by the dismemberment of Poland, Denmark and France. The Hague Conference, he says, is proved the greatest farce of the century. He makes the serious charge that the "civilization" introduced by the civilized countries makes the natives of the South Seas, Africa and elsewhere worse than before, leading to wars and to the decimating of the people by contagious diseases and spirituous liquors. The missionaries too, he charges, have introduced religious dissensions and have induced the natives to pay them large sums in the hope of gaining favor with God.

TRADE NOTES.

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS, NOTICES OF NEW GOODS, NOVELTIES, SPECIAL OFFERS, ETC.

Frederick Stearns & Co.'s New Home.

Frederick Stearns & Co., who are now installed in their new laboratory at Detroit, extend an invitation to their friends and customers to call and inspect the new plant, which is said to be the most perfectly appointed and completely equipped institution of its kind in the world. No expense has been spared to make the Stearns factory, like the goods it sends out, up-to-date in every respect.

Reliable Caustic Pencils.

Unquestionably the best method of retailing lunar caustic is in the shape of "caustic pencils," and with these the requisite silver nitrate strength is important to obtain the proper results. The S. H. Wetmore Co., of New York, guarantee their "Wetmore's Caustic Pencils" to contain 90 per cent. silver nitrate and ask druggists to specify these goods on orders to jobbers, all of whom carry them in stock. In the new style package, adopted last year, they make a handsome display, and the dozen price (75 cents) is low for reliable goods.

"Duroy" Wines Specially Adapted for Drug Trade.

The superiority of the genuine "Duroy" wines, as to flavor and bouquet, is acknowledged all over the country, and their adaptability to the requirements of the drug trade is vouched for by many of the most prominent and successful retailers of all sections, who frequently relate their profitable experience with these wines, either sold in bottles to customers or dispensed at soda fountains. The growers and makers of "Duroy" wines, The Duroy & Haines Co., of Sandusky, O., invite druggists wishing to improve their stocks to write for free samples of Duroy Port, Sherry, Claret, or Catawba wines.

New Prices on Thomas' Prepared Chalk.

The Thomas Manufacturing Co., of Baltimore, has issued a revised price list of their Thomas' English Prepared Chalk, which took effect January 1, 1900. The price of both "white" and "pink" remains the same for single crate lots (40 and 50 cents per box, respectively.) Five-crate lots of "white" are now 38 cents, and ten-crate lots 36 cents per box, while rates for "pink" in the same quantities are 47½ cents and 45 cents per box. The trade is cautioned to look for the company's "three-cats" trade-mark brand on all packages, and free samples of the goods are still sent to druggists who write for them.

Tablets Hemonervine "S. & H."

Phosphoglycerate of Lime, which the French Academy of Medicine has strongly recommended as the most valuable reconstructive tonic, is an important ingredient of Searle & Hereth's specialty, "Tablets Hemonervine." In which it is combined with hemoglobin, iron in soluble form, and strychnia. The convenience and elegance of the tablet form in which this remedy is supplied, and the actual results obtained from its use have given physicians a high opinion of its merits, and many of them are prescribing it regularly. It is supplied in bottles of 100 tablets, by jobbers or the manufacturers.

An Immense Export Shipment by McCormick & Co.

A recent export shipment of sewing-machine oil made by McCormick & Co., of Baltimore, amounted to 262 gross of bottles, weighed over six tons, and represented fifteen barrels of oil. The goods went to South American points principally and required special Spanish labels, etc., but nevertheless the firm were but seven days in completing the order, and that without neglecting any of their regular patrons. One of this firm's specialties, "Iron Glue," which retails in this country at 5 cents, is, among others, being regularly exported in large quantities to Mexico, South America, Australia, South Africa and to European countries.

Medal and Diploma for Welch's Grape Juice.

One of the handsomest and busiest booths at the recent Philadelphia National Export Exposition was that of the Welch Grape Juice Co., of Westfield, N. Y. Four demonstrators were kept busy telling of Welch's Grape Juice dispensing sumples, and selling by the bottle, by the glass and in soda water. Many physicians and others already acquainted with Welch's Grape Juice spoke in the highest terms of it. Sample orders were delivered in twenty-three States, showing the wide scope of the exposition, and the interest a sample of Welch's Grape Juice creates. The Franklin Institute recognized the superiority of Welch's Grape Juice and awarded it silver medal and diploma—the highest award granted.

White Rabbit Egg Dyes for Easter.

April 15, 1900, is Easter Sunday. The druggist's business interest in Easter begins before that date, however, in the buying of a stock of Easter egg dyes, and attention is called to the advertisement of the Donnell Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, on another page. This enterprising concern has utilized the old familiar German child-love myth, that the white rabbit is responsible for colored Easter eggs, and combined it with a most attractive line of "White Rabbit" egg dyes, which have become very popular with the children, and with the trade also, on account of their ready sale and the fact that there is 100 per cent. profit in them. In "White Rabbit" paper dyes for 1900 there are some new and catchy ideas; each five cent package contains sixteen different color designs, among them being pictures of prominent men, and in each box are packed forty handsome pictures for free distribution. These dyes are well established sellers, and millions of packages have been sold with complete satisfaction to everybody. The trade are also asked to look for the two-page "White Rabbit" colored insert, which will appear in one of the February issues of the Era, and to make notes in their "want books" to order the goods from jobbers in time to supply the Easter demand.

Chloretone: A New Hypnotic and Local Anesthetic.

A hypnotic which will not weaken the action of the heart or interfere with the working of the digestive organs is thought to have been discovered in Chloretone, a derivative from chloroform and acetone, which Parke, Davis & Co. have put on the market. The method of production is thus described: Chloretone is formed when caustic potash is slowly added to equal weights of chloroform and acetone, and may be isolated from this mixture, after the removal of any excess of acetone and chloroform, by distilling with steam. Obtained in this manner it is a white crystalline compound, having a camphoraceous odor. When freed from water by melting and allowed to cool, this odor is more pronounced, and its general appearance resembles camphor more closely. It is very soluble in chloroform, acetone, strong alcohol, ether, benzol, and glacial acetic acid, sparingly soluble in cold water (1 per cent.), more soluble in boiling water. Dilute acids and alkalis are apparently without effect; concentrated sulphuric acid decomposes it. Chloretone is dispensed both in the original crystals and in tablets. The latter contain 3 grains of chloretone, and two or three tablets are usually found sufficient to produce somnolency, though in obstinate cases much larger doses can be administered without fear of untoward results. A glass of hot soda water or other beverage may be taken with advantage as a diluent.

Besides being a most valuable hypnotic Chloretone is nearly an ideal anesthetic for use in experimental surgery, physiology, pharmacology, etc., as has been abundantly demonstrated by Abel, of Johns Hopkins; Cushny, of Ann Arbor, and Parke, Davis & Co.'s experience in their own laboratories. The drug also possesses analgesic and antiseptic properties, which make it available for the assuaging of pain and as a dressing for wounds. Possibly it will also be found a good general anesthetic when administered in large doses, but before pronouncing on this point it is considered desirable to get the reports of several eminent physicians who are now conducting experiments with the drug.

A History of Soda Water in America.

From an interesting booklet bearing the above title, recently issued by A. D. Puffer & Sons, of Boston, it is learned that of the sixty-eight years since the manufacture of soda apparatus was begun in this country this firm has been conspicuous among the leaders for fifty-eight years, A. D. Puffer having started in 1842. By far the greater number of improvements in apparatus have been made since the latter date, and many of them originated in Puffer's factory. It also appears that the first white marble apparatus was made in 1854, while the present elaborate designs of colored marbles, onyx, etc., were not introduced until 1869. It is now estimated that from 60,000 to 70,000 soda fountains are in use, with millions of money invested in the making and serving of this distinctly American beverage. Dispensers generally will be interested in this booklet and can obtain free copies on request.

A Chance for Unusual Sales and Profits.

Nearly every druggist has among his regular customers some invalids, either temporary or permanent, to whom invalid chairs are necessities, or at least great conveniences. The druggist can frequently influence sales of such goods by recommending a good reliable article, and in so doing, add something to his own profits



in a legitimate way. Among the manufacturers who cooperate with druggists in this way is the W. D. Allison Co., of Indianapolis, a concern of known reliability, one of whose styles is illustrated herewith, and they invite correspondence from the drug trade. They also make physicians' chairs, operating tables, instrument and medicine cabinets, etc., all of which druggists can sell to some extent. Full particulars in regard to discounts, terms, etc., are supplied by the company on request.

A CARD FROM THE RAY CHEMICAL CO.

The Reason Why We are Entitled to the Business of Patent and Proprietary Medicine Venders.

If you have a private formula, and it is made by a manufacturer who also markets a line of the same character—pills, tablets, extracts, etc., heralded as a cure for everything that flesh is heir to—this concern is a direct competitor. To be sure, it may claim to be professional or ethical, while denominating your preparation as a patent medicine, a "fake," "quack-stuff," etc., and only fit to be placed under a ban. Nevertheless, this firm of manufacturers is your competitor (!) and while it meets you with a "glad hand" and guarantees to make you the very best of preparations, with the other hand it is trying to belittle and smother your legitimate enterprise.

We carry no stock preparations, consequently have not the same incentives as the manufacturers of the class just mentioned. Our business is, exclusively, the making of formulas to order.

We give the best quality, full quantities, and provide the best finish that money, science and experience can adduce.

Are we not, therefore, entitled to your business?

THE RAY CHEMICAL CO.,

Detroit, Mich.

State of Trade.

Continued Satisfactory Conditions.

New York, Jan. 16.—Continued satisfactory conditions have prevailed throughout the wholesale drug market during the past week, and the outlook is encouraging to steady improvement as the season advances. Quotations have been revised and are mainly unimportant, but several changes of more or less consequence have been brought about by recent developments.

Continued lack of demand has caused an easier feeling in opium, and quotations for this leading commodity show a slight reduction. Competition was partly responsible for the decline, as holders have shown considerable anxiety to secure the few consuming orders which have appeared. Conditions abroad have not changed materially and it is still evident that improvement would follow an increased demand for consumption. Manufacturers of morphine have advanced their quotations 15c. per ounce, and the higher prices are said to be due to the fact that the stock of low-cost opium purchased a long time ago has been exhausted, and that present prices of the crude material make the advance in the manufactured product necessary.

Quinine is decidedly stronger, and, as anticipated in last week's report, manufacturers' quotations have been advanced 2½c. per ounce. At the January bark sale in Amsterdam on Thursday last, the unit value of the raw material was advanced over 16 per cent., and this was immediately followed by the marking up of quinine prices. Outside holders also advanced their quotations to the full parity of the figures named by manufacturers, and even at the advance they offer sparingly, as they feel very confident that still higher prices are likely to prevail in the near future. Their belief is based on the strong statistical position of bark and an expected large increase of consumption. The stock in second hands is unusually small, and as the London market is very strong with values there fully on a parity with local quotations, there is no opportunity for replenishing spot supplies except at higher prices.

In the essential oil department the only change in wholesale quotations is a decline in natural wintergreen, due to increased shipments from various producing sections, and consequent larger available supplies. In a jobbing way Baltimore wormseed is quoted at a slightly higher range, and bergamot shows a decline.

Fresh arrivals of belladonna leaves have caused an easier feeling among holders and quotations for round lots are about 2c. per pound lower. Arnica flowers are firmer owing to the strong tenor of advices from France, to the effect that stocks cannot be replaced except at prices above current spot quotations. Supplies are very light both here and abroad, and extreme prices are looked for. Chamomile flowers are a shade easier in a jobbing way, but first hand prices are without quotable change.

Competition has developed among manufacturers of iodoform and has resulted in an unsettled market, with quotations somewhat irregular. Balsam Peru is easier owing to fairly liberal stocks and a continued slow demand from the consuming trade. Manufacturers of acetic acid have advanced quotations for commercial and redistilled grades, 15c. per 100 pounds, but former prices are still current for pure.

Manufacturers of coppers have advanced their prices and quotations of dealers are correspondingly higher. Ergot is very firm, owing to steadily diminishing stocks and extreme scarcity abroad, and holders of the light available spot supply decline to sell except in very limited quantities. There is no variation in prices of golden seal or German dandelion roots, but both are held with considerable steadiness and sales are reported of fair sized parcels at quoted figures. Colchicum seed is firm in sympathy with primary markets, and jobbers have advanced quotations for whole, ground and powdered.

Better Than the Average.

Boston, Jan. 13.—Perhaps a bit better than the average has been the condition of this week's trade, and things are picking up somewhat. There is a greater prevalence

THERE ARE MANY PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNALS IN AMERICA;
ONLY ONE WEEKLY.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

We are now shipping 800 to 1,000 Blue Books daily and will soon have our subscribers supplied with copies.

THE PUBLISHERS.

INDEX.

We should like to know how many of our subscribers want an index of Volume XXII. of the Era for July-December, 1899. Please drop us a postal if you want a copy, so that we will know how many to print

THE PUBLISHERS.

WINDOW DISPLAYS.

We are indebted to a number of our subscribers for handsome photographs of their window displays, and shall be pleased to receive more of these for reproduction in a special supplement of the Era, soon to be issued.

THE EDITOR.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

It has often been advocated that druggists study medicine, thus combining the two professions of pharmacy and medicine. It is new, however, to learn of a druggist, of whom there is one in Connecticut, who has entered a dental college, and proposes to practice this branch hereafter in connection with his drug business. There was a time, we believe, many years, even centuries ago, when the apothecary was also the public tooth-puller, but these professional branches have for long been separated. The case under notice seems to be an attempt to re-establish the old order of things.

IS EMERGENCY TREATMENT PRACTICE OF MEDICINE?

The way of the druggist is hedged about with difficulties of no ordinary character. An Omaha woman tried suicide recently, and now threatens to sue a neighboring druggist for damages because he frustrated her attempt by the prompt administration of sulphate of zinc, and a mixture of warm water and mustard. She claims his certificate as a druggist did not entitle him to practice medicine. So, druggists, be careful! If this woman establishes the point she raises, it will be dangerous to follow the instructions posted in your store regarding prompt emergency treatment in poison cases.

WHAT ABOUT BUYING CLUBS?

If the N. A. R. D. is to succeed in its aims, one of its most important accomplishments must be to stop entirely the many purchasing clubs among pharmacists in the large cities. These clubs, bearing various names, are conducted purely for the purpose of purchasing quantity lots of patent medicines, to get the discount thereon, then to divide the goods among the club members according to their necessities. A fundamental principle of the N. A. R. D. is to confine the sale of proprietaries by the manufacturers to the legitimate jobbing trade, and that no retail druggist or combination of retail druggists shall be favored in prices. If it is found impossible to close up these clubs, the N. A. R. D. might as well go out of business. In this city, for instance, there exists an influential association of pharmacists which has professed allegiance to the N. A. R. D., not only paying its membership dues, but having been very liberal in contributions as well, but in which association there exists a large co-operative concern of the nature described. It is plain that such an association cannot consistently be affiliated with the N. A. R. D., so long as this purchasing club exists within its own membership. Similar conditions exist, we believe, in other large cities. If the retail druggists who are members of and receive the benefits of such clubs are not willing to give them up, they cannot expect that the N. A. R. D. will be successful in its work. The very life essence of the N. A. R. D. is the principle of equal treatment of all retail druggists, and there cannot be a favored class among them. The retail drug trade is beginning to inquire with a good deal of earnestness what the N. A. R. D. proposes to do, and what it can do with reference to these co-operative purchasing combinations.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the foregoing remarks apply equally well to co-operative manufacturing concerns existing in the retail trade. These companies and the purchasing combinations were both established as a measure of self-protection by the retail druggists, and were, and undoubtedly are, very effective in this regard, so long as nothing better offers to take their place. But here comes the N. A. R. D., which proposes to solve the very

troubles which brought into existence these co-operative combinations, and which, it is believed, can be done only by unanimous support on the part of the retail druggists themselves. Which shall it be, therefore? Will the druggist cling to his buying clubs to secure his own individual benefit, or will he sacrifice this only apparent benefit in favor of the national plan, which aims to secure the greatest good for the greatest number?

PROVES OUR CASE.

An esteemed correspondent takes exception to an editorial in this journal a couple of weeks ago under the heading, "Are Patent Medicines Medicines?" and in which it was stated that they are considered such only by the pharmacy law of the State of Illinois. He wishes to point out "that the Kentucky law so considers them, and confines their sale to registered pharmacists, *except that they may be sold by general merchants in country stores*, [italics ours. Ed.] It should be borne in mind that country stores must necessarily be in the country, hence in all towns patent medicines can be sold only by registered pharmacists." Our friend, instead of correcting an error, merely gives added proof and force to our statements. By his own assertion, backed up by the law itself, as set forth in the italicized phrase above, he justifies our announcement that all the laws save Illinois make an exception in favor of patent medicines. Illinois is, we believe, the only State where patent medicines cannot be sold by others than registered pharmacists in either cities, towns or in the country. The point of the decision quoted in these pages upholding the Illinois law is that "general merchants in country stores" cannot deal in these goods.

A. PH. A. COMMITTEE ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Some have complained that the retail druggist has not received sufficient attention in the deliberations of the American Pharmaceutical Association. This charge may have had some justification in the past, but if so, there seems no longer any valid reason for it. Members possessed of keen discernment became impressed with the importance of the retailer in the trade, and perceived that the prosperity of the association is intimately connected with active and energetic promotion of the retailer's interests. The professional and scientific side of pharmacy has always had adequate representation in the counsels of the national body, but it remained for an independent movement started during the last two years to emphasize the fact that the co-operation and effective support of the influential and numerous element engaged in the dispensing of drugs and medicinal compounds could only be enlisted by giving it a place in the counsels of the association proportionate to its numerical strength. It was recognized that the science of pharmacy will never lack earnest and enthusiastic advocates, but that it would be a mistake to underrate and neglect consideration of the business side and of the men who come in direct contact with the public.

The creation of a committee on practical pharmacy and dispensing, as is generally known, was the result of the agitation on the subject. This committee has gone promptly to work to engage the activities of the retailer all over the country, and to point out how he may gain in an increasing measure the sympathy and help of the association. The keen relish for common sense practical matter is universal, and only needs to be taken advantage of to keep the retailer prominently in view. Everyone is in a position to assist in the work by contributing whatever he may have learned by practical experience or ascertained in

the course of his laboratory investigations. No matter how simple or commonplace, the results of actual business routine possess a positive value. Furthermore, the manifestation of an inquiring spirit, of a disposition to learn what one does not know, tends to give direction to labors, and brings out what is calculated to prove most helpful and beneficial to the trade. It has been suggested that diaries be kept for recording the details of professional work, and that each movement of interest be noted therein. Queries are also desirable, and efforts will be made to answer them. The committee is also prepared to suggest subjects to writers of papers, although independent selection is preferred.

These hints ought to be the means of bringing out a great mass of material, much of which will doubtless be found useful. A free and extended interchange of opinions must inevitably tend to arouse thought, and can be made the means of disseminating information on a vast variety of topics related to the practical aspects of pharmacy.

ADVANCE IN CARBOLIC ACID.

A few days ago the drug trade was surprised by the announcement of a great advance in the price of carbolic acid, and this was followed by the statement that for some time to come this article would not be sent to the United States by the English manufacturers, as all they can make must be used as one of the ingredients of the explosives used in the British-Boer war. As England is the producing center of carbolic acid, and if the reasons given are correct, there is likely to be a famine in this article in this country, and various dealers are said to be hustling in order not to be caught with short stocks. Perhaps we could get along without carbolic acid at all for a short time, at any rate the scarcity should be instrumental in decreasing the number of suicides with this poison, of which Mr. Thimme so loudly complains, and which he attributes entirely to the rascality and unworthiness of retail druggists.

ICE CREAM NECESSARY; PEANUTS NOT.

An attempt is being made to enforce the Sunday law in Connecticut. The Mayor of a certain town in that State has very kindly promulgated an opinion of what constitutes Sunday necessities, and what articles should not be sold on that day. He rules that Sunday shaving, ice cream, soda water, soft drinks in general, shoe shines and Sunday papers are necessities, while cigars, fruits, confectionery and peanuts are entirely unnecessary, as well as harmful to digestion. Drug stores may remain open, but they must seal the show cases containing cigars and confections. This Solomon evidently did not feel quite sure of his ruling, for as soon as it was published he left the city on a fox-hunting trip, which some of his detractors claim was to include Sunday. It is well to remember, however, that a mere opinion of this character does not adequately settle the case.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE INCOMPATIBILITY.

An Iowa druggist who has been in business for twenty years has recently gone into insolvency. His failure is said to be directly attributable to his belief in and practice of Christian Science, of which he has been a disciple for a few years past. Christian Science and Faith Cure do not hitch well with the drug business, for these doctrines have no use for drugs as medicinal and curative agents. The druggist in question, however, says that his business failure does not affect his Christian Science faith. If he is able to operate hereafter as a full-fledged "healer" he may find it more lucrative than the drug trade.



"For the appetite! I want a cure for the appetite."

Correspondence.

We are pleased to publish here communications from our readers on topics of interest to the drug trade. Writers are requested to express their views as briefly as possible. Each article must be signed by its writer, but his name will not be published if so requested.

TO THE RETAIL PHARMACISTS.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 20.

The writer is informed that the Ways and Means Committee is well pleased with the millions of revenue received every month from druggists and medicine makers, nevertheless, it is the most unjust law ever passed in this country. It taxes the sick man's necessities, not only the dollar, but down to the penny, preparations.

This law will soon be modified if every druggist will at once write a protest to his Senators, his Congressmen, and the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, D. C. Let there be united action.

This is an age of oppression to retail pharmacists, as the business is not properly organized to produce a political impression. A few words at once on a postal or otherwise will act like magic. Write to-day; in union there is strength. Yours for justice and prosperity,

S. M. IRWIN,
Registered Pharmacist.

EARLY CLOSING IN BROOKLYN.

H. B. Richards, manager of one of the drug stores of R. C. Werner, in Brooklyn, asks publication of the following: "Harmony among the Twenty-sixth Ward druggists seems to be pretty fully accomplished, and most of those who signed the agreement to close their stores at 10 P. M. are living up to their promise. There are a few, however, who still keep open to accommodate postage stamp and soothing-syrup customers who fail to procure their supplies at the proper time. Now, gentlemen, why not stand firm together, close your stores at 10 P. M., and give the tired clerks a chance to enjoy a few moments before retiring to rest and sleep. In a little while the people of the ward will learn to make their purchases before closing time, and if emergencies arise they can ring the night bell, just as they do now after midnight, and have their wants supplied. Prescriptions require care and exactness in compounding, and there is always danger that a sleepy, tired-out druggist

may make a mistake. Give them reasonable hours for work and safety is assured. Let all live up to the agreement, then we will have good times and all that is coming to us, even if we are only poor pill pounders.

THE NEGRO AS TRAVELING SALESMAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 16, 1900.

To the Editor:—I have been thinking of the negro as a traveling representative for a pharmaceutical house. When we take into consideration the many physicians and a few druggists of his race there seems to be a field for some competent travelling salesman of the race. The colored physician and druggist are intelligent and race-loving, and would lend all of their energies to make one of their number succeed. Doubtless the time has not yet come for him to call upon the white physician and druggist, but he could reach the colored druggist direct, and the white druggist through the colored physician, thereby making the order of the white salesman much larger. The gulf of prejudice existing between the intelligent white and colored man in the South is by far narrower than outsiders think; hence he would often meet white druggists who would give him orders.

I consider the Era the fountain head of pharmaceutical knowledge. May I hope to have your thoughts on this subject through its columns.

H. H. PERRY.

BAKING POWDER CONTROVERSY.

An interesting condition exists in Minnesota. That State has passed a law which provides that any baking powder sold in that State after January 1, 1900, shall bear upon its label a full, truthful statement of its composition. The bill is supposed to be aimed against alum baking powders, and to be the result of the intense competition between manufacturers of the many varieties of baking powders. Grocers and other dealers in the State are held accountable for any violation of this law in the way of selling improperly labeled articles. They therefore insist that not only shall all powders containing alum so state upon their labels, but that the non-alum-containing powders shall give their true formulas as well. This latter proposition does not meet with the favor of the manufacturers of this kind of article, however, and as a consequence a very pretty fight is on. Two baking powder companies refuse to comply with the law, and the grocers say they will not handle their products. The outcome of the fight is awaited with interest.

A SPICY AFFAIR.

An Indiana farmer killed hogs and made one hundred pounds of sausage recently. He flavored the sausage with pepper procured from the local druggist. All who ate of the ground hog suffered soon after from symptoms of poison. An investigation showed the so-called pepper used was white hellebore, supplied by the druggist in error. No fatal results followed, but a little financial expense was placed upon the druggist, who, the papers state, "cheerfully paid for the sausage." If druggists are to carry spices as a side line, it is important that they be sure of the identity and purity of the goods. There are many articles in the average drug store which it would not do to mix with or supply for ground spices.

COAL DUST IN BLACK ANTIMONY.

Coal dust, it is reported, is being used very extensively as an adulteration of, even sometimes a total substitute for, black antimony. This adulteration has been frequently discovered in past years, but it is claimed that at present it is more prevalent than ever before. A druggist should be very careful in his purchases of this article, and be sure that it is of the right quality.

THE CO-OPERATION OF THE PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST.*

By EDWARD A. HAY, Portland, Me.

To get a more clear understanding of our subject, it may be well to consider the two vocations from the raw material, so to speak, the two boys starting in life. They both attend the same schools, possibly both graduate from college, or perhaps both stop with the high school. We have the same material up to this point. One chooses medicine, the other pharmacy. Here the ways divide.

Let us follow the two lines for the succeeding four or five years. Everyone is more familiar with the medical student's course. Three or four years' hard study and drilling in the theory of medicine, disease and healing, together with scientific branches allied to it, then a year or two of arduous but interesting duty in a hospital, if he is so fortunate, and the physician is ready to begin his career and receive compensation for his good offices.

The embryo pharmacist at once seeks a position in a pharmacy, and after several years of hard practical work, with every day equal in hours to two of the ordinary working man's days, and seven days a week, he may meet the board of pharmacy and take a rigid examination. Then comes the college of pharmacy, with its two or three years' training in chemistry, botany, materia medica, pharmacognosy, practical pharmacy and the minor analytical processes.

To be a graduate in pharmacy means four years' actual experience in a dispensing pharmacy, or the college laboratories, and two years (though three are advised) attendance upon lectures. Of course, all do not have the advantage of this school work, but the percentage is rapidly increasing year by year. Those who do not must serve three years in a store, and faithfully study by themselves to pass the board of pharmacy and receive a certificate of registration. Are not the physician and pharmacist who have been faithful to such training worthy of public trust, and the confidence and respect of each other? They surely should be.

But there may be shortcomings on both sides. The physician's work is wholly professional, the pharmacist's is a mixture of professional, mechanical and mercantile. It takes them into different channels. The physician's duty is diagnosing disease, suggesting and ordering remedies. The pharmacist's work is preparing, storing and supplying these remedies. The first breach of friendly relations, if it comes, may arise just here, in not carefully observing the dividing line. The physician may say "Go to the drug store and get some of this or that remedy. I won't write a prescription because he will charge you more." Possibly the patient drops this remark to the pharmacist, and the trouble has begun. Perhaps next time the patient goes directly to the pharmacist and says he will have some more of it, or asks, "What can you suggest that is as good or better?" He wishes to economize on the office-fee end, as economy was suggested by the physician. Here the physician has been too mercantile, and the pharmacist, if he suggests a remedy, too professional. The pharmacist is accused of counter-prescribing, and mutual confidence begins to waver. Frequently both are too busy in these modern days to come together and talk over a simple event, and so the lines are drawn for a controversy.

Right at this juncture comes the detail man, or perhaps the drummer taking orders for office supplies. His remedies are the only reliable ones, and the physician should protect himself against the unscrupulous pharmacist by putting in a line of the tablets and ready-made cures. He draws charges against the poor, absent, defenceless pharmacist, saying: "That man constantly practices counter-prescribing, he will always substitute on your prescription a cheaper, similar remedy, or the nearest he has on hand if he hasn't the right one. His stock is incomplete, your patients will have to wait until he orders. He is careless and incompetent; so are his clerks. He re-fills your prescription as often as called for, and your patient lends the bottle to the neighbors to use. You are losing half your rightful business. In self-pro-

tection and as a duty to your patients you should have a line of these tablets and cures."

He gets a good sized order and departs. Business is business, he says to himself, and goes down to the corner druggist and tells him how Dr. — is impressed with these goods, and the pharmacist should stock up and be ready for his prescriptions. Of course the pharmacist buys and waits, and is still waiting. This may be an exaggeration to a degree, of the real facts. No doubt perfect harmony exists between many physicians and their brother pharmacists, as it should.

But let us go over to the other side and look back. The pharmacist has usually spent as much time and money on his education as the physician. This "know how" is part of his capital, the same as with the physician. He expects compensation for it, along with a fair commercial profit on the materials. He and his assistants must necessarily be idle at times, and his stock must wait for demand to come. He must have returns for this waiting time. If he gets two or three times the cost on one or two ounces of some chemical that costs five cents or ten cents, has he been unreasonable? He rightly resents the remark of the physician who tells patients that the pharmacist's prices are high. Why shouldn't the pharmacist say to his customer: "Dr. X. is unreasonable to charge you \$2.00 for fifteen minutes of his time. It is only worth fifty cents, and Dr. Z. will attend you for that." It would be just as fair and right. It seems unprofessional for a physician to do so.

The matter of counter-prescribing is most always exaggerated. Patent medicines (or ready-made cures) are countenanced by all our State laws. They are an evil, no doubt, but must be dealt with by working at the source of demand instead of trying to check the supply. The people must be convinced of this evil and brought to realize it.

Many of these patents were prescriptions originally, and we all know a few of them are of unquestionable merit if intelligently handled and rightly used. What is often called counter-prescribing is entirely self-prescribing on the part of the customer, or a suggestion of one of his friends, and the pharmacist is an innocent, second party. Can you think of a house where a few simple remedies are not kept regularly on hand, some more, some less in number and variety? It is a question how far people will carry this dosing themselves when they should call a physician.

Many in moderate circumstances feel that they cannot afford the doctor and they do not wish to seek the charity of the free clinic or city physician. These are the ones who come in and ask if "Quino-Bromides Tablets" are good for colds, or if the pharmacist has something better. Is the pharmacist then to sell them what they ask for, or send them away with advice which they would neither follow nor thank him for?

If a man's complaint is at all serious very few pharmacists would venture to recommend a remedy, though the man's direct request for any named remedy would probably be honored and supplied, if for any article of unrestricted legal sale. Of course in a few instances a pharmacist may be guilty of actual counter-prescribing, but they are far less frequent than usually believed by physicians. On the charge of limited stocks and incompetent service most city stores now-a-days are both well equipped and conducted.

The re-filling of prescriptions is a matter easily in the control of the physician. The "not to be repeated" clause is always honored by the pharmacist, but seldom used by the physician. The dispenser would be relieved to more often find it and know just what was expected of him.

The pharmacist has a grievance again in the case of the dispensing physician. The country doctor must, of course, depend upon his own supply of medicine, and so must the city doctor have an emergency case for night calls, but are the large office case and the regular back room drug store a necessity for those physicians who are in easy reach of several good pharmacies which should be their source of supply?

If a physician wants to use a special drug, wishes a formula worked out, or any new remedy, he can depend upon the near-by pharmacy to supply his want as quickly and reasonably as the man from out of town.

*Read at a meeting of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, January 8, and contributed to the Era for publication.

The pharmacist has less chance each year to practice the professional side of his calling, on account of the tendency toward ready-made remedies which find their way into more than half the prescriptions. The physician shows his lack of confidence in his friend (the pharmacist) right here. He specifies A., B., or C.'s make of every preparation, instead of allowing the dispenser to supply a good preparation of his own make, or perhaps of a reputable manufacturer, if he is unable to make it himself.

Here follows the great evil substitution. The doctor orders "A.'s" product, the pharmacist has only "B.'s" or "C.'s" and gets consent to use one of those. This is all right if they are reliable makers, but occasionally a pharmacist with an uncontrollable desire for gain puts in a cheaper and less reliable make, and then all his brother pharmacists have to contend with an accusation of substitution, which belongs to very few. Substitution is less frequently practiced than is commonly believed, and never in most of our pharmacies.

As a step in the evolution of pharmacy, the manufacturer's laboratory is a marvel, and accomplishes many things impossible in a small way, both in fine appearing products and reduction of cost, by which the patient profits. Many discoveries and advances in pharmacy are made in these laboratories. But it also proves a disadvantage, in a way, to the dispensing pharmacist.

His stock must comprise not only everything one man makes, but he must also have three or four other complete lines to satisfy all demands. Here the physician may help the pharmacist much by allowing the option of some two or three makes that may be in stock, and as often as possible prescribing a full original package to avoid an accumulation of unredeemable open packages.

With the increase of these heavily capitalized corporations in pharmaceutical manufacturing, it will not be surprising if in a few years more some of them absorb and control retail dispensing stores in all the large cities, much as some of our trusts in other lines have done. In fact, England already has one large corporation owning and controlling quite a number of pharmacies.

One favor which the pharmacist is able to and does gladly extend, is affording protection and safety to physicians upon doubtful prescriptions. The wrong article or dose may be written for, possibly no quantity given. It is all brought quietly to the prescriber's attention without the patient's knowledge.

Does the physician do as much for the pharmacist when the medicine seems to him doubtful? Is he always sure before he openly condemns it that it was correctly and clearly ordered? Could he not sometimes say that he wished to try another kind, and call in another doctor and investigate?

Does the physician understand how close into the respect, esteem and confidence of his customers the pharmacist often grows? How almost every day the pharmacist is consulted as to the standing of certain physicians? Are they careful men of good judgment and conscientious in their work? How the pharmacist has opportunity to speak well of them and praise their skill?

Can we get some real practical help from all these facts? If the physician follows prescribing and avoids dispensing, if the pharmacist attends to supplying what the physician wants for his patients, avoids prescribing, and keeps posted on the progress of pharmacy, if they both meet and frankly discuss every grievance, little else is needed for hearty co-operation.

Trusting a spirit of forgiveness will prevail if we have called into use any facts that seem to offend, and wishing to be criticised ourselves where we merit it, we hope for good fellowship at all times.

ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION.—A solution of 8 parts of boric acid in 1,000 parts of water is macerated during four or five days with 160 parts of flaxseed, with frequent shaking. The liquid is then strained through gauze and mixed with 128 parts of glycerin, 192 parts of strong alcohol, 12 parts of carbolic acid and 16 parts of cologne water. After twelve hours the liquid is passed through fine linen, brought up to 1,500 parts by addition of water and filled into small bottles. (Pharm. Post.)

THE PHARMACEUTICAL PRESS.*

Our kind hosts have exhibited to me in particular, the spirit of a most delicate and courteous hospitality, and I should be requiring it in a shabby manner if I were to seize this opportunity of pronouncing a panegyric on the Pharmaceutical Press. No, believe me, I am not here for the purpose of lauding my profession. Of the pharmaceutical journals we may wisely say what Doctor Samuel Johnson once said about books; they stand or fall by what is said in them, and not of them. The pharmaceutical press, like the daily newspaper, stands absolutely on its intrinsic merit. Puffing and advertising do not avail much. If the contents of the journal fail to give the subscriber a conviction of ability, force, courage and real usefulness in the every-day work of the druggist, that journal is infallibly doomed; it cannot be bolstered for long; it cannot long escape the fitting penalty of mediocrity, laziness, cowardice or stupidity.

The result of the keen and merciless competition prevailing in pharmaceutical journalism shows itself in the very high character of the pharmaceutical press. Compare that press with the medical press or with the organs of any other calling, whether professional or commercial, and you will realize with what zeal, and energy, with what knowledge and intelligence it seeks to advance your interests, to point out every promising avenue of progress, to attack your evils, to advocate your reforms, to gird up the loins of your organizations and to send forth regularly a fund of material comprising and everything profitable that it can buy, borrow or originate. Just look about among your other pharmaceutical institutions—your boards, your colleges, your associations—and see how faulty and feeble some of them are. Granting a great preponderance of good in the work they accomplish, it cannot be denied that some of them have gaping holes in their armor. And, yet, barring a few wretched travesties of pharmaceutical journalism, barring a few periodicals which merely succeed in clinging to the skirts of a profession which repudiates and casts them off, I challenge the severest critic to find the stones with which he may justly pelt the pharmaceutical press. No, if you will stop to consider that probably not much more than half the druggists of the country take any journal at all; that the total revenue of the drug press is derived only in small measure from its subscribers; and that it is in reality the advertiser and not the druggist who supports the pharmaceutical periodicals, you will hold with me that the drug press gives you a service and a support far beyond what you pay for.

The limited time at my disposal forbids even a hasty historical sketch of the development of the drug press, and it forbids likewise an attempt at a definite classification of journals. Suffice it to know that in order to satisfy the varying wants of teachers, investigators, dispensers and drug merchants, different types of pharmaceutical periodicals have arisen, ranging from the trade newspapers to the scholarly magazines of a strictly scientific character. We have the practical, the newsy, the learned; we have the advertising compend; we have the combination of several of these; and we have the monthly review which essays to cover the whole field of the druggist's many-sided activity. I believe that the application of newspaper methods to the pharmaceutical press has been a blessing, and I hasten to pay my tribute of admiration to those energetic men who had the courage to cast tradition to the winds and shattered the old-time conventions of the pharmaceutical press, building up popular and successful periodicals by methods calculated to rattle, fracture and powder the dry bones of the ancient and stereotyped journal. Although the change is not by any means an unmixed good, it has on the whole conferred a lasting benefit on the drug press, by enforcing the need of enterprise and progress, by emphasizing the ever-present danger of falling into a rut and the deadly sin of routine. Charles A. Dana used to say that if two successive issues of the Sun looked too much alike he would go out and hire a lot of carpenters and bricklayers to run his paper, so as to prevent its suffering from the Chinese spirit of mechanical repetition. And the pharmaceutical press cannot afford to forget that besetting danger!

*Response delivered by Jos. Helfman to a toast at the Nelson, Baker & Co. banquet, Detroit, Jan., 1900.

Some months ago I had occasion to address a few words to the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association, and I ventured to dwell briefly on the natural antagonism between the drug press and the associations. I referred to the scanty attendance and the insignificant numerical strength of nearly all the State organizations, and I explained their decline, their poverty of paper and the languid character of their discussions, by the growing circulation and the influence of the drug press. If you will read Victor Hugo's Notre Dame, you will see how the invention of printing has been most detrimental to architecture, and how it has diverted men's thoughts, dreams, hopes, aspirations and prayers from the heaven-seeking cathedral to the book, the poem, the review. Note also for yourselves the immense decline in the authority of the pulpit under the influence of the daily press. Now, the same antagonism of institutions prevails in the smaller and narrower sphere of pharmacy. Men do not care to read papers before a few hundred when they can reach thousands through the drug press with vastly less trouble, effort and expense. If they have an important message for their colleagues they don't need to wait a month or a year; they can choose their own time, and the entire community of druggists becomes their audience. Moreover, the reading of papers involves the expense of travel, whereas the writing of an able article is a source of income. Brains, gentlemen, are the only commodity on which you can put your own price, and I can refer you to any one of a half dozen pharmaceutical editors who will pay you anything you ask for a strong and brilliant contribution. For these reasons, though the press has most generously and loyally supported the associations, local, State and National, giving them space without stint, and incessantly urging their benefits, the educational organizations have not been able to escape their fate nor the periodicals their success. Natural laws are not readily evaded, and taking my stand on facts which everyone must acknowledge, I have the right to apply to the mutual relations of the drug press and the associations the story of Wendell Phillips when one of his anti-slavery speeches in Boston was interrupted by a howling mob. The orator defied the mob, and turning to the table where sat the reporters for the newspapers, he exclaimed: "How on! I speak here to forty millions of people!" It is not to be wondered at if pharmacists who have something serious and important to say prefer to address themselves to forty thousand readers rather than a handful of listeners.

But when the association is not educational, but rather commercial and executive in character, no such natural antagonism emanates from the press—only, as you have abundant reason to testify, hearty cooperation, enthusiastic support and unwearied persistence in well-doing. The finest spectacle that the pharmaceutical press has ever presented, in my estimation, has been the unanimity, the promptitude, the ardent zeal with which it has rallied about the standard of the National Association of Retail Druggists, holding up the hands of its executives, dispelling doubts, creating sentiment, multiplying partisans, and putting forth every conceivable effort on its behalf. And I am happy to know, gentlemen, that among you, the work of the pharmaceutical press in your cause has not been passed over in a chilling and ungrateful silence. At the Cincinnati meeting of the N. A. R. D. it was a Michigan man, now with us, Mr. D. E. Prall, who moved, "That this association tender a vote of thanks for the liberal treatment we have received at the hands of the pharmaceutical press." And it was the esteemed president of your association, Mr. James W. Seelye, who said in seconding the motion, "I wish to say that the druggists of this country are largely indebted to the technical press for the information they have received relative to the work of this association. I believe that this association will be more than willing to pass a vote unanimously." Undoubtedly the thought which is tonight uppermost in the mind of nearly every man in this audience is the ultimate success of the National Association of Retail Druggists. Let us hope that this goal will soon be reached; let us hope that the time of your rejoicings and thanksgivings and hallelujahs is close at hand. And when that time comes I trust that some of you will be thoughtful enough to weave a few garlands for the allies who hastened your triumph.

The pharmaceutical press may at all times be depended upon to espouse every cause and to urge every reform conducive to the welfare of the druggists of this country. Reluctant as I am to detain you, there is one coming reform from which I hope you will none of you withhold your moral and practical support. I refer to the determination recently reached by the Illinois Board of Pharmacy to insist upon preliminary examination in arithmetic and other elementary studies before permitting the applicant for a license as registered pharmacist to undertake the technical examination. I tell you, gentlemen, it is a heaven-crying scandal for any Board of Pharmacy to permit the licensing of men—no matter how much they know about technical pharmacy—who cannot tell you how much cocaine is present in an ounce of three per cent. solution, or how much morphine is contained in a teaspoonful dose of a four-ounce mixture. These are the abstruse problems in arithmetic which—I am ashamed to say it—some graduates of our colleges of pharmacy are found unable to solve! A chorus of disgust and indignation has already gone up from the entire pharmaceutical press, and if the wrong be not speedily righted, I predict some very bad half-hours for those who are to blame. Young men so illiterate or stupid have no business in a drug store. Keep them out! The public safety demands it, and in no other manner can you possibly elevate your calling more effectually. Cheap men, cheap methods! Most of the abuses which afflict you to-day come from the presence in the drug business of men possessing little of the self-respect, the dignity and the professional spirit by which pharmacists were once characterized.

(Special Correspondence.)

FRENCH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

Paris, Jan. 10, 1900.

The date for the opening of the International Pharmacy Congress has been definitely fixed for August 2d, 1900. The grand closing meeting on August 8 will be held at the new Palace of Congresses; the other gatherings at the School of Pharmacy, as already announced. Prof. Prunier will be chairman, and M. Leger secretary, of the First Section (General and Chemical Pharmacy).

Section II. (pharmacognosy) has M. Bavay as president, M. Collin as vice-president, and M. Dethan as secretary. M. Grimbart, one of our new assistant professors, will preside over Section III, where the questions of Biological Chemistry and Bacteriology (in which he takes so much interest.) will be discussed. M. Alex. Henry Martin is secretary of this Section, which also includes Hygiene. M. A. Pettey is chairman of the Fourth Section (professional interests,) his secretary being M. Desvignes.

The programme already announced, besides the opening meeting, will include meetings of sections and one or several general meetings, inauguration of the Pelletier-Caventou monument, scientific and other excursions, and the official closing meeting.

The International Pharmacopoeia has (as hinted) been officially added to the list of subjects for discussion, also the choice of methods for the dosage of drugs containing alkaloids, glucosides, etc.

The Southeastern Federation

of Pharmacists, which met at Valence on October 1, is formed like the sister "federations" of the Southwest and South, of a group of syndicates representing the various departments of that part of France, banded together for a common object. The south of France is interesting from a pharmaceutical point of view as the point of departure of the

Anti-"Patent" Crusade

which is still being actively preached in various reunions. The cutting of prices, which forces retail pharmacists to sell proprietary medicines practically at cost has caused many to favor the idea of a "boycott" of profitless articles. Such a scheme, naturally impossible in England or America, is easier in a country where medicaments can be retailed by the pharmacist only. But the first condition of success is to gain the support of a crushing majority.

In the meantime, it is generally agreed that it is prudent to stock all the leading patents, and to make no

difficulties if they are asked for by good regular customers. But in the case of a casual inquiry, it is just as easy to reply the article is not in stock as to go to the cellar for it, wrap, label and sell without profit.

A newer idea, (the legality of which has yet to be examined) is to place on each label or wrapper a ticket "Mr. X, pharmacist, declines all responsibility or guarantee for products not bearing his own seal or label," or words to that effect—a statement naturally likely to make a nervous invalid think twice before taking his medicine.

Some few owners of proprietary medicines here are making an effort to arrange matters and to prevent the sale of their goods at unprofitable prices. A little more decided and combined action of this sort might do much to calm the spirit of revolt engendered by the handling of profitless goods.

M. Chevreton, of St. Etienne, who has been a leading spirit in the endeavor to ensure a profit for the pharmacist, asks the General Association to invite and publish propositions as to the best method of securing this sine qua non. If the Council of the Association ignores his letter, he will, he states, raise the question at the first general meeting of the association.

The "Elixirs of Life" Again.

The reporter of a Paris daily has interviewed M. Metchnikoff at the Pasteur Institute, and states the savant hopes to find a method of postponing old age by combating the waste of tissue. By a series of different vaccines the cells of various organs are to be maintained in their pristine vigor. But the professor is careful to add that his researches so far are merely laboratory experiments, not necessarily conclusive.

Berthelot's New Book.

"Vegetable and Agricultural Chemistry" is a résumé of his work for the last sixteen years at the Meudon Station of Vegetable Chemistry. The first volume of treats of the fixation of azote, the second of the progress of vegetation and chemical action of light. Volume III. gives the elements and immediate principles of vegetable life (metalloids, azotate, etc.), and the chemical history of sugar, while the fourth volume treats of the analysis of vegetable mould and contains a treatise on the "bouquet" of wines.

A New Pharmaceutical Magazine.

is the "Bulletin des Etudes Pharmaceutiques," which may be said to represent the younger generation of pharmaceutical savants, the assistant professor at the Paris School of Pharmacy taking a large part in the editorship. Those who read French will find it scientifically interesting.

The *Passe-Temps Pharmaceutique*, another new venture, is, as its name implies, of an amusing and light character.

Who Invented the Feeding Bottle?

was the question raised by a Parisian medical journal some little time since.



When Gaul was part of the Roman Empire, the bodies of adults were always burned, but the Roman law forbade the cremation of children under seven years of age

(see Juvenal's 15th Satire, verse 138.) Figures 1, 2 and 3 show small articles of glass and earthenware found in the little coffins dug up by Abbé Cochet in the old Gallo-Roman cemeteries of Normandy, and preserved in the museums of Rouen and Sevres. Cochet and other antiquaries hold that these can be nothing else but feeding bottles.

Coming down to the day of the Pilgrim Fathers, No. 4 is sketched from Jordan's "Infancy of Jupiter," one of the masterpieces of the Dutch School in the Louvre galleries of art. The little bottle which the child holds in his chubby hand is evidently destined to hold the milk of the goat close by. Possibly such bottles crossed the Atlantic in the "Mayflower" and her successors.

The First Steam Heater

ever installed in Europe was the old apparatus (just being renovated) at the Paris Bourse. It was Rumford the Anglo-American physicist who first proposed steam heaters in Paris, and he had much to do with designing this one; although the three eminent chemists Gay-Lussac, Thenard and Darcet were officially deputed for the work. It cost \$17,200, and has burnt since 1826 without any important repairs, which is certainly a sterling testimonial to these savants' capabilities as heating engineers.

Fruits as Food

have been chemically examined by M. Bolland, army pharmacist, one of our leading food analysts. In some pappy fruits there is 92 per cent. of water, while dry olives and some nuts contain 58 to 68 per cent. of oil. Some sugary fruits, like bananas, dates, etc., may be considered as light aliments of a hydrocarbonized nature, but on the whole, fruit contains but little nutritive matter, and may be rather classed as a condiment than as a food.

Science Prizes.

The Academy of Sciences held its annual public meeting on December 18. The La Caze prize (physics) of \$2,000 goes to M. Blondlot for his electrical studies, the Chemistry prize of the same value to Prof. Engel. The Jecker Chemistry prize (value also \$2,000) has been awarded to M. Marcel Henriot, of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, and president of the Paris Chemical Society during 1899. Dr. Zeeman, of Leyden University, takes the Wilde Chemistry prize of \$800.

M. Schlagdenhauffen, director of the Nancy School of Pharmacy divides the Barbier prize with four other savants. He isolated, in collaboration with M. Reeb, "coronilline," a new active principle extracted from the coronilla scorpioides.

The Arago Medal has been awarded to Sir George Gabriel Stokes (England). The prize founded by Baron Larrey, the celebrated military surgeon, is gained by M. M. Arnaud and Lafaëulle for their account of Tuberculosis in the French army, while the Institut Pasteur takes the J. J. Berger prize of \$3,000 for "services rendered to the city of Paris." The particular "service" thus rewarded is the diminution of the usual Parisian mortality from diphtheria.

The following statistics speak for themselves:

1892.....	1,406 deaths.	1895.....	435 deaths.
1893.....	1,266 "	1896.....	444 "
1894.....	1,069 "	1897.....	298 "

(Serum introduced December, 1894).

M. Van Tieghem, who presided at this annual meeting, alluded in his address to the recent progress of science, wireless telegraphy, motor cars, X-rays, etc., and remarked, with reference to

Chemistry.

"Handling with ease, thanks to the electric furnace, temperatures exceeding 3,500° (centigrade), she has reproduced the diamond, studied the metallic carbides, and obtained refractory metals in a pure state, latterly uranium, the type of radiant metals. Able on the other hand, to obtain temperatures of 16° above absolute zero, she has not only liquefied air, which nowadays is easily handled in a liquid state in all laboratories, but has also first liquefied and then solidified hydrogen. The word 'permanent gas' thus disappears from the language of science."

Concrete Essences

of flowers are the latest development of the wholesale raw perfumery trade, so important in Southern France. A costly and elaborate apparatus for obtaining these

solid extracts (one pound of which contains as much perfume as 100 pounds of "pomade") has just been established at Frejus.

Any of your readers interested in this industry will find a description and illustration of the apparatus in "La Nature" of December 23.

Obituary.

At the close of a year, one naturally looks back on those who have disappeared from amongst us. Senator Scheurer-Kestner, chemical manufacturer, the first to proclaim Dreyfus's innocence, died the very day the latter was released from prison, ignorant that success had crowned his efforts.

M. Wurtz and M. Jean Thomas were two well known and respected members of the Paris Society of Pharmacy; the latter was for eighteen years one of our Paris Mayors.

M. Pascal Hugouneq, of Lodeve, was a prominent citizen who started in business as a pharmacist fifty years ago. By his knowledge of applied chemistry he carried on several important undertakings very successfully, became Mayor of the town, assured its water supply and hygienic standing, and was a striking example of the important position of general usefulness to which a capable and scientific pharmacist sometimes raises himself even in a comparatively small town.

Killed in the Alps.

M. Cauro was appointed, last May, assistant professor of physics at the Paris School of Pharmacy. While spending his vacation in the Alps, he wished to make some experiments as to the interruption of the electric current by ice. He accordingly left Chamouin (at the foot of Mont Blanc) on August 28 (with M. Lesplau and three guides) for the Grands Mulets. At Mont Corbeau rain began to fall. M. Cauro imprudently approached too near the edge of the precipice. His foot slipped on the wet grass, he fell 900 feet, striking the rock twenty times. M. Lesplau put his mangled frame in surety and returned to Chamouin. Next day the search party, headed by the venerable M. Janssen, of the Academy of Sciences, conveyed the unrecognizable remains of the young savant to the Mer de Glace Hotel. The limbs were broken and the skull completely brained. He was buried at Chamouin.

LEMON FLAVORING EXTRACT AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.*

By A. S. MITCHELL.

As many valuable papers have lately appeared upon the subject of vanilla flavoring extract, while little has been done upon lemon extract and its substitutes, I have ventured to here outline the results of the investigation of these goods as found upon the market, and made in the course of work for the Wisconsin Dairy and Food Commission.

Lemon extracts, following the U. S. P. formula for "Spiritus-Limonis," should contain at least five per cent. of oil of lemon, dissolved in deodorized alcohol and should be colored only with the coloring of lemon peel.

A preliminary examination of the extracts supplied by grocers showed them to contain alcohol in amounts varying from fourteen to ninety-four per cent. by weight, and oil of lemon from none to eight per cent.

The extracts low in alcohol had in many cases a fine aroma, derived from agitation with new oil of lemon in some cases, but more frequently produced by citral and the so-called "soluble oil of lemon," or from lemon-grass or citronella aldehyde and frequently with the addition of tincture of nutmeg, mace or capsicum. The cheaper grades contained so little oil in solution that the addition of water frequently failed to produce turbidity.

As no standard methods were in use for the examination of lemon flavoring extracts, it was thought desirable to make an examination of the oils used. Optical methods proved most satisfactory for this purpose.

*Portion of a paper published in the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

The following table gives the results of examination of a few characteristic extracts:

1.: Alcohol, 21.0 per cent. by weight; rotation 0.2, oil of lemon less than one-tenth per cent.; coloring-matter, naphthol-yellow.
2. "Special Extract of Lemon:" Alcohol, 20.6 per cent.; rotation 4.6°, cane-sugar 1.31 per cent.; rotation due to oil 0.6°, equivalent to two-tenths per cent. oil of lemon; colored.
3. "Triple Extract of Lemon:" Alcohol, 94.3 per cent.; rotation 23.1°, equal to six and seven-tenths per cent. of oil; color, lemon peel only.
4. "Ten Cent Lemon:" Alcohol, 71.7 per cent.; rotation 21.5°, equal to six and three-tenths per cent. oil; precipitation with correction showed five and six-tenths per cent. oil; difference due to presence of cane-sugar; color, tropaneol.
5. "Monarch Lemon Extract:" Alcohol, 94.66 per cent.; rotation 25.7°, equal to seven and a half per cent. oil; precipitation gave seven and three-tenths per cent. oil of lemon, having a refraction of 65°-69°.
6. "Bon-ton Extract of Lemon:" Alcohol, 22.55 per cent.; rotation 0.1 (trace of oil); coloring-matter, dinitro-cresol.
7. "Extract of Lemon:" Alcohol, 89.9 per cent.; rotation 20.8°, equal to six and one-tenth per cent. oil; precipitation yielded six and two-tenths per cent. oil of lemon, of refraction 63°-68°.
8. "Double Strength Lemon Extract:" Alcohol, 54.4 per cent.; rotation, 1.8°, equal to one-half per cent. oil; color, dinitrocresol.
9. "Lemon Extract from Druggist:" Alcohol, 92 per cent.; rotation 13.9°, equal to four and nine-tenths per cent. oil; precipitation showed five per cent. oil, of refraction 64°-68°.

Only such extracts as fail to precipitate with water occasionally show a slight laevorotation.

HINTS TO DRUGGISTS AND CLERKS.

A drug store must be opened at a regular hour every morning and closed at a regular hour every night, thereby showing customers that you have a business method of conducting your store.

The physician who discovers that his druggist makes a habit of ordering cheap drugs and chemicals will soon send his prescriptions to another store, thereby possibly saving a human life.

See that your clerks are as pleasant and agreeable to all customers as you are, for a kind word now and then means not only the retaining of that patron but others who may hear of it as well.

Drug clerks should have the interests of the proprietor at heart, for are they not being paid for their services, and have they not an opportunity of increasing their own salaries by attending strictly to business?

Wholesale druggists will always sell a retailer cheap drugs at cheap prices, but bear in mind that pure drugs and chemicals only should be used in prescriptions and shelf preparations if you expect to have a clear conscience.

Accommodate your neighboring druggist and he will treat you likewise. Discount your bills and watch carefully prices made to you by keeping posted, which can be accomplished by subscribing to several drug journals containing price lists. (New Eng. Drug.)

IN MAINE.

Visitor: I don't believe in abolishing the sale of liquor. To restrict it is another matter.

Native: Well, stranger, we haven't abolished it. We've just restricted it to the drug stores.

FORMATION OF OZONE BY THE DECOMPOSITION OF WATER BY FLUORIN.—In a recent number of *Comptes Rendus*, (Science), Moissan has described the formation of ozone by the decomposition of water by fluorin. If the temperature of the water into which the fluorin is led is kept at or below zero, it is possible to get over 14 per cent. ozone (by volume) in the gas over the water. Moissan points out the possible practical application of this method, for though the electrolytic production of fluorin from hydrofluoric acid is still a rather difficult operation, it is not an expensive one. The ozone formed in this process has the advantage of being completely free from the oxides of nitrogen.

PHARMACY.

POMADE FOR DANDRUFF.—Benzoinated lard 120, precipitated sulphur 5, lanolin 20, alcohol 20, salicylic acid 1, oil of geranium 1, rose water 60 parts. (Pharm. Post.)

COUGH MIXTURE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—Bromoforn 30 drops, alcohol 10 Cc., syrup of ipecac 30 Cc., cherry-laurel water 20 Cc., and syrup of opium 150 Cc. (Bull. de Therap.)

PUNCH ESSENCE.—Green tea 15 parts, cinnamon bark 6 parts, make an infusion with 300 parts water, add 300 parts white wine, 1,500 parts sugar, 1,750 parts arrac, and 10 parts citric acid. (Pharm. Post.)

HEADACHE POWDER.—For migraine and neuralgia Robin recommends a powder consisting of antipyrine 0.5, potassium bromide 0.5, cocaine hydrochloride 0.01, caffeine 0.02, guarana 0.3 Gm. (Pharm. Post.)

TO PREVENT DRIPPING OF CANDLES it is recommended to dip them into a solution of 15 parts each of magnesium sulphate and dextrin in 100 parts of water. The solution dries rapidly and does not affect the lighting power of the candles. (Apoth. Ztg.)

CREME DES INDES.—Melt on a water bath 3 parts white wax and 2 parts spermaceti, and add 20 parts of olive oil that has previously been digested with alkanet root until it assumes an intense red color. Strain, and while still warm, add a little oil of lavender and tincture of ambergris. Stir until cold. (Pharm. Post.)

DEEP BLACK INK.—Dissolve 200 parts of logwood extract in 1,000 parts of water on a waterbath, set aside for some time, and decant from the deposit formed. Dilute 200 parts of the solution with 500 parts of water, heat to 90° C., and add, in drops, a mixture consisting of potassium bichromate 2 parts, chrome alum 50 parts, and oxalic acid 10 parts, dissolved in 150 parts of water. Heat again to 90° C., and maintain this temperature about a half hour, dilute with water to 1,000 parts, and add 1 per cent. of carbolic acid. After two or three days fill into bottles. (Pharm. Post.)

SYNDETIKON.—A cement closely resembling this specialty is stated to be obtained as follows: 10 parts of sugar are dissolved in 30 parts of distilled water, 2.6 parts of hydrate of lime added, and the mixture frequently shaken during three days, the temperature being kept at 70 to 75° C. The undissolved residue is then allowed to settle, and 30 parts of glue dissolved in 20 parts of the clear fluid. This solution is then heated during ten hours in a covered vessel, the evaporated water being replaced from time to time, and the alkalinity of the lime neutralized with oxalic acid. As a preservative carbolic acid may be used, and as a diluent, acetic acid of 90 per cent. (Pharm. Post.)

ACETYL-LEUCO-METHYLENE-BLUE is a colorless derivative of methylene-blue, prepared by G. Cohn (Arch. de Pharm.), having all the important therapeutic properties of the mother substance, without sharing its unpleasant secondary effects. The new compound occurs in colorless needles, permanent in the air, and melts at 179 to 180° C. It is sparingly soluble in ether and benzol, quite soluble in hot glacial acetic acid, and in consequence of its basic character is readily dissolved by dilute murlatic acid, from which solution it is again precipitated unchanged in white flakes by the addition of ammonia. A solution in concentrated sulphuric acid is yellow, assuming on warming at first an olive color, which finally becomes green. Addition of water to this produces a blue color. The new compound differs from methylene-blue in being but little toxic and giving to the urine only a greenish color. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)



Marguerite—We've got scarlet fever and measles at our house.
Gladys—That's nothin'. We had six different diseases to wunst, and the drug store man eured 'em all.

ANTITUSSIN IN WHOOPING COUGH.—Antitussin is an ointment consisting of 5 parts difluor-diphenyl, 10 parts petrolatum and 85 parts wool fat. It has been used by Dr. Heim with good results in treating whooping cough, applied on the neck, chest and back, between the shoulder blades. Before application the skin is washed off with warm soap suds and rubbed dry; then a portion of ointment of the size of a walnut is rubbed on energetically with the palm of the hand until it is absorbed. (Apoth. Ztg.)

AMMONIUM CYANATE.—A peculiar interest attaches to this substance from the fact that it was the spontaneous conversion from this salt into urea which first bridged over the gulf between the inorganic and the organic, and in the hands of Wöhler gave the great impetus to the study of organic chemistry. Owing to its instability it has been very difficult to prepare ammonium cyanate in a pure condition. It is shown, however, in the Proceedings of the Chemical Society (London), by J. Walker and J. K. Wood, that the substance may be readily formed by mixing the cooled solutions of ammonia and cyanic acid in ether. It is also formed when the vapors of ammonia and cyanic acid are brought into contact, provided the reacting gases are sufficiently diluted with some indifferent gas. The transformation of solid ammonium cyanate into urea is facilitated by heat, and very greatly accelerated by presence of moisture.—Science.

NEW METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING TABLE SALT.—The following method, recently introduced at the salt wells of Schoenebeck, Germany, is stated to produce a nearly chemically pure, perfectly white salt, in form of very fine granules of crystalline structure. The well clarified brine is first concentrated in covered, round pans to effect a complete separation of the less soluble constituents. To remove alkali sulphates, sufficient chemically pure chloride of calcium is added to convert them into the insoluble sulphate of calcium, which is separated by filtration along with the other insoluble matter. The salt solution is then further evaporated in pans provided

with mechanical stirrers, and the separated salt dried in centrifugals, whereby the last traces of the more soluble contaminating salts are thrown out. The salt, which contains now only 1 to 1.3 per cent. of water is further dried and passed through a fine sieve. (Drog. Ztg.)

REMEDIES FOR CORYZA.—The following formulas are given in *Apotheker Zeitung*: Mentholin.—(a). Menthol, 1 part; boric acid and roasted coffee, both in very fine powder, of each 10 parts. (b) Boric acid, 2.5; powdered starch, 15; cocaine, 0.2; tannic acid, menthol, of each 10 parts. (c) Menthol, iodoform, of each 1.0; sugar of milk, roasted coffee, of each 10 parts. (d) Menthol, 1.0; dermatol, 2; sugar of milk, starch, of each 6 parts. In addition to these powders, the following liquid preparation is recommended: Menthol, 1 part and chloroform, 10 parts; or menthol, 1 part; chloroform and alcohol, of each 5 parts. A few drops of one or the other mixture are rubbed between the hands and the vapors inhaled through the nose. Small rolls, to be inserted into the nostrils, may be prepared from gauze upon which the following ointment is spread: Iodoform, 10 Gm. (15 grains); oil of fennel, liquefied carbonic acid, of each, 5 drops; petrolatum, 30 Gm. (1 ounce).

ESTIMATION OF OIL IN EMULSIONS.—Schneegans gives the following quantitative method: A mixture of 300 parts of the emulsion with 50 parts each of coarse sand and kaolin is concentrated by evaporation. Near the end of the operation, 50 parts of anhydrous sulphate of soda are added, and the mixture brought to dryness, stirring occasionally. The residue is powdered, extracted with ether, the latter evaporated and the residual oil weighed. This method is applicable only to emulsions made with gum as emulsifying agent. Those prepared with yolk of egg may be heated for some time at 100° C. in a stoppered bottle, to coagulate the albumen. The turbid liquid may then be readily shaken out with ether. Since yolk of egg contains ether-soluble matter (fat and lecithin), the results will be somewhat too high, an egg containing approximately 6 Gm. of these substances. With seed emulsions the method cannot be used, as the ether is completely emulsified by the agitation. (Pharm. Post.)

CARBONIC OXIDE ABSORBED BY PLANTS.—In his presidential address, delivered before the British Association, (Sci. Amer.) Mr. Horace Brown gives an account of the experiments which he has carried out in order to determine the conditions under which the carbonic oxide of the atmosphere is absorbed by the leaves of plants. He finds that the surface of the leaves absorbs the carbonic oxide at about one-half the rate at which the same gas would be absorbed by an equal surface kept constantly wet with a solution of caustic alkali. He considers that the gas penetrates only by the mouths or pores of the leaf, these occupying a relatively small proportion of the surface. He makes some calculations as to the rate of speed with which the carbonic oxide passes through the pores, and finds that in the case of the plant under consideration, a variety of catalpa, the gas must pass at the rate of 150 inches per minute. To imitate the action which takes place in the leaf of the plant, he has carried out a series of experiments, using a recipient containing an alkaline solution and provided with openings of various diameters. In this way the speed of penetration of the carbonic oxide is found to increase very rapidly, as the diameter of the aperture is lessened and for minute openings this speed is necessarily very great. Mr. Brown has also made determinations to find out what proportion of the solar energy is utilized for the vital processes of the plant. This proportion is much greater in diffused light than when the leaf is exposed to the direct light of the sun. In the former case he estimates that 35 per cent. of the energy absorbed may be utilized; of this, 2.7 per cent. represents the work of assimilation and the remainder is used for evaporation of the water contained in the leaf. In the second case, that of exposure to direct sunlight, only 28 per cent. of the energy was utilized, and for the work of assimilation but ½ per cent. Among other calculations, he estimated that 6.5 per cent. of the total energy of solar radiation consists of rays which are capable of being absorbed by the chlorophyll of the leaf.

QUESTION BOX

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Information Wanted.

(C. E. W.) wants information concerning "ulonolin;" what is it and what is it used for? Who can tell him?

Iron-Blackened Whiskey.

(C. P. D.) See this journal, November 23, 1899, page 705.

Journals on Window Dressing.

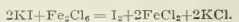
(C. N. W.)—During the past three years the Era has published a great deal on window dressing and displays for the drug store. See the various semi-annual indexes under the subject headings window displays, advertising for retail druggists, etc. There is no journal devoted wholly to drug store window dressing, though the subject forms a part of the field covered by Harman's Journal of Window Dressing and Decorating, published at 125 S. Clark street, Chicago. Another journal which claims to be the official organ of the National Association of Window Trimmers of America, is the "Show Window," published in the Caxton Building, Chicago.

Potassium Iodide, Potassium Chlorate and Tincture of Ferric Chloride.

(Subscriber) asks criticism upon the following:

Potassium iodide	1½ drams
Potassium chlorate	½ dram
Tincture of ferric chloride.....	2 drams
Syrup of tolu	2 ounces
Syrup of lemon, enough to make.....	3 ounces

Several reactions may take place in combining this mixture, each depending upon the order of procedure. Thus, if potassium chlorate be added to tincture of ferric chloride, free chlorine is liberated. Again, potassium iodide and ferric chloride form free iodine, ferrous chloride and potassium chloride, the reaction being thus expressed:



The prescription should not be dispensed.

Horehound Candy.

(P. & O.) Dutch crushed sugar.....	10 pounds
Dried horehound leaves.....	2 ounces
Cream of tartar	¾ ounce
Water	2 quarts
Anise seed flavoring, q.	

Pour the water on the leaves and let it gently simmer until reduced to three pints; then strain the infusion through muslin, and add the liquid to the sugar. Put the can containing the syrup on the fire, and when at a sharp boil add the cream of tartar. Put the lid on the pan for five minutes; then remove it and let the sugar boil to stiff boil degree. Take the pan off the fire and rub portions of the sugar against the side until it produces a creamy appearance; then add the flavoring. Stir all well, and pour into square tin frames, previously well oiled.

Ink Erasive.

(C. W. C.) Here are some formulas from the Era Formulary:

(1) Immerse blotting paper or any similar material in a hot concentrated solution of citric acid, roll it into a pencil, and coat the larger portion of it with paper or lacquer. Moisten the eraser with water, and rub over the ink to be removed. Drop upon the ink spot a drop of water containing chloride of lime. The ink immediately disappears.

(2) Mix equal parts of oxalic acid and tartaric acid in powder. When to be used dissolve a little in water. It is poisonous.

(3) Dissolve equal parts of cream of tartar and citric acid in water.

(4) Cold aqueous or acetic acid solution of calcium hypochlorite, bleaching powder, eau de Javelle.

Liquid Cosmetic.

(W. C. D.)—We cannot give the formula for the proprietary article. The following are formulas for liquid cosmetics or lotions containing powders held in suspension:

- (1) Zinc oxide 2 ounces
Glycerin 6 fl. ounces
Water 8 fl. ounces
Oil of bergamot 4 drops
Oil of lemon 4 drops
- (2) Bismuth oxychloride 1½ ounces
Precipitated chalk 3 ounces
Glycerin 6 fl. ounces
Water 13 fl. ounces
- (3) Bismuth subnitrate 2 ounces
Glycerin 1 fl. ounce
Water, enough to make 16 fl. ounces
- (4) Zinc oxide 2½ ounces
Precipitated chalk 3 ounces
Alcohol 3 fl. ounces
Water 12 fl. ounces

Any of these preparations may be tinted by the addition of a suitable amount of solution of carmine, or an alcoholic solution of eosin.

Warburg's Tincture, Modified.

(D. & B.)—There is no official formula under the above title. The National Formulary gives two formulas, the first containing no aloe, and intended to serve as a stock tincture from which the regular Warburg's Tincture is to be made when required. There are modifications of the original formula, but just which one a particular manufacturer may use we do not know. Hager gives the following formula:

- Quinine sulphate 1 part
- Spirits of camphor 2 parts
- Tincture of aloe and myrrh 22 parts
- Alcohol 16 parts

The following formula is taken from Griffiths' Non-Secret Formulas:

Warburg's Tincture—Modified.

- Camphor 2 drams
- Rhubarb, coarse ground 4 drams
- Aloe, soc., powdered 4 drams
- Quinine sulphate 4 drams
- Cinchonidine sulphate 4 drams
- Gum myrrh, powdered 8 drams
- Oil of angelica 10 drops
- Oil of caraway 10 drops
- Alcohol diluted, q. s. to make 4 pints

Almond Cream.

(J. K.)—Various formulas for preparations of this character have been published in the Era. Consult the indexes of previous volumes. Hager gives the following:

- (1) White wax 80 grams
- Spermaceti 80 grams
- Expressed oil of almond 500 grams
- Water 250 grams
- Borax 5 grams
- Oil of bergamot 2 grams
- Oil of rose 0.5 gram
- Oil of bitter almond 10 drops
- (2) Cold cream 5 parts
- Expressed oil of almond 5 parts
- Glycerin 5 parts
- Boric acid 5 parts
- Solution of soda 12 parts
- Muclage of quince seed (1 to 8) 25 parts
- Distilled water 143 parts

Perfume, a sufficient quantity.

Heat the cold cream and almond oil together. Add gradually the solution of soda (5 per cent.), and heat together until an emulsion is formed. Add a small quantity of water, then the muclage of quince seed and glycerin. Mix thoroughly, and lastly add the boric acid and the perfume.

Bougies of Protargol.

(G. D.)—We have had no practical experience in making bougies containing protargol. However, the following basis proposed by Helbing works satisfactorily with most

medicaments, and it will probably answer for the Incorporation of protargol:

- Best gelatin 10 ounces
- Glycerin 16 ounces
- Water, sufficient.

The gelatin is dissolved in sufficient water and the glycerin by the aid of a water bath in a porcelain dish, the water lost by evaporation being compensated for by the addition of more. The ingredients, if not soluble in water, are mixed in a finely powdered condition with the warm and tenacious glue, and the pencils are moulded in moulds similar to those used for making caustic, previously moistened with oil or soap liniment. When cold they are quite elastic but not sticky.

Another formula containing cacao butter and acacia is the following, recommended by Pritzker:

- Cacao butter 480 grains
- Powdered acacia 240 grains
- Water 240 minims
- Glycerin 120 minims
- Powdered boric acid, sufficient.

Melt the cacao butter and triturate it in a warm capsule with the acacia, and add the water previously mixed with the glycerin; place the capsule in cold water or on ice until the mass has solidified, and set the vessel aside. When required for use, take of the above 4 drams, incorporate it with the medicaments and with from 10 to 25 per cent. cacao butter, triturate until intimately mixed, and roll out into 10 bougies.

Violet Water.

(W. C. D.)

- (1) Spirit ionone, 10 per cent. ½ dram
- Distilled water 5 fl. ounces
- Orange flower water 1 fl. ounce
- Rose water 1 fl. ounce
- Cologne spirit 8 fl. ounces

Add the spirit of ionone to the alcohol and then add the waters. Let stand and filter.

- (2) Violet extract 2 ounces
- Cassie extract 1 ounce
- Spirit of rose ½ ounce
- Tincture of orris ½ ounce
- Green coloring, a sufficiency.
- Alcohol, to 20 ounces
- (3) Tincture of orris 64 ounces
- Tincture of vanillin 16 ounces
- Oil sandalwood ¼ ounce
- Oil bergamot 1 ounce
- Oil rose geranium ½ ounce
- Cologne spirit 80 ounces
- Rose water 96 ounces

Dissolve the oils in the spirit; add the tinctures, and set aside for 3 days; then add the water slowly, stirring well, and let stand for 2 weeks before filtering. Color with chlorophyl or aniline green to the tint required. The Evergreen Chemical Co. of this city manufacture a satisfactory green coloring for this purpose.

Cough Drops.

(P. & O.)

- (1) Brown sugar 10 pounds
- Tartaric acid 2 ounces
- Cream of tartar ¼ ounce
- Water 1½ quarts
- Anise seed flavoring, q. s.

Melt the sugar in the water, and when at a sharp boil add the cream of tartar. Cover the pan for five minutes. Remove the lid and let the sugar boil up to crack degree. Turn out the batch on an oiled slab, and when cool enough to handle work in the acid and flavoring and cut into lozenges.

- (2) Granulated sugar 14 pounds
- Glycerin 3 pounds
- Tartaric acid 3 ounces
- Paregoric 2 ounces
- Oil of anise 3 drams
- Water 4 pints

Extra Strong.

- (3) Granulated sugar 9 pounds
- Brown sugar 5 pounds
- Licorice paste 1½ pounds
- Liquid extract of popples 2½ ounces
- Tartaric acid 1½ ounces
- Ipecacuanha powder 1 ounce
- Tincture of tolu 1 ounce
- Oil of anise ½ ounce
- Cream of tartar ½ ounce
- Water 4 pints

Melt the sugar in the water and bring them to a sharp boil. Add the cream of tartar, and continue to boil to a degree of crack; put in the extract of popples and licorice paste, and continue to boil for five minutes, then pour upon the slab and add the remainder of the flavoring ingredients. Work thoroughly and cut into tablets.

Heroiné.

(M. M.) Diacetyl morphine (heroiné), according to Manges (N. Y. Med. Jour.), was discovered and studied by Wright in 1874, and by Hesse in 1884. We cannot give here an outline of the process of manufacture. Heroiné is described as a white crystalline and odorless powder, slightly bitter in taste and alkaline in reaction. Its melting point is 173° C., and although it is practically insoluble in water, yet solutions may be readily obtained on the addition of a few drops of acid. Chemically, it is the diacetic-acid ester of morphine, or morphine in which both hydrogen-hydroxyl atoms have been replaced by the acetyl radical OC. CH₃. Heroiné hydrochloride is a neutral salt which is very soluble in water (1 to 2); it is also a white, crystalline, odorless powder, like heroin, but its melting point is much higher (230° C.). The reactions of heroiné are very similar to those of morphine and cocaine, yet it differs from morphine, since the characteristic blue color which appears on the addition of ferric chloride to neutral solutions does not follow at once, but takes some time for its appearance; the same is true of the addition of dilute solution of ferric chloride and potassium ferrocyanide. No iodine is separated in an iodine acid solution. Cocaine and heroiné may be distinguished by the color reaction with chloral hydrate and sulphuric acid at a high temperature; cocaine giving a green color to the solution, heroiné, yellow. It is said that both heroiné and heroiné hydrochloride may be prescribed in combination with other drugs; the only incompatibility reported thus far has been the combination with apomorphine, and it is also to be noted that alkalies are not to be employed in solution of the hydrochloride. Various paragraphs concerning the therapeutic uses of heroiné have been published in previous issues of this journal.

Antiseptic Solution.

(P. & O.)—The following formulas have been published, the last one being taken from the Formulary of the Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy:

(1) Oil of eucalyptus.....	110	grains
Oil wintergreen.....	10	grains
Menthol.....	10	grains
Thymol.....	10	grains
Thymol.....	10	grains
Eric Acid.....	1/2	ounce
Alcohol.....	4 1/2	ounces
Water, sufficient to make.....	16	ounces
(2) Benzoic acid.....	64	grains
Boric acid.....	125	grains
Thymol.....	30	grains
Menthol.....	30	grains
Borax.....	30	grains
Oil eucalyptus.....	4	drops
Oil wintergreen.....	4	drops
Oil horsemint.....	5	drops
Alcohol.....	4	ounces
Water, enough to make.....	1	pint
(3) Boric acid.....	13	grams
Sodium bicarbonate.....	8.5	grams
Benzoic acid.....	17	grams
Thymol.....	3	grams
Menthol.....	2	grams
Oil of gaultheria, 42 drops or.....	1.34	gram
Oil of eucalyptus, 21 drops or.....	.67	gram
Tincture of baptisia, 450 drops or.....	9	Cc.
Alcohol.....	400	Cc.
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity to make 1,000 Cc.		

Dissolve the sodium bicarbonate and the boric acid in 300 Cc. of water. Dissolve the remaining ingredients in the alcohol. Add the first solution to the second, and then add sufficient distilled water to make 1000 Cc. Filter if necessary.

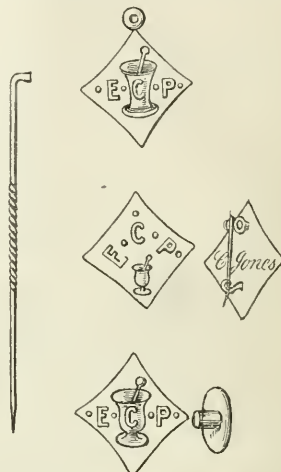
Haarlem Oil.

(H. G.) Pharmaceutical Formulas gives the following interesting information concerning Haarlem oil: It is impossible to say what the true Haarlem oil is composed of. It is still made in the city of Haarlem, costs six times more than the imitation, is lighter in color, and more transparent, but the properties are very similar. As to what it was originally there is also some doubt. One writer says that it was the red oil obtained as a second fraction in the dry distillation of resin; another, that it was made by the dry distillation of a mixture of aloes, myrrh, oilbanum and olive oil; and another, that it was a mixture of balsam of sulphur, oil of turpentine, and Dippe's oil. The last, minus the oil animals, is the form generally adopted now, and the following is a translation of directions for making it followed in Denmark and

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Send All Recitations to Prof. J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio.

In sending recitations to the director enclose those upon two or three or more of the lectures in a single envelope. In this way you will save postage and facilitate the work of rating.



As the result of the suggestions of a large number of students, an Era Course in Pharmacy pin has been designed, and is shown in the accompanying illustration. This pin consists of 10-carat gold, the letters and symbols being in different colored enamels. It can be secured in either style,—a stick pin, a safety pin or button. The price is \$2.00, which includes cost of mailing. Nothing at all creditable could be secured for less than this figure. Students in ordering are requested to state which style is wanted. The cash must accompany order.

In the Students' Edition this week are sent Junior Lectures 33 to 37, and Senior Lectures 31 to 34. In the issue of February 8 another supply will be forwarded.

Read This Bulletin Each Week.

Holland: Mix in an iron vessel large enough to allow some frothing 4 parts of linseed oil and 1 part of sulphur. Heat to a temperature of 165° C., stirring well all the time, until the mixture drops off the stirrer with a glassy appearance. Remove from the fire and add 15 parts (by weight) of oil of turpentine, and agitate until solution is complete or nearly so. Then filter. The liquid should be limpid and of a brownish-red color.

Hager recommends to prepare Haarlem oil by combining with the aid of a gentle heat:

(1) Sulphurated linseed oil.....	5	parts
Oil of turpentine.....	10	parts
Oil of cade.....	20	parts

The first ingredient is prepared by boiling 16.6 parts of sublimed sulphur with 100 parts of linseed oil.

Parrish gives the following:

(2) Sulphurated oil.....	5	pints
Barbadoes petroleum.....	1	pint
Oil of amber, crude.....	1 1/2	pints
Oil of turpentine.....	8	ounces
Linseed oil.....	4	ounces

(3) Linseed oil.....	40	ounces
Resin.....	1	pound
Sulphur.....	1	pound

Boil till stringy; remove from the fire and add:
 Oil of turpentine..... 20 ounces
 Stronger water of ammonia..... 50 minims

Wyeth's Soluble Powder=Capsules



or, Capsuled-Powders are a new and novel form for administering medicines. They contain the various substances in a perfectly powdered condition, which is certainly the most efficient form for administration; thus a desideratum of utmost importance to the physician has been attained. There is no previous preparation made necessary, as in other forms of medicine—notably **gelatine-and sugar-coated pills**—no cohesive or excipient is required or used. The materials or medicines are simply enclosed in a pliant, soft, soluble gelatine capsule, quickly dissolved in the warmth and fluids of the stomach, presenting no such objectionable resistance as the ordinary double-cased, **hard**, gelatine capsules. In addition to this brief description, an inspection will at once impress the judgment. Physicians and pharmacists are urged to examine these products.

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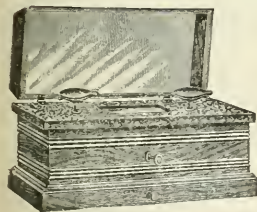
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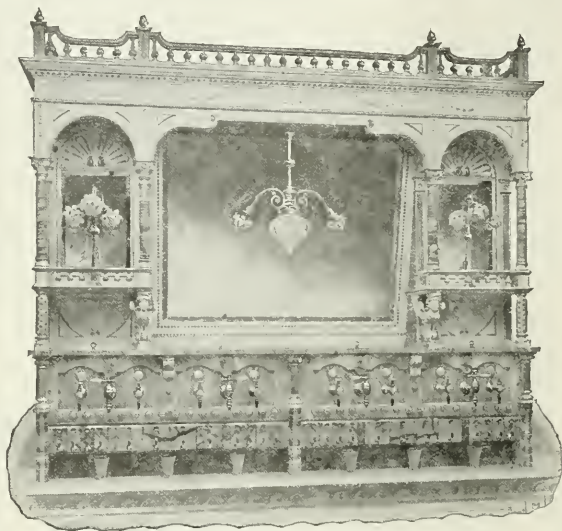
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(S. P. 4.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of Greater New York has prepared the following report on the work of the board for the year ending December 31, 1899, for the New York College of Pharmacy, the German Apothecaries' Association and the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society—the three bodies from which the members of the board are elected. The report was read at the quarterly meeting of the New York College on Tuesday evening, January 16. It will be submitted to the other societies at their next meetings.

"From January 1 to December 31, 1899, 607 persons were registered, making a total of 5,013-registered by this Board since its organization. During the year ten examinations and ten business meetings were held. Number of candidates examined, 845, of whom 344 passed, as follows: 213 at their first examination; 68, their second; 22, their third; 22, their fourth; 9, their fifth; 5, their sixth; 3, their seventh; 1, his eighth, and 1 his tenth. Rejected on account of false statements as to experience, 14; rejected for copying at examinations, 5.

"The attendance at examinations was:

Month.	Number Attending.	Passed.	Rejected.
January	55	18	37
February	196	146	54
March	97	43	54
April	89	28	52
May	75	21	54
June	102	20	82
September	73	21	52
October	66	18	48
November	59	21	38
December	42	8	34

"One hundred and six senior students took the February examination.

"The great number of rejected candidates proves that many come up for examination without previous study, simply trusting to good luck to pass. No less than five, mistrusting their chances of getting through, fortified themselves with "aids to falling memory" in the shape of cuffs inscribed with various formulæ, tiny books convenient to carry in the vest pocket, containing much information in condensed form; but they were detected and expelled. Fourteen applicants were refused examination as they did not have the four years' experience prescribed by law. The Board has gone to a great deal of expense and loss of time in investigating statements made by applicants, and has found in a number of instances that employers did give false evidence in that regard.

"The nationality of the candidates was as follows: United States, 363; Russia, 273; Germany, 101; Italy, 44; France, 1; Great Britain, 32; Scandinavia, 3; Austria, 23; Denmark, 8; Spain, 1; Holland, 1. This table shows that Russia is making severe inroads upon the profession of pharmacy. Germany, which for many years ranked second, now occupies the third place.

"Quite a number of the men rejected for not having the prescribed experience were students from a so-called "Board of Pharmacy" Institute of this city. One of these was a car conductor, another a "tonsorial," and still another a "sartorial" artist. It appears that a great many persons who have never had any pharmaceutical experience, such as cigar makers, shirt makers, etc., are studying pharmacy at this school, trusting to be able to deceive the Board as to the length of their experience.

"It is greatly to be deplored that such a concern should be permitted to call itself by a title which seems to intimate that it has some kind of connection or relation with the Board of Pharmacy. The title selected is misleading and very apt to lead the ignorant, especially our foreigners, into the belief that this so-called "Board of Pharmacy" Institute has some recognition from the Board. The proprietor of the school evidently has firm faith in the efficacy of printer's ink, judging by the circulars sent out broadcast after every examination to every junior clerk in this city. The circulars generally contain fulsome effusions from the students of the

writer's school who happen to pass. They never state, however, how many times they have tried the examination. One of these testimonial writers had been up for examination no less than eight times, but his innate modesty forbade his stating that fact in his letter of thanks, as he calmly announced having passed at his first attempt. If the person conducting this school would call it by a proper name, after himself, for instance, and would make it a point to see to it that his students had the requisite four years' experience before coming up to the Board for examination, then no further objection could be raised.

"The Board has always made it a special object to investigate the statements made by applicants for examination regarding their pharmaceutical experience. To this end, employers were written to or called upon by the inspectors, and the truth ascertained. However, in a number of instances, they found employers who were ready to corroborate false statements made by applicants. As this was notoriously the case with a certain class of employers, the Board ruled that applicants must present affidavits from employers, drawn up and sworn to before a notary public, upon a printed form furnished by the Board, which specifies that the applicant has been employed in such place for such a period of time, working there daily, at least seventy hours per week. In one instance an employer had certified to the fact of a certain young man having been four years in his service. Upon investigation it was found that deponent was a scholar attending the City College, and had previous to that been continuously in public school for a number of years! Another instance: A rather prepossessing young girl claimed four years' pharmaceutical experience in a certain down town drug store located in "Little Russia." Her employer gave her a certificate stating she had been four years in his service. Upon being confronted by an inspector he persisted in his statement, naively adding "without pay." Further parley and the threat of publicity made him confess that she had only been with him about six months, a few hours evenings, in order to read up books on pharmacy. He then explained that he had given the certificate at the solicitation of a physician, a friend of his, who had bought a drug store and wanted to place the girl in charge of it as soon as she was licensed. Owing to many similar discoveries the Board made the rule requiring affidavits from employers. The Board has the gratification of announcing that it has succeeded in stopping the former quarter-annual heira of our foreign friends to the examination of the State Board at Yonkers. Great credit for this, however, is due to Mr. Edward S. Dawson, Jr., the efficient Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, who heartily co-operated with this Board in suppressing this nuisance.

"During the year the Board employed as inspectors: Messrs. Conway, Delacy, Anderson, Ferguson and Wischart, and congratulates itself on having been able to obtain the services of such able, painstaking gentlemen. They have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Board in every respect. After making a thorough inspection of the stores in this city, Brooklyn and Queens County, and notifying all delinquents, prosecutions for violations followed.

"Record of prosecutions and convictions for year 1899.

Name and Address.	Fine.
Bettini di Moise, 24 West End Av., N. Y.	\$50.00
Walter S. Rockey, 503 8th Av., sentence suspended.	
Morris Wilkes, 77th St. & 2nd Av.	50.00
Daniel Schmitt, Jr., 4th St. & Bowersy	50.00
Leon Robben, 185 St. Nicholas Av.	50.00
Henry C. Brown, 114 Wall St.	50.00
Charles Wilkes, 143 E. 101st St.	50.00
Thos. N. Sumner, 262 8th Av.	50.00
Ernest Montanus, 43 6th Av.	50.00
Michael D. Mishig, 1595 2nd Av.	50.00
Chas. J. Flagg, 326 3d Av.	50.00
F. T. Bridgewater, 776 10th Av.	50.00
Chas. H. Hanson, 244 6th Av.	50.00
Felix Barrie, 139th St. & St. Anns Av.	50.00
A. J. Flagg, 1815 3d Av.	50.00
A. J. Baselow, 1692 Madison Av.	50.00
James Kerr, West New Brighton, S. I.	50.00
Henry Gerhard, 59 Catherine St., sentence suspended.	
Samuel Osborne, 1123 3d Av., Brooklyn	50.00
Ben. Althelmer, 24 Smith St., Brooklyn	25.00

Chris. Raab, Evergreen, L. I.	50.00
Chas. Schuman, Fulton St., Brooklyn	50.00
Chas. A. Hills, 767 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn	50.00
Henry J. Kempf, 573 Broadway, Brooklyn	50.00
F. M. Murray, 1280 3d Av., Bklyn., sentence suspended.	
John Quee, 1280 3d Av., Brooklyn	50.00
Nathan Weiss, 1062 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn	50.00
Christ. J. Ludder, 131 4th Av., Brooklyn	10.00
Henry J. Eichacker, 132 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn	10.00
H. J. Dilberger, 302 Van Brunt St., Bklyn., sentence suspended.	
L. M. Thompson, 1534 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn	10.00
Jacob Seley, 1091 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn	50.00
Oscar G. Ilkstein, 533 Hudson St., N. Y.	50.00
Samuel G. Kerr, M.D., 74 Market St., N. Y.	50.00

"It gives the Secretary real pleasure in being able to state emphatically that the many inspectors made prove that the great majority of our pharmacists comply with the law in every respect, notwithstanding the slanderous vociferations voiced in "yellow journals" by a certain pestiferous individual pushing himself forward as the Moses, preordained to lead the poor downtrodden drug clerk out of his serfdom, for a consideration, of course.

"The undersigned also takes pleasure in acknowledging the obligations he is under to all the members of the Board, for their assistance in every way, shape, manner or form; but special thanks are due to Dr. George C. Diekman for his constant assistance in lightening the clerical work of the Secretary.

"The Secretary also extends his thanks to Dr. William Balsler, former Secretary of the old New York City Board for valuable advice freely given.

"He also thanks the officers and members of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York for the accommodation given and the consideration shown the Board. The Board is under great obligations to every person connected with the College of Pharmacy, from the President down to the janitor.

"Very respectfully,

"SIDNEY FABER, Secretary."

In addition to the above, Mr. Faber stated that 40.71 per cent. of the applicants for examination passed, as compared with 40.78 per cent., the ratio shown by the books of the old City Board for three years.

JERSEY CITY DRUGGISTS HAVE A GOOD MEETING.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Jersey City Druggists' Association was held at Phillips' Hall, Bergen avenue and Montgomery street, Jersey City, on Tuesday, January 16. President J. C. Gallagher occupied the chair, and the attendance showed that interest in the work of the association was increasing. A deal of business was attended to, and the session was both interesting and profitable to those who attended.

Secretary Kuehne sent word he could not come, so Charles W. Levering was chosen temporary secretary. Edward A. Doyle, of No. 37 Erie street, was elected a member.

The secretary read a letter from Congressman William D. Laly, of the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey, who had been asked by the association to work for the repeal or modification of the Proprietary Stamp Tax, in which he promised to do all that was possible in the interests of the druggists. A letter was read from Secretary Wooten, of the N. A. R. D., asking if the Jersey City association was ready to "back up" the national body in its work. After considerable discussion as to the best course of action it was voted to receive and file the letter and instruct the secretary to answer that the Jersey City Druggists' Association reaffirms its allegiance to the N. A. R. D. Blanks were also received from Secretary Wooten for a list of acceptable jobbers and a list of aggressive cutters. The work of preparing such lists was entrusted to a special committee composed of Messrs. W. R. Laird, C. J. McCloskey and Maxwell Abernethy. A letter from the Louisville (Ky.) Retail Druggists' Association telling of a resolution passed in condemnation of the Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation was received and filed. A letter was also read from the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association in reference to the salesman's certificate plan adopted by that society.

Chairman Gallagher of the Executive Committee reported progress with the price schedule prepared by that

committee. The agreement had been signed by twenty-eight druggists, and by six others conditionally. While somewhat discouraged at this result, Mr. Gallagher said the committee would still keep at work. A letter was read from John J. Mooney, in which he said price cutting on patents, especially homeopathic remedies, tended to encourage the public to forsake physicians, and so reacted to the detriment of the druggists' prescription business. This was followed by considerable discussion, all the speakers agreeing with the substance of the letter.

The Dinner Committee reported that it had not been able to hold a meeting. The committee was continued.

Two resolutions were adopted. The first instructed the secretary to appeal to representatives in Congress to repeal or modify the Proprietary Stamp Tax, extending it to all protected proprietaries and stating in the law who is to pay the tax. The second was: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the United States should not grant patents on medicines or chemicals, as such, and should not give foreign inventors greater protection than is granted by their own country." This also is to be sent to Congressmen, with the request that they support any remedial legislation that may come up during this session of Congress.

Charles W. Levering, of the Committee on Incorporation, reported that the necessary papers could be filed as soon as the association elected a board of trustees, which the law required. Upon motion of William R. Laird, it was voted to constitute the Executive Committee a board of trustees and incorporate the association at once.

An assessment of fifty cents a member was voted to pay the annual dues of membership in the N. A. R. D., after which the meeting was adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETING DRUG TRADE SECTION NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

The Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York city, held its tenth annual meeting and luncheon at the New York Drug Club on Thursday, January 15. There were eighteen members present. The various committees submitted their reports, and officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows:

Chairman, John McKesson, Jr., of McKesson & Robbins; vice-chairman, Joseph A. Velsor, of Peck & Velsor; secretary, Ernest Stoffregen, of Sharp & Dohme; treasurer, William D. Faris, of H. J. Baker & Bro.; standing Executive Committee, Thomas P. Cook, of the N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, chairman; John M. Peters, of William J. Matheson & Co., and Albert Bruen, of Bruen, Ritchey & Co.; director in Board of Trade representing the Drug Trade Section, William Jay Schieffelin, of Schieffelin & Co.

Chairman McKesson, of the Committee of Jobbing Druggists, reported having written to firms in the Eastern and Middle States on the subject of box and cartage charges, which has been revived in the Southern States, the latter urging the co-operation of the Northern States in the matter. All the firms written to had agreed not to take the subject up. The section therefore decided not to enter into the controversy.

John H. Stallman, chairman of the Committee of Importers of Drugs and Chemicals, presented a memorial relative to the importation of Carthagenae ipecac, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The memorial, which will be signed by all the leading importers, in part reads:

"The importation of Carthagenae ipecac is prohibited through the port of New York by the present customs authorities, and it has been the practice of the department here to uniformly reject shipments of this article ever since it made its appearance, because it is not regarded by them as the standard article of ipecac.

"Carthagenae ipecac is an article of commerce in all European countries. Its intrinsic value is often higher than the Rio ipecac found in this market, as the percentage of emetine in Carthagenae ipecac is greater than in the inferior grades of the Rio article, against which there is no prohibition.

"Notwithstanding the prohibition against the importation of Carthagenae ipecac at this port, it can be bought openly in the market, thus proving that it is admitted into this country at other ports.

"This fact is one which, it will be perceived, works an injustice against the trade at New York, and inasmuch as the article is rejected solely because it generally contains a smaller percentage of the active principle than the higher grades of Rio Ipeacac, while the lower grades of Ilo are inferior to the Carthagena article, and both are sold on their intrinsic value, your petitioners believe that no harm can come from removing the prohibition against the Carthagena product, which would make it a legitimate article of commerce in this country and permit of its being imported and dealt in regularly. Your petitioners therefore pray that the prohibition against the importation of Carthagena ipeacac be removed."

The Committee on Legislation reviewed its work of the past year. The report said:

"During the last session of the Legislature several bills were introduced purporting to protect public health, all of which, in fact, afforded no protection in addition to that now provided by law, but on the contrary imposed upon the public unreasonable and injurious restrictions. A review and criticism of these several bills was adopted by the Section in March, and later circulated throughout the State. The committee, acting in cooperation with representatives of the other drug and pharmaceutical societies of the State, was instrumental in preventing legislation in this behalf. The most prominent of these measures were known as the "Shorter Hours Drug Bill," and the "Patent Poison Bottle Bill." In connection with the latter, your committee was enabled to arouse considerable public interest.

The committee has also taken active interest in the matter of the attempt of the Internal Revenue Department to class chemists making absolute alcohol as rectifiers, and also the effort to improve the status of the pharmacists of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service. The committee has also prepared and forwarded to Congress a memorial for the repeal or modification and extension of the internal revenue tax, imposed under Schedule F, Section 20, of the War Revenue Act now in force. It has given the matter considerable attention and has endeavored to enlist the active interest and assistance of the members of Congress, from the State of New York particularly."

The report also contained statements received from Senator Thomas C. Platt and Congressman Amos J. Cummins that they would do all in their power to secure the modification of the Stamp Tax asked for.

[The memorial from the Drug Trade Section was presented in the Senate on January 22 by Senator Thomas C. Platt. Ed.]

On motion of Thomas F. Main, the section decided to invite President E. C. Frisbie, of the N. W. D. A., to attend the annual banquet of the Board of Trade and Transportation, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on January 31, as the guest of the Drug Trade Section. After passing a vote of thanks to the retiring officers the meeting was adjourned.

N. Y. COLLEGE OF PHARMACY MEETING.

A stated meeting of the New York College of Pharmacy was held at the college, in West Sixty-eighth street, on Tuesday evening, January 16th, with President Edward Kemp in the chair. Thomas F. Main, of the delegation to the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, submitted a report in writing, which was received and filed. A resolution, offered by Oscar Goldman, was adopted voting the thanks of the college to President Kemp for a complete set of physical apparatus. The Chair then appointed as a nominating committee to name a set of officers to be voted for at the annual election in March the following gentlemen: Ewen McIntyre, Gustav Ramsperger, A. H. Merritt, Sidney Faber, Reuben R. Smith, Herbert D. Robbins, and Oscar Goldman. William Massey was appointed chairman of the Commencement Committee, with power to associate others with himself on that committee.

An official invitation was received from the German Apothecaries' Association to its annual festival and ball, to be held on Friday evening, January 26th.

William H. Ebbitt, at the request of the Association of Military and Naval Apothecaries of the State forces, offered a resolution favoring the elevation of apothecaries in the State service to the title of "Pharmacist," and the rank of first lieutenant. This occasioned a lengthy discussion, but was finally adopted, with the amendment that all such apothecaries so elevated must be graduates in pharmacy.

Sidney Faber, secretary of the Board of Pharmacy of New York City, submitted a report of the work accomplished by the Board during the year 1899, which was received with thanks. (The full text of Mr. Faber's report is printed elsewhere in this issue of the Era.)

Clarence O. Bigelow presented a bill to amend the pharmacy section of the city charter, which was drawn up last month by a joint conference committee representing the College of Pharmacy, the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and the German Apothecaries' Association. Mr. Bigelow explained the work of the committee, and the bill was endorsed without reading.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association.

The Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association held a regular monthly meeting at the New York College of Pharmacy, in West Sixty-eighth street, on Monday evening, January 15. President Reuben R. Smith occupied the chair. The usual reports from officers and committees were received, and most of the time of the meeting was consumed in a discussion of pending pharmaceutical legislation.

The All-State Pharmacy bill and the new bill to amend the Pharmacy Section of the City Charter were the measures under discussion, at the conclusion of which the association voted its approval of the bill to amend the charter.

A communication was read from the N. A. R. D., urging the Manhattan Association to support the movement to secure the repeal or modification of the Proprietary stamp tax.

A communication was also read from the Association of Military and Naval Apothecaries of the State Forces, which asked the Manhattan Association to lend its support toward securing an increase in the number of men in the hospital corps of the National Guard, and the elevation of the apothecaries serving in the State forces to the title of pharmacist and the rank of first lieutenant. The association favored this, provided the apothecaries were graduates in pharmacy.

East Side Druggists Will Have a Dance.

The New York Retail Druggists' Association, an organization composed of about seventy-five pharmacists of the "Lower East Side," is preparing to give an "annual concert and ball" at the Lenox Lyceum, corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street, Friday evening, March 2. To help to pay the expenses of this celebration it is proposed to print the advertisements of manufacturers and wholesale houses in the official program. A canvasser has been at work for the past week or so soliciting such advertisements. By stating that the issue of the program would number 20,000 copies he got more suspicion than advertising from the people he approached. He was working with a card from E. Mishking, vice-president of the association. An Era reporter called Mr. Mishking's attention to the statement made by the solicitor, and that gentleman said he had already censured the solicitor, and insisted that he must stop misrepresenting the society. The officers of this East Side Association are the following retail druggists: President, Wolf Tulchinsky, 53 Canal street; first vice-president, M. Kingsberg; Jefferson street; second vice-president, M. Kingsberg; secretary, M. Marmour; financial secretary, E. Buckschitzky; treasurer, H. Bakst.

New York Section, Chemical Industry Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry was held at the New York College of Pharmacy, in West Sixty-eighth street, on Friday evening, January 19, with Chairman Thomas J. Parker presiding, and a good attendance of the members present. The programme comprised the following papers: "Some Remarks on Photometric Standards, with Exhibit of Harcourt's Pentane Lamp," by E. G. Love; "The Development and Manufacture of Smokeless Powder," by E. Taylor; "Notes on Texas Petroleum," and "Petroleum from the New Olinda Field in Southern California," both by Clifford Richardson, and "Research on Hops," by Ernst Hantke.

Westchester County Society Elects Officers.

The Westchester County Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting at the Weber House, Mount Vernon, on January 10. Reports were read on the work of last year, and the following officers were elected for

the coming year: President, James T. Lennon, of Yonkers; first vice-president, James Horton, Peekskill; second vice-president, J. W. Townsend, Sing Sing; treasurer, J. B. Sackett, Tarrytown; secretary, Ulrich Wiesendanger, Yonkers. Executive Committee, A. Van Houten, Yonkers; George Gill, Mount Vernon, and James A. Hart, Sing Sing.

New York Wholesale Bowlers.

At last Saturday's tournament of the New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association there were some lively and interesting games, and the honors were pretty evenly distributed among the teams competing. The team of Parke, Davis & Co. was the only one winning two games. The team scores follow: Dodge & Olcott, 810; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 686. Parke, Davis & Co., 703; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 591. Parke, Davis & Co., 766; Dodge & Olcott, 761. Merck & Co., 743; National Lead Co., 636. National Lead Co., 753; Colgate & Co., 739. Colgate & Co., 789; Merck & Co., 697.

Four Druggists Held for Trial.

The inspectors of the New York City Board of Pharmacy last week found a number of druggists who were violating the law by permitting unregistered clerks to compound prescriptions, and by leaving their stores in charge of such unlicensed clerks. During the week the following druggists of Manhattan Borough were arraigned in the police courts on this charge: A. Richter, 1010 Third avenue; Adolph J. Dittmar, 1180 Second avenue; Carl Koehler, 813 Third avenue, and William Hambergh, 472 Third avenue. Each was held in \$100 bail for trial by the Court of Special Sessions.

The Bill the Drug Clerks Don't Want.

Assemblyman Maher has again introduced the bill to regulate the working hours of drug clerks formulated by the so-called Druggists' League, which passed the Senate and Assembly last year but met a veto at the hands of the Governor. The bill provides that drug clerks shall not work more than 168 hours in two weeks, and its enforcement is placed in the hands of the Board of Health. The bill is labeled a "health measure," but has been referred to the Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries, which announced that it would give a hearing on the measure on Tuesday, January 23.

Buffalo Retailers Form a Wholesale Company.

Several of the leading retail druggists of Buffalo, N. Y., have associated themselves for the purpose of entering the jobbing trade. They will do this under the title of the Buffalo Wholesale Drug Company, which they have just incorporated under the laws of New York, with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators named in the certificate are R. K. Smither, H. A. Sloan, H. P. Hayes and W. C. Dambach, all retail druggists of Buffalo.

NOTES.

—John A. Clark, treasurer of the Ontario Chemists Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of Hamilton, Ont., came to this city last week to make purchases for the spring trade. He reports a large increase in their business during 1899, and anticipates even greater results for the coming year. His company is a successful co-operative enterprise which requires the druggists to sign contracts to sustain retail prices. While in this city Mr. Clark is making his headquarters with the Empire State Drug Company, at 133 William street.

—H. B. Lumley, who started a drug store in Arlington, N. J., two months ago, failed last week, and his stock was seized by C. B. Smith & Co., wholesale druggists, of Newark, who held a mortgage for \$800. The soda fountain in the store was also mortgaged for \$935. The capital on which Lumley started in business was supplied by a friend, who is a physician. The drug store did not at once pay, and therefore the support was withdrawn. As a consequence, the druggist failed.

—Among the out of town druggists who came to New York during the week to trade in the local wholesale market were Charles Hubbard and of S. W. Snow, of Syracuse, N. Y.; George Stoddard, of Saratoga, N. Y.; Mr. Hepburn, of Plainfield, N. J.; J. A. Walker, of Freehold,

N. J.; F. A. Hubbard, of Newton, Mass.; A. H. Smith, of San Francisco; J. F. Gibson, of Providence, and W. B. Jones, of Philadelphia.

—On Wednesday morning, January 17, an explosion caused a fire in the "Red Cross Pharmacy," conducted by Emil Bruner, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, Manhattan, which did damage to the extent of about \$2,000 before it could be controlled. The store has been closed since, but will be reopened as soon as the necessary affairs can be made.

—A regular meeting of the New York Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association was scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, January 17, at the New York College of Pharmacy, but for some reason unexplained there were not enough members present to form a quorum. The only officer who appeared was a vice-president from Queensborough.

—The Weber Medical Tea Company, of Brooklyn, has secured incorporation under the laws of West Virginia for the purpose of manufacturing and selling a medicinal preparation. Its capital stock is \$5,000. The incorporators are: L. C. Raeger, S. L. Moody, N. Heuschelmer, E. Goepfel, Cora E. Gast, all of New York city.

—F. W. Kinsman, Jr., of the firm of F. W. Kinsman & Co., proprietors of a successful pharmacy at No. 343 Fourth avenue, and who also has a pharmacy at No. 280 West 125th street, has leased a store at the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, Manhattan, and is preparing to open a new drug store there.

—Dr. R. A. Otiwell, who had been formerly for some time in the pharmacy of George Kneuper, at 263 Broadway, Manhattan, has fitted up a new drug store at 701 St. Nicholas avenue, Manhattan, on the site formerly occupied by the store of Arthur Friedlander, which was sold at auction a few weeks ago.

—W. S. Douglas, for the past twenty-two years in the employ of Ladd & Coffin, has severed his connection with that firm, and associated himself with the Frank Presbrey Co., of 12 John street, to devote his energies to the placing of advertisements and the designing and writing of advertisements.

—T. R. Anderson & Co., of Newton, N. J., have secured incorporation in that State to conduct a drug business on a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are T. R. Anderson, F. N. Wood, and T. M. Kays, all of Port Jervis, N. Y., where Mr. Anderson has had a drug store for several years.

—Charles Mitzenus, who formerly had a drug store in Jersey City, which he sold last year, has completed the construction of a new store and residence at No. 980 Avenue D, Bayonne, N. J. He opened the new pharmacy last week.

—Incorporation has been secured in New Jersey by the Roberts Chemical Co., of Jersey City, to deal in chemicals on a capital of \$100,000. The directors named are C. N. King, N. R. Vanderhoof, and LeGrand Bouker.

—C. W. Cannon, of the firm of Cannon & Co., retail druggists of No. 2339 Broadway, Manhattan, is preparing to open a new pharmacy at the corner of Broadway and 114th street, about the first of February.

—Max Hartvigson has sold his pharmacy at Amsterdam avenue and 162nd street, Manhattan, to John Delsom. Mr. Hartvigson intends to open another drug store soon, but has not yet decided upon a location.

—Henry C. Roth and Walter Flower, constituting the firm of Roth & Flower, retail druggists at No. 463 Hudson street, Manhattan, have been succeeded by the Flower Drug Co., incorporated.

—Jacob Broadway has succeeded George B. Wert as proprietor of a pharmacy at No. 1047 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Wert gave up the business because of frail health.

—Charles McDowell, a druggist of Paterson, N. J., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on January 15th. His debts amount to \$5,595.45, and his assets are \$4,596.11.

—Assemblyman O'Connell on January 18 introduced a bill in the New York Assembly prohibiting the issuance of trading stamps, and making it a misdemeanor to do so.

—A. F. Segul, formerly manager of the pharmacy of H. S. Johnston, in Maspeth, L. I., has opened a new drug store in Grand street, Maspeth.

—F. A. Seaman, proprietor of two drug stores in Perth Amboy, N. J., started on January 12 for the South, to spend a few weeks in Florida.

—Otto P. Zeitfuss, formerly of Morris Heights, has bought the drug store of Herman A. Garlipp, at No. 65 Union avenue, Brooklyn.

—Drug Clerk W. H. G. Crocker has accepted a position in the pharmacy of Julius Jungmann, at No. 1028 Third avenue, Manhattan.

—J. F. Van Nort, a druggist of 144 West Water street, Elmira, N. Y., is in this city with his family for a visit of a fortnight.

—Horsley Barker has sold his drug store at the corner of First and Grove streets, Plainfield, N. J., to C. M. Nagle.

—William Mueller has bought the drug store of Anton Nielson & Co., at No. 1624 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

—James Rogers has opened a new drug store at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Bankruptcy of a Chemist.

Boston, Jan. 20.—In the United States District Court, in Boston, an involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Azariah F. Crowell, a chemist whose home is in Falmouth. His liabilities amount to \$61,726, nearly all claims being unsecured. There are no assets of practical value. The estate of Edwin D. Crowell of Dennis, holds twenty-one claims, aggregating \$7,543. The estate of Polly D. Crowell has a claim of \$13,200 for money loaned. Other creditors having large claims include the Cape Cod National Bank, \$7,139, and the Cape Cod Five-Cent Savings Bank, \$1,510, both of Harwich; Christopher C. Crowley, of Blair, Neb., has one claim for \$6,666 and another for \$500; the Yarmouth National Bank, Yarmouth, \$3,395; Eva C. Powers, Newton, \$6,666, and a second claim for \$1,789; First Ward National Bank, Boston, \$5,236; Persis A. Crowell, Woods Holl, \$1,000, and the Bowker Fertilizing Company, Boston, \$400.

Proposed Tax of Department Stores Felt to Be Unconstitutional.

Boston, Jan. 20.—The bill introduced in Massachusetts by Senator Innes, whereby a tax shall be imposed on stores "where a variety of goods not included in any distinct line of trade is offered for sale and where there are more than fifteen people employed as salespeople," is not likely to become a law, failing either because of direct votes against the measure or because it is felt to be unconstitutional. In the department stores of this city well equipped departments for toilet goods, manure and like things, creams, lotions, and a hundred and more kinds of articles form an important part of the trade. Some big shops also have drug, patent medicine and prescription department as well. Heads of several firms here express the opinion first, that the bill is wholly unconstitutional, and thus never should pass, and further that should it by any chance be enacted, it would at once result in higher prices on all lines of goods affected by the tax. It is felt to be a limitation upon legitimate trade, and as such most unjust. One leading merchant says the big stores are taxed to the limit now, and deserve no more impositions. Because a firm has succeeded in building up a large business, those who have not succeeded in doing so should not complain. The little shops are not as great sufferers as in their imagination they think they are. The department store business is not confined to one store, but to many, and competition therefore, is rather helped than hindered.

Manufacturers Ought to Give This Author a Life Ticket Good at Any Soda Fountain.

Boston, Jan. 20.—That a play has been given the title of "Moxie" is about as good a means as could be desired for calling attention of the public mind to the beverage by the same name. The writer of this three-act comedy, "Moxie" happened to think the word a good one for the title of his piece. The name is the title of the leading female character. The play has just had a public performance in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, which has been the scene of many swell dramatic performances in years past. Miss Marguerite Hammond played the part of "Moxie." Perhaps no other similar instance is on record of a play being named after a proprietary article. A reversal of this state of things,



PUSHING HIS BUSINESS.

however, is found in "X-zalla," a lotion which druggists keep. A play of that name was once tried, but unsuccessfully. Later those who had been concerned in this theatrical venture stood behind the manufacture and marketing of "X-zalla," the remedy, and thus chose the name for it.

NOTES.

—In an accident whereby a man was knocked down by an electric car and then afterward taken into the Sanford Pharmacy, corner of Washington and West Brookline streets, the proprietor, F. M. Gardner, and clerks of that place, after a quick examination, determined that the man probably was seriously injured internally. An ambulance took the man to the City Hospital, where the doctors could find no marks or bruises of any kind. They thought the man was under the influence of liquor, and sent him to a police station. There he was booked for drunkenness and locked up. Later, however, the house officer was called by him and the man complained that his back pained him, and that he could not move. A physician, after examination, said he thought that the man's spine was injured, and he was taken to the hospital again, showing the correct surmise of the druggists.

—Extensive improvements have been completed at the drug store of W. B. Hunt & Co., Massachusetts avenue, Cambridgeport. New shelves back of the counters have been put in for proprietary medicines; a cashier's desk has been put in near the entrance. A desk for the front of the store is another addition. Irving R. Heath is manager of this store, which is one of several conducted in different places by this firm. Mr. Robbins, one of the partners, also has general oversight of the business, and there are, all told, about a dozen clerks. The store is open all night.

—Among many handsome calendars issued with the incoming New Year is a curious one that the Theodore Metcalf Drug Company have gotten out. It represents a Japanese mother and her child gathering flowers by the side of a river. The calendar is in the form of a pagoda, from the roof of which hang small imitations of paper lanterns. A look inside these lanterns reveals tiny monthly calendars arranged in pairs.

—In a coasting accident, which took place on College Hill, Medford, on Saturday night, January 13, W. F. Turner, a clerk at the College Drug Store, was severely

injured. A heavy double-runner was used, and the front sled collapsed, throwing Turner against a hydrant nearly twenty-five feet away. He was picked up unconscious, and an examination showed a large gash in the thigh.

—Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, of the wholesale drug firm of Gilman Bros., is in constant demand as an after-dinner speaker. At a dinner given this week by the New England Iron and Hardware Association, Mr. Gilman was the guest of honor, and during the evening gave his well-known lecture on the Hawaiian Islands.

—While an express wagon was temporarily left without the driver, some thief stole a large bundle which was on its way to J. E. Garfield's drug store, Maplewood Square, in the Maplewood district of Malden. It contained 400 cigars and twelve pounds of tobacco.

—The late Felix Morris, the comedian, who delighted audiences throughout this country thousands of times during his long career, and who has just died in New York, of pneumonia, was once a drug clerk in a Boston pharmacy, when he was a young man.

—A new business enterprise to be started at Amherst is the bottling and sale of the mineral water which comes from the natural springs on the Orient grounds at West Pelham, nearby.

—Francis Grady, of Clinton, has concluded work at McGrath's drug store to resume his studies at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

—A Boston woman, Ida L. Robinson, has invented a medicine bottle which she calls the "non-refillable," and has had it patented.

—It is probable that W. T. Cummings, a Winchendon druggist, will open a new drug store in the bank building at Baldwinville.

—A new drug store is to be opened at Natick, by M. C. Brigham, on Main street, corner of Central street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pharmacy Board Meeting.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—The January meeting of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Examining Board was held to-day in the High School building at Broad and Green streets, and as a result there will be a large number of pharmacists residing on Anxious street for a few weeks until the results of the examinations are made known. The board meets four times a year, and the January and October meetings are always held in Pittsburg and Philadelphia simultaneously. This results in a much larger number of applicants than at the other two examinations; the April examinations taking place in Harrisburg and the July examination in Williamsport.

College Social Meeting.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—The social meeting of the Alumni Association, held at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy building on Tuesday evening of this week, was as pronounced a success as its predecessors have been. The evening was spent enjoyably by students and pharmacists alike. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, February 16, and the second year class will have charge of the affair. These occasions are always conducted by the students themselves, the different classes taking their turns at the honor.

NOTES.

—The Franklin Institute held its seventy-fifth annual meeting on Wednesday evening, January 17th. The annual election of officers took place and all of the former officers were re-elected. The report of the board of managers showed that substantial progress had been made by the society during the year just ended, the membership having increased materially, principally by the accession of non-resident members. The library has also increased greatly and is the most valuable asset of the institute at the present time. The financial condition is also gratifying. The day was one of double significance to the society, being also the one-hundred and ninety-fourth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, in whose name the institute was started.

—By reason of the peculiar circumstances and the direct conflict of testimony, the suit brought against Dr. John Tomlinson, pharmacist at Fifty-fifth street and

Westminster avenue, by Joseph Schlick, for \$10,000 damages for personal injuries, was too difficult for the jury to decide in Court of Common Pleas, and the twelve men, after being out over twelve hours, were discharged for not being able to agree upon a verdict. The suit was brought by Schlick in consequence of the alleged sale of carbolic acid in mistake for tincture of iodine, Schlick being badly burned from the use of the substance as a result of the alleged mistake.

—J. W. Landis, superintendent of the Smith, Kline & French Company's laboratories, has been confined to his home in Swarthmore for the greater part of the week. Mr. Landis suffered a slight abrasion of his right thumb last week which had apparently healed, when symptoms of blood poisoning appeared, and for several days it looked so serious that it was feared that he would have to lose the thumb.

—M. N. Kline made a short business trip to Washington on Wednesday of this week. When interrogated as to the proposed reconsideration of the alcohol tax bill, mentioned in last week's issue of the Era, Mr. Kline stated that he had no expectation whatever that the decision would be reversed, and that the chances of a reconsideration even were very slim.

—W. N. White, of Eleventh and Jackson streets, one of the down town druggists, served the judicial district in the capacity of juror during the past week.

—E. L. Klopp has opened a handsome new pharmacy at Glenside, near Ogontz, one of Philadelphia's prettiest and most fashionable suburbs.

—George H. Witmer, the well-known druggist of Bridge-ton, N. J., was noticed among the trade visitors in Philadelphia this week.

—N. M. Osborne has fitted up an attractive store at Ashbourne, Montgomery County, Pa., a few miles outside of Philadelphia.

—Mahlon N. Kline was elected a director of the Trades League at the annual election of officers, which was held this week.

BALTIMORE.

The College and Its Affairs.

Baltimore, Jan. 23.—The monthly meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy held last Thursday at the college on Aisquith street, was unusually important. H. A. Elliott was elected first vice-president; C. V. Emich, second vice-president, and J. E. Hengst and Charles H. Ware members of the board of examiners. All were re-elections, with the exception of Mr. Hengst, he being chosen to take the place of Louis Schulze, who had declined to serve another term on the board of examiners. The treasurer's report showed the college to be in an excellent financial condition. Secretary H. P. Hynson reported a falling off in membership during the past year, which prompted the approval of a resolution calling upon the active members of the college to make special efforts with a view to making up the deficiency in the roll.

The committee on the Pharmacopoeia submitted a report practically endorsing the changes suggested by the American Pharmaceutical Association and indicating its preference for certain other modifications. The report was accepted and made the special order of business for the meeting of the college in February, when it will be thoroughly discussed. Much interest was manifested in the discourse of Dr. A. R. L. Dohme on the results of investigations to determine the relative value of different samples of labradori leaves. In ordinary commerce the size of the leaves is permitted to determine the price, the large leaves commanding more than the small ones. Dr. Dohme found that exactly the reverse method of valuation should be adopted, as the small leaves contain more of the active principle—pilocarpine—than the large ones. His address was listened to with close attention. Prof. Daniel Base, of the college faculty, gave a very entertaining talk on "Electricity as Applied to the Manufacture of Chemical Substances." He showed how the ability to produce high temperatures with the aid of an electrical current has already facilitated laboratory work and cheapened processes, so that various substances could be produced at greatly lessened cost. By way of illustration he cited potassium chlorate, which was cheaply obtained by transforming potassium chloride.

The Card System.

Baltimore, Jan. 20.—The Canvassing Committee and the Executive Board of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association held a joint meeting on Wednesday last at the Maryland College of Pharmacy. Reports were received from the members of the committee which had been appointed to canvass the retail druggists of the city to ascertain their views as to the proposed adoption of the card system, under which no pharmacist is able to obtain goods from jobbers and manufacturers unless he can show a card proving him to be a member of the trade in good standing. The reports were to the effect that almost absolute unanimity prevailed, nearly every druggist seen having expressed himself as favoring the system. As the canvass was far from complete, however, the meeting resolved upon a reallocation of names, and the Canvassing Committee was instructed to report again to Chairman Owen C. Smith. A called meeting is to be held on January 31 at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, when the association will probably take definite action looking to the adoption of the plan.

With the Bowlers.

Baltimore, Jan. 20.—After a series of victories broken only by a single defeat the Root and Herb team of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club came to grief last Tuesday evening, suffering two reverses at the hands of the team from the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company, which was made up of Vordemberge, Kothe, Mueller, Land and Lockwood. The highest score made was only 182, this being the record of Kothe, but all the other members of the team put up a fairly strong game. A remarkable feature of the match was the fact that the losers made a higher average for the three contests than the winners. Last night James Baily & Son met Gilpin, Langdon & Co., taking all three games by 735, 751 and 685 against 721, 733 and 673. Owing to the closeness of the score excitement ran high and much interest was manifested. The standing of the teams is now as follows:

Teams.	Games won.	Games lost.	Percentage.
Root & Herb.....	23	3	.852
Sharp & Dohme.....	20	4	.833
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.....	18	9	.667
James Baily & Son.....	10	17	.370
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.....	7	20	.257
Muth Bros. & Co.....	6	18	.250
Parke, Davis & Co.....	5	19	.269

A Question of Ethics.

Baltimore, Jan. 22.—The commissioners of Baltimore County were treated to an exhaustive discussion of the ethics, proprieties and amenities of druggists on last Thursday. Some time ago an order had been passed by the board directing the physician to the almshouse to purchase all of his drugs from the firm of Rich & Saulsbury, at Towson. On Wednesday, after the firm had enjoyed its monopoly only one week, another order was passed instructing the doctor to obtain the required medicaments from Benjamin Marley, also of Towson. At this stage the physician himself took a hand in the game, and asked that both orders be rescinded, so that he might be in a position to buy drugs wherever he pleased. The commissioners were disposed to compromise and offered to give each of the contending druggists a share of the almshouse trade, they to be allowed to furnish supplies for one month alternately. Mr. Marley demurred to this, arguing that his months would be like unto the seven lean cows of the Scriptures, while the rival firm would enjoy the fat months. The commissioners finally settled the difficulty by rescinding the order, and the physician can now get medicaments wherever he desires.

The Pharmacy Law.

Baltimore, Jan. 20.—The pharmacy law for Maryland, advocated by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and allied organizations, has been introduced in the General Assembly, Dr. George W. Truitt, formerly in the drug business at Roland Park, being the sponsor. Under its provisions no one may engage in the retail drug trade without a license, which is to be issued only after a successful examination as to competency before a board of pharmacists, who must have had at least ten years' experience and are not to be connected with any school

of pharmacy. All prescriptions must be put up by licensed clerks. The sale of standard articles and of drugs in unbroken packages is permitted in stores, as at present. There are stringent regulations as to the dispensing of poisons, and the purpose of the proposed law is to raise the professional standards. A determined effort will be made to secure its enactment at the present session. This purpose can be accomplished if all the druggists in the State take an active interest in the matter.

The Vogeler Company Assignment.

Baltimore, Jan. 20.—The recent assignment of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, manufacturers of St. Jacob's Oil and other preparations, has had a sequel in the filing, on last Thursday, of a petition to have Christian Devries and his wife, Minnie A. Devries, adjudicated bankrupts. The petition was filed in the United States District Court by the National Mechanics' Bank, the People's National Bank, and Doblér & Mudge, paper dealers. The petitioners claim that the assignment, on December 18, was an act of bankruptcy. It is alleged that Mr. and Mrs. Devries owe the petitioners \$11,630.71. An order was issued requiring cause to be shown why the petition should not be granted.

Two Weddings.

Baltimore, Jan. 20.—Miss Alice K. Rinehart was married at Chambersburg, Pa., last Wednesday, to Howard B. Fahrney, of Dr. D. Fahrney & Son, Hagerstown, Md., manufacturers of proprietary articles. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride, the Rev. T. J. Sherrard, of the Central Presbyterian Church, tying the knot. After receiving the congratulations of friends and relatives the newly wedded pair went on an extensive tour. They will reside at Hagerstown, the groom being a partner in his father's business.

Miss Fannie Hamilton Hogshead, a sister of the Hogshead Bros., the leading druggists of Staunton, Va., was married there last Wednesday to John Dale Clothier, of Marion, Ind., where the couple will make their future home.

NOTES.

—Among those who attended the last meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy was Dr. Mercer Brown, of Wye Mills, Md., probably the oldest druggist in the State. He was a member of the college years ago, afterward studied medicine and engaged in the practice thereof, and eventually drifted back into his first profession. Some months ago he opened a store at Wye Mills, and it is his intention to pass the balance of his days there. He relates many interesting reminiscences.

—Druggist E. A. Schaefer, of Pittsburg, Pa., stopped over in Baltimore last week on his way to Florida. He is taking the trip for the benefit of his health, which has lately given cause for some anxiety, and will be away from home for several months. Mr. Schaefer has probably the finest store in the Smoky City, and supplies a number of adjacent buildings with electric light, operating his own plant.

—The Caffeine Drug Company, of Baltimore, was incorporated on Friday last by Louis E. Wetter, Charles Busher, Howard P. Wetter, Walker Jameson and George H. Wetter. The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into \$1 shares. It is the intention of the company to manufacture a proprietary article.

—Druggist W. H. Moore, of Third street and Elm avenue, Hampden, a Baltimore suburb, has been succeeded by J. H. Sencindiver.

—G. H. Danettel has opened his new drug store at the corner of Highland avenue and Baltimore street, Highlandtown.

Low Prices for Medicated Lozenges in Bulk.

In their advertisement in this issue, Billings, Clapp & Co., of Boston, quote some very interesting prices on Brown Mixture, Bronchial and Slippery Elm Lozenges in bulk. Although these prices are unusually low for the fine quality "B., C. & Co." goods are known to possess, they include prepayment of freight, which should secure many orders from close, careful buyers. Those interested can obtain free samples by writing the firm.

CINCINNATI.

The O. K. & I. Exchange.

Cincinnati, Jan. 19.—The members of the Wholesale Druggists' Exchange of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana held their annual meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Tuesday, January 16th. Matters of interest to both the jobber and the retailer were discussed, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year was held. Samuel J. Hale, of Cincinnati, was elected president; George Lattimer, Columbus, Ohio, vice-president; Robert Bradley, Toledo, Ohio, secretary and treasurer. Among the many jobbers in attendance were E. H. Neat, W. H. Richardson, Arthur Peter, Charles H. Pettit, Louisville, Ky.; J. R. Miller, J. G. Mueller, A. Mooney, J. Carey, M. Ward, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. F. Sichelstiel, C. T. Walther, G. H. Kelly, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa.; E. T. Strong, Cleveland, Ohio; George B. Kauffman, G. W. Lattimer, J. D. Price, Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Walding, J. S. Kinnan, R. H. Bradley, Toledo, Ohio; A. Bailey, Zanesville, Ohio; Carl Leich, Evansville, Ind.

The visiting members were entertained while here by the local wholesale druggists—Hale, Justis & Co., The Stein-Vogeler Co., and Lloyd Brothers. Among the pleasing features was a banquet at the St. Nicholas, an evening at the Columbia Theatre and a trolley ride on chartered cars through the city; also a visit to the Zoological Garden. The next meeting will be held at Indianapolis.

Campbell County Association.

Cincinnati, Jan. 19.—The Campbell County Druggists' Association held a meeting at Newport, Ky., this afternoon, and elected officers for the following year. Several new members were elected, as follows: Miss Ada Scheffner, Miss Louise Scheffner and Mr. N. J. Blank. The officers elected were: Charles F. Keener, president; Miss L. G. Scheffner, vice-president; H. Wertheimer, treasurer; Guido Schmidt, secretary.

Retailers' Insurance Company.

Cincinnati, Jan. 20.—The Retail Druggists' Insurance Association has elected the following officers: M. A. Burkhardt, Dayton, Ohio, president; Robert Groenland, Cincinnati, Ohio, treasurer; John Weyer, Cincinnati, Ohio, secretary; F. T. Bower, Toledo, Ohio, John Byrne, Columbus, Ohio, J. C. Firmin, Findlay, Ohio, Phillip Lehr, Cleveland, Ohio, directors. A bitter fight was waged for the office of treasurer between Mr. Groenland and Charles T. P. Fennel who has held the office for several years. Mr. Groenland was elected by a handsome majority.

Bowling.

Cincinnati, Jan. 20.—The Druggists' Bowling Club met at Kunkel's Alleys yesterday afternoon and made several remarkable scores. All the contestants were in good trim, particularly Ralph Freiher, who scored very nearly 200. The Oskamp-Nolting Co., wholesale jewelers, have offered a stick pin to any member who makes a score of 200 or over. This will prove an incentive to the members, and next week's meeting will no doubt have a very large attendance.

NOTES.

—Miss Gertrude, a daughter of Otto Betz, the druggist at Hyde Park, met with an accident Friday which came near proving serious. While helping prepare a luncheon at a church party she accidentally turned on the knob of a gas stove, which ignited and set fire to her clothes. It was at first feared that her eye-sight was destroyed, but upon examination it was found that she had escaped serious injury.

—The seventy-fourth regular meeting of the Cincinnati Chemical Society was held at Hanna Hall on the evening of January 17th. The feature of the meeting was a paper read by Dr. Otto Dieckman on "Original Researches in Methyl-Benzamid-Azole." Dr. Dieckman's address was listened to by a very appreciative audience. Dr. Thomas Evans, the new president of the society, presided.

—Stein-Vogeler Drug Co. celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of their house by issuing a jubilee number of the Review, published by them. They claim it to be the most complete list ever issued from this city.

—L. D. Fitzhugh has opened a drug store at Lexington,

Ky. Mr. Fitzhugh has served in the United States Navy for the past five years. He purchased his stock and fixtures in Cincinnati.

—The venerable father of Joseph and George O'Maley, well known druggists of Covington, Ky., died on Monday, January 15th, at the O'Maley residence on Walnut Hills.

—Henry Meiner, at Western avenue and York street, is opening another store at Race and Liberty streets, in the premises formerly occupied by Grimme's Pharmacy.

DETROIT AND MICHIGAN.

Annual Elections.

Detroit, Jan. 20.—During the week now closing the annual meetings of the principal drug firms of this city have been held and officers elected—in most cases old officers re-elected. At Parke, Davis & Co.'s, all of the officers and the board of directors are as they were last year: President, T. D. Buhl; vice-president, D. C. Whitney; secretary, H. A. Wetzel; treasurer, J. H. Smedley; general manager, William M. Warren.

Nelson, Baker & Co. also re-elected their old officers: President and general manager, E. H. Nelson; vice-president, George Peck; secretary, Dr. A. B. Lyons; treasurer, William S. Baker.

The officers of the Michigan Drug Co. stand as they did last year: President William C. Williams; vice-president and general manager, James E. Davis; second vice-president, Charles C. Hinchman; treasurer and auditor, John M. Hinchman; secretary, A. S. Brooks.

It is rumored, although not officially stated, that so satisfactory was the showing made for 1899 by the above-named firms, that their general managers received a very material increase in salaries. It is stated, without reserve, that the year's business was something unprecedented and unlooked for. They attribute it to three things: First, to the "better times" existing all over the country; second, to most extensive advertising; and third, to the large increase in the force of travelling representatives. In the last five years the number of travelling men has been about doubled for each firm, and they are all men who sell goods. There are no unvisited spots of any size in the territory, and dealers do not have time to forget from one visit to another. A most satisfactory business for the present year is anticipated.

More Stearns Generosity.

Detroit, Jan. 20.—The Regents of the University of Michigan have made public announcement of the recent magnificent gift of F. K. Stearns, of Detroit, of a famous collection of musical books, scores, and sheet music. A short time ago Frederick Stearns gave to the University a wonderful collection of musical instruments, gathered from every quarter of the globe. This supplementary gift of F. K. Stearns gives to the University of Michigan the most complete musical library in the country—Yale and Harvard not excepted. Prof. A. A. Stanley, of the School of Music, is placing and assorting the volumes, of which there are about 1,600. There are many full sets of the old masters and much of modern composition, the classics of every language and nation being represented. It is estimated that the value of the gift is near \$3,000. F. K. Stearns has spent several years in gathering the scores, and his critical study of the subject has enabled him to select only that which is of the greatest value.

Drug Clerks' Annual Meeting.

Detroit, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the Drug Clerks' Association of Michigan was held on Thursday evening last, and the following officers elected: President, G. W. Stevens; first vice-president, A. P. Young; second vice-president, J. A. Stewart; recording secretary, A. M. Edwards, Jr.; financial secretary, W. F. E. White; treasurer, W. S. Dupont. F. E. North, E. Kolbe, Joseph Hackett, W. M. Longstaff and G. E. Robinson, chairmen of the various committees of the association, will form, together with the regular officers, an executive committee or board which will meet once a month to attend to the business of the organization. Besides, there will be, once a month, a regular meeting of the association as a whole, with some kind of a social feature in connection. The association has every indication of a prosperous future.

CHICAGO.

The Sunday Closing Question.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—At a meeting of the Southwest Side Druggists' Association, held night before last at Stiles' Hall, on Millard avenue and West Twenty-second street, it was decided to arrange for a meeting of all the druggists in Chicago in the near future to discuss the question of Sunday closing. The attendance was unusually large, and, with one or two exceptions, enthusiastic on the subject of Sunday closing. For some time this association has been agitating the early closing idea. It is the pioneer in this line in Chicago, so far as practical results are concerned. It has accomplished the closing of drug stores in the southwest part of the city at 7 p. m. on Sunday evenings, and now sets out to accomplish a larger work for all the druggists of Chicago.

Fred. A. Thayer, at West Madison street and Ogden avenue, declares himself opposed to the Sunday closing of drug stores, at least in so far as it relates to his store. "It is always necessary to have a man on duty," said Mr. Thayer, "and when there is a clerk here he might better be waiting on customers than killing time. Drug stores are primarily to supply the wants of sick people. People become sick on Sunday just as readily as on any other day."

W. A. Armbricht, No. 325 West Madison street, is decidedly opposed to the Sunday closing plan. "It is only taking money out of the druggist's pocket," said Mr. Armbricht. "I am not over-worked. I take Sunday afternoon or evening off every Sunday, and allow my clerk to get away from duty when I am on. My clerk gets every Wednesday off, and that should be enough for him. Sunday is the best day I have, and I do not think it would show very good business judgment on my part to close my doors on the day on which I can make the most money. My cigar and soda water trade on Sunday make up for a great many other shortcomings of the week."

Milton C. Smucker, Ashland Boulevard and West Madison street, is a strong advocate of Sunday closing. Mr. Smucker said: "It is next to the best day I have the year around, but I would be only too glad to close if my fellow druggists would do the same. There is no reason why they should not close that I can think of. My soda water trade is better than that of the vast majority of druggists, located as I am here on the Boulevard. It will be a hard task to bring the druggists to a head on the subject, but the subject is one which is entitled to a great deal of consideration. Most of the men in the business have been accustomed to spending such long hours in their stores that they have gradually grown to believe there is nothing else for them to do, and that is the reason they are so set in their way of thinking. I presume that with the proper amount of consideration they would at least make an effort to take part of the day on Sunday. An example of how hard it is to get them to close their stores can be seen in an experiment I tried on Chicago Day, 1898. I went to all the druggists in the neighborhood and asked them to close on that day, and they all agreed to do it, but when Chicago Day came around there were as many of them who allowed their stores to remain open as closed. I afterward took them to task about it, and each one began to tell me about some other fellow who had not closed. That is the way it goes. Each one is waiting for his neighbor to close, and as a result none of them close."

J. S. Stiles, No. 1812 West Twenty-second street, is enthusiastic over the success of the plan so far as it has been carried out. Mr. Stiles has suggested that the druggists make a canvass of their customers. He wants the subject left to a decision by vote of the people. The vote, he says, can be taken in each store, if the druggists will get together on the question and ask their customers as they come into the store to cast a vote either for or against Sunday closing. In this way, he says, the people will have the say whether the store shall be closed, and then if anything should happen because the corner drug store was not open there could be no blame lodged against the druggist, and it would show only the more plainly the wisdom of people keeping themselves supplied with medicines which experience has taught them they are the most likely to need at any time.

O. J. Freeman, at North Clark street and Sheffield avenue, believes in the commandment to keep the Sabbath day holy, and ever since he has been in business has closed his store on Sunday. He lives in the flat over his store, and an electric bell and speaking tube are put in use. Whenever a prescription is required to be filled on Sunday he attends to it, otherwise the store is closed. J. Walther, Jr., at West Polk and Paulina streets, is of the same opinion. Many of the downtown druggists favor Sunday closing because Sunday is a day when the streets are practically deserted and little business is done.

A Drug Store Episode.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—One evening a week or so ago a man entered the drug store of W. T. Adams, at Fifty-fourth and Halsted streets, and accosted the clerk, Mr. Henniger, with the command, "Hands up!" at the same time pointing a revolver. The clerk's brother took in the situation from behind the prescription case and immediately issued forth with a chair, which he heaved at the robber, knocking him down. Before the brothers could close on him, however, he had leaped to his feet and fled. It is said that he ran so fast that the rush of air in his wake blew off the hat of a pedestrian just passing. The Henniger brothers are expert boxers, and extend the robber a cordial invitation to call around any time and settle the matter with each in turn a la Marquis of Queensbury.

Bowlers.

The score of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club last night was as follows:

Delbridge	120	92	95
Storer	147	124	127
Thomas	136	221	147
Armstrong	167	160	187
Matthews	147	170	176
Odert	129	109	109
Bauer	139	106	167
Medbery	156	157	173
Block	94	133	147
Peebler	112	144	125
Waldron	171	127	136

Mr. Armstrong made the best score, and wears the medal.

NOTES.

—The following remarkable order was recently sent by Morrison, Plummer & Co., to Morris D. Newman & Co., of Philadelphia, makers of the "White Knight" cigar: Jan. 8, 1900.

To Morris D. Newman & Co.,
Cor. Broad and Walker Sts.
Enter our order for one million "White Knight" cigars.
Ship fast as possible.

MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO.,

Per G. A. Showers, Mgr. Cigar Dept.

—Above the door of W. C. Barrel's pharmacy, at Lake and Dearborn streets, is a sign reading: "For thirty days, all physicians' prescriptions compounded, 10 cents." Inquiry elicited the fact that the customer having a prescription filled would be charged at wholesale rates for the drugs used and 10 cents for the labor of compounding. The sign is therefore literally true—"compounded for 10 cents."

—On the night of January 14 fire broke out in the rear of the prescription case in Manley & Simmons' drug store in the Stewart building, at Washington and State streets. The damage was slight. The fire, it is said, was caused by sulphur left burning in the drug store for the purpose of suffocating moths.

—I. N. Emory, for many years manager of the pharmacy of H. Hurlbut, Sixty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue, which was sold recently, has opened a laboratory in the place formerly occupied by the drug store, and will put up prescriptions and manufacture his own preparations for the market.

—McKenzie Brothers, formerly at West Thirty-fifth and Paulina streets, have bought the drug store of Dr. A. O. Wright at Waukegan, Ill. One of the brothers has just returned from a three months' vacation in Scotland, and he declares that the United States is the only country to live in.

—The two men who robbed Engel's pharmacy, at Forty-seventh street and Union avenue recently, were caught last week and have been held to the Grand Jury. They

are old offenders, and the evidence against them is strong. They will probably receive the maximum sentence.

—The wife of I. W. Blood, the well known druggist at Forty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue, died suddenly last week of pneumonia. The many friends of Mr. Blood extend him their most heartfelt sympathy.

—The baby girl of Mr. and Mrs. George V. Haering, at Madison and Jefferson streets, died very suddenly week before last. The many friends of Mr. an Mrs. Haering extend profoundest sympathies.

—Mr. Skillman, of Skillman & Stone, Spokane, Wash., having been on a visit to his former home in Ohio, stopped in Chicago on his return and left a good order with Morrison, Plummer & Co.

—The firm of Lang & Nienaber, at Twenty-second and State streets, has dissolved partnership. Mr. Nienaber will continue the business under the name of the "Crown Pharmacy."

—David Kaplansky, formerly manager of the Alliance Prescription Pharmacy, in the Alliance building, Chicago, will open a new drug store in Michigan City, Ind.

—Saul C. Sexauer, of Wilmette, Ill., a former druggist, filed a petition in bankruptcy this week. His liabilities are \$5,396.96, and has assets \$264.60.

—Asa Oren, formerly at Sixty-ninth and Halsted streets, has opened a drug store at Sixtieth street and Center avenue.

—A. F. Hautau has bought the store formerly owned by J. M. Godfrey, at Washtenaw and Portland avenues.

—George B. Baker, the well-known druggist, is laid up with an attack of influenza.

THE NORTHWEST.

C. T. Heller on the Board.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 19.—Governor Lind this week appointed Charles T. Heller of this city a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, to succeed William A. Frost, whose term has expired. Mr. Heller, who is treasurer of the N. A. R. D. and one of the brainiest and most progressive druggists of Minnesota, will prove a valuable acquisition to the board. Mr. Frost, who retires, has served on the board many years, much of the time as president, and has ever been vigilant and efficient in guarding the interests of Minnesota pharmacists. Mr. Heller, it is understood, will be secretary of the board, succeeding the retiring one.

NOTES.

—Successions: H. F. Fisher, Delta, Ia., by Mitchell & Fisher; Hulett & Erickson, Red Oak, Ia., by G. B. Erickson; J. A. Monohan, Minneapolis, Minn., by A. D. Larson; F. A. Mayo, Bemidji, Minn., by Mayo & Barker; S. C. Gibbs & Co., Hamburg, Ia., by C. Stoner & Co.; John J. Palmer, Gibbon, Minn., by Paul Kuske; L. O. Kron, Rothsay, Minn., by O. H. Ekeren; City Drug Store, Grants Pass, Ore., by J. A. Sloyer; J. A. Peterson, Henning, Minn., by E. T. Dillner & Co.; Stevenson & Co., Emerson, Ia., by A. O. Blair; J. S. Pierson, Trempleau, Wis., by J. S. Pierson & Son; W. J. Graham, Park River, N. D., by the Dunn Drug Co.

—Injunction proceedings have been commenced in the United States Circuit Court in this city by Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld, Germany, against Henry McCall. The action is to restrain the defendant from selling a patented drug known as phenacetine and to compel him to account for income and profits of past sales. This is one of a large number of similar suits instituted throughout the country.

—Every druggist in St. Paul, with one exception, has signed the pledge not to handle Cuticura medicines. The missionaries are now trying to get the Minneapolis druggists in line.

—E. I. Barker, who has for several years been the pharmacist at the State Hospital, Fergus Falls, has bought a half interest in Mayo's drug store at Bemidji.

—H. S. Clark has gone to Hutchinson this week to invoice a drug stock for Mr. Frankenfield, who is in California seeking health.

—W. J. Graham, Jr., Park River, N. D., N. W. Smith, Albany, Ore., and the John G. Slayden Co., Spokane, Wash., have sold.

—E. T. Dillner, who has recently bought out the Peterson drug store at Henning, was in the city on business this week.

—Among a number of business men burned out at Wadena, Minn., this week was Druggist R. F. C. Iltis.

—W. E. Chilcote, of Chilcote & Cook, Washington, Ia., died this week. Cook & Sherman succeed the firm.

—The stock and store of T. J. Martin, Mason City, Ia., were damaged by fire the other day.

—L. C. Edwards has started in at Sumpter, Ore., and O. K. Wineman at Duluth, Minn.

—Hodgins & Reese, Moscow, Idaho, and Howard & Mahan, Carson, Idaho, have dissolved.

—J. W. Morgan's building at Watsburg, Wash., was partially burned this week.

—Dr. Henry Chappelle, head of the Chappelle Drug Co., Billings, Mont., is dead.

—W. R. K. Johnson, Turtle Lake, Wis., has sold his branch at Balsam Lake.

—J. A. Sullivan has withdrawn from George H. Gardner & Co., Perry, Ia.

—E. T. Gibbons is going to Kilkenny to run Piesenger's branch store.

—F. H. Richman's store at Waterville, Minn., was singed recently.

—W. E. Kraft is now working in J. P. Allen's store in St. Paul.

—Rudolph Best, Milwaukee, has given a bill of sale.

—Sam Ellingsen is working in Grand Forks, N. D.

ST. LOUIS.

Changes in P. D. & Co. Force.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—C. F. Allen, who, as reported last week, has succeeded Mr. Carter as manager of the St. Louis office of Parke, Davis & Co., is a man of wide experience in his line, having formerly been with John Wyeth & Bro., and more recently representing Reed & Carnrick in the Northwest. Several further changes have been made in the force. Al. Finke, formerly representing them in Illinois, has gone with Luytjes Homeopathic Pharmacy Company, in Indiana, and his territory will be taken by J. F. Cummings, formerly of the city force, E. C. Bauer leaves to-day to accept a position with the Luytjes Homeopathic Pharmacy Company. Robert L. McCormack and J. C. Hester are posting up to take city positions. J. D. Van Hook will cover Missouri, as in the past. The offices in the Chemical Building will be refitted. H. M. Ferris, who has been here since January first, will return to Detroit in a few days.

For a New Glass Plant.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—A report became current in East St. Louis yesterday that a new glass manufacturing plant was to be started in that city shortly by persons now connected with the Obeur-Nestor Glass Company, whose works are in East St. Louis, and whose salesroom is at Main and Vine streets, in this city. Mr. S. H. Wyss, of East St. Louis, when asked about the transaction, said that he had an option on the stock owned by Fred and Michael Nestor, in the Obeur-Nestor Glass Company, and that the two brothers would probably retire from the company, and, with Dr. H. J. de Haan, of East St. Louis, start a rival factory. Joseph Nestor, vice-president of the Obeur-Nestor Glass Company, remaining with the old firm. The location contemplated was said to be some distance from the business section of East St. Louis, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

A Druggist Graber.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—Walter L. Graber, druggist, at 712 Carr street, is going to inaugurate an unique departure. He will run a private bank in connection with his drug store. The capital stock will be \$5,000, and Mr. Graber will be president, cashier, receiving and paying tellers, and, in fact, the whole thing. He filed notice of his intention on Thursday of this week. Banks of this kind are common in smaller towns, but very unusual in large cities.

Paint, Oil & Drug Club.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—St. Louis Paint, Oil & Drug Club held its annual banquet at the Mercantile Club Thursday evening. About seventy-five persons were present, including ladies. President A. M. Hughes, of the Kansas City Paint, Oil & Varnish Club, was one of the guests

of the evening and made an address. Other speakers were W. E. Scheppe, C. P. Walbridge and Rev. Dr. Luc-ock. President Biot acted as toastmaster.

Alumni Will Dance.

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—Great preparations are being made for the annual dress ball of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, which will take place at Liederkrantz Hall the night of February 1st. Two thousand invitations have been sent out. Elegant souvenirs, consisting of silver cups in the form of druggists' mortars, will be given to the ladies. The entertainment committee consists of T. F. Hagenow, acting as chairman in the absence from the city of W. M. Lamont; R. S. Vilt, A. V. Marquardt, L. A. Seitz, Paul Schneider and Dr. O. F. Claus.

NOTES.

—The St. Louis Academy of Science will give a popular demonstration of the uses of the microscope in some of the sciences, arts and industries on the evening of February 5th, at its building, Sixteenth and Locust streets. The idea originated with Dr. H. M. Whelpley, who will have general charge. The other members of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy who will assist are William K. Ilhardt, Dr. Otto A. Wall, Jr., O. H. Elbrecht, and Dr. J. C. Falk.

—The Grebe Drug Company, East St. Louis, has postponed opening the branch store previously reported until the new works of the Shickle, Harrison & Howard Iron Company commence operations, which will be about April 1st, as the store will be mainly dependent upon their employes.

—William Graham has offered \$10 to the first member of the Druggists' Cockeyed Hat League who rolls eighty. Louis Pauge made a wild attempt to win the prize Thursday evening and only missed it by two points, scoring seventy-eight.

—It is rumored that Ludwig & Bremmer, proprietors of the Newstead avenue pharmacy, contemplate opening a branch store on North Broadway.

—J. M. Campbell, formerly in the drug business at Albany, Mo., will represent the Moffit-West Drug Company in Northern Missouri and Iowa.

—Mr. Kallis, formerly clerk for J. L. Hilby, contemplates going into business for himself, but has not decided as to location.

—The Fountain Park Pharmacy, since its removal from Euclid avenue and Suburban, has changed its name to the Gem Pharmacy.

—The drug firm of Blackburn & Ellis, Ellsberry, Mo., has been dissolved. The business will be continued by Mr. Blackburn.

—B. H. Plumbge, formerly clerk at Maxter's, will open a drug store at 8034 North Broadway about February 1st.

—W. R. Grant, 3718 Olive street, has returned from his trip to Eureka Springs much improved in health.

—William Tritschler, formerly with C. T. Hahn, has gone with H. J. Black & Co. as city salesman.

—John H. Allen has taken hold of the local interests of the U. S. Pharmaceutical Company of Chicago.

—Gaster & Baker will open a new drug store at Morrell, Ark., about February 1st.

—Louis Bray, formerly with J. A. Fritz, is now with the Arcade Pharmacy.

—Hutchison & Swan have succeeded Hutchison & Robinson, Troy, Mo.

—W. D. Kuhlman, druggist of Nashville, Tenn., has been in the city.

father, the son moved to Commercial street. He retired from active business a few years ago, yet kept his office, where he had a counting room and transacted business connected with his private affairs. Up to within two years he was found daily at his desk. He was a member of the First Parish Society of Watertown, and was for years identified with the old Brattle Square Church in Boston. The funeral services were held from his late residence, on Mt. Auburn street, Watertown.

GEORGE H. NICHOLS, founder of the Nichols Chemical Co., of New York City and Laurel Hill, L. I., died at his home, No. 253 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, on January 9. He was born in Rhode Island seventy-seven years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years. He retired from the active management of the Nichols Chemical Co. several years ago. Mr. Nichols was a deacon and trustee of the Clinton avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, a director of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, a member of the advisory board of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and a patron of the Home for Consumptives and of the Children's Aid Society. He left three sons, William H., E. R., and G. E. Nichols.

EDWARD S. ANTHONY, who has just died at Providence, R. I., was one of the oldest druggists in that city. His death, which was from heart failure, was unexpected. He had been about attending to his business up to the day before he died. He was treasurer of King Philip Lodge, F. and A. M., was a charter member of Godfrey DeBouillon Commandery, and a member of the Fall River Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was about fifty-five years old.

JABEZ S. PAUL, who died at his home, 1318 North Carey street, Baltimore, on January 17, entered the employ of W. S. Frey & Co., dealers in sponges and wholesale druggists, on South Calvert street, when ten years old. At one time he conducted a drug store on Pennsylvania avenue. He was seventy-nine years of age and is survived by several children.

ALEXANDER SCOTT, SR., one of the best known residents of the Eighth Ward, Pittsburg, Pa., died at his home, 1312 Webster avenue, on January 1, in his seventy-fifth year. He was with the drug firm of R. E. Sellers & Co. for thirty-five years.

SAMUEL H. DRUIT, in his sixty-fourth year, died on January 14 at his home, 64 Southern avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., of apoplexy. He was one of the pioneer residents of Mount Oliver and had been in the drug business for twenty-five years.

NELSON WILLIAMS, for thirty years a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., and at one time engaged in the wholesale drug business with George R. Lyman, died December 30. He was seventy-five years of age.

EDWIN S. ROSE, of Camden, Me., a druggist well known throughout his part of the State, died from paralysis, December 23. He was fifty-one years of age and leaves a widow.

MILTON BURGESS, of the firm of Downar & Burgess, druggists at Cambridge, Ohio, died December 21 from the effects of an overdose of cocaine. He was thirty-four years old.

DR. DAVID WHYBORN, a druggist, sixty-four years of age, died January 9 at Syracuse, N. Y. Death was due to a complication of diseases. A widow and one daughter survive.

WESLEY W. SAWHILL, one of the oldest druggists of Pittsburg, died January 9. He had been in ill health for some time. He leaves a wife and six children.

PAUL D. CARTER, a druggist at Lehigh, Indian Territory, died recently. His remains were taken to Wichita for interment.

GEORGE W. HEYER, druggist, Houston, Texas, died January 12. He was thirty-seven years of age.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE A. STEARNS, an old-time Boston merchant, has just died at his home in Watertown, of old age. He was born in Boston in 1813, and was educated in Boston, and then went into business with his father under the firm name of Simon Stearns & Son, with offices at No. 8 India street. He was a dealer in potash, made from the wood in New Hampshire and Vermont, in the days before chemicals for manufacturing this product came into use. The firm was a leader in its line and enjoyed almost a monopoly for several years. After the death of the

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Gen. Buller's army in Natal is making a strong effort to relieve Ladysmith and enter the Transvaal Republic. To accomplish this, Sir Charles Warren has attacked the extreme right of Gen. Joubert's army and is trying to turn his flank. Heavy fighting, with generally favorable results for the British, occurred last Saturday and Sunday. Continued skirmishing and heavy artillery fire are in progress, and the British report steady, although slow, advance.

Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, the well-known South African officer and commander of the Belfast District, has been ordered to South Africa.

Charles E. Macrum, formerly United States Consul at Pretoria, left Port Said the 15th on the steamer Koenig, for Naples, on his way home.

It is said at Johannesburg that twenty field guns were recently smuggled through Delagoa Bay for the Boers. On the 10th, Mafeking was held out as stoutly as ever. There was then no likelihood of capitulation. The garrison had plenty of cattle and tinned meats.

The British loss in killed, wounded and captured, up to the time Gen. Buller's forces crossed the Tugela River, amounted to 7,987 officers and men; the Boers' loss, to 6,425.

A mass meeting of women of Vancouver was held the 18th to arrange for providing the British soldiers in South Africa with necessary comforts.

The German Post Office has, in view of the British cable regulations, advises the German people, when writing messages for African cable lines, to use the English language, avoiding cipher.

The British War Office announces the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough as staff captain in connection with the Imperial Yeomanry, who are going to South Africa.

The cargo of the German mail steamer Bundesrath, detained by the British, has been released, and she will reload and proceed.

The German bark Marie, loaded with flour for the Transvaal Republic, was seized in Delagoa Bay the 19th and sent to Durban as a prize crew.

Formal orders have been issued from the British War Office to mobilize the Eighth Division of the British Army.

Adelbert Hay, the new United States Consul for Pretoria, arrived at Cape Town the 19th, and started next day for his new post.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis is visiting the Transvaal. President Kruger, it is reported, has offered him the use of his private car.

Montagu White, the Transvaal's London agent, is in Washington.

A meeting in support of the Boer cause was held in Washington Sunday. Several Senators and Representatives made addresses.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Brig.-Gen. Kolbe has been appointed Governor of Albay Province and Catanduanes Islands, and has been given temporary charge of the islands of Samar and Leyte, his command embracing the principal hemp ports, and he has sailed with a brigade to occupy the country.

Great excitement has arisen in the Philippines over reports that Archbishop Chapelle intends to reinstate the friars.

Gen. Wheeler is to start soon for this country from Manila.

Repeated victories of the American troops over the Tagals in Luzon are reported, and the natives are being driven southward.

Col. F. F. Hilder, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, has been ordered to the Philippines to make a thorough investigation as to the ethnological, ethnological and general scientific conditions in the archipelago.

Beginning April 1, the Philippine postal service will be placed upon an independent footing, as in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Heretofore the Philippine service has been under the supervision of the Postmaster at San Francisco.

Later advices from the Island of Negros show that the recent uprising was not a rebellion of the local police, as first reported, but an organized insurrection, led by officials, who had been put into local offices by United States authority. More outbreaks are feared.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Persistent rumors that Germany is trying to acquire Macao continue, in spite of the assertions of the German Foreign Office that the rumors are the inventions of certain colonial enthusiasts.

The German Health Office has adopted plague precautions.

Fritz Plank, the famous Bayreuth Wagnerian singer, who recently fell thirty feet in the Royal Theatre at Carlsruhe, has died of his injuries.

Emperor William has commissioned William Pape to paint a picture commemorative of the recent New Year's court reception. Ambassador White will figure in the painting.

The Customs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has resolved to hear delegates from the industrial and agricultural bodies before deciding in regard to the Franco-American commercial treaty.

Official figures show that Germany's exports to the United States were \$90,900,461 last year, an increase of \$8,548,847 over 1898.

Referring to a Washington dispatch concerning the "open door" in the Philippines, Ambassador White said at Berlin on the 18th that in all discussions with Count von Buelow regarding the "open door" in the East, it had been assumed that such a policy would be reciprocated in the Philippines, although no formal request for a promise had been made.

A petition has been presented to the British Columbia Legislature from all the leading mines of West Kootenay, representing \$50,000,000 worth of capital, seeking the repeal of the eight-hour law, and declaring that it has been prematurely and improperly introduced, and has excluded capital and deprived mine owners of working at a profit.

Foreign bankers in Caracas have been thrown into a fortress for refusing to lend money to the Venezuelan Government.

John Ruskin, the famous English author, died Saturday from influenza.

Richard D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," died in London on Sunday.

The United States Minister at The Hague has informed the Government of States that a new order has been issued exempting from duty sulphuric ether, required in the preparation of albumen from milk.

The Swiss Bundesrath has granted permission for the importation of dried American fruits and fresh fruits, subject to examination at the Basle Custom House.

The German shoe industry has begun an agitation in favor of a higher duty on American footwear.

Gen. Torres and his Mexican troops are reported to have administered a crushing defeat to the Yaqui Indians at Micoyaca on the 18th, killing over 200 and taking 500 prisoners.

A severe earthquake shock was felt in Mexico the night of the 18th, with the disturbances extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Seven lives were lost in Colima, and sixty persons injured. In Guadalajara several churches were damaged, and in Mexico City there was some damage and much excitement.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The debate on the Philippine question was continued with spirit last week. Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, on the 16th made a bitter attack on the Administration. Senator Colfax, of Colorado, in reply, made a scathing arraignment of Senator Pettigrew, and sharply criticized Senator Beveridge's speech for the spirit of greed which seemed to animate it. On the 16th Mr. Pettigrew proposed an amendment to the Hoar resolution of inquiry calling for the President's instructions to the Paris Peace Commissioners, was rejected by a vote of 41 to 21. The Hoar resolution was adopted by the Senate on the 17th. Senator Wellington, of Maryland, spoke for an hour on the Philippine question on the 18th.

The Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals agreed unanimously on the 16th to report a bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

Mr. Richardson made an attack on the Secretary of the Treasury in the House the 16th for his course in connection with the New York Custom House sale.

Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, replied, defending the Secretary.

The Senate has determined to take the final vote on the Financial bill February 15.

The Senate on the 17th adopted the Hale resolution inquiring in regard to the British seizure of American flour.

The House on the 17th passed the Urgency Deficiency Bill.

The House on the 18th passed the Senate bill to extend the powers of the Director of the Census.

The Mississippi Senate on the 18th adopted a memorial to Congress, asking the Government to take entire charge of the Mississippi River levees.

The House Committee on Election of the President and Vice-President have agreed to report favorably on the joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution for the election of United State Senators by direct vote of the people. The Senate has not shown any disposition to favor any such resolution, however.

Senator Hale, of Maine, delivered an impassioned speech in the Senate on the 19th, declaring that nine-tenths of the American people sympathized with the Boers in their struggle with Great Britain. He said that the war "had been brought on by a sharp Cabinet Minister engaged with gold speculators."

The Pension Appropriation bill (amending \$145,245,250, was passed by the House on the 19th after a sharp debate, in which the Northern Democrats assailed the Commissioner of Pensions.

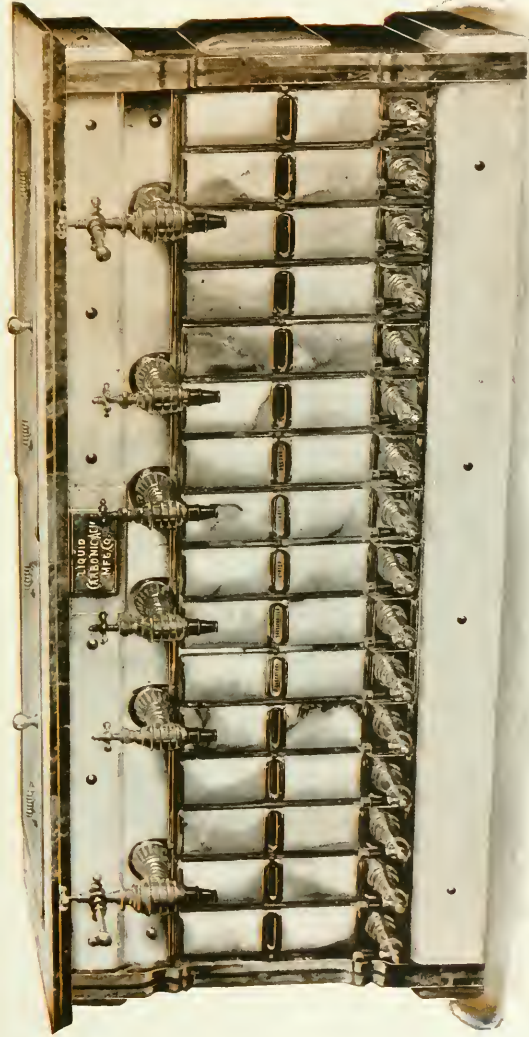
Representative Payne, of New York, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced a bill on the 19th to extend the customs laws of the United States to Puerto Rico, and make it a customs district.

The Senate ratified the Samoan treaty on the 16th, but

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THE "PITTSBURG"

DESCRIPTION

The entire front is of selected foreign Onyx. The double-thick ends are Onyx inlaid, with Onyx top and base moldings and tablets. This apparatus fills the demand for a fountain making nearly if not quite the same display as one built entirely of Onyx, and costs less money.

Any of the lighter colored varieties of imported marbles, such as St. Euame or Siena, blend particularly well with Onyx, and should be used as the material for the ends. The engraving shows the sixteen syrup machine; it is, however made in all the sizes noted.

DIMENSIONS

Draught Soda.	Arms. In.	No. of Syrups.	Len ^g . In.	Depth.	Height.
1	2	10	3 ft. 5 in.	2 ft.	2 ft. 5 in.
1	4	12	4 ft. 0 in.	2 ft.	2 ft. 5 in.
2	4	16	5 ft. 2 in.	2 ft.	2 ft. 5 in.
2	5	18	5 ft. 9 in.	2 ft.	2 ft. 5 in.
3	6	20	6 ft. 4 in.	2 ft.	2 ft. 5 in.

OUR FACILITIES for Fine Fountain Building are unexcelled. Our creations in the Soda Fountain Line are not only beautiful beyond compare, but they are efficient, economical machines for the dispensing of Superior Soda Water ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀



THE "PRISCILLA"

The Latest Creation in Pedrara Onyx and Italian Marble, with a Beautifully Carved Superstructure in Ivory and Gold.

DIMENSIONS

Draught Soda	Arms Min.	No. of Syrups	Length	Extreme Length	Depth	Height	Extreme Height
2	8	24	10 ft.	12 ft.	2 ft. 7 in.	2 ft. 6 in.	10 ft.

LIQUID CARBONIC ACID MFG. CO.

the "KOHINOOR" fountain in the center
 with ice box underneath, closets on each side.
 The Moorish designed superstructure is finished
 in rich red mahogany and pure gold leaf,
 making a combination that is irresistible.
 A high grade machine. Write for prices.

DIMENSIONS.

Number Syrups,	10
" Soda Draughts,	1
" Mineral Draughts,	2
Diameter at Base,	2 ft. 0 in.
" at Syrups,	1 ft. 9 in.
Total height,	3 ft. 9 in.
Height to Draught Arms,	2 ft. 0 in.
Extreme height from floor,	11 ft. 0 in.
Height of Cornice,	8 ft. 0 in.
Width of	5 ft. 6 in.
" Base,	6 ft. 6 in.
Depth of	2 ft. 8 in.



THE "ALHAMBRA KOHINOOR"

LIQUID CARBONIC ACID MFG. CO.

"Diamond Brand" FRUIT SYRUPS

— ALL FLAVORS —

Are the Finest
the World Affords

The syrup is the

"Soul of the Soda"

If the syrup is bad the soda
is bad—and *vice versa*.

You certainly cannot afford to jeopardize your trade by offering to your customer inferior syrups. The "Diamond Brand" Syrups are made from

Pure Fruits and Pure Sugar

properly prepared.

The photograph shows our Vice-President, Mr. Chas. Baur, in our own Pineapple fields. The finest Pineapples are grown in the Bahama Islands. We spare no pains to grow and to select the finest fruits for our

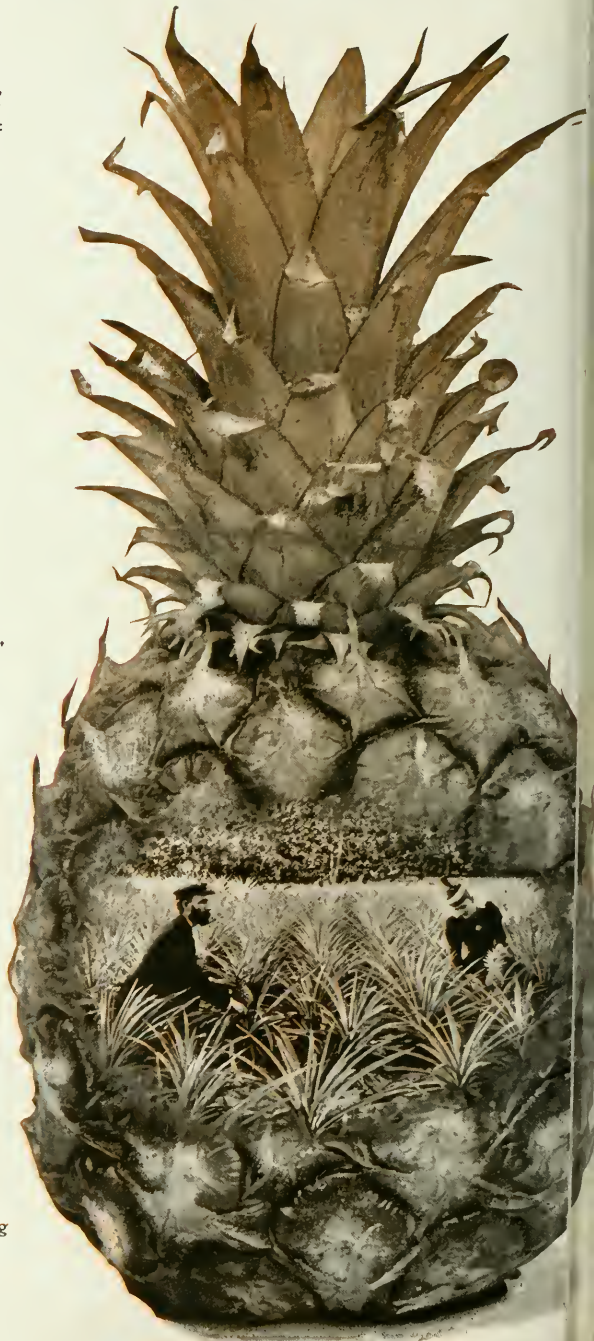
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Fruit Syrups

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Milwaukee : Baltimore : Newark



afterward voted to reconsider their action, and it will be discussed this week in executive session. The House Investigating Committee has unanimously decided that Mr. Roberts, of Utah, is a polygamist; the majority favors a refusal to seat him, the minority favors seating and then expelling him.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

The United States Supreme Court on the 15th dismissed the suit of the State of Louisiana vs. the State of Texas and its health officer, involving the right of Texas to quarantine so rigorously against Louisiana, as was done during the recent prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans. The court held that no direct issue between the States is presented in the controversy.

Halsey J. Boardman, 65 years of age, formerly president of the South & Winnipeg Railroad Co., died in Boston on February 12 next.

Formal charges of heresy have been made against the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, of the New York Presbytery, and he has been summoned to answer them on February 12 next.

By confirming the nomination of S. Davies Warfield to be Postmaster of Baltimore, the Senate has ended a long fight, in which the Maryland Senators were opposed.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to give \$50,000 to Ottumwa, Iowa, for a public library, if the city will agree to spend \$5,000 a year to maintain it, and has made a similar offer to York, Pa.

The Sunday closing movement is being felt in Chicago, and many grocery stores and meat markets formerly open are now closed all day on Sundays.

The exports of merchandise from the United States during 1899 amounted to \$799,834,620, as against \$634,954,448 in 1898. The exports amounted to \$1,275,486,641, as against \$1,255,546,266 in 1898.

Manufacturers of chinware have agreed, it is reported, to raise the price of their goods an average of 40 per cent.

The Iowa Legislature has chosen J. H. Gear (Rep.) to succeed himself in the United States Senate.

The Kentucky Legislature has chosen J. C. S. Blackburn (Dem.) to represent Kentucky in the United States Senate.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners of New York have awarded the contract for building the underground railway in New York City to J. B. McDonald. His price was \$35,000,000. He expects to have the work completed in the next year.

Judge James Phelps, of Connecticut, aged 78, an ex-Congressman and well-known jurist, died on the 16th.

A large part of the business section of Dawson, in the Kankakee mining region, was destroyed by fire on the 10th. The loss will exceed \$500,000.

Capt. Sigbee has been detached from the command of the battleship Texas, and assigned to the head of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, under the command of W. C. Gibson will succeed to the command of the Texas.

The differential rate on sugar has been abolished by agreement between the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways. This, it is said, will materially assist Canadian refineries in competing with those of the United States.

A bill has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature providing for equal wages for men and women.

The State of Missouri has applied to the United States Supreme Court for leave to file a bill praying for its injunction against the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago to restrain them from operating the recently opened drainage canal. The canal gates at Lockport, Ill., were opened on the 17th, and the water from Lake Michigan is now flowing into the Desplaines river on its way to the Mississippi.

The Virginia House of Delegates passed a bill on the 17th requiring separate cars for whites and blacks on railways.

Charleston, S. C., is arranging for an industrial exposition in 1901.

The principal bridge manufacturers of the United States are reported to have formed a combination with a capital stock of \$25,000,000.

The Board of Naval Bureau chiefs have decided against the use of double turrets for the new battleships, and will ask Congress for permission to eliminate from these ships the sheathing which is at present a feature of the new construction.

The Mississippi Legislature has elected ex-Gov. McLaurin to the United States Senate for the long term and William V. Sullivan to the Mississippi term.

Henry K. Carroll, President McKinley's special commissioner to Puerto Rico, recommends, in his report just made public, a territorial form of government for the island.

The Maryland Legislature practically laid on the table last week a resolution inviting William J. Bryan to address the body. He addressed a large audience in Baltimore Saturday.

Ex-Congressman David G. Colson, of Kentucky, a colonel in the Spanish-American war, shot and killed three men in a hotel in Frankfort and wounded two others, on the 16th, as the result of a feud growing out of war experiences.

The annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission was made public on the 15th. The commission shows with alarm the gigantic railroad combinations that are forming, and fears that shippers may soon

find themselves at the mercy of the transportation interests. The commission asks for more power from Congress to regulate exorbitant and unfair rates.

Now that the Federation of Railway Employees has been dissolved, it is said that the officers of the Order of Railway Conductors and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are working on a plan to bring these organizations together in a protective and defensive alliance, to deal with the railway companies of the country on wage and other questions.

Gov. Pingree, of Michigan, who announced some time ago his intention to retire from politics, now declares that he will not. Michigan Republican Governor, he will enter the race on an independent ticket.

Samuel G. Keiskell (Dem.) was elected Mayor of Knoxville on Saturday.

Brig.-Gen. G. M. Anderson, commander of the Military Department of the Lakes, was elected on the 20th.

Martin Bergen, catcher on the Boston baseball team, shot and killed his wife and two children, and then himself at his home in North Brookfield, Mass., on the 19th.

Smallpox is prevalent in fourteen counties in Indiana. Secretary Root, for the relief of the Puerto Rican farmers and small property holders, issued an order the 19th, extending the time for the foreclosure of mortgages on property in Puerto Rico six months; on condition, however, that such extensions shall not apply if contrary to legislation enacted by Congress in the interval.

The bubonic plague is prevalent in Honolulu. Surgeon General Carmichael, of the Marine Hospital Service there, reports that the people are almost panic-stricken and that the plague, in spite of the best efforts of the authorities, seems to be spreading. There were twenty-three deaths between December 12 and January 12.

The Navy Department has prepared a tariff for the island of Guam based on the schedules now in use for the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report, recommends the adoption of the merit system in the new possessions.

A report from Chicago has it that practically all the railroad systems east of the Mississippi have formed a combination, and will divide the traffic by agreement hereafter, instead of by competition. None of the officers of the roads in question has confirmed the report.

—The Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association held its twenty-sixth annual meeting at Providence, January 19. Two new members were elected. The committee on legislation reported that it had presented to the Legislature certain matters which, if enacted into laws, would prevent adulteration in drugs. The committee stated that these suggestions had not met with success, because of the objections raised by outside parties. In his annual address President Wood reported there were 232 registered pharmacists in Rhode Island, of whom a little more than half were members of the association. He recommended the appointment of a membership committee to work for the remedy of this condition. The treasurer reported that the receipts for the past year were \$479.59; expenditures, \$158.47; balance on hand, \$314.12. Twelve members had joined during the year. The association voted to assess each member 50 cents for the benefit of the N. A. R. D. Papers were read by Frederick H. Franklin, John E. Groff and Charles H. Daggett. The following officers were elected: President, Mason B. Wood (re-elected); vice-presidents, Howard A. Pearce, S. W. Hinds, C. M. Barber, G. T. Wright, William H. Buffington; secretary, Charles H. Daggett; treasurer, Albert Fenner. Executive Committee—Albert Fenner, George E. Fairbanks and Charles A. Glancy.

Good Advertising.

The Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co.'s four-page insert in this issue is a conspicuous example of "good advertising." Its artistic appearance alone will attract widespread attention and the illustrations of new styles in soda apparatus are so clear and distinct that any practical dispenser can with the short descriptions accompanying them get a perfect idea of the apparatus themselves. This company's ability to "make everything for soda fountains" is supplemented by equal ability to put the goods properly before buyers; the result has been an immense success.

A New England Agent for Some Good Firm.

R. W. Huntress, manufacturers' agent at No. 28 Broad street, Boston, wishes to handle one more first-class account among New England drug jobbers. He offers good references and solicits correspondence from manufacturers, who desire a resident agent in that territory.

TRADE NOTES.

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS, NOTICES OF NEW GOODS, NOVELTIES, SPECIAL OFFERS, ETC.

Refreshing—Nourishing—Satisfying. The verdict given Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry, by connoisseurs.

A 25-Cent Size of Listerine.

The new size Listerine, to retail at 25 cents, recently introduced by the Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., is proving a very popular article. The many uses constantly made of Listerine and the desire of purchasers to obtain it in original packages, even when small quantities only are wanted, has made an immediate and active demand for this small size.

Are You Buying Capsules Right?

Buyers of empty gelatin capsules are referred to the announcement of the Warren Capsule Co., of Detroit, in this issue. This company asserts that druggists or medicine manufacturers who pay more for capsules than the prices quoted for "Warren" goods are not buying right, and they are evidently prepared to "back up" this assertion by supplying samples to the trade for comparison, and quoting prices.

Vaccine Orders Filled Within 15 Minutes of Receipt.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the H. K. Mulford Co. in this issue. In addition to their guarantee of 100 per cent. successful vaccinations in primary cases with Mulford's Glycerinized Vaccine, and their liberal treatment of druggists who handle it, they now agree to ship all vaccine orders within fifteen minutes after receipt (except Sundays). This is prompt service and should be remembered by druggists who want supplies in a hurry.

Over 100 Per Cent. Profit.

In announcing a "special offer" on Mallory's Liquid Smoke, the manufacturers, Charles W. Mallory & Co., of Bryan, O., make a proposition to druggists which affords the latter over 100 per cent. profit. The trade price of this preparation is \$5.00 per dozen quart bottles, and it retails at 75 cents; with each dozen ordered direct from the above firm two bottles extra are packed, and the goods are sent, charges prepaid to destination, on the same day the order is received. The goods are guaranteed to satisfy consumers in every respect.

A Fine Factory for American Bottle Caps.

Since the removal of the Saylor Paper Specialty Co. from Philadelphia to their new factory building at Camden, N. J., they report a gratifying increase in business, which, with the increased facilities, they are handling promptly. Their new building is three stories high and entirely occupied by them, the offices, raw material storage rooms and engine room being on the first floor, the factory proper on the second, and warehouses for finished goods on the third. Altogether it is undoubtedly the most complete bottle cap factory in this country.

Sharp & Dohme's Hypodermic Tablet Case.

An elegant morocco case, containing 102 tubes, assorted (practically a full line) of Sharp & Dohme's hypodermic tablets, is offered the trade at \$15, list, less regular discount. This is what the tablets alone would cost, no charge being made for the case. The advantage to the druggist in displaying one of these cases is that physicians will use a greater variety of tablets and sales and profits can be much increased; the cases are very handsome and serviceable, and in view of the great popularity of "S. & D." tablets with physicians, every druggist should have one.

Prize Medal for R. M. Green & Son's Fountains.

The advertisement of Robert M. Green & Sons, of Philadelphia, on another page, contains an illustration of their "Polar System" soda apparatus, which was awarded a silver medal—the highest prize—at the recent National Export Exposition. It was of onyx, with white and gold superstructure twelve feet long, and the securing of this prize is considered quite a triumph. Among recent purchasers of Green & Sons fountains are R. K. Truitt & Son, an old established firm of Salisbury, Md.; E. H. Fienhold, Thirteenth and Morris streets, Philadelphia, who has fitted up an elegant store, including a fine onyx and jasper fountain, and D. P. Schindel, of Hagerstown, Md., who is putting in a sixteen-syrup onyx fountain—the second one he has bought from the firm.

An Interesting Experiment.

At a meeting of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Society the last week in December at Des Moines, Ia., an interesting incident took place. In 1870, William R. Warner & Co. filled an order for pills for Chilcote & Cook, of Washington, Iowa. One of the bottles being still on hand, it was forwarded by the firm to Dr. Wilton McCarthy, of Des Moines, who exhibited and tested the solubility of these pills, made 29 years ago, before the society. The results are fully explained in the following letter:

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 1, 1900.

Wm. R. Warner & Co:

I am pleased to inform you that the pills which were made by your firm in 1870, and sent to me by Chilcote & Cook, of Washington, Iowa, were tested as to their solubility at the meeting of the Western Surgical and Gynecological Society, held in our city last week. They were readily soluble in water at a temperature of 100 degrees, and were completely disintegrated at the expiration of fourteen and one-half minutes. Respectfully,

WILTON MCCARTHY, M.D.

Messrs. Warner & Co. report that they have had on exhibition since 1873 a mahogany case filled with sugar-coated pills. After a quarter of a century they do not show the effects of age, but are as good as when first made.

The Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co.

We are pleased this week to refer our readers to the attractive advertising insert of the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Co., which it will certainly pay soda water dispensers to examine carefully. Three types of soda fountains are shown—the "Pittsburg," the "Priscilla" and the "Alhambra Kohinoor," the Kohinoor being a novelty in the soda fountain line. All the fountains built by the "Liquid People" have their patent tilting jar, said to be superior to any jar on the market. Their coolers also are exceedingly efficient, giving a maximum of coldness with a minimum consumption of ice. The fourth page of the insert is very unique, and contains the photographic reproduction of Mr. Charles Baur, the vice-president of the Liquid Company, in the pineapple field. This photograph is surrounded with a fine reproduction of a most elegant specimen of Bahama pineapple. The line of "Liquid Fruits," all flavors, which the company are putting on the market, have an excellence which is all their own, and the dispenser who once uses them will use no other. It is only necessary to know the care with which these "Liquid Fruits" are prepared to understand readily the reason for their superiority.

"Everything, from a Straw to Soda Fountain," is the watchword of the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Co. They have their own brass foundry and machine shop; their own silver, nickel and gold plating establishments; build all their own fountains from the ground up, and their wonderful success is largely attributable to the fact that they make the best quality goods and tell the truth about them. Their celebrated "Diamond Brand" "Liquid Gas" is made from sugar, and is the sweetest gas on the market, as well as the purest. Not only do they stand at the front in the manufacturing line, but their methods as a business house are above reproach. We can with confidence recommend them to dispensers. They have offices and factories in most of the principal cities of the United States, and are in quick touch with the trade everywhere. A letter or a telegram will bring an immediate response, and their new catalogues will be sent on application.

THERE ARE MANY PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNALS IN AMERICA;
ONLY ONE WEEKLY.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

We are now shipping 800 to 1,000 Blue Books daily and will soon have our subscribers supplied with copies.

THE PUBLISHERS.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXII.

Drop us a postal card at once if you wish a copy of the Index to Volume XXII. of the Era, July to December, 1899. We have printed a supply of the Index sufficient for all subscribers who preserve their copies and require such an index for reference. It is necessary to notify us promptly, however.

THE PUBLISHERS.

ERA WANT ADSV.

Every druggist with a store to sell or the money to buy one, with unsalable patent medicines to exchange, or who wants anything which a brother druggist can supply, should use the Era Want Advs. They are read in every principal town in the country, and rarely fail to bring the desired results. See Page 20.

THE PUBLISHERS.

WINDOW DISPLAYS.

We have in preparation a supplement to appear soon in the Pharmaceutical Era. This will be a collection of carefully executed half tone reproductions of photographs of attractive window displays in drug stores. We should be pleased to receive good photographs from our friends of window displays that they have found profitable, and of drug store interiors as well. Please send these very promptly if you desire them to be included in the supplement, and that there may be no delay in issuing it.

THE EDITOR.

See Students' Bulletin, Page 122.

SCIENCE NOT CRUEL, BUT KIND.

There has been presented to the United States Senate by Senator Gallinger, a so-called anti-vivisection bill. This bill, whose provisions relate to the District of Columbia only, prohibits entirely all experiments on animals. It is advocated by anti-vivisectionists in general, but is even more vigorously opposed by those having at heart true scientific progress and that form of biological and medical research which has contributed more than any other one or all other factors toward bringing the science of medicine to the proud position it now occupies.

Vivisection as a term applied to the acts of biological investigators is wholly a misnomer. In its popular conception it is believed to mean cruelty and nothing but cruelty to poor dumb beasts. No one reprobates cruelty in any form more severely than the vigorously denounced vivisectionists themselves. As a matter of fact the experimenter, the investigator, is kinder, less cruel, than his antagonist, the so-termed anti-vivisectionist. If cruel, he is cruel only to be kind. The experiments made, the investigations successfully carried out, the wonderful results achieved by these patient workers in science, have not added cruelty to the store of the world's unhappiness, but rather materially, enormously, decreased cruelty both to dumb animals and human beings.

The majority of experiments upon animals are without any pain to the animals themselves; but even in cases where pain is inflicted the result is that thousands, the majority, have been directly benefited thereby through the discoveries thus made for the alleviation or removal of the causes of suffering. The discovery of diphtheria antitoxin may have necessitated the destruction of many animal lives, but it has brought life and health to thousands of human beings who otherwise would have been beyond succor. And so all through the list; the despised vivisectionists are not enemies of the brute creation or of the human race but rather their greatest benefactors. Is it not far better for a few animals to die, even if in great pain (which is seldom the case), than that the world shall stand still and no progress be made in the methods for the alleviation of disease and the postponement of death?

The antis themselves are the ones against whom restrictive legislation could most properly be directed; they are the really cruel ones. There is no more tender-hearted, no gentler one, than the progressive physician, but he often finds it necessary to inflict pain in order that relief may the more surely be attained. The sole object

kept constantly in mind by biological investigators is the relief of suffering, not its needless, causeless infliction.

Bills such as that proposed are the result, mainly, of hysteria, shallow emotionalism and false sympathy, all coming from insufficient knowledge of existent conditions. Nothing could be devised more sure to cause a continuance of suffering than legislation of this character. It is calculated to hinder medical progress, to nullify the great beneficial work being carried on in all branches of medical science, to close our foremost medical schools, and in every way to defeat the very objects for which it is ostensibly instituted. These anti-vivisectionists proceed upon the false assumption that all experiments of the indicated class are necessarily cruel, that they are needless, that the results therefrom are of no value and in no way warrant the sacrifice of animal life which has been found necessary. In all of these assumptions they are radically wrong. In some cases there may be suffering on the part of the animal experimented upon, but wherever it is possible to prevent this suffering the investigator is sure to employ the necessary means. But even were it true that all experiments of this nature were accompanied by great suffering of the victims, the argument would be none the less strong, inasmuch as the results therefrom are of such incalculable benefit to mankind in general. The impartial observer has only to look at the record of vaccination, of the countless lives this has saved, of the very few animals which were destroyed or even subjected to slight pain in bringing about this marvelous result. In surgery thousands of lives are annually saved to-day which twenty years ago must have been sacrificed, and all this due to the great advance made in surgical art, an advance in large measure attributable to experiments and researches upon living animal organisms. If one will approach and study this subject unbiased, unprejudiced, he cannot but be convinced that the enactment of such legislation as that requested, not only in the District of Columbia, but in the States at large, would be one of the greatest calamities imaginable. It is not a case of cruelty and non-cruelty ranged opposite each other, as the antis would have us believe, but is a battle between life and death for human beings. If this life can be secured through the sacrifice of some few animals it is cheaply bought.

We do not wish to pose as supporters of the cruel-minded, therefore we do not support the anti-vivisectionists. On the contrary, we realize that the truest kindness, truest humanity, is that which confers the greatest benefits, and this being so we feel justified in speaking these words of opposition to the proposed legislation at Washington. The medical fraternity, acting in the best interests of their clientele, humanity, cannot afford to let such laws be placed upon our statute books. The proposition is founded upon misconception of both fact and theory. The truest kindness is to advance in every way

the interests of the biological investigator who is giving his life, his work, to search into the mysteries of life and to discover a cure for disease and a postponement of death.

THIS IS NOT A PUFF.

A correspondent, of whose connection with the drug trade we are uninformed and who writes upon hotel paper from St. Louis, sends us a two-column clipping descriptive of a mammoth department store to be erected in that city, and which will contain, it is said, a very elaborate drug department. Our informant writes. "This will make quite an item of news to the trade in general, as a chance to secure a department in a store as large as this one is seldom given. By sending them a copy of your paper with a big puff you might secure them as a subscriber."

Really, we cannot give the desired "big puff," even if we were sure of being munificently rewarded with a three-dollar subscription order. Our correspondent seems to be unaware of the fact that the drug trade and drug journals have no very friendly feelings for department stores which institute and carry on drug departments. To such stores retail druggists attribute much, if not most, of the evils which have befallen them in these latter days. We are quite sure our druggist subscribers will uphold us in refusing the requested "puff."

THE PLAN WORKING.

In a Kentucky city recently proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy were brought against a druggist who for some years past has been running a cut-rate store of the most aggressive character. He attributes his trouble to the crusade against him instituted by the other druggists of the city, and by the N. A. R. D., resulting in a refusal by wholesalers to sell to him, necessitating obtaining his goods in roundabout ways and at a distinct advance in cost. He was obliged to buy in larger amount than his trade warranted, became overstocked, and could not pay his accounts. We may all feel very sorry for the individual, but we are justified in the feeling of satisfaction that the principle he has represented has now been shown to be vicious and detrimental in every way to sound trade practices. This is no inconspicuous feather in the cap of the trade of that locality.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION

That there is justification for establishing a preliminary educational standard to be reached by applicants for examination by the Illinois Board of Pharmacy is evident from the fact that of twenty-nine candidates at the last board meeting eight were rejected because of such lack of qualification. It is well to repeat what was said upon this question by one of the speakers at a recent banquet: "Young men illiterate or stupid have no business in a drug store. Keep them out. The public safety demands it."

Correspondence.

We are pleased to publish here communications from our readers on topics of interest to the drug trade. Writers are requested to express their views as briefly as possible. Each article must be signed by its writer, but his name will not be published if so requested.

THE BUYING CLUB'S POSITION.

New York, Jan. 26.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: In your editorial article in the Era of January 23, headed, "What About Buying Clubs," you refer to an influential association of pharmacists in this city, which professes allegiance to the N. A. R. D., not only paying its membership dues, but also contributing liberally as well, but in which association there exists a large co-operative concern for the purpose of buying in large quantities.

This statement of facts is correct, still, being one of the founders of the aforementioned concern, I consider a lucid explanation of this apparent incongruity due to your readers and the members of the N. A. R. D.

Six years ago a number of the members of the association, forced by the stress of circumstances, organized the co-operative concern for the purpose of improving the condition of our members, each one of whom contributed his share of the capital in the business venture. It proved an unqualified success and a blessing to our members. We are now confronted with a peculiar condition; we are asked to give up that which for the past six years has enabled us to successfully compete with the cutters, and to trust to the future in bringing back the good, old times. We have been loyal to the N. A. R. D. in every respect, have worked for its success and shall continue to do so, but we also have great faith in the old adage, "A bird in the hand is worth a dozen in the bush."

Suppose, for illustration, that the N. A. R. D. should not prove a success. What would be the consequences for our members?

They would have voluntarily deprived themselves of the only efficient means of combating the cutting evil. They would lose all they have gained during the six years' experience of a jobbing business. Is it fair, is it just, to ask anybody to give up a solid, substantial benefit he now possesses and has possessed for the last six years, trusting solely to the chances of success of the N. A. R. D.? Put yourself in our place and consider what you would do.

A favorite and terse axiom of our martyred Lincoln was: "Never swap horses till you have crossed the stream." That illustrates the position of this co-operative concern.

We stand ready to give up co-operative buying as soon as there is a fair chance of the well laid plans of the N. A. R. D. materializing, but in the meantime, having a vivid recollection of the failure of many other plans for improving the condition of the retail pharmacist, we must decline to give up the advantage we now possess, for the possibility of something better in the future.

If the N. A. R. D. insists upon it, we are ready to engage in a regular wholesale and jobbing business, selling goods to any one not a cutter. We would prefer avoiding this alternative, as we do not want to compete with our wholesale houses, for whom we have only the most friendly feelings, but if this is insisted upon, we shall become wholesalers in fact, although very loth to do so.

ORA ET LABORA.

(Trust in God and keep your powder dry).

POISON SALES IN ILLINOIS.

Austin, Ill., Jan. 20.

The Editor Pharmaceutical Era: The Chicago Evening Post of the 19th published an attack on the Board of Pharmacy because some woman swallowed carbolic acid instead of brandy. The writer of the article must be as ignorant of the facts as he is of grammar. The traffic in poison is regulated by the criminal code, and carbolic acid is not one of the four poisons enumerated.

No law prevents the purchase of carbolic acid; no law can prevent the mistake of taking carbolic acid for

brandy, and I regret exceedingly that no law prohibits such outbreaks of ignorance aggravated by biliousness and a certain tired feeling, as shown in aforesaid attack. "Criminal Law." E. R. BOLLER.

The article referred to by the above correspondent is the following:

Board of Pharmacy and Poisons.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—To the Editor: In the Evening Post of Thursday, last week, appeared, under the title "To Ask Amendment of Laws," a dispatch from Springfield relating to a meeting of the Board of Pharmacy, held in the capital during the four days preceding, with the announcement that it was "the general opinion that never before has the board held so important a session," and that the board asks associations of pharmacists to join "in an appeal to the legislature in 1901 to amend the pharmacy act, so that the expense of administering the law," which is primarily intended to protect the public, "shall be borne by the State, and thus relieve the druggists of an unjust and heavy burden."

The anxiety of the board to "regulate" those engaged in the practice of pharmacy, the sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and incidentally to elevate the profession, and the measures proposed to effect these desirable conditions, are set out with considerable confidential detail, but we fail to discover anything in this programme to support the view that the board is doing anything really practical "to protect the public."

Immediately following the article referred to appears this item:

Mrs. Matilda Reuting, No. 44 Brigham street, died last night from the effect of carbolic acid she swallowed the night before. It was said the poison was taken accidentally. Mrs. Reuting, who was 42 years of age, had prepared some brandy to be taken when she retired for the night. She picked up a cup containing carbolic acid and swallowed its contents before she discovered the error.

While the board is holding important sessions formulating new examinations and devising schemes to prevent any one selling patent medicines—except country stores, which pay the board an annual license, and department stores—also giving the prosecuting department an extraordinary amount of money, absolutely nothing to prevent the promiscuous sale of poisons, and especially carbolic acid, the use of which, as in the above instance, has a death record long since distancing that of the trolley.

As a matter of fact and law, there is no warrant for a pharmacy law or a board of pharmacy except for the protection of the public against poisonous substances. How inadequate the present law is in this respect and how miserably the board has failed in this fundamental particular to protect the reckless or ignorant against this death-dealing stuff, let the columns of the newspapers of Chicago, together with the records of the Coroner's office, bear witness.

C. S. N. HALLBERG.

HOW THEY LOVE EACH OTHER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

The Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Allow me to make a correction of an article printed in your issue of January 18, page 73, under the heading of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Notes, in which attention is called to the next social meeting of the Alumni Association. In the programme they refer to a paper to be read upon "Immunity, and What Is It?" by Prof. Joseph McFarland, of the University of Pennsylvania, which, while correct as to his graduation, is not correct as to what he is to-day. He is Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology at the Medico Chirurgical College, Seventeenth and Cherry streets, and I think that is to whom he should be associated with when spoken of as he is in the programme of the P. C. P.

If I am in error as to my opinion why the P. C. P. reporter saw fit to use U. of Pa. instead of M. C. C. in placing the professor, I beg his pardon, but to me it seems like a bit of jealousy, which I know exists; nevertheless I trust I may be wrong.

I believe in giving credit and putting credit where it belongs, and trusting that the error may in some way be corrected, I remain, most respectfully yours,

WM. J. RITTER.

Care of Medico Chirurgical College, Class '02, Med.

SOME THOUGHTS ON PROTECTION.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19.

The Editor Pharmaceutical Era: You ask for my opinion on the new Protective Association; I must plead ignorance. I have not seen the charter of the new association, and am not posted as to its scope and object. But so far as the name is concerned, I am for protection. I am for a law that protects honest and punishes dis-



STRANGE WHY THE CLERK WAITS ON THESE CUSTOMERS WITH LESS ALACRITY THAN ON

honest citizens, druggists or otherwise. At present the air is full of schemes to fight the cut rate evil. If we druggists were banded together as firmly and loyally as the railroad laborers—who for weeks defied the United States Government in '96—I say *if*, then what could we do? Issue an edict that no registered pharmacist would be allowed to work for a department store or any cutter, and the problem would be solved, for without registered pharmacists in their employ, no drug store can do business, here in Illinois, at least, and almost everywhere else. That would be protection that would protect, and whoever can bring about such a close knit organization will be the savior of pharmacy. Such an edict, implicitly carried out, would drive the calico drug stores right back into their holes and pull in the hole itself. Such an edict would regulate prices among druggists who at present suffer more from dishonesty among themselves in regard to prices on staples than they do from practices of department stores. But, how can we get such a powerful organization? I give it up. I know of one device only that ever succeeded in making druggists stick to agreements, and that is an automatic machine, making agreement compulsory! For years we had devised and agreed and resolved, to regulate charges for the use of public telephones. With what result? The druggists paid \$150 for their 'phones and the public nothing. The automatic 'phone reversed the order. The public does all the paying.

W. BODEMAN.

HUNGARIAN PHARMACY.*

By VASVARI BELA.

The history of pharmacy in Hungary from the earliest times to the present has been intimately connected with the country's political history. In the middle ages, during the time of the Crusades and Turkish despotism and the numerous wars with neighboring States, the internal development of Hungary was very much retarded.

In studying the middle ages in Hungary, we find that the first apothecary stores were opened in those parts which were least affected by the wars. The earliest pharmacies, as a rule, were established among the Highland German people. Thus, in Loose, an apothecary store was established as early as 1503; in Pozsony, in 1500, and in Szepesvaralja, in 1560. One was opened in the country of the Magyars, in Eger, in 1639, and one in Nyiregyhaza, in 1650. There was none established in Budapest, the Hungarian metropolis, until 1686.

As in nearly all the other European countries, so in Hungary, the monks were the first apothecaries, but of the pharmacies that they established, only a few still exist. The almost innumerable wars in which Hungary has been engaged made it necessary for her early in her history to open military pharmacies, concerning which there is considerable information to be gained from manuscripts written in the middle ages. After the Turks had been driven from Hungary, Austrian despotism further retarded the development of the State, since Austria wished to Germanize the entire country. Two centuries of struggle, however, overthrew the Austrian tyranny, and now we are managing our own affairs and progressing along the lines of other foreign civilization.

Forgetting the past, let us look at modern Hungarian pharmacy, which did not really begin until after the year 1867. From that time to now is over thirty years. During this time the pharmacy law has been promulgated, and the higher education of pharmacists has been insisted upon. Before that time the old Austrian laws were in force.

At the present time pharmacy in Hungary is in many respects as ideal as anywhere on the continent, excepting, perhaps, the German States. Nevertheless, this wonderfully rapid development has its disadvantages, and, while now everything seems very roseate, I fear sooner or later there will be a reaction.

Before the year 1867 the number of apothecary shops was not over 500. In 1897 there were nearly 2,000, and these were divided as follows: Regular pharmacies, 1,562; hand pharmacies, 367; domestic, 40; making a total of 1,969. This great increase in the number of pharmacies has brought about a very serious business condition. The apothecary's expenses are larger than before, there has been a great reduction in prices, and, at the same time, a very perceptible decrease in the amount of illness, so that many apothecaries eke out a living from their stores with difficulty. In the suburbs it sometimes happens that an apothecary almost never sees money, as nearly all the business is done by bartering, drugs being given in exchange for eggs, hens, etc.

Prof. Oldberg has said that the condition of modern pharmacy demands the druggist should keep a pharmacy and not a store. To this I may say that in Hungary pharmacists do not sell patent medicines, excepting toilet articles, nor tobacco, nor other general merchandise. On the other hand, it is true they do not understand how to make urinary analysis and other chemical investigations, and cannot learn how because of lack of facilities.

*Adapted from the *Spatula*.



—THESE!

The fact is, the country apothecary does not prosper. Why not? I think it is because the system is bad. We have in Hungary too many stores. The best solution of the difficulty is to have the pharmacies controlled by the State.

In getting a pharmaceutical education, three years' practice is required, after which two years must be spent at the University. Hungary has three universities—one each in Budapest, Kolozsvár and Zagreb. The language taught in the last is Slavish. The term of study is two years. The first year are taught botany, elementary chemistry, mineralogy and zoology. In the second year are taught chemical analysis, materia medica, the laws and therapeutics, with urinary analysis and food examination as electives. The education of the pharmacist would be much better if the examinations were more rigorous. The Hungarian law does not recognize first and second class pharmacists, only those with a diploma and those without one. The man with a diploma, who has practiced in all five years, and who has taken a course at the university, may buy or open a pharmacy with the consent of the minister, but this cannot be done by the man without a diploma. When a student becomes a diploma man, he is obliged to practice for two years more. Permission to open a pharmacy can only be obtained through influence. Merit has nothing to do with it, although the applicant may have labored and studied very hard.

Hungary contains 18,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,000 are apothecaries. As a rule, there is no pharmaceutical manufacturing in Hungary. There are only two factories, and those are in a primitive condition. One is the laboratory of Kochmeister's successor, at Budapest, and the other a volatile oil factory at Erzebetsfalva, near Budapest, which is a Hungarian branch of a German establishment. Carbonic acid is made in Erdely, Transylvania, and there are a few small chemical factories in other parts of the State.

The trade here is almost wholly German and Austrian. We receive very little from France—I think only toilet articles. England and the United States are represented by a couple of stores and one factory. We know from England Messrs. Allen, Macfarlain & Wellcome, and the Maypole Soap Company; from the United States only Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., and Seabury & Johnson.

To speak of the intellectual life in Hungary, there are three weekly publications, a chemical monthly, and a few scientific papers. They are very small, because the business cares of the apothecary absorb all his time, and even where there is more time and plenty of money,

papers are not cared for, as the apothecaries are not interested in the development of pharmacy. The contents of our weeklies are devoted entirely to business matters. They contain very little original matter, except when their editors are fighting one another. Nearly all the matter is reprint. The best is the Gyogyszereszi H. Kozolony (Gazette), and the next best The Ertesito (Herald). The third is the official organ, the Hetilap.

FEARFULLY AND WONDERFULLY MADE.

"Depend upon it, children," said the benignant old gentleman who was addressing the Sunday school, "we were fashioned by a wiser power than ourselves. There was no mistake made in putting us together. If our hands were placed where our feet are, and our feet where our hands are, how could we get along? It would be exceedingly awkward, children, exceedingly awkward. I stretch my hand out this way. I move my fingers like this. Now, what is this an evidence of, children?" There was no reply, and after waiting a moment the speaker answered the question himself. "It is an evidence of design. Don't forget that, children," he continued, impressively. "It is an evidence of design. Suppose, for instance, my eye, instead of having lids and lashes, had legs. Suppose my eyes had legs. How could I use them?" "You could use them in running your eye over the congregation, couldn't you?" replied a deeply interested little boy near the door.—Chicago Tribune.

TOO MUCH KNOWLEDGE.

"You would like the situation, would you?" asked the druggist. "Got any recommendations?"

In reply the applicant for the position flashed a diploma.

"That's all right, so far as it goes," observed the druggist, looking it over. "Ever had any experience?"

"Yes, I clerked some in a drug store before I went to the college."

"You can tell the difference at a glance, I suppose, between sulphate of magnesia and epsom salts?"

"I should say I could."

"Then you can do more than I can, young man," rejoined the proprietor, bowing him out.

SHORT.

Life: Young Doctor—Did you diagnose his case as appendicitis or merely the cramps?

Old Doctor—Cramps. He didn't have money enough for appendicitis.

(Continued from page 826, December 21.)

LONDON, PARIS, AND BERLIN.

Three Metropolitan Cities of the Old World. Their Places in History, Pharmacy and Commercial Importance.

A SERIES OF DESCRIPTIVE ARTICLES FOR THE TOURIST AND PHARMACEUTICAL VISITOR TO THE WORLD'S FAIR IN 1900.

FIFTH PAPER

(Written for the Era.)



The Customs.

PARIS is not, like London or Chicago, a vast mass of buildings covering an indefinite number of square miles, to define the exact boundaries of which would considerably puzzle the average citizen. The French capital is a small, compact city, with limits sharply defined, not (like New York), by the hand of Nature, but by

The Fortifications.

When the Parisian speaks of the "fortifs" he does not allude to the outer ring of great modern forts which protect the city, nor to the inner and more ancient circle—Mont Valerien, Montrouge, Issy, names which all the world learned in 1870—but to the grass covered earth-works and dry moat which surround the entire city since 1845. In times of peace this "wall," with its limited number of gates, is useful in facilitating the levying of the town dues exacted on liquors, etables, fuel, etc., a tax which produces about \$35,000,000 per annum. It is not, perhaps, generally known that the population of Paris (about 2,500,000) only includes the dwellers within the walls. To avoid these town dues, most factories are established just outside the walls—one might instance the perfumers, who thus avoid the heavy city tax on alcohol. The working classes cluster round the factories, so that, were its suburbs included, Paris would probably be classed as a city of 3,000,000 souls.

A Favored City.

It is evident that the town thus largely freed from smoky factory chimneys and trade refuse, working class dwellings and heavy goods traffic; where house rent is high through limited area, and many necessities of life rendered expensive by town dues; but where, on the other hand, the money thus raised is largely spent in street improvements, planting trees and gardens, keeping up roads, etc., must be an agreeable and rather select

dwelling place. A bright and pleasant climate, a people whose natural gaiety, neatness and politeness permeate to even the poorer classes, add to its attractiveness, and make it the Mecca of the money-spender and the pleasure seeker from all countries. There are other attractions of a more intellectual nature. The foreign art student (from Europe or America) often prefers Paris to Rome itself as a center of modern art; the musician finds no "opera season" in the French capital, for the Grand Opera is open all the year round; the latest French novel and the last Parisian play are translated into all the leading modern tongues; her actors "star" in the leading theatres throughout the two hemispheres. In the minor arts also—if we may be forgiven by elderly bachelors and youthful spinsters for thus alluding to cookery, vintage and millinery—the Frenchman is still the arbiter of the civilized globe.

Modern Paris

dates from the Second Empire (1851-1870), when Baron Haussmann carried out his grandiose and expensive scheme of cutting wide, straight, modern streets and avenues through the heart of the city, usually from one principal building to another. Napoleon I. had done much to beautify Paris, and would have done more had not his great campaigns kept him so long absent from the capital. He it was who conceived the idea of

The Arc de Triomphe,

perhaps the most remarkable monument in Paris. The names of his ninety-six battles are inscribed under the main arch, which is 90 feet high inside, the total height of the structure is 152 feet. The view from the top is unique, twelve magnificent tree-bordered avenues spread like the spokes of a wheel, from the circular "Place de l'Etoile," in the center of which the arch is placed. One of these great thoroughfares, named after Napoleon's "Grand Army," runs westward for several miles, straight as a dart, to the statue of the "Defence of Paris" (1870, at Courbevoise. Its eastward continuation is known as the

Avenue des Champs Elysees,

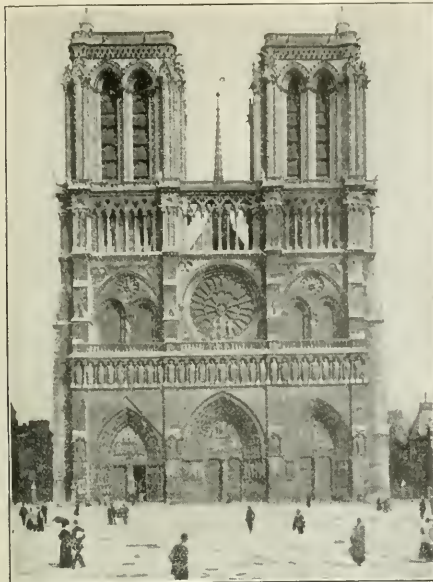
and is the most striking and best known of the great Paris thoroughfares. In this and the neighboring avenues are the wealthiest homes of Paris, and the gardens on each side of the lower part of the avenue, (from which the name "Elysian Fields" is derived) are the playground of their children, for few youngsters know the privilege of a garden of their own in this city of seven-



OPERA HOUSE.



HOTEL DE VILLE.



NOTRE DAME



DOME OF THE INVALIDES.

story houses let out in flats. On a fine day in early summer, when the horse-chestnut trees are in bloom, the wide roadway, full of smart turn-outs (no heavy traffic is allowed), and the hundreds of chairs on the sidewalk are occupied by fashionably dressed loungers, gaily beribboned nursemaids and merry children, the sight is one long to be remembered.

At the end of the avenue is the Place de la Concorde (where Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were guillotined), which claims to be the finest square in Europe, and is certainly

The Center of Paris

as far as the tourist is concerned. In the middle of the square stands the obelisk brought from Luxor (Egypt); at each corner are two statues representing the great French towns, that of Strasburg is ever covered with crowns of immortels and tricolor flags—symbols of mourning and of hope. Over the bridge on the right is the Chamber of Deputies, a colonnaded building where the Lower House meets; the Senate sits at the Luxembourg Palace, a mile or so further on. On the right is the rue Royale, a short street of handsome shops leading to the Grand Boulevard, and terminated by the well-known Madeleine Church, the front of which is exactly opposite and very similar in architecture to the Chamber of Deputies. Straight in front are the Tuilleries Gardens. The Tuilleries Palace, home of French Royalty for three centuries, was burnt during the Commune of 1870, but the neighboring Louvre still remains, once also a Royal Palace, and now one of the finest art galleries in Europe. Just visible, over the river, is the gilded

Dome of the Invalids.

under which the ashes of Napoleon I. "rest on the banks of the Seine, amidst the French people," as he had asked in his will. The open circular crypt with its massive granite sarcophagus surrounded by statues of victory, forms one of the most impressive tombs in existence, and few, indeed, omit this pilgrimage when at Paris. The scores of tattered battle flags hanging in the church just behind, the old army pensioners in quaint uniform who guard the building, and the remarkable museum of arms and armor, add to the interest of the "Hotel des Invalides," a vast collection of buildings

dating from the spacious days of Louis XIV. Few streets are better known to the English speaking tourist than the Rue de Rivoli, which runs from the Place de la Concorde toward the Hotel de Ville. Its arcaded sidewalk, a mile long, is a pleasant lounge for rainy afternoons, and here shops for photos and Parisian knick-knacks follow in close succession, terminating with the big dry goods store opposite the Louvre (the paradise of feminine visitors to Paris), and the Oratory, the leading French Protestant church of Paris, with its statue of Admiral Coligny.

The Hotel de Ville

is a modern building replacing the old town hall burnt by the Communists in 1871. Its salons and ballrooms are decorated by the most talented of modern French artists. Further on is the site of the celebrated Bastille, now part of a large square, in the center of which a column has been raised to the memory of those who fell for Liberty's sake during the "Three Glorious Days" of the second Revolution (1830). This is the working quarter of Paris. One may return to the Place de la Concorde along the Grand Boulevard, the center of true Parisian life. Here (once the Place de la Republique passed) are the theatres and the cafes, the leading newspaper offices, restaurants, banks, hotels, etc., and many smart shops. The best part of the Boulevard is that adjoining the

Grand Opera,

the finest opera house in the world, as every Frenchman claims and most foreigners admit. Finished twenty-five years ago, its internal arrangements are perhaps even more remarkable than its original and artistic exterior. The grand staircase and the "foyer" are especially noteworthy. Just opposite, the Avenue de l'Opera—one of Haussmann's new streets—leads to the Comedie Française, now, as two hundred years ago, the home of high class acting. Here dramatic artists like Sarah Bernhardt and Coquelin win their first laurels. The rue de la Paix is the street par excellence for fashionable shoppers, especially of the fair sex. The amount of money annually spent by foreign customers (not to speak of wealthy Parisians) in the jewelry shops and dressmakers and milliners' establishments, which practically monopolize this short thoroughfare, is stupendous. At the end of



THE CLUNY MUSEUM.

this street is the Vendome Column, a bronze pillar cast from the cannons captured from the Austrians by the "Grand Army" of Napoleon I. It is surmounted by a statue of the Emperor, and adorned with bas reliefs celebrating this campaign. Pulled down by the Communists in 1871, it was re-erected as soon as order was restored. This quarter of Paris is full of hotels, patronized by wealthy foreign visitors, especially Americans and English, and the English chemists, etc., are mostly to be found hard by.

The tourist agencies, express, Atlantic steamship and cable companies, offices of the English newspapers and the New York Herald, etc., all cluster around the Opera. Not far off is the Bourse and business quarter.

In this brief walk we have of course omitted many places of interest. The lover of art will not fail to visit the immense collections of the Louvre, the small but remarkable collection of modern French painting and sculpture at the Luxembourg, the Gobelins Tapestry Works, the Sevres Porcelain Museum and Works (just outside Paris), and the School of Fine Arts.

Some New Attractions,

established since the last exhibition, may be pointed out to old Parisian tourists.

The Cernuschi Museum is a collection of Chinese and Japanese bronzes, bequeathed to the city of Paris a year or two ago. The Galliera Museum is a tiny but

exquisite building near the Trocadero, containing a small art collection. The "Carnavalet" Museum of the City of Paris, which contains such interesting historical relics of all ages, has just been re-arranged and enlarged, the new rooms contain relics and souvenirs of the siege of Paris in 1870. This is lodged in the house where Mme. de Sevigné lived over 200 years ago. The "Sabretache" collection, added to the Invalides Museum about a year ago, contains uniforms and relics of the French army from 1800 to 1900, and is highly picturesque and curious. Among the older museums one may just name the Cluny Museum (antiquities), the Trocadero (architecture), the French Mint and its collection of coins and medals, the old musical instruments preserved at the Conservatory of Music, the Arts and Metiers Museum of Industry and Manufacturing Processes, the Conciergerie Prison, where Marie Antoinette's dungeon is shown weekly; the magnificent National Library—which rivals the British Museum library in completeness and far surpasses it in appearance; the National Archives, housed in a quaint old building; the Palace of Justice, etc., etc.

Those who are in search of the novel and curious will visit the Morgue, which has nothing particularly repulsive except to those who have never seen a corpse; or the Catacombs, an underground walk of a mile or two (candle in-hand), through quarried galleries with stacks of skulls and bones (removed from the intramural cemeteries) at intervals. Another curious trip is through the main sewers in trolleys and in barges—very much less disagreeable than one might expect. The ascension of the Eiffel Tower is also considered obligatory by most self-respecting tourists. Paris, like every Catholic metropolis, is rich in magnificent churches.

Notre Dame,

described in Victor Hugo's well-known novel, is the historic cathedral of Paris. It dates from 700 years ago, and is, like the Sainte Chapelle (a small building close to the Palace of Justice) a masterpiece of Gothic art. St. Eustache has a fine interior; St. Germain-des-Prés and St.-Etienne-du-Mont are ancient and interesting—the list might be indefinitely extended. It may here be noted that the English idea that a church must necessarily be Gothic does not obtain in France. Among the great modern edifices, the Trinité Church is Florentine; St. Vincent-de-Paul Græco-Byzantine; St. Angustine non-descript, and the immense and brand new basilica of the



PANTHEON.



ARC DE TRIOMPHE.



STATUE OF GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

Sacred Heart, which crowns Montmartre (one of the very few hills in this flat city) is Byzantine. The Madeleine is one of the purest existing specimens of modern Greek architecture; designed for a Temple of Glory, it has nothing ecclesiastical in its appearance, but it is one of the most fashionable churches of Paris.

The Pantheon.

or Church of St. Génévieve (the patron saint of Paris) stands, like the Sacré-Cœur, on a conspicuous hill. It is dedicated, as the inscription on the portico attests, "By a grateful fatherland to its great men," and many leading men of the Republican era, from Rousseau and Voltaire to Victor Hugo and Carnot, have their tombs in the crypt. The walls are covered with paintings (mostly of the highest artistic merit by modern artists) of the career of France's best and noblest—Joan of Arc, Charlemagne, etc., etc. But in human interest, it falls immeasurably behind Westminster Abbey.

Nearly all these churches, and many of the other buildings mentioned, are striking examples of the Parisian idea of always placing a noble building in a worthy and conspicuous site, even should it be necessary to demolish whole blocks to clear the ground and show up the frontage. One cannot help contrasting this with many handsome and costly structures erected in other cities, but left in sites so hemmed around by lofty buildings and narrow streets that the tout-ensemble is practically invisible—St. Paul's Cathedral, London, for example.

The Public Statues

of Paris are as numerous as they are artistic, and in this line, again, the French are past masters. Joan of Arc in the rue de Rivoli, Claude Chappe in the rue du Bac, Guy de Maupassant in the Parc Monceau, Watteau in the Luxembourg Gardens, and the Washington and Lafayette group in the Place des Etats-Unis ("United States Square"), are merely examples, cited at hazard among dozens, of how successfully the French modern sculptor can glorify the warrior, inventor, writer, artist or patriot in bronze and marble. In crystallizing a general idea into an allegorical figure or group, he is not

less happy; witness the Lion of Belfort, the Triumph of the Republic, Carpeaux's group, "the Dance," outside the Opera, etc., etc. But why multiply instances when Bartholdi's statue of Liberty stands at the entrance to New York harbor?

HELP IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

Drowning.—1. Loosen the clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach, and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently, but persistently. 5. Apply warmth and friction to extremities. 6. By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of the patient; compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. 7. Don't give up! People have been saved after hours of patient, vigorous effort. 8. When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give warm drinks, or spirits, in teaspoonfuls, fresh air and quiet.

Burns and Scalds.—Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and limewater.

Lightning.—Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke.—Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite.—Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whisky, brandy, etc.

Fainting.—Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body. Tests of Death.—Hold mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh; if dead, the hole will remain; if alive it will close up. Place fingers in front of a strong light; if alive, they will appear red if dead, black or dark.

Fire in One's Clothing.—Don't run—especially not down stairs or out of doors. Roll on carpet, or wrap in woollen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale flame.

Fire in a Building.—Crawl on the floor. The clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover head with a woollen wrap, wet if possible. Cut holes for the eyes. Don't get excited.

Fire from Kerosene.—Don't use water, it will spread the flames. Dirt, sand or flour is the best extinguisher, or smother with woollen rug, table cloth or carpet.

Suffocation from Inhaling Illuminating Gas.—Get into the fresh air as soon as possible, and lie down. Keep warm. Take ammonia—twenty drops to a tumbler of water, at frequent intervals; also, two to four drops tincture nux vomica every hour or two for five or six hours.—(Amer. Soap Journ.)

SELLING TOOTH BRUSHES.

The difficulties incident to the sale of tooth brushes are familiar to every drug dealer. Fred. A. Conger, of Conger Bros., St. Paul, Minn., thus tells how he has smoothed the way in his case: "Every tooth brush we sell is disposed of with an absolute guarantee that the quality is as represented, or money refunded. And right there the argument stops and sale takes place. The surprising feature is that very rarely is a murmur afterward heard from the customer."

OBSCURE.

Patent Medicine Man—I don't know whether to publish this testimonial or not.

His Partner—What is it?

Patent Medicine Man—(Reads)—"Your cough syrup has been used with wonderful success for my boy, aged 10. He confesses that he would rather go to school any time than to take your preparation."—Puck.

POWDERED EXTRACTS; THEIR MODE OF PREPARATION AND EXTRACTION.*

By WILLIAM E. JENKS.

Having for many years enjoyed exceptional opportunities in the laboratories of John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, to assist in the development of this particular line of work, the writer has been encouraged to offer a brief contribution and endeavor to present in a comprehensive manner a few essential features necessary to ensure representative products of this class of the highest therapeutic value, believing at the outset that there evidently exists in the minds of many practical pharmacists but an imperfect conception of the details involved in the preparation of these important products, occasioned, no doubt, by the limited literature published in pharmaceutical journals relating to this subject, as well as by the omission of official recognition as a class in the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

The impression formerly prevailed, and is undoubtedly entertained to this day by many actively engaged in the advancement of pharmacy, that nearly all these products present the same general uniform properties, devoid of individual and distinctive characteristics, and evidently appreciated only in proportion to their permanency as powders. If the average pharmacist should be asked for a descriptive definition, the information elicited would probably be "A light or dark brown powder, more or less hygroscopic, possessing in a moderate degree the physical properties of the drug and a heavy predominating, or what may be described as a charred, odor." An examination of the standard powdered extracts of to-day would be a revelation to many who entertain such delusive impressions. They will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing in a marked degree the well-defined physical and sensible characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and embodying and retaining in a concentrated condition and in their natural organic combinations all the original, proximate principles of the drug. This remarkable transition has been effected entirely through the introduction and perfection of an improved system of vacuum distillation, enabling a skillful operator to concentrate the various percolates to complete dryness, protected during every stage of the operation from the oxidizing influence of the air. The vacuum pan or still, which is designed for this purpose, is constructed in such a manner that a practically perfect vacuum, at a temperature not exceeding 120° F. is maintained until every trace of moisture has been eliminated and a perfectly dry, brittle mass remains. At this stage the extractive matter, as it is removed from the pan, presents a variety of interesting conditions in marked contrast to the charred masses resulting from open evaporation. The odor of the drug is strongly predominant, the fracture glistening and resinous in character, more or less transparent in thin layers, and in every case, so far as the writer's observations have extended, perfectly soluble in the original menstruum employed, indicating undoubtedly the unaltered condition of the proximate principles. After a careful determination of the actual weight of the dry extractive, sufficient diluent, in the nature of milk sugar or powdered drug, is added to bring the final product to a definite and unvarying relation to the drug, corresponding approximately to the pilular extract; and, after thorough incorporation, reduced to a uniform powder. To insure an almost palpable degree of fineness, as well as the utmost permanency for this class of preparations, it is imperative that every vestige of moisture should be dissipated, and the mass as it is discharged from the pan should be in condition to be speedily powdered.

If there should remain in the charge the slightest trace of moisture, it would occasion in time a tendency to what is commercially known as "cake," a soft, pasty condition, which it assumes preparatory to reverting to the original, solid state. It is an established fact and one universally recognized by pharmacists, that powdered extracts possess an inherent affinity for moisture; the

hygroscopic nature of many is such that they can only be employed with perfect freedom in exceedingly dry weather, and if, as is frequently the case, it should become necessary to manipulate the extracts in a moist, humid atmosphere, the operation should be conducted with the utmost dispatch, and the exposure be as limited as possible. The absorption of moisture is frequently not observable at first, but shortly becomes manifest in the sinking of the powder, which eventually resolves itself into an intractable mass.

In conclusion, the writer cannot sufficiently impress upon the dispensing pharmacist the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination in the selection of powdered extracts, for if they are not made by the vacuum process they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.

THE VALUE OF GOOD CREDIT.

A good credit is something worth striving for, and when attained the possessor may rightfully feel a just pride in the fact that he possesses the confidence of those with whom he deals. A good credit standing properly used is an acquisition of unlimited value, but when abused becomes one of the worst abuses that can be entailed upon an individual.

It should not be inferred because one is in good credit standing that he is entitled to unlimited credit or that his honesty is called in question should the jobber or manufacturer place a limit on the amount he is willing the merchant should owe him. It must be borne in mind that honesty alone will not pay debts. One may be absolutely honest and not able to pay. The fact that he does not pay is not an evidence that he is dishonest. It will readily be seen that one's ability to pay must be taken into account as well as his honesty.

To obtain and maintain a good credit, it is essential that the merchant, in addition to having capital, be it large or small, should be honest, capable and industrious, and should have a just appreciation of the rights of those from whom he seeks credit. If he possesses these qualities he will have no trouble in obtaining all the credit his business demands. There is danger, however, that he may be led thereby to overstep the bounds of prudence and load himself with debt for goods on his shelves in excess of the legitimate requirements of his business, which state of affairs is likely to lead to effort by sales on credit, often injudiciously extended to relieve the pressure, or to establish branch stores for the same purpose, both of which means only add to the burden and usually lead to failure.

If credit is extended at all by the retail merchant, it should be upon distinct terms as to time of payment, and only to those who are known to be worthy of credit, and prompt payment at maturity should be insisted upon.

The retail merchant should pay his bills promptly at maturity, if he does not discount them. Otherwise the jobber of whom he buys on credit is in reality the one who bears the burden of the unpaid accounts of those who have no claims upon him and in whom he has no interest. The jobber's rights are thus invaded, and the credit of the merchant suffers.

It is very important to every retail merchant that he keep his business well in hand, the details properly looked after, the stock well insured, expenses carefully guarded, his debts within easy control and his collections promptly looked after. Failure is not likely to come to those who appreciate the value of a good credit and who take the proper means of meriting and retaining it.—T. H. Green, in *New Idea*.

ASIATIC LUCIDITY.

"Gentlemen who come in hotel not say anything about their meals they will be charged for, and if they should say beforehand that they are going out to breakfast or dinner, etc., and if they say that they not have anything to eat they will be charged, and if not so they will not be charged, or unless they bring it to the notice of the manager of the place, and should they want to say anything they must order the manager for one, not anyone else, and unless they bring not it to the notice of the manager they will be charged for the least things according to the hotel rate, and no fuss will be allowed afterward about it."—*Calcutta Times*.

*Read before the Alumni Association Phila. Coll. Pharmacy, and reprinted from Alumni Report.

QUESTION BOX

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Information Wanted.

(J. H. F.) wants the English or botanical name of a bark known by the Indian name of "sing-sa-goo-ga." Who can give the information?

Antiseptic Solution.

(C. G.) See last week's issue, page 94.

Hectograph.

(F. E.) See this journal February 10 and June 2, 1898, pages 212 and 830 respectively. Formulas for inks and instructions for operating the hectograph appear in the Era of August 18, 1898, page 220.

Linseed Oil Stains on Clothing.

(F. S.) Stains made by linseed oil on clothing may generally be removed by carefully sponging them out with oil of turpentine. A good plan is to saturate blotting paper with the turpentine, or benzol, and applying it to the stain iron over with a hot iron.

Elixir Hydrastis Compound.

(F. S.) We fear you have not closely followed the formulas given in this journal February 2, 1899. We suggest you do a little experimenting upon your own hook. Try the first formula (by percolation). A clearer or more transparent elixir may be made by filtration through a wetted talcum filter as directed for the preparation of many elixirs of the National Formulary.

Aromatized Castor Oil.

(Carolina.) Castor oil has but little odor but its peculiar taste is said to be readily removed by thoroughly washing the oil with hot water and incorporating sufficient saccharin ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent) to impart a sweet taste. The oil may be then flavored by adding small quantities of oil of cinnamon and extract of vanilla or other suitable flavoring substances. Suggestions on suitable flavors for oils are given in the National Formulary under "Emulsions."

Saturated Solutions.

(T. E. B.) The Pharmacopoeia and works of reference like the Era Dose Book give tables of solubilities which may be employed in the preparation of saturated solutions. These tables will tell you at a glance the solubility of most official and medicinal substances in water and other solvents. In making saturated solutions it is important to keep in mind the degree of rapidity with which the substance is dissolved, and also that the speed of solution decreases very much as the point of saturation is reached. This subject you will find very fully discussed in works on practical pharmacy.

Granulation of Salts for Making Compressed Tablets.

(F. S.) Mix your salts in the desired proportions and then granulate by adding one-tenth of their weight of cane sugar and one-twentieth of acacia, mix thoroughly and moisten with water until the mixture is of such consistency that it can readily be forced through a No. 12 sieve without sticking to it or clogging it. The mixture is then dried. The finished granulation should always be dry, as a damp granulation causes the mixture to stick to the dies and punches. The granulation is now forced through a No. 20 sieve and the particles which do not readily pass through the meshes are forced

through by the aid of a flat pestle. In adding the water to make the granulation, it should be thoroughly and evenly incorporated so that all the particles contain as nearly as possible an equal amount of moisture. The water is best added in small portions at a time.

Extract of Witch Hazel.

(J. C. C.) By "extract of witch hazel" we presume you mean the ordinary distilled extract, a formula for which may be found in the National Formulary. This preparation is usually bottled and sold without further dilution. Here is a formula for a perfumed preparation which may be used as a face lotion:

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|
| (1) | Spirit of lavender | 1 ounce |
| | Rose water | 6 ounces |
| | Distilled extract witch hazel, enough to make | 16 ounces |
| (2) | Glycerine | 3 ounces |
| | Orange flower water | 5 ounces |
| | Distilled extract witch hazel, enough to make | 16 ounces |
- Of course, the perfume may be altered to suit the taste.

Benzoin Lotion.

(C. & T.) want a two-ounce mixture which shall contain glycerin, tincture of benzoin, listerine and rose water; what quantity of each ingredient shall be employed? There are no definite proportions to be designated; the quantity of each is governed entirely by individual opinion and judgment. The following combination will probably answer:

Tincture of benzoin	$\frac{1}{4}$ dram
Glycerin	$\frac{1}{2}$ dram
Listerine	2 drams
Rosewater, enough to make	2 fl. ounces

Mix the tincture of benzoin and glycerin and gradually add the rose water, previously mixed with the listerine, and shake vigorously.

Extract of Walnut Shells.

(C. N.) Deite states that an alcoholic extract of ordinary walnut shells may be prepared by mixing the expressed juice of the green shells with 10 parts of alcohol, allowing the mixture to stand for ten days, and then filtering. This extract is said to color the hair brown.

Walnut Hair Dye.

Bruise 40 parts of fresh green walnut peel with 5 parts of alum, digest with 200 parts of olive oil until all moisture has been dissipated, strain and perfume the oil as desired.

Walnut Hair Pomade.

Work in a mortar to a uniform paste $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of fresh green walnut shells and 2 ounces of alum. Digest the paste with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of benzoinated lard and tallow on the water bath until the fat appears clear. Then strain off the fat, stir until cold, and perfume with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drams of neroli oil and $\frac{1}{2}$ dram of rose oil.

Hair Oil.

- (J. C. C.)
- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|
| (1) | Nut oil | 20 ounces |
| | Olive oil | 40 ounces |
| | Alcohol | 5 ounces |
| | Essence of musk | $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce |
| | Oil of bergamot | $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce |
| | Oil of orange | 2 drams |
| | Otto of rose | 10 minims |
- Burdock Root Hair Oil.
- (2) Digest at a moderate heat 8 pounds of olive oil or sesame oil with 2 pounds of fresh burdock roots; then pour off the oil from the roots, add 7 ounces of castor oil, color with alkannin, and perfume with bergamot oil 2 ounces and palma rose oil 1 ounce.
- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (3) | Benzoinated oil | 10 ounces |
| | Jasmine oil (floral) | 10 drams |
| | Oil of cloves | 10 minims |
| | Oil of bergamot | $\frac{1}{2}$ dram |
| | Otto of rose | 5 minims |
| | Oil of orange-flowers | 20 minims |
| | Oil of thyme | 1 minim |

Liquor Carbonis Detergens.

(C.) The solution prescribed in the formula you submit is that known as "liquor carbonis detergens." The following formula is that generally used by physicians in this country:

Coal tar	4 ounces
Tincture quillaja, N. F.	8 fl. ounces
Alcohol	8 fl. ounces

Digest for two days, decant and filter. Under the title "Liquor Picis Carbonis" a similar formula is offered in the British Unofficial Formulary. It follows:

Prepared coal tar 4 ounces
Tincture quillaja 1 pint

Digest at a temperature of 120° F. for two days, allow to become cold, and decant and filter. Prepared coal tar, or "Fix Carbonis Liquida, Preparata," is made from commercial coal tar by placing it in a shallow vessel and heating at a temperature of 120° for one hour, stirring frequently.

It is prescribed by dermatologists as a wash in eczema, psoriasis, pruritis and other skin diseases.

Ammonia for Household Use.

(J. C. C.)

(1) Yellow soap 10 grains
Borax 1 dram
Lavender water 20 minims
Stronger ammonia water 6 ounces
Water, enough to make 20 ounces

Dissolve the soap and borax in 5 ounces of boiling water; when cold add the lavender water and ammonia, and make up to a pint with water.

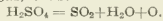
(2) Methylated spirit 1 gallon
Soft water 1 gallon
Stronger ammonia water 1 gallon

(3) Ammonia water 5 pints
Distilled water 5 pints
Soap 100 grains
Olive oil 5 drams

Cut the soap in shavings, boil with the oil and water, cool, add the ammonia water, and bottle. For use in laundries, baths and general household purposes, add one tablespoonful to one gallon of water.

Oxygen from Sulphuric Acid.

(T. B.) When decomposed by heat in a suitable retort sulphuric acid splits up into sulphur dioxide, water and oxygen. This method is one among others suggested for the preparation of oxygen cheaply on the large scale, the acid, according to Roscoe, yielding 15.68 per cent. of its weight of the gas, or in practice, 55 grams of acid yield 6 liters of gas, thus:



The operation is conducted by allowing a thin stream of sulphuric acid to flow into a retort filled with broken bricks and heated to redness. Upon the small scale this decomposition may be readily shown by allowing sulphuric acid to drop slowly into a platinum flask filled with pumice stone and heated strongly over a lamp; the mixture of gases which escapes consists of one volume of oxygen to two volumes of sulphur dioxide, the latter being absorbed by passing through water containing caustic soda, the oxygen escaping in the free state. In employing this method provision must be made for the collection and condensation of any undecomposed sulphuric acid which may pass over.

Cherry Extract (Artificial).

(S. H. G.)

(1) Oenanthe ether 1 fl. dram
Acetic ether 5 fl. drams
Benzoin ether 5 fl. drams
Glycerin 3 fl. drams
Saturated alcoholic solution of benzoin acid 1 fl. dram
Alcohol, deodorized, enough to make 16 fl. ounces

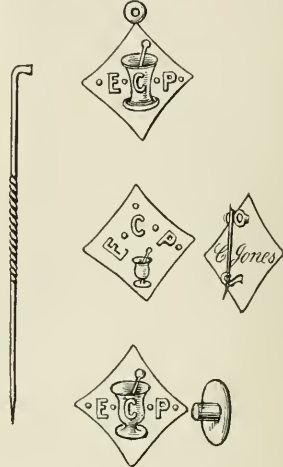
(2) Black.
Benzoin ether 5 fl. drams
Acetic ether 10 fl. drams
Oil of bitter almond (deprived of hydrocyanic acid) 2 fl. drams
Saturated alcoholic solution of benzoin acid 2 fl. drams
Saturated alcoholic solution of Oxalic acid 1 fl. dram
Alcohol, deodorized, enough to make 16 fl. ounces

(3) Red.
Benzoin ether 1 fl. ounce
Oenanthe ether 2 fl. drams
Amyl butyrate 4 fl. drams
Amyl acetate 2 fl. drams
Oil of bitter almonds (deprived of hydrocyanic acid) 1 fl. dram
Cherry juice 2 fl. ounces
Glycerin 2 fl. ounces
Alcohol, deodorized, enough to make 16 fl. ounces

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Send All Recitations to Prof. J. H. Beal, Seto, Ohio.

In sending recitations to the director enclose those upon two or three or more of the lectures in a single envelope. In this way you will save postage and facilitate the work of rating.



As the result of the suggestions of a large number of students, an Era Course in Pharmacy pin has been designed, and is shown in the accompanying illustration. This pin consists of 10-carat gold, the letters and symbols being in different colored enamels. It can be secured in either style,—a stick pin, a safety pin or button. The price is \$2.00, which includes cost of mailing. Nothing at all creditable could be secured for less than this figure. Students in ordering are requested to state which style is wanted. The cash must accompany order.

In the Students' Edition last week were sent Junior Lectures 23 to 37, and Senior Lectures 31 to 34. In the issue of February 8 another supply will be forwarded.

Read This Bulletin Each Week.

Toilet Lotion.

(J. K.) Try one of the following:

(1) Glycerin 6 fl. ounces
Quince seed 1 dram
Hot water 21 fl. ounces
Deodorized alcohol 5 fl. ounces
Perfume as desired.

Place the quince seed in a bottle, pour on the hot water and agitate occasionally until a mucilage is formed; then strain through muslin. To this add the glycerin and shake thoroughly. Dissolve the desired perfume in the alcohol and add the solution to the mucilage, agitating briskly until of a uniform consistency.

(2) Tragacanth 2 drams
Oil of rose geranium 15 minims
Alcohol ½ ounce
Glycerin 3 ounces
Water 6 ounces

Dissolve the oil of rose geranium in the alcohol and add to the tragacanth contained in a mortar; mix well, then add all at once the glycerin and water, previously mixed, and stir until uniform.

(3) Quince seed 2 ounces
Rose water 4 pints
Glycerin 2 pints
Tincture of benzoin 2 ounces

Macerate the quince seed in the rose water for 24 hours, strain, and add the glycerin and tincture of benzoin.

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Pure, Fresh Cow's Milk,	50 per cent.
Special Malted Barley,	- 20 "
Whole Wheat Flour,	- 19 "
Inner Cortical portion of the Whole Wheat Grain,	5 "
Prime Lean Beef	- 5 "
Common Salt,	- 1/2 "
Lime,	- 1/2 "

Put up only in glass jars, containing one-half pound, one pound, two and one-half pounds (Family size), and five pounds (Hospital size).

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Buchan's Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, No. 50, at retail.....	1 cake for 10c.
Buchan's Carbolic Laundry Soap, at retail.....	1 cake for 10c.

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Buchan's Carbolic Tar Soap, at retail.....	3 cakes for 25c.
Buchan's Carbolic Sulphur Soap, at retail.....	3 cakes for 25c.
Buchan's Carbolic Chafing Soap, at retail.....	3 cakes for 25c.
Buchan's Carbolic Medicinal Soap, at retail.....	1 cake for 25c.

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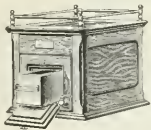
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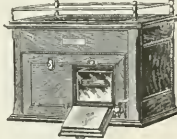
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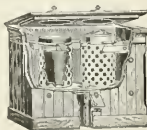
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 111 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

"LANOLINE" CLAIMED AS A TRADE MARK.

Patent Has Expired, but American Agents Say Makers Calling It Lanoline Will Be Proceeded Against.

Interest is rife in drug trade circles over the circumstances and conditions attending the expiration of the United States patent on lanolin. The patent was owned by a German firm of manufacturers, and now the American agents assert that that firm has trade mark rights in the word "Lanoline," and that those rights will be upheld in the courts if necessary.

Letters patent No. 271,192 were granted by the United States Patent Office on January 23, 1883, to Dr. Otto Braun and Dr. Oscar Liebreich, of Berlin. In the specification filed with their application the inventors furnish the following description of their product and its manufacture:

Our new product, which we have termed lanolin, is a compound of clean wool-fat with water. It forms an opaque, white, creamy mass. It is insoluble in water, and when heated splits up into water and wool-fat. When stirred together with water at the ordinary temperature, the wool-fat again absorbs water so as to produce lanolin, but if the lanolin is heated it splits up again into water and wool-fat. Under the microscope it appears as a homogeneous mass.

Many attempts have already been made to obtain the possible fat from wool, not from wool-fat, or from the wool-washing water. The methods used heretofore, however, are ineffective, since in the most favorable case the product obtained is sour and has an unpleasant odor, and benzine, petroleum, or other volatile materials are used for the extraction of the fat, the odor of the extracting medium also adheres to the product. The reason of this unsatisfactory result is due partly to the carbonic acid which is always evolved by the decomposition of alkaline liquids, and which attaches itself in small bubbles to the little particles of dirt adhering to the fat and carries up a large portion of the heavy earthy admixtures of the fat, so that upon the sour liquid a dirty, muddy mass is formed, from which fat can only be obtained by pressing under heat. Furthermore, during the progress of the operation the lyes pass over into acid fermentation, causing annoyance to the neighborhood and imparting to the resulting fat an obnoxious odor which cannot be removed. Moreover, this method requires much space and a considerable quantity of acid, because the earthy portions, which always contain decomposable lime salts, or other acids, must be saturated with the acids necessary for the separation of the fats. Furthermore, there is a loss of material, due to the portion of the fat which remains in the press-cakes. By our method we are enabled to obtain first, by means of the separation of the dirt and unsaponified fat from each other and from the soapy water before the latter has been decomposed by acid; second, means for the production of lanolin, or of a new compound formed of purified wool-fat and water, as above stated.

In carrying out our invention, we proceed as follows: The fresh, undecomposed waste liquor or lye is passed through a centrifugal machine, in which the dirt and the fat are separated from each other, while the cleansed soap-liquor is continually drawn off by means of a pipe and led directly into the vat, which serves for the acidification. The raw wool-fat is then thoroughly kneaded by suitable machinery in cold flowing water until the water which flows off is as clear as the water which flows in. The raw lanolin is then heated with water, whereby it is split up into fat and water. The latter is skimmed from the surface and cooled, and for further purification it can be again treated in the centrifugal machine in a melted condition, or it can be dissolved in ether, ethylated, or methylated spirits, or other solvents, and the solution can be separated from the residue by filtration or other means. The solvents can be recovered by treatment in suitable stills. After the fat has been cleaned, as above stated, it is thoroughly kneaded with water for a long time, and a perfectly white, neutral, colorless unguent is obtained, which is our new product. From the mud deposited in the lowest part of the centrifugal machine, a still further portion of lanolin can be obtained by stirring in the same up with clean or salt water and again treating it in the centrifugal machine or extracting it either in a wet or dry condition, by means of a solvent, after which it is treated as above.

Instead of producing our lanolin from wool-washing water, it may be obtained from commercial wool-fat by stirring this wool-fat together with water containing carbonate of soda or caustic soda, and adding to the mixture of these to form a thin, milky solution, which is treated in the manner above described.

We are aware that wool oil has been obtained by acidulating the alkaline waters used to remove grease from wool, collecting the gelatinous substance obtained, and treating it with a fixed or volatile oil, the latter being afterward driven off by distillation; also it has been obtained direct from the wool by washing it with

volatile oil or sulphuret of carbon and employing gentle heat, as well as by other methods. All these processes are, however, subject to the objections already mentioned, inasmuch as they affect the product either by the odor adhering thereto, or by its positive deterioration in quality, or both.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1.—As a new article of manufacture, the product composed of clear wool-fat and water, and having the characteristics above set forth.

2.—The within described process for manufacturing wool-fat by first treating wool-washing water or an alkaline solution of commercial wool-fat in a depositing centrifugal machine, then purifying the product and finally treating the same with water substantially as set forth.

The inventors assigned their rights secured by this patent to the Fabrik Chemischer Produkte Actiengesellschaft, which in turn transferred the same to Benno Jaffe & Darmstaedter, of Charlottenburg, which firm has been and is still making and marketing "Lanoline." The word "Lanoline" was registered as a trade mark in 1886, four years after the patent was granted. Notice has been called to the difference in spelling. The trademarked name has a final "e," but the patent was issued on "lanolin."

The sales agents for Dr. Liebreich's Lanoline in America are Victor Koechl & Co., of No. 122 Hudson street, New York. The president of that firm, H. A. Metz, said to the Era reporter:

"While the patent on lanoline expired on January 23, and anyone may now make the product, manufacturers must call it adeps lanae, or some other name than lanoline. The German manufacturers who held the patent right also have the trade mark rights in that name. We have hitherto prohibited the use of the name, and we shall continue to do so. Some people seem to think that the case is analogous to that of antipyrine—that the name the inventors gave their product is the only name of the substance. But this is not so. 'Lanoline' is a trademarked word, and the manufacturers will protect their rights in it. For that reason, I do not anticipate any reduction in price. We shall continue to sell Lanoline Liebreich at the old figures. If it becomes necessary later on to meet competition with other makes of adeps lanae, we may put out a cheaper grade of lanoline, as we did with antipyrine, but there will be no reduction in the price of 'Lanoline Liebreich.'

In England there has been considerable litigation over the patent rights in lanoline. The British patent was granted to Dr. Liebreich in 1882. Benno Jaffe & Darmstaedter in December, 1893, succeeded in obtaining from the High Court of Justice, in London, a decree restraining J. Richardson & Co., Ltd., of Leicester, from making and selling "Anaspalin," a mixture of purified wool fat and vaseline, the court agreeing with the plaintiffs that the article was an infringement upon the product of Liebreich's patented process. Justice Romer, who wrote the decision of the court, after holding the patent to be good, said:

"Now, admittedly, what the defendants are selling under the name of anaspaline is (putting aside an immaterial ingredient) merely lanoline. The question is, how is it made? . . . They adopt in substance the whole process of the patent. . . . They appear to me to have taken the essence, or what is sometimes called the pith and marrow, of the invention. . . . It follows that the plaintiffs are entitled to the usual relief against the defendants as infringers."

The English patent expired two or three years ago, and since that time "British lanolin" has been made and marketed in England by others than the German firm which held the patents.

OWEN & MOORE DRUG CO., INCORPORATED.

The Owen & Moore Drug Company has been incorporated at Clarksville, Tenn. The incorporators are B. H. Owen, J. D. Moore, J. F. Parker, E. P. Jordan, G. W. Coulter and J. D. Owen. The old firm of Owen & Moore, which the new company succeeds, was established in 1870. The new company will transact both a wholesale and retail business.

PROGRESSIVE EUCHE AND DANCE

Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, Feb. 7.

Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge Will Open the Festivities

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

D. M. Harris,	E. J. Finnerty,	J. G. Howard,
C. H. Campbell,	H. L. Stiles,	Chas. Leedom,
T. M. Newbold,	J. M. Baer,	E. T. Spencer,
Mahlon Kratz,	H. C. Blair,	W. I. Cliffe

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—The Entertainment Committee of the Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association held a meeting on last Tuesday evening in the committee rooms at the Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry streets, all the members of the committee being present. The reports of the various sub-committees were received and an accounting of the sale of tickets was rendered by those having charge of the matter. It will be remembered that the number of tickets issued was limited to 1,200, so, when the reports showed that 1,000 had already been sold, with several additional parties to hear from, the measure of success may be appreciated. It was decided by the committee that no tickets would be sold at the door of the hall on the night of the euche, but there will not likely be any left by that time anyhow.

J. G. Howard, H. C. Blair, Jr., and D. M. Harris were appointed as a committee to wait on Mayor Ashbridge to extend to him an invitation to be present at the opening exercises and to make an address of welcome. An invitation was sent to the Mayor by mail, after which he was called upon by the committee with results as follows:

Office of the Mayor,
Philadelphia.
Jan. 25, 1900.

Mr. D. M. Harris,
4400 Grand Avenue.

Dear Sir—Mayor Ashbridge directs me to say in reply to your letter of January 24th that he accepts the invitation to make a brief address before the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, at Horticultural Hall, February 7th, at 8.15 p. m.

Yours very truly,

J. HAMPTON MOORE,
Secretary.

This will be of additional interest to many when they learn that the mayor was at one time connected with the drug business with the firm of Robert Shoemaker & Sons.

D. M. Harris will be Master of Ceremonies and will be assisted by the following leading druggists, members of the association. C. H. Campbell, T. M. Newbold, Mahlon Kratz, E. J. Finnerty, H. L. Stiles, J. M. Baer, H. C. Blair, Jr., J. G. Howard, Charles Leedom, E. T. Spencer, W. L. Cliffe, W. H. Gano, A. Eberly, W. T. Steinmetz, L. C. Funk, Frank Groff, Charles Rehfuess, W. H. Laubach, W. A. Rumsey, J. C. Perry, Russell Blackwood, Wm. J. Pechin, Warren Poley, George Lambert, Jesse Pechin.

The following is the list of patronesses who will honor the occasion by their presence and many of whom are taking an active interest in the success of the affair: Mesdames A. F. Ashmead, H. C. Blair, J. D. Burg, H. J. Batdorff, E. M. Foring, T. J. Buckmann, J. M. Baer, H. A. Borell, G. McL. Bowman, E. L. Brown, R. C. Brodie, C. H. Bohn, C. F. Chandler, R. C. Cadmus, W. L. Cliffe, Theo. Campbell, W. H. Campbell, G. P. Conner, C. H. Campbell, W. C. Chalfant, J. L. Crothers, B. Frank Davis, Eberly, C. A. Eckels, J. Eppstein, W. A. Fetters, L. C. Funk, E. A. Fahy, G. W. Fehr, E. J. Finnerty, Jr., W. Fitch, Farrow, A. J. Frankeberger, W. H. Gano, E. R. Gatchell, Louis Genois, F. Groff, C. H. Gubbins, D. M. Harris, J. G. Howard, S. G. Haydock, C. E. Howard, A. Hoch, S. E. R. Hassenger, Wm. Harris, J. W. Harrigan, W. B. Jones, F. W. Jordan, C. E. Keeler, Mahlon Kratz, W. H. Lantz, Chas. Leedom, J. G. Long, W. H. Lacey, Wm. McIntyre, F. E. Morgan, C. C. Meyer, E. G. F. Nickley, Louis Murjahn, J. P. Mallon, Wm. Morrison, J. B. Moore, J. D. McFerron, M. O. Milligan, Robt. McNeill, H. B. Morse, T. M. Newbold, H. A.



ONE OF THE COMPETITORS.

Nolte, H. E. Nicoud, J. J. Ottinger, A. Oettinger, J. C. Perry, W. H. Poley, E. M. Platt, W. Proctor, D. G. Potts, T. H. Potts, W. J. Pechin, David Preston, A. T. Pollard, J. A. Rudy, W. A. Runsey, H. D. Ross, D. W. Ross, U. G. Ruff, Chas. Rehfuess, N. P. Reidenauer, J. F. Sands, C. Scattergood, E. T. Spencer, H. L. Stiles, F. W. E. Stedem, M. F. P. Streepner, A. J. Seeler, J. M. Stoever, H. Swain, W. F. Steinmetz, J. D. Sellenring, H. J. Seigfried, J. S. Schmelz, E. C. Stout, E. W. Supplee, W. A. Shannon, W. G. Toplis, W. H. Vandergrift, G. Y. Wood, G. B. Weinbrener, N. F. Weisner, J. Wolgemuth, C. A. Weiderringer, Geo. W. Shingle, C. W. Warrington.

The music will be by McDermott's celebrated orchestra, which has for many years played for the Philopatrian balls given every February.

The following order of exercises will be adhered to:

At 8.15 p. m. sharp Mayor Ashbridge will be introduced to the guests and will give a brief address of welcome.

The euche will commence at 8.30 promptly. The players will be divided into twenty-five sections, each of which sections will be presided over by one of the members of the association armed with a special game-recording stamp made expressly for the occasion. These sections will consist of ten tables each, with four players to a table, making a grand total of one thousand players.

At 10.30 the game will be stopped by a signal, the scores will be examined and prizes will be awarded to those who have been lucky enough to get good partners at each change of tables. There are not quite enough prizes to go around so that each player will get one, but the hundred and fifty as first announced has now grown to one hundred and seventy-five, and the total may reach two hundred, or one for every fifth player.

The complete list to date of the firms and individuals who have generously donated prizes is given as follows: Pharmaceutical Era, Smith, Kline & French Company, Eavenson Soap Company, L. C. Funk, Langdorf Company, Frank Teller, B. F. Lockwood, Jensen Press, Johnson & Johnson, J. Elwood Lee, Frank Groff, Colgate & Company, H. K. Mulford & Company, Robert Shoemaker & Company, Seabury & Johnson, C. F. Chandler, Royal Malt Company, New York Consolidated Playing Card Company, George Geyer Company, Shoemaker & Busch, Parke, Davis & Company, Whitall, Tatam & Company, Armour & Company, Merck & Company, William R. Warner & Company, Frank E. Englemann, Harris & Bernetz, Mrs. Hunter, Boltz, Clymer & Company, John Wyeth & Bro., Schieffelin & Company, Roig & Company, American Druggist, Lazell, Dalley & Company, Eisenlohr & Company, Sharpe & Dohme, Geo. L. Feidt, Undergrift & Company, E. T. Spencer, W. T. Steinmetz, Robert Klee, Wm. B. Burk & Company, Chas. Leedom, Leidel Coffin, Drueding & Company, H. C. Blair, Jr., Emerson Drug Company, La Hilda Cigar Company, Munyon, Alfred Wright, Aschenbach & Miller, Charles Lippincott, Valentine H. Smith & Company, J. G. Howard,

Shinn & Baer, A. E. Norris & Co., American Journal of Pharmacy, Ganz & Co., Winkelman & Brown Drug Co., A. E. Dowle & Co., H. L. Stiles, Chas. Hilborn, J. C. Perry, W. A. Rumsby, W. W. Woodruff, Saltsburg Bottle Works Company, J. Eppstein, Bauer & Black, Wallace Procter, G. J. Georges & Company, H. K. Wampole & Company, Campbell Bros., Reinele Brothers & Salmon, Hance Bros. & White, Vin Mariani Company, National Cash Register Company, S. H. Wetmore & Company, E. Kessling & Company, D. M. Harris, W. H. Laubach, C. H. Campbell & Brother.

PLASTER MAKERS FIGHT.

Court Asked to Decide Who is Entitled to Red Cross Brand.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON vs. SEABURY & JOHNSON.

In the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, Johnson & Johnson, manufacturing chemists of New Brunswick, N. J., have instituted suit against Seabury & Johnson, manufacturing chemists, of 59 Maiden Lane, New York City, for infringement of trade-mark. The bill of complaint, addressed to the Hon. Alexander T. McGill, Chancellor, was filed last week. The defendants are given until the first week in February to appear, and until the first of March to file their answer. The bill of complaint is a weighty legal document, filling some thirty pages of type-written manuscript, foolscap size. The following is a summary of this complaint:

Johnson & Johnson, a corporation of New Brunswick, N. J., incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in 1887 to manufacture and sell medicinal articles and specialties of various kinds, soon after its incorporation devised new and original packages to contain its manufactures, and in connection therewith made use of a red cross as a symbol to prevent confusion and mistake in the market. The bill asserts that this corporation was the first to make use of a red cross as a mark or designation or in such a way that the symbol was calculated to give a name to the goods, and claims that it is entitled to the exclusive use of a red cross and its equivalent descriptive words, "Red Cross," as a trade-mark and trade name. As an example of usage Johnson & Johnson's absorbent cotton is instanced as being known to the trade as "Red Cross Cotton."

The bill then charges that Seabury & Johnson "fraudulently imitated" the complainant's absorbent cotton, "Borated Cotton," "Carbolated Cotton," "Salicylated Cotton," and gauze, and of which articles, as made by Johnson & Johnson, were known in the markets of the United States and of South America to bear a red cross as a symbol; and further, that the defendant firm offered and sold its absorbent cotton, put up and marked in imitation of Johnson & Johnson's product in the United States and in South America.

It is charged further that the defendants did this after Johnson & Johnson had succeeded in creating a demand for its "Red Cross Cotton," put up in blue cartons of characteristic appearance and differentiated from other cottons, and that in the month of July, 1899, the defendants devised cartons which were unnecessary imitations in size and shape, and in color of interior wrappings, and "sold the said simulated packages bearing labels consisting in part of a red cross as and for 'Red Cross Cotton,' and as and for the cotton of Johnson & Johnson."

These things are characterized as "acts essentially unfair, inequitable and fraudulent, and to the great loss and injury of Johnson & Johnson," which corporation petitions the court for that relief in the premises to which it is in equity entitled, namely, that the firm of Seabury & Johnson be restrained from using the Red Cross symbol, and imitating the goods and packages of the complainant, and that such further relief be granted "as the nature of the case may require and as shall be agreeable to equity and good conscience."

Rowland Cox, of New York City, who is counsel for Johnson & Johnson in this procedure, said to the Era reporter,

"The bill of complaint has only just been filed, and the defendants have not yet made their answer. You may read the bill, if you like, but further than that I do not care to say anything about the case—for several reasons."

THE OTHER SIDE.

When asked for their answer to this complaint Secretary Henry C. Lewis, of Seabury & Johnson, said they had not yet received the complaint but had been notified simply that the suit had been brought. He dictated the following statement, which was all he cared to say at this time:

"Suit has been brought in the Chancery Court at Trenton, N. J., by Johnson & Johnson against this corporation to restrain the use by it of the Red Cross labels which have been used for many years on our packages—long before Johnson & Johnson were in existence.

"We shall defend this suit to the fullest extent and take this opportunity to notify the trade that we shall fully protect all holders and purchasers of our goods bearing this mark."

FORMER RED CROSS LITIGATION.

In 1897 Johnson & Johnson won a similar suit in the United States Court of Appeals against Bauer & Black of Chicago. The case was begun two years or more before that to restrain Bauer & Black from using as a trade mark on their goods a Maltese Cross, which in the opinion of Johnson & Johnson was sufficiently like their trade mark, a Greek cross, to constitute an infringement. The United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, in which the suit was begun, decided against Johnson & Johnson, but the higher court upon their appeal reversed that decision.

DRUGGIST AND DRUG CLERKS ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

J. C. Casto, a Terre Haute, Ind., druggist, and four of his clerks were arrested January 28 for a conspiracy to burn and blow up his drug store at that place. The fire was discovered, and after it was extinguished dynamite and powder were found to have been placed where they would do the most destruction. Thirty-two lives were endangered. Fuses were attached to barrels of oil. The paints and oils in the stairway had been connected with the fire. Holes had been cut through the floor to make draughts. Casto was released on \$6,000 bonds, but he feared personal violence and surrendered himself to the police and went to jail. The druggist says his enemies tried to destroy his property because he had been prosperous in business.

LINCOLN DRUG CO. TO BE PROSECUTED.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 24.—The Lincoln Drug Company was notified a few days ago, that complaint would be filed against it for violation of the anti-trust law. About nine months ago the largest local drug firm in the city started a cut price patent medicine department. The other drug stores organized to fight it, but soon gave up. Recently they secured the assistance of the wholesalers, who now refuse to sell to the cut-price man, who is shut out of obtaining supplies in this State. The matter was laid before the attorney-general to-day. The Nebraska law provides for a maximum fine of \$5,000 and forfeiture of charter.

EARTHQUAKE WRECKS A DRUG STORE.

In the earthquake which visited Southern California Christmas morning the drug store of McKim & Chambers, San Jacinto, was badly wrecked. The roof of the building fell inward, sweeping one side of the room clean of shelving and goods, smashing counters and show cases and ruining more than one-half of the stock. The drug store of Dr. Wright was also damaged, the bottles being shaken off the shelves and piled in broken heaps of glass on the floor. Falling bricks also smashed the show cases and spoiled some of their contents. McKim & Chambers' loss is \$3,500; Dr. Wright's, \$300. The former have secured new quarters.

BUILDING COLLAPSES AND CAUSES LOSS.

Denver, Col., Jan. 28.—The three-story building being erected by W. A. Hoover & Co., wholesale druggists, in this city, collapsed to-day, causing a \$50,000 loss.

N. A. R. D. NEWS.

Chicago, Jan. 20.

The Retail Druggists' Association of Spokane, Wash., has become identified with the N. A. R. D. The organization represents nearly the entire trade of this city of 50,000. It is the first local organization in the State to join the national body, but the State association has been in line for a number of months.

Druggists who know of the existence of local associations that are not affiliated with the N. A. R. D., are requested to write to Thomas V. Wooten, secretary, No. 153 La Salle street, Chicago, giving the name of one or more of its officers.

E. A. Craighill, of Lynchburg, who represented the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association at the Cincinnati Convention, says in a recent letter to Secretary Wooten: "The more I read and think over these matters, the more am I convinced that there are three essentials for our success viz.: to satisfy all interested that it is financially beneficial to proprietors, jobbers and retailers that we shall co-operate and work as one body to break up price cutting. The proprietors and jobbers understand this now, but all of the retailers do not, and I believe the pharmaceutical journals and the N. A. R. D. should educate them up to an understanding of the situation. If all retailers understood and would see this as I think I, with thousands of others, do, they would organize everywhere, spend their money and time in the cause, and success would be assured. One great trouble is, that while the journals have done such noble work, the druggists do not read and do not comprehend the conditions as they exist outside their immediate surroundings. The best way to reach these that I know of is by missionary work. Foreign missionaries like Mr. Atolliday, Mr. Timberlake, Mr. Hynson, et al, could do more in an hour than home talkers will do in a year, yes in years, for one or two here have exhausted all efforts in organizing a working association in our section. If one or more of these foreign missionaries will visit us, I will guarantee that the N. A. R. D. shall have no expense for their keep. This brings me to mention, with your permission, the finances. It seems to me that if a general appeal was issued by authority of the N. A. R. D. to proprietors, jobbers and retailers for funds, with the understanding that the names and amounts would be published in all the journals, it would bring many dollars into our treasury that we would not otherwise get. Money is what we want, or the missionaries cannot do their work, and retail druggists generally are so poor they cannot supply this money; other means must be devised, if all are like many with whom I come in contact."

Treasurer Heller has received a contribution of \$50 from George A. Kelly & Co., of Pittsburg, also \$50 from W. J. Gilmore & Co., of Pittsburg. The 1899 dues of the Lafayette (Ind.) Pharmaceutical Association have been received.

In answer to the question, how often a local society should meet, one of the officers of the National Association replies: "It seems to me that it is altogether desirable that your people should be called together frequently. If our cause is to succeed, it will be because of the vigorous activity of the affiliated societies. The more vim and aggressiveness we can infuse into our local associations of the country, the more certain are we of ultimate success. The cutters and their abettors among the manufacturers and jobbers do not want anything better than for the retail trade to remain in its present condition of coma. If our onusness is to be saved, it will be brought about by agitation, and this agitation should be begun at once and kept alive by well-timed efforts on the part of every retailer who considers the calling of the pharmacist something that deserves to be a source of profit and of satisfaction to those engaged in its prosecution."

The following is a sample of the sort of letters that buoy up the spirits of the executive officers and strengthen their determination to do all in their power for the association's success: "Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1900—Dear Mr. Wooten: At our local meeting, I was directed to send a hot reply to the enclosed to the effect that we as an association and as individuals will stand behind

the Executive Committee, and had you been present and heard the speeches, etc., you will not wonder why I cannot write them, they were so hotly N. A. R. D. that they would burn the paper.—J. A. Lockie, secretary Erie County Pharmaceutical Association."

The Richland County (Mansfield, Ohio) Pharmaceutical Association has joined the N. A. R. D. The officers are E. H. Lindsey, president, and Ira E. Flinck, secretary. Richland is a very large county, taking in several towns of considerable size. With two exceptions, the organization includes all the druggists in the county. There is very little price cutting.

N. Y. GERMAN APOTHECARIES' ANNUAL BALL.

Friday evening, January 26, was a gala night in New York City's German pharmaceutical circles. On that evening the German apothecary closed his store at 9 o'clock, left the key with the nearest friendly doctor and told that worthy if he needed anything to help himself. Then the apothecary donned his evening clothes and hid himself to Terrace Garden. He took his wife or his daughter or his sweetheart, and at the "garden" he met his brother apothecaries and their sweethearts, wives and daughters. He went intending to have a thoroughly good time, and he had it.

This was the occasion of the forty-ninth annual ball of the New York German Apothecaries' Association. These functions have always been successful in previous years, but this one was a bigger success than all the others that had preceded it. The hall, intended to accommodate about 300 people, was filled to overflowing; the dancers needed all the space, and the onlookers had to content themselves with chairs in the balcony or in the refreshment room. Indeed the attendance, in spite of inclement weather, was larger than had been expected, and all conditions were so encouraging that the association then and there contracted for the larger ball room in the same building for next year, when the fiftieth annual ball will be made a jubilee celebration.

The most characteristic thing about the entertainments of the German Apothecaries' Association is their good, old fashioned homey quality. The association, when its members come together upon occasions of this kind, is like one great family. Each member is on the best of terms with his fellows, and each is there to see that every other has a good time. Needless to say this ensures to everyone the best of enjoyment; and when one adds that the forty-ninth annual ball was the happiest of such occasions for all who participated, what further may be said?

A meed of praise should go to the committees which worked faithfully to make the entertainment the success it was. These were:

Reception Committee (the officers of the association)—Ex-President, Gustav Ramsperger; president, C. F. Schlessner; first vice-president, George Gregorius; second vice-president, Carl Schur; recording secretary, Carl F. Klippert; corresponding secretary, Sidney Faber; treasurer, Felix Hirsman; archivist, George Leinecker; librarian, G. C. P. Stolzenburg.

Arrangements Committee—Theodore Louis, Carl Kessler, Carl Schur.

Dance Committee—William Gregorius, Richard Staebler, George Riefflin, Carl Mittenzweig.

Entertainment Committee—Emil Roller, John Albert, Henry Vogt, Paul Arndt, William Gregorius, William Weigand.

A few of those who were present were: John Albert, Jr.; Otto Alexander, Martin Arneemann, Otto Boeddiker, Henry C. Boysen, F. W. Bruckmann, Dr. George C. Dienman, Paul Fels, John M. Fischer, Leo Geissler, Rudolph Gies, George Goetting, George Gregorius, L. F. Gregorius, William P. L. Gregorius, Fred Haas, Charles F. Hatterman, C. Helmerzhimer, H. Heller, Felix Hirsman, Hugo Kantowitz, Carl E. Kessler, John Kiehl, George Kleinman, Otto Lenz, William T. Lins, Gustav Pfingsten, M. K. Poulsen, Carl F. Schlessner, Max Schneider, L. F. W. Seifert, R. Staebler, R. R. Smith, C. E. Vetter, W. H. Weygant, Paul Zimmermann.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

Thimme Tries to Found a New Order.

Edward Thimme, agitator and arch-enemy of druggists, drug clerks and the drug trade, is trying to found a new order. The Druggists' League, in which he is "the whole thing," has been discredited by the drug clerks, by all pharmacists, and even by the labor organizations, which for a time Thimme "worked" to the Queen's taste. There are no drug clerks in the league, and in frantic effort to keep that fact from the public Thimme has kept the league a secret organization. Feeling his power waning he now tries to increase it by starting a new secret society for dupes, on similar lines to those of the league. Failing to lure the drug clerks into the one he now invites them to join another, which is called the "Drug Clerks' Circle." This is done by sending to the drug clerks of the East Side of New York city the following appeal, in which Thimme's name does not appear, but which is eminently characteristic of his style:

Dear Sir:—This letter approaches you as a representative of the Drug Clerks' Circle, a society which has recently been organized for the purpose of improving the prevailing evil conditions of the drug clerks in this city. It is clear to every drug clerk that the pharmaceutical profession to-day is in a more critical condition than it has ever been.

The embarrassed life of the drug clerk, with his limited hours of labor and limited freedom, has always been pitiable and is becoming worse with every day.

It is for the purpose to try every reasonable effort to secure better and more human conditions for those that are in the profession that a number of pharmacists have laid a foundation, and hereby earnestly request your co-operation in carrying out their worthy undertakings.

In order to bring our work to the desirable termination it is an absolute necessity to secure a large membership, and we do not doubt that all will realize the usefulness of our organization and of joining us immediately. We therefore request you not to delay, and appear to our regular meetings, which will be held on Wednesdays, at our club rooms, 317 Henry street, from 10 P. M. till 12 P. M.

THE DRUG CLERKS' CIRCLE.

This letter is a printed circular. On the bottom is written: "P. S. No initiation fee will be required from January 1st till February 1st, 1900. Weekly dues 15 cents."

With the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association in flourishing condition there is no need for any drug clerk to join the "Drug Clerks' Circle," and that unnecessary organization will doubtless fail as signally as the Druggists' League.

The Bill the Drug Clerks Don't Want.

At Albany, on January 23, the Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries gave a hearing on the bill introduced by Mr. Maher to limit the working hours of drug clerks in New York city. This is the bill which agitator Edward Thimme and his mis-named Druggists' League are trying to have passed, and which the drug clerks themselves do not want. A telegram was received by the committee from ex-Assemblyman Robert Mazet, of New York city, asking for an adjournment on behalf of the opposition for two weeks. This was granted, but Chairman Costello decided to hear those who were present to favor the bill. These included Edward Thimme, C. F. Doherr and John Gallagher, representing the Druggists' League; Maurice Zeitlin, Henry Brody and Benjamin Halpin, representing the "Drug Clerks' Circle," a brand new organization of Thimme's followers on the "East Side"; and John J. O'Hanlon, of the State Workmen's Federation. Thimme and his associates made the same old threadbare statements that the labor reform and religious organizations of New York city and the newspapers of the State favored the bill. And they urged the committee to report it favorably.

The opposition to this bill includes all the bona-fide organizations of pharmacists and drug clerks in New York city. Delegates from the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association, the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the German Apothecaries' Association met in conference at the New York College of Pharmacy the day before the hearing at Albany, and decided to employ Mr. Mazet to secure an adjournment and to advise them further as to what steps should be taken to defeat the Maher bill.

Drug Trade Contributions to Hospitals.

Charles Lanier, general treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, has reported the following contributions from the New York drug, chemical and dye stuffs trades to the annual collection now in progress:

By Auxiliary—John L. Riker, president; Adolf Kutroff, treasurer.

J. L. & D. S. Riker.....	\$50	Cohn, Redington & Co.....	\$10
William Pickhardt & Kutroff.....	50	Edward Kalldeisch & Son.....	10
Roessler & Hasselbacher.....	50	Charles H. Phillips Chemical Company.....	10
Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company.....	50	William D. Phillips.....	10
Wm. E. F. Davis.....	50	W. A. Ross & Bro.....	10
C. F. Boehringer & Soehne.....	50	E. F. Davis Company.....	10
General Chemical Co.....	50	Puerst Ross & Co.....	10
P. Hill's Sons & Co.....	25	Heller, Hirsch & Co.....	10
Heller & Merz Co.....	25	Schoeckhoff, Hartford & MacLagan.....	10
John J. Keller & Co.....	25	Stone & Ware Co.....	10
C. Bischoff & Co.....	25	Hall & Ruckel.....	10
Thurston & Braudich.....	25	Harway Dyewood & Extract Mfg. Co.....	10
Lehn & Pink.....	25	Scherling & Gleitz.....	10
Wing & Evans.....	25	Parke, Davis & Co.....	10
E. Fougere & Co.....	25	Read, Holliday & Sons.....	10
John Campbell & Co.....	25	Charles Cooper & Co.....	10
Victor Koehl & Co.....	25	Max Zeller.....	10
McCleson & Robbins.....	25	Henry M. Rau.....	10
Schieffelin & Co.....	25	John Pill & Granule.....	10
Abram De Ronda & Co.....	25	Prud'homme & Co.....	10
Berlin Aniline Works.....	25	Warren Chemical & Manufacturing Co.....	10
Grasselli Chemical Co.....	25	Parshall Brothers.....	10
Dillon & Co.....	25	Foster.....	10
Kalle & Co.....	25	Welch, Holme & Clarke Company.....	10
Tartar Chemical Co.....	25	Henry Klein & Co.....	10
Charles Pfizer & Co.....	25	Lawrie & Co.....	5
A. Klipstein & Co.....	20	Fr. Schroeder.....	5
Elmer Amend.....	20		
Stamford Mfg. Co.....	20		
Otto Hahn & Bro.....	15		
James Lee & Co.....	10		
Geisenheimer & Co.....	10	Total.....	\$1,175

Scores of the Wholesale Bowlers.

The New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association has completed the first half of its yearly tournament, and the statistician has compiled the following record of the standing of the various teams in the association:

Team	Total Pins	Average	Games Won	Games Lost	High Score
Colgate & Co.....	12,439	777 1/16	13	3	915
Dodge & Olcott.....	12,000	756 1/4	11	5	845
Seabury & Johnson.....	11,725	752 3/16	8	8	795
F. W. Robinson & Son.....	11,665	732 1/16	8	8	795
National Lead Co.....	11,532	720 5/16	8	8	796
Merck & Co.....	11,352	709 1/4	8	8	796
Parke, Davis & Co.....	11,276	704 3/4	8	8	796
General Chemical Co.....	11,248	707 1/4	9	7	773
"R. & H.".....	10,210	683 1/4	1	15	710

He has computed also the averages of the 63 men who have bowled. Of these Ruddiman heads the list with an average of 173. S. B. Colgate is the high score man, with a record of 228. Other scores over 200 are the following:

Howe.....	227
Smith.....	216
Faulkner.....	215
Littell.....	213
Ruddiman.....	210
Heins.....	202
Judge.....	202
Scrimsshaw.....	202

At last Saturday's tournament the team of Parke, Davis & Co. made the highest gains by winning two games. The team scores were: General Chemical Co., 738; National Lead Co., 714. General Chemical Co., 742; Dodge & Olcott, 833. Dodge & Olcott, 783; National Lead Co., 799. Colgate & Co., 725; Seabury & Johnson, 721. Seabury & Johnson, 734; Parke, Davis & Co., 822. Parke, Davis & Co., 854; Colgate & Co., 670.

U. S. Government Exhibits Start for Paris.

The U. S. Transport Prairie, which has been at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the past fortnight, is to sail today (Thursday) for Baltimore, and from that port about February 15 to carry the exhibits of the United States Government for the Paris Exposition. Most of her cargo was taken on here, and comprised machinery of many kinds, the newest electrical appliances, models of naval vessels, safes and other heavy manufactures. At Baltimore the exhibit of agricultural products will be taken aboard, and then the Prairie will start across the Atlantic. Besides her own crew of 148 men, the Prairie will carry eighteen officers and 240 men for the cruiser Albany, which this Government ought from Chile just before the war with Spain, and which has been kept at the

Armstrong yards, Newcastle, England. The Prairie will go to Newcastle direct to leave the crew of the Albany, and then proceed to Havre or Rouen to unload her cargo. She will return to America probably in April.

The apothecary of the Prairie is Charles E. Miller, one of the younger men in the service. He has made two or three trips in the Prairie, and during the Spanish war he served on the Columbia. He expects to be kept pretty busy this trip on account of the extra crew, but anticipates some fun on the passage, and still more pleasure ashore in England and France.

To Confer on Shorter Hours Bill.

As the Era goes to press an announcement is received of a conference on Wednesday, January 31, at the New York College of Pharmacy, by the Executive Committee of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association, Messrs. Doherty and Gallagher of the Druggists' League, Messrs. Cutting, Williams and Reynolds of the City Club, and Jacob Riis, Governor Roosevelt's special representative. The last-named gentlemen are desirous of favoring some form of legislation which will be a real benefit to the drug clerks. But because of the two bills for shorter hours now before the New York Legislature, and the loud noise made in some quarters over the subject, they are pretty much at sea. Therefore this conference was asked by R. Fulton Cutting and the gentlemen associated with him.

Pharmacists in Department Stores.

Assemblyman Gale on January 24 introduced in the New York Legislature a bill to require registered pharmacists in the drug departments connected with department stores in New York city.

On the face of it this measure would seem to be superfluous. The existing pharmacy law has been interpreted as covering such cases. The present law says: "It shall be unlawful for any person unless a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this title to open or conduct any pharmacy or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding medicines or poisons in the city of New York."

The City Board of Pharmacy, which has done excellent work in enforcing this provision, has required the department stores to employ registered pharmacists where prescriptions are compounded and poisons are sold.

An Ignorant Class Examined by City Board.

At the last examination by the New York City Board of Pharmacy, held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy on January 15, forty-four candidates were examined. Out of that number three passed. They were: Samuel Rackasin, Fred. Smith and Harry C. Nott. The Secretary of the Board says: "It is the unanimous opinion of the examiners that this is the poorest class that ever presented itself for examination, and the examiners are getting tired of rating answers and finding so much nonsense in them."

Bill to Compel Cleaning of Second-Hand Bottles.

At Albany, on January 23, Assemblyman Fiske introduced a bill regulating the use of bottles collected on dumps by providing that no person engaged in the manufacture, bottling or sale of any article of food or drink shall use a bottle, flask or jar collected on the dump unless thoroughly cleansed by the use of hot water and soap at a temperature of 200 degrees and then steamed out at a pressure of at least 60 pounds for at least five minutes.

NOTES.

—Among the drug men from out of town who visited the local wholesale market during the week were: Richard Shoemaker, Philadelphia; J. W. Ballou, New Haven; Frank Benjamin, River Head, L. I.; Samuel Davis, Boonton, N. J.; J. T. Van Nort, Elmira, N. Y.; W. H. Leonard, North Tarrytown, N. Y.; T. S. Armstrong, Plainfield; W. J. Albertyson, Amityville, L. I.; H. F. Bailey, Mt. Kisco; George M. Burr, Northport, L. I.; and Dr. Julius Garst, president of the Phenyl Caffein Co., of Worcester, Mass.

—Stein & Co. are preparing to move their pharmacy from the corner of Grove and Montgomery streets, Jersey City, in a few days, four or five doors farther west

in Montgomery street, where handsome new quarters are being fitted up in a building owned, by Edward T. N. Stein, the hustling young principal of the firm.

—Among the guests entertained at the Drug Club during the week were the following visitors from out of town: R. J. Eads, Indianapolis; James M. Denton and E. W. Wakelee, Paterson, N. J.; Col. John W. Lowe, New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Robertson, Manchester, England; H. E. Young, Hanover, Pa.

—Judge Schuchman, in the Supreme Court, has appointed Theodore H. Friend receiver in supplementary proceedings for Alfred Van Horn, Guy R. P. Ellison and S. Harry Ellison, formerly of the firm of Ellison & Co., druggists, of No. 765 Fifth avenue, Manhattan.

—Incorporation has been secured in this State by the Langham Medicine Co., of Le Roy, N. Y., to manufacture medicines on a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are P. B. Wait, W. H. Foster, Emma M. Davis, M. M. Wait, of Le Roy, and J. D. Langham, of Holly.

—The Mulligan Cyclone Liniment Co., of Elmira, N. Y., has been incorporated under the laws of this State to manufacture medicines on a capital of \$5,000. The incorporators are E. H. Mulligan, J. B. Stanchfield and G. W. Buck, of Elmira.

—Miss Gertrude Ricksecker, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Theodore Ricksecker, manufacturing perfumer of this city, in a fit of melancholy on January 24 committed suicide by taking laudanum. She was attending school in Oberlin, Ohio.

—The College of Pharmacy of the City of New York has just issued a neat little pamphlet containing the charter, by-laws and code of ethics of the college, to which is appended (for the first time) a complete roll of the members.

—J. W. Van Dyke has just opened a new drug store at Madison avenue and 129th street, Manhattan. He was formerly in the employ of E. J. Griffith, at No. 2241 Third avenue.

—John Warren Conn, a druggist of Astoria, Queens Borough, has filed a petition in bankruptcy stating liabilities of \$21,881 and assets amounting to \$15,234.

—P. J. Torney, of San Francisco, where he looks after the interests of Schieffelin & Co., is making his yearly visit to New York.

—L. A. Frasier, formerly in the drug business in this city, has bought the Red Cross Pharmacy at Northport, L. I.

—Henry A. Schaefer last week sold his drug store at No. 1987 Third avenue, near 109th street, Manhattan.

THOMAS A. COBB.

Thomas A. Cobb has just been elected general superintendent of the Charles Baumbach Company, one of the largest wholesale drug houses of Milwaukee. Mr. Cobb was in New York last week completing arrangements preliminary to entering upon the duties of his new position, and receiving the greetings of his many friends in

the local drug trade. The genial "Andy" has been known to the drug trade far and wide for a long time. He was with Morrison, Plummer & Co., of Chicago, for eighteen years, most of the time in the capacity of general superintendent and buyer. He has always occupied the unique position of being a salesman as well as a buyer; for his popularity among the retailers has been no less than his



influence with manufacturers and proprietors. It is due to good judgment and business acumen of Mr. Yahr of the Baumbach Company that his services have been secured. It goes without saying that when his push and energy are applied to anything, his influence is speedily felt. The Baumbach Company is to be congratulated upon securing his services. The Manufacturers' Distributing Agency, of Chicago, which Mr. Cobb has conducted for the past two or three years, will be continued under the immediate supervision of his father-in-law, J. B. Black.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

This Man May Have Operated Elsewhere.

Boston, Jan. 27.—Several business concerns have been swindled through false orders purporting to be issued by the Davidson Rubber Company, and which have been circulated by a man who is described as about forty years old, five feet seven inches tall, and weighs about 160 pounds. He is of light complexion, and has been wearing a brown suit and a dark-colored overcoat. According to the police inspectors, he went to a printing office and had some blank orders printed, claiming that they were for the Davidson Rubber Company. He presented these orders at several places, including the store of the Choate Drug and Chemical Company, under the Revere House, and a few dollars' worth of goods were secured there. He further tried the store of the Franklin Rubber Company, No. 13 Franklin street. Here he obtained seven rubber coats valued at \$23.50; another order was presented at the store of the Cable Rubber Company, No. 28 Essex street, and goods to the value of \$20 were secured.

The case was called to the attention of the police by the Davidson Rubber Company, when it began to receive the bills for the goods which had been delivered. The police feel that this swindler may have operated similarly in other cities, and advise that a watch for him be kept.

Druggists' Association Observes Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

Boston, Jan. 27.—For a quarter of a century the Boston Druggists' Association has been established, and recognition of its silver anniversary was taken by the members in a meeting and dinner at Young's Hotel. The president, Charles F. Cutler, presided and made the address expected on the annual occasions from their chief executive officer. He reviewed the work of the past year, and emphasized the present good standing and condition of the association. At the business meeting, the annual election resulted in the choice of: President, George W. Cobb; treasurer, George H. Ingraham; secretary, James O. Jordan; Executive Committee, Amos K. Tilden, Reuben L. Richardson, Frank S. Davidson, Fred. S. Hubbard, Fred. L. Carter, Luther L. Jenkins and George E. Markoe; Membership Committee, George F. Kellogg, Henry Canning, D. Wallace Rintels, John I. French and Edwin W. Shedd. Among the guests and participants in the after-dinner exercises were Rev. Stephen H. Roblin and Samuel W. Creech, a lawyer of this city, both of whom spoke eloquently regarding the late Dr. Thomas L. Jenks, for a long time treasurer of the association. His life and its example proved a fruitful topic. Another speaker was Prof. Silas MacVanem, who talked informally about the war in South Africa. His sympathy is placed in the English cause. He explained her right in the position taken by England as to franchise and freedom in trade, and also in support of the negroes who, so he stated, have been from the first refused any rights of fellow-citizenship from the hands of the Boers.

Sunday Observance.

Boston, Jan. 27.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, a bill has been introduced by Representative Daly, of Lawrence, to forbid the sale of soft drinks, cigars, tobacco, confectionery, milk or newspapers between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 p. m. on Sundays, except by such persons as believe in the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath. In this class are meant Hebrews, Adventists and some other religious sects who observe some other day than the Christian Sabbath. Representative Daly has also introduced a bill limiting the hours of labor of all employes of meat shops, provision, tea and grocery shops to sixty hours per week. Drug stores were not included in the list presented.

NOTES.

—The Weeks & Potter Company, this city, has filed a petition to have declared as bankrupt Solomon A. Epstein, a cut-rate druggist at No. 12 Tremont Row. The company sold Epstein drugs aggregating \$2,500, since October

7 last. They claim that the druggist on October 2 received a mortgage of personal property and stock and fixtures of the drug store above mentioned. This mortgage, dated September 19, 1899, transferred property to Epstein's brother, Frank A. Epstein, "with intent to hinder, delay and defraud his creditors," as the petitioners allege. They further allege that, while insolvent, Epstein transferred a portion of his property to one of his creditors, with intent to show preference over others, all of which the petitioners claim to have been contrary to the United States bankruptcy act.

—The liabilities of Benjamin F. Bradbury, the Melrose druggist, whose store is at No. 637 Washington street, Boston, include a great many accounts which for the most part are less than \$100 each, yet aggregating \$11,000. The greatest indebtedness are notes for \$900, held by a leading wholesale drug house of this city, and two for \$1,075 and \$184 respectively, held by New York firms. The unsecured claims amount to almost \$5,000, and the other claims, aggregating about \$6,000, are secured by Mr. Bradbury's wife's property. Only a small valuation is put upon the stock and fixtures of the drug store.

—Most people have heard of "a bull in a china shop," but Haverhill has had a dog and a cat in a drug store, with dire results. In White's drug store a handsome cat reigns supreme over any rats or mice coming within her kingdom. Recently, however, a dog of the fox terrier breed dared not only to enter the store, but tried to "do up" the cat. There was then a lively scrimmage. The cat sprang upon the top of a lot of goods in a show window, as a place of refuge, and knocked them down into the window. A general smash was the result.

—About forty members attended the January meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy Alumni Association, at the American House. W. E. Capper presided. The chief guest was Amos K. Tilden, of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy. He made an address, and other speakers were Henry Canning, S. A. D. Sheppard, W. W. Bartlet, Joel Orne, William Butler and Prof. R. W. Greenleaf.

—Israel B. Kranberger (known also to some of the drug trade as Cranberger), a Lowell druggist, has failed, with liabilities amounting to \$4,575 and no assets. Of his indebtedness, the largest sums represent two promissory notes to New York parties, for \$600 and \$100 respectively; rent, \$450; electric lighting expense, \$94; liquors, \$110. He is a voluntary petitioner in bankruptcy.

—D. Wallace Rintels, of the Walker-Rintels Drug Co., and Sydney Rintels, of the Harrington-Rintels Drug Co., Lynn, sailed January 25 on the Ward Line steamer *Vigilancia* for Cuba. They expect to be gone about six weeks and will make a complete tour of Cuba and Porto Rico before returning.

—Cambridge officials chase virtuously after druggists who are thought to sell liquor. Morris J. Bailey, clerk at F. H. Cowell's Pharmacy, was in court there recently, to answer to that charge.

—At the "Newton Street Pharmacy," Waltham, are being made extensive alterations, which will put the place among the best drug stores in the "Watch City."

—Arthur Reyeroft, the Massachusetts avenue druggist, Cambridge, is getting to be an expert bowler, and is earning an excellent reputation by his good scores.

—Henry A. Miner, of H. A. & F. L. Miner, druggists of Malden, is in Havana. After a little stay there, he will return to Florida, to remain for several months.

—Albert Kidder, formerly a clerk there, has returned to the establishment of Charles A. Bass, the Putnam Square druggist, in Cambridge.

—A new drug store will soon be opened at Russell, in the Western part of the State, by P. P. Curtin, in his block on Peck's road.

—Judged guilty of the charge of keeping liquor in his drug store at Fall River, Dr. Louis V. Cabana was fined \$120, with costs.

—Important changes are being made in the interior of the drug store of Frank M. Pease, Pittsfield.

—Mills & Nolan, who have a pharmacy at Haverhill, are to move their stock to Boston.

PHILADELPHIA.

Board of Pharmacy Affairs.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—The State Pharmacy Board is not asleep by any means, as many persons have been taught to believe. This week the Board arrested Frank Carbury, of 739 South Seventh street, for selling drugs, medicines and poisonous substances and filling prescriptions without a certificate giving him the legal right to do so. The hearing was given by Magistrate Devlin on Tuesday, January 23d, and the prisoner held for trial. There are a number of similar violators who will share the same fate before long. The illegal sale of opium in the section of the "Tenderloin" known as Chinatown was brought emphatically to the notice of the public the other day during the testimony before the coroner's jury at the inquest held over the body of a young girl who died in an opium joint on Tuesday night. It appears that smoking opium can be procured at any one of a dozen places specified, in quantities from 15 cents worth up, and even children may obtain it without difficulty. The city authorities will doubtless look after the business, as it is within their province to do so. The State Board has plenty to do in looking after the drug stores which are conducted illegally, many of them right in this city. It has been learned on good authority that registered managers' certificates, which are often legally possessed by persons having no use for them (as in the case of a student who after graduating and passing the State Board examination enters the employ of a wholesale or manufacturing establishment) are sought after and rented at so much per month, when the owner of a certificate thinks more of a dollar than his honor. This is actually done all the time and is an evasion of the law which is detected only with great difficulty.

Dinner of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—The fourth annual dinner of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange was held in the dining hall of the Bourse last evening. The dinner was elaborate and well served. The retiring president, Clayton F. Shoemaker, of Shoemaker & Busch, acted as toastmaster. Walter V. Smith, of Valentine N. Smith & Company, the newly elected president, was unable to be present. His inaugural address was read by C. F. Shoemaker. In this address Mr. Smith expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, outlined the work done by the exchange during the past year and stated the policy to be pursued in the future. Professor Joseph P. Remington delivered an address in which he congratulated the trade upon the good feeling which has come to exist between the wholesaler and manufacturer and retailer. Joel Cook entertained the guests by telling some of the things he did not know about the drug business. Joseph McKee, president of the Philadelphia Branch of the National Credit Men's Association, read an article referring to the credit relations of the trade. Dr. W. P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, undertook to explain the aims, objects and accomplishments of the Museums. He referred to the work which has been accomplished abroad and stated that efforts are now being made to secure further appropriations from Congress with which to extend the work by establishing branches in the principal cities of the United States. George E. Bartol, president of the Bourse, made a witty speech in which he described the personal characteristics of several of the more prominent members. During the evening the guests were entertained at various times by selections by the Temple Quartette of this city, and also by Mr. Ryan, one of the guests, who rendered several songs in an effective manner.

NOTES.

—The "Food Exposition," or "Food Show," as it is popularly termed, is now in full swing at the Armory Hall of the Second Regiment, N. G. P., at Broad and Diamond streets. Among the exhibitors are Shinn & Baer, of Broad and Spruce streets, and H. C. Blair, Jr., of Eighth and Walnut streets. Both are exhibiting their respective makes of Liquid Rennet.

—The Philadelphia Drug Exchange Tuesday afternoon

elected the following officers: President, Walter V. Smith; vice-president, Thomas E. Shoemaker; secretary, William Gulager; treasurer, Edward H. Hance; directors, Charles E. Hires, Mahlon N. Kline, Dr. R. V. Mattison, John Ferguson, Dr. A. W. Miller, A. C. McIlvaine and Adam Pfotmmer.

—The Chemical Section of the Franklin Institute has elected: President, Dr. W. J. Williams; vice-president, Lyman F. Kebler; secretary, William E. Rideour. The paper of the evening was by Prof. Bradbury. Tuesday evening, January 30th, Professor S. F. Peckham will read a paper entitled "What is Parilante?"

—Among the successful women pharmacists of Philadelphia is Miss Clara Sprissler, who manages a drug store at the corner of Ninth and South streets. She owns two houses in Philadelphia also.

—The store and business of J. Mitchell Higgins (recently deceased), at Norris street and Germantown avenue, have been purchased by E. K. Cope, head clerk for Dr. Higgins for some years past.

—Paul Traub, junior clerk in Moyer Brothers store, at Bloomsburg, Pa., was in Philadelphia last week taking the examination of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board.

—Ellwood K. Rhieger, of York, is clerking with Eberly Brothers at their store at Twenty-fifth and Oxford streets.

—Richard L. Fishbourne, one of the '90 graduates of the P. C. P., has purchased Francisco's store at Lock Haven, Pa.

BALTIMORE.

Drug Stores Closed on Sunday.

Baltimore, Jan. 29.—The last Grand Jury had much to say in its valedictory about the laxness with which the Sunday law is enforced, about the sale of intoxicants on the Sabbath and with regard to the difficulties of securing sufficient evidence to convict where arrests had been made for infractions of the statute. This, together with the new mayor's rather rigid notions about Sunday observance, induced the police commissioners to inquire of the present Grand Jury if this body would find indictments against persons charged with offenses against the Sunday law. On receipt of an affirmative reply the marshal of police was instructed to notify all shopkeepers that under the provisions of the statute only ice, milk and medicines, the latter bona fide prescriptions of physicians, could be sold on Sunday, and that failure to limit trade to these articles would result in their names being sent before the Grand Inquest for prosecution. In consequence of this notification yesterday presented the appearance of a New England town in the last century. Side doors, heretofore conveniently open, were tightly closed and the old familiar Masonic knocks failed to elicit a response from within. Among the druggists a general disposition to comply with the order was manifested. Many, in fact, went even a step farther and closed their pharmacies entirely, displaying signs that persons desiring prescriptions compounded would have to ring the night bell.

The Wedgewood Club.

Baltimore, Jan. 29.—The newly organized Wedgewood Club, an association of druggists modeled after the noted Flint Club, a body composed of physicians, held its first monthly session at Dr. Frank Tierney's laboratory on North Calvert street last Thursday night. Of the twenty-three members on the roll seventeen were present, the invited guests being Drs. J. B. Schwatka, E. M. Reid, J. W. Chambers and J. F. Martenet, of Baltimore, and R. S. McKinney, a druggist of Taneytown, Md., the former honored and experienced members of the Flint Club. H. P. Hynson presided and J. Webb Foster was elected permanent secretary. Some entertaining and diverting lectures were delivered in the course of the evening by the president, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Dr. Blake, Dr. Chambers and others, but all those present devoted themselves assiduously to the analysis of the various compounds produced by the skill of Dr. Tierney's chief scientist, an adept in the art of cooking. The various dishes bore such characteristic names as "pharmaceutical

punch," "croquettes a la pestle," etc. The session proved most enjoyable. The diners, besides those mentioned, included Dr. A. J. Corning, Charles H. Ware, Henry C. Croft, W. M. Fouch, O. C. Smith, T. A. Conly, August C. Schrader, G. Frank Bally, J. F. Hancock, J. E. Huggins, J. S. Parr, John H. Weisel, John G. Beck, John S. Muth, O. W. Smith and J. Forrest Cochran.

With the Bowlers.

Baltimore, Jan. 29.—Last week's games of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club proved to be exceedingly interesting. On Tuesday night Muth Bros. & Co. met the team of Parke, Davis & Co., taking two of the three games by 647, 590 and 628 against 630, 716 and 621 points. On Friday night the Winkelman & Brown Drug Company's representatives gave battle to Sharp & Dohme. The Winkelman & Brown Drug Company took two out of the three games. The scores were 778, 782 and 785 against 727, 861 and 718 respectively. Sattler, of Sharp & Dohme, made high score with 213, and Blummer, of the same team, ran his tally up to 201 in the last game. The standing of the teams is now as follows:

Teams.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Percentage.
Root and Herb.....	24	3	.863
Sharp & Dohme.....	21	6	.773
Winkelman & Brown Drug Co	20	10	.667
James Bally & Son.....	10	17	.370
Muth Bros. & Co.....	8	19	.296
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.....	7	24	.257
Parke, Davis & Co.....	6	31	.161

Proposed Drug Law Progresses.

Baltimore, Jan. 29.—In reply to a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Hygiene of the House of Delegates a large party of members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and others interested in the enactment of the proposed drug law will go down to Annapolis on February 6 and submit reasons why the measure under consideration should be passed. The party will leave Camden Station for the State Capital at 8.30 a. m., and it is especially urged that druggists from the different counties put in an appearance when the delegation submits its arguments. President Dohme has sent out invitations dwelling upon the importance of a full representation in order that the committee may be impressed with the strength of the sentiment in favor of a pharmacy law.

NOTES.

—E. M. Forman, of Centreville, Md., a member of the Legislative Committee of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, was in Baltimore last week looking after matters in connection with the pharmacy bill now before the Legislature.

—Z. D. Gilman, a Washington druggist, has recently enlarged the rear portion of the building occupied by his pharmacy so as to obtain the additional room demanded.

—Louis Dohme, president of Sharp & Dohme Manufacturing Company, sailed from New York last week on a tour to the Orient. He will be absent for several months.

—The Christiani Drug Company, successors to Mr. Christiani, at Washington, has made extensive improvements and reports that the business is increasing rapidly.

—Mr. Garges, who recently purchased the Ebbitt House Pharmacy in Washington, is meeting with much success and has thoroughly rehabilitated the old stand.

—Among the visiting druggists in Baltimore last week were W. G. Burgess, of Newport News, Va., and R. S. McKinney, of Taynetown, Md.

—Robert L. Wrenn will shortly open a drug store at Twenty-fourth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

—J. A. Taylor, of Milton, N. C., has come to Baltimore to attend the Maryland College of Pharmacy.

—Druggist H. N. Beall, of Washington, is visiting his country home in Talbot county.

DAVIS—BURTON.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at Toocoo, Ga., occurred the marriage of E. R. Davis and Miss Katie L. Burton. The groom is the head of the drug firm of E. R. Davis & Co. of that place.

CINCINNATI.

Fight Over a Drug Store.

Cincinnati, Jan. 27.—Much excitement and interest were caused by a fight between the Federal Court and the Kenton County Court, at Covington, Ky., the past week, as to who should take possession of Kavanaugh's drug store. The controversy dates back to May, 1898, when suit was brought against Kavanaugh to recover a bill amounting to \$54 and judgment given against him. At that time Mr. Kavanaugh pleaded non-ownership of the drug store. The case was carried to Judge Tarvin's court, who held the opinion that the sale was the same as an assignment, as no consideration was found to have been given. Judge Tarvin appointed George M. Keefer as assignee. Mr. Keefer immediately employed as a clerk Mr. Kavanaugh, who has continued the business as Kavanaugh's Pharmacy ever since until a few days ago, when Mr. Kavanaugh filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court, and U. S. Commissioner J. C. Finnell appointed M. M. Durrett as referee in bankruptcy. Mr. Durrett authorized Mr. Kavanaugh to take charge of the store as a trustee. Armed with this authority Kavanaugh closed the store, carrying the key with him. Mr. Keefer hearing this immediately had the doors broken open, and after putting new locks on the door declared that he, as receiver, appointed by the circuit judge, would remain in control of the premises. Mr. Kavanaugh called upon Marshall Compton, who demanded the keys and ordered Mr. Keefer to vacate, which he reluctantly did. Mr. Keefer applied for an injunction, which was granted, and again tried to assume charge of the store. The outcome of the entire affair was a clash between the different authorities, which was carried before Judge Walter G. Evans, of the U. S. Court at Louisville, Ky., who sustained Judge Tarvin in his action and allowed Keefer to hold the store. Meanwhile Kavanaugh is out of a position, and when the case will be settled it will be found that the expenses of the court, costs, etc., will take all the assets, and the creditors will receive nothing.

Hamilton County Association.

Cincinnati, Jan. 24.—The regular monthly meeting of the Hamilton County Druggists' Association was held at Odd Fellows' Temple yesterday. The meeting was strictly a secret one and all reporters were excluded. A good attendance was present and it is supposed very important matters were discussed and active means taken to get the support of the jobbers of this city. The only favorable answer yet received from the six wholesale houses who supply the trade here was from the Gray & Huston Co., who are in accord with the principles of the N. A. R. D. Committees were appointed who will call upon the other wholesale houses, and unless some favorable reply is received, some action will be taken shortly and a new plan presented to the membership which will prove effective. Already much talk is going on among the retailers, and it may be that the near future will find a new wholesale drug house in this city, which will work for the interest of the legitimate pharmacist.

Clerk Tries Suicide.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—Harry Stanley, a drug clerk at Craig's Pharmacy, on Sixth street, attempted suicide last night. He had appeared downcast all the day, and in a fit of despondency he swallowed about two ounces of Fl. Ext. Henbane. He was found lying on the floor of the store shortly afterward by a customer, who notified the police, and he was removed to the hospital. Antidotes and the stomach pump were promptly used and succeeded in saving his life for the present, although he is still in a critical condition. Stanley has been subject to epileptic fits, and it is supposed his desire to die was on that account. No other reason can be assigned, as his family and business associations were of the most pleasant nature.

Bowling.

Cincinnati, Jan. 27.—The Druggists' Bowling Club met yesterday afternoon at Corryville and bowled some of the highest scores of the year. The surprise of the afternoon were the remarkable scores made by Edwin Helme-

man and Joe Nicholas. By a unanimous vote it was decided to bowl at the same alleys during the month of February. Scores were as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Rendigs	158	192	128	157
Leuchtenburg	136	199	180	159
Nicholas	203	101	104	125
Frederg	128	124	163	105
Heineman	113	164	164	232
Muehberg	162	180	185	169
Knoemoller	146	169	179	162
Voss	172	191	169	170
Linnehat	129	175	124	158
Streithorst	138	138	137	138

\$5,000 Damage Suit Against Druggist.

Chicinnati, Jan. 26.—Mary N. Compton has filed a suit against George W. Kyllus, a druggist of this city, for the sum of \$5,000. She alleges that medicine given to her by the druggist caused her to become unconscious and resulted in her becoming paralyzed. She claims that on December 10, 1898, she was a sufferer from extreme nervousness, and, at her request, her husband called at Kyllus' drug store for medicine which would relieve her nervous condition. Mr. Kyllus, she says, gave a patent medicine which he said would cure her, and she took it as he directed until the last of February, 1899, when she became paralyzed and was confined to her bed for three months under the constant care of a physician. The attorneys for the plaintiff promise to fight the case to the limit, while Mr. Kyllus is equally determined to defend himself.

NOTES.

—A serious fire was narrowly averted at Foertmeyer's pharmacy, Bellevue, Ky., on the evening of January 20th. Mr. Foertmeyer's four-year-old son, while playing, accidentally overturned a lamp in the residence above the store, setting fire to the tablecloth and other furniture. Mr. Foertmeyer heard the screams of the child and rushed upstairs in time to save the boy from fatal injury, although he was burned about the hands and arms.

—The Voss Concentrated Soup & Food Company of this city made an assignment for their creditors on January 24th. The company was engaged in the manufacture of compressed tablets to be used in the making of soups, etc. These were given a trial by the U. S. Army. J. P. Carrothers and Edward Voss, the druggist at Twelfth and Vine streets, were the heaviest stockholders.

—Julius Hoffman will celebrate the 30th anniversary of his clerkship with Yorston's drug store on February 4th. This is a record any clerk should be proud of, and one seldom equalled for continuous service. Mr. Yorston, who has been afflicted with paralysis for some time past and unable to attend to his store, has left Mr. Hoffman in charge.

—John W. Vester, for many years head clerk at Weatherhead's, has purchased Ritter's drug store, corner Fifth and Broadway. The store was sought by several other druggists owing to its location among the many doctors who have offices in the neighborhood.

—J. M. O'Maley has removed his drug store in Covington, Ky., to the corner of Pike and Main streets, and will make many improvements in the way of new fixtures.

—Albert Beckman has left Fratz's drug store to accept a position as clerk for Herman Hoberg, at Wade and Cutter streets.

DRUG CLERK COMMITS SUICIDE.

George Drake, a clerk for fifteen years in the employ of Druggist Allen Pence, Terre Haute, Ind., shot himself on January 13. He lived until the following day. No reason can be given for the act, with the exception of a nervous disorder resulting from an unbalanced mind. He was 35 years of age, and had always borne a good reputation.

FORT BRAGG HOSPITAL AND DRUG CO.

The Fort Bragg Hospital and Drug Co., Fort Bragg, Cal., has made a change in its business. The drug department will hereafter be conducted under the name of the Fort Bragg Drug Store, H. R. Baum having taken over that part of the business.

CHICAGO.

Coming Meeting of the C. R. D. A.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Under the caption "Fried Snowballs: Are They to be Our Regular Diet," the secretary of the Chicago Retail Druggists Association has issued the following call for a meeting to be held on Tuesday, January 30:

The National Association of Retail Druggists has now approximately 20,000 members. It is endeavoring, as you know, to solve the problem of price-cutting. Every association of retailers has been asked to select from among its jobbers those who can be relied on to refuse supplies to aggressive cutters. With this purpose in mind, would you recommend that all the Chicago jobbers be placed on the new approved list? As showing the co-operation of the National Association in receiving from the jobbing trade of some sections, it is significant that when W. F. Klusmeyer, the arch cutter of Louisville, failed recently, he was indebted to only one jobbing house, a firm in Cincinnati.

Another thing the National Association has asked of the Chicago retailers is a list of their "aggressive" cutters. To whom, in your opinion, can this designation rightfully be applied?

The annual renewal of registration which takes out of the pocket of every registered pharmacist in the State a dollar and a half is by many considered an imposition. The State pays for its other examining boards, why should it discriminate against the Board of Pharmacy? What do you think about it? Can the State be made to pay for the Board of Pharmacy also? Is it wise to demand it? Would such a demand jeopardize the Pharmacy Law?

It is claimed that certain Chicago manufacturers, whose preparations are being sold from house to house by peddlers, have set the Pharmacy Law and the Board at defiance, and that they are not being prosecuted with the requisite vigor. What do you know about it?

Complaint is made that alleged violators of the Pharmacy Law, no matter in what part of the city they may be doing business, are all prosecuted in two justice courts lying adjacent to each other in a locality remote from the business centre, thereby entailing needless hardship. Is this complaint well founded? If so, what shall be done about it?

Certain manufacturers of physicians' supplies (tablets, granules, etc.), in this city, notwithstanding the fact that they solicit the patronage of the drug trade for goods of their manufacture, are endeavoring to obtain a license in which they proclaim that the habit of prescribing is extremely hurtful to the interests of doctors as well as their patients and teaching the doctors to hold the drug trade in contempt. Wouldn't it be a satisfaction to know who they are?

In order to create a fund that would permit more aggressive work than has been done heretofore, the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association voted at its last regular meeting to make its annual dues \$3. Some members are disposed to think this is too much. What is your idea? What is the best plan for getting really effective work out of the organization?

In the fourth Ward prices have been advanced materially, the stores are closed part of the day on Sunday, and other substantial benefits have been obtained as the result of forming an active Ward Club. These druggists say they are doing so much better under the new arrangement that they can now afford to pay their dues in all associations to which they care to belong, and to pay relief clerks to stay in their stores when they want to attend meetings. There are many who believe this to be the way of organizing the city in order to change the diet of its druggists. Other wards beside the Tenth present striking evidences of the value of local organization. Does the plan of organizing the city by wards appeal to your judgment?

All these matters will be discussed at the meeting of the Retail Druggists Association to be held next Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 30, at 9:30 p. m. in Room 412, Masonic Temple. Muzzles will be provided for long-winded talkers, and every druggist will be given an opportunity to be heard. Druggists who are making so much money they do not feel the need of the co-operation of their fellows are requested to remain away; all others are cordially urged to come.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN S. HOTTINGER, Secretary.

New Association Formed.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The druggists of the Thirty-second Ward of this city have formed an organization composed of sixty-three members and have agreed by solemn compact after February 1 to resume regular prices on all listed goods and have fixed, where necessary, higher prices on all other drug merchandise.

NOTES.

—A stockholders' meeting of the United States Pharmaceutical Company will be held on Tuesday, January 30, to hear the report of the auditing committee. This report will be favorable. Since January 1 the stock has materi-

lally increased, sales have been good and the inventory of the management is found to be correct in every respect. Everything is in good shape, the accounts are correct to a dot and will be so reported by the committee.

—The Committee of Arrangements of the Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, consisting of Messrs. W. B. Day, W. P. Knoche, A. D. Thorburn and L. I. Schreiner, has decided to hold a series of three monthly meetings for the purpose of discussing the revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia. The first meeting will be held in the parlors of the Palmer House on February 8.

—A gentleman of this city well known as the framer of a model pharmacy law, having for five or six years contributed his suggestions to the American Pharmaceutical Association, recently stated in one of the daily papers that pharmacy laws should exist for no other purpose than to prevent the public from being poisoned. This is a brief conclusion to a long argument.

—The many friends of A. E. Rutherford, the well-known druggist at Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, are congratulating him over his marriage to Miss Mae Snyder of this city on Wednesday, January 24.

—Oscar Liestner, Western representative of Oscar L. Strauss & Company, of New York, importers of druggists' sundries, returned from New York this week and will depart soon on a far Western trip.

—Among those who have visited the jobbers recently are C. E. Alley, Grinnell, Ia.; Dr. M. E. Blanchard, Marseilles, Ill.; F. S. Kimball, Waukesha, Wis.; and A. I. MacLay, Delavan, Ill.

—A postal card has made its appearance in Chicago from Canada quoting bed rock prices on phenacetine and kindred products.

—The Court has entered an order that Metcalf & Miller's business on North Clark street be sold by the receiver.

—Henry C. Lee is now visiting the trade of Northern Illinois on behalf of Lord, Owen & Company.

—George F. Hendrie, a druggist of Snohomish, Washington, is in Chicago this week.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 26.

—Successions: L. E. George, Syracuse, Neb., by George Barbee; Walter W. Beebe, New Richmond, Wis., by Beebe & Webster; Goodenow, Winter & Enkema, Clara City, Minn.; by Enkema Bros. & Co.; Lucas & Co., Fessenden, N. D., by Macgregor & Co.

—John Edling, Jr., was among those who passed as registered pharmacist last week. He has gone on a brief visit to Moorhead.

—The business of the late T. I. McKenny, Olympia, Wash., has been sold to the B. L. Hill Drug Company.

—Fred Barker has started at Bemidji, Minn., and the Yellowstone Drug Company at Bigtimber, Mont.

—A. E. Lofstrom is leaving Wisconsin to enter into the drug business in this State or further West.

—S. E. Yoder, Wymore, Neb., was burned out this week. His loss is \$4,600, with \$3,000 insurance.

—Herman Lueders has gone to work in Allen's drug store on East Seventh street, St. Paul.

—E. J. Anderson, Hector, Minn., has executed a trust deed for the benefit of creditors.

—H. A. Gibbs has gone to Pine City, Minn., to work for J. Y. Breckenridge.

—A. F. Hart has bought the Frankenfield drug store at Hutchinson, Minn.

—C. A. Waldron has returned from Duluth to Minneapolis.

—A. P. Long is said to have discontinued at Springdale, Wash.

—Dorn & Co., Waterville, Minn., have dissolved.

A PERFUMERY FARM.

Reports from Monrovia, Cal., indicate that there will be soon established in that neighborhood by New York and Chicago capitalists a perfumery farm and perfume manufacturing plant. The company will be incorporated in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS.

A Remunerative Ad.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—Fred Whitcomb, who bought the May drug store, corner Garrison and Washington Aves., some time since, has made a notable success of the business, and among other things is proving himself past master of the art of advertising. The following advertisement appeared in the morning papers:

CLERK WANTED.—Quick, accurate, registered drug clerk, at Whitcomb's Pharmacy; must have mustache; Garrison and Washington aves.

Of course reporters followed up the cue, and lengthy articles appeared describing the various types of beautiful mustachios which appeared at the Whitcomb store, attached to eager and jobless registered pharmics. Mr. Whitcomb was duly interviewed by the daily press and said that his idea was that customers would have more confidence in a clerk with a mustache than they would in a beardless youth. This was the substance of his remarks, but they were long drawn out in the papers. At any rate, Mr. Whitcomb got his clerk and several hundred dollars worth of reading matter thrown in.

NOTES.

—Druggist Albert W. Stiehl, 2767 Park ave., had both his heart and pocket touched Friday morning, Jan. 26. A well-dressed negro entered the store and told him a once-wealthy lady in the neighborhood desired to sell her remaining jewels to persons from whom she could redeem them. Stiehl handed over three dollars for a ring which he afterwards found was of the phony type and could be bought at \$1.80 per dozen.

—The Druggists' Coked Hat League opened their 2nd series Thursday evening, Jan. 25. The Mustards won four of the five games from the Dandelions, the Catnips won four of the five from the Junipers and the Burdocks won four of the five from the Chamomiles. The Mustards and Burdocks will roll off a match game for the championship of first series.

—Murray C. Kalls, formerly clerk for J. E. Kilby, Washington and Vandeventer sts., and Mr. Latimore, a student at Barnes Medical College, have purchased the Gibson Heights Pharmacy, and will move the stock to 4600 Page ave., where they will open in a few days.

—Robert Knoll, who formerly clerked for F. H. Fricks, 19th and Madison sts., has become a proprietor by purchasing the store opened a few months ago by Isaac Reinhold, cor. John and Florissant aves.

—C. P. Walbridge, president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., was re-elected president of the St. Louis Business Men's League, at the annual meeting held Tuesday evening of this week.

—The Meyer Bros. Drug Co. commenced the manufacture of their own mixed paints under the name of Meyer Bros. Paint Co., at 316-318 South Third st. on Jan. 15.

—F. M. Norris, city salesman for Moffitt-West Drug Co., will leave in a few days for the South for his health, which has been impaired for some time.

—A. N. Merrell, of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., has the sympathy of the trade in the loss of his 3-year-old baby boy that died this week.

—Kay Peterson, formerly with Kipp Bros., Indianapolis, will represent the M. B. D. Co. on sundries in Illinois.

—C. D. Webb, formerly with Daniel Stewart Co., Indianapolis, will represent M. B. D. Co. in Indiana.

—A. C. Bromlitt, who will open a drug store at Corinth, Miss., bought his stock in St. Louis.

—Dr. N. C. Shanahan, of the Marion Sims Pharmacy, is seeking health at Denver, Colo.

—A new drug store will be opened at Mokane, Mo.

—Druggist C. W. Hahn is quite ill.

Improvements in Bradley Ice Cream Cabinets.

The famous "Bradley" ice cream cabinets for next season are to have new iron doors and other improvements, making them finer than ever before. The Bradley Manufacturing Company, New Haven, Conn., who, in addition to the above, also manufacture the well-known "Burrows" cabinets, invite inquiries from druggists for their new catalogue.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Gen. Buller's attempt to turn the right flank of the Boers has resulted disastrously and he has returned to the south bank of the Tugela River. A British detachment under Gen. Woodgate succeeded in seizing Spion Kop, a small mountain commanding the Boer position, but found it too hot to hold, and was compelled to retreat with heavy loss. Gen. Buller, after viewing the Boer defenses, believes that it would be a needless sacrifice of life to attempt to take them, so the British forces were withdrawn. It is generally believed that Gen. White's beleaguered garrison in Ladysmith will soon be compelled to surrender.

Reports from Pretoria say that the bombardment of Kimberley has been resumed, and that the shelling of Ladysmith is still going on.

A Paris paper publishes an interview with Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal European representative, in which he denies that Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, has been entrusted with any mission to President McKinley. "It is not time for intervention," said Dr. Leyds, "we must await events."

The forces of Generals French and Gatacre in Northern Cape Colony are now in touch.

A rumor is in circulation saying that Mafeking was relieved on January 25.

The recently seized German steamer Marie has been unconditionally released by Great Britain.

A report from Vienna has it that the idea of intervention between the British and the Boers is gaining ground among the European powers.

Gen. Hector Archibald MacDonald has reached the Modder River and taken the late Gen. Wauchope's place in command of the Highlanders.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The American troops drove the Filipinos from Balayan, in Southern Luzon, on January 22, chased them through Calaca and Ternery and took Taal, their stronghold, together with four cannon and a quantity of rifles.

The plague statistics at Manila show a total of fourteen cases and eleven deaths.

Gen. Otis reported last week Wednesday that the coast of Laguna Bay and neighboring sections would be open to unrestricted traffic this week, and that the western coast of Panay is now open to commerce.

Gen. Wheeler sailed from Manila January 25 on the transport Warren for San Francisco.

The transport Grant reached Manila last week, Wednesday, with the Forty-eighth Volunteer Infantry.

Aguinaldo has issued an appeal to the people of the United States, giving his version of the causes that led to the outbreak of the Philippine conflict, and asking for recognition and sympathy.

Gen. Otis cables that released Spanish prisoners to the number of 74 officers, 1,000 enlisted men, 22 civilian officials, 21 wives and 35 children were furnished transportation to Spain last week Thursday.

A report from Copenhagen has it that Denmark and the United States are arranging that the Danish West Indies shall enter at Zollverein with the United States, which may be a prelude to the cession of the islands to the American Government.

The Swedish budget contains provisions for a large increase in the military force.

Three hundred and sixty out of 400 sugar factories in Berlin have signed the proposal for a sugar trust.

A royal edict in China announces that the Emperor has abdicated in favor of Putschang, the son of Prince Tuan, who, the decree said, would ascend the throne January 21.

The Bank of England's rate of discount was reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 4 January 25, and the discount of the Bank of France was reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The Commerce Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies are hearing the views of those opposed to the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The British Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the cause of railway accidents has recommended the compulsory use of automatic couplings.

The bubonic plague has broken out at Rosario, Argentine Republic, and a rigorous quarantine has been established.

Vienna diplomatic circles think that a serious situation is developing in China, and that civil war may break out there.

Brazilian gunboats and troops have been sent to enforce the protocol as to the boundary limits agreed upon between Brazil and Bolivia.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.

The President sent to the Senate on January 23 the nomination of Col. George M. Randall of the Eighth Infantry, and Col. James M. Bell, of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, to be Brigadier-Generals.

A bill to divide the State of New York into four judicial districts was passed January 23.

Senator Pettigrew's resolution, calling upon the President for information regarding the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu was passed January 24, after Mr. Pettigrew had made an attack upon the administration for entering into an agreement which, he said, authorized slavery.

The Senate passed the Urgency Deficiency bill on January 25, carrying an appropriation of about \$9,000,000.

The debate as to whether Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, should be excluded from the House, or whether he should be admitted and then expelled, occupied most of three days last week. Mr. Roberts speaking in his own behalf on Tuesday. On Thursday, by a vote of 268 to 50, the House excluded him, declaring his seat vacant. The minority resolution to seat and expel had previously been defeated by a vote of 244 to 81.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, introduced a bill on January 24 to make the District of Columbia a Territory to be known as the "Territory of Columbia." He also introduced a bill to place binding twine on the free list. A bill to establish an Art Commission of the United States was introduced by Mr. Budd, of Maryland.

Majority and minority reports on the Quay case were presented by the Committee on Privileges and Elections on January 23. The majority favor his exclusion, the minority his admission. Mr. Quay was appointed Senator by the Governor of Pennsylvania under circumstances which make the appointment of doubtful legality.

Senator Money, of Missouri, made a speech on the race question in the South on January 25, and following his speech he had a heated colloquy with Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, who charged that the Southern Senators by interperate statements were reopening the whole Southern question in the Senate, after it was supposed to be dead.

It is said that Senator Elkins will be a candidate for the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Gage, of California, will soon call an extra session of the California Legislature, probably to select a United States Senator.

The Virginia General Assembly will soon call a convention to frame a new State constitution.

The Kentucky House of Representatives unseated a Republican in favor of a Democrat on Saturday. This was the first test of strength in the Goebel-Taylor contest. A thousand armed men reached Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, on Thursday, and stacked their arms in the State House grounds. A public meeting was held and resolutions adopted asserting their determination to uphold their rights and liberties. The men all wore Republican badges, and the movement is considered a threat to the Goebel Democrats, who are trying to out the Republican officeholders through the courts and the Democratic Legislature.

Bourke Cockran has declared that he will support Bryan on the anti-expansion issue, believing the gold standard to be firmly established.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

It is said that definite notes, guaranteeing our treaty rights, or the "open door" in China, have been received from all the powers except Japan and Italy.

All the important railroads and steamship lines of the South and Southeast, at a conference in Atlanta last week, decided to raise rates on Cuban business 20 to 25 per cent.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, who sailed for the Orient on the steamer China last week, will attend conventions of Christian Endeavorers in China, Japan and Korea, and continue his journey through Siberia and Russia to London.

A freight train containing a car of dynamite ran away on a steep grade down a mountain side near Ashley, Pa., last week, Thursday evening, collided with an engine at the foot of the mountain, and exploded the dynamite, killing six men and maiming six others.

A sword and a silver service were presented to Commander Richard Wainwright, who was in command of the Gloucester in the naval battle of Santiago, by citizens of the District of Columbia on January 24.

Governor-General Wood is making a tour of inspection through Cuba.

The bill providing for separate cars for whites and negroes in the railroads in Virginia has passed both houses of the Virginia Legislature.

The cruiser Olympia is to be repaired at the Boston Navy Yard, at a cost of \$500,000.

Leads and Excels in Beauty, Brilliance and Number of Colors and Shades for 5 Cents.

WHITE RABBIT EGG DYE



8 COLORS FOR 5 CENTS

MAKES 100 SHADES

BEAUTIFUL

BRILLIANT



You make 100% Profit and yet give the Children 108 Beautiful Select Colors and Shades for 5 Cents.

WHO COULD ASK FOR MORE?

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED.

40 Highly Colored Lithograph Pictures in Each Box for Distribution by the Retailer.

APRIL THE 15th IS EASTER. ORDER AT ONCE IF YOU WANT THE BEST SELLERS.

Plain, Simple and Easy Directions in German and English.

Preserve this for Reference. See other side for Paper Dye.

Packed in one size, in handsome display box, with novel and beautiful 8-colored Lithographed Window Hangers, Window Streamers, and White Rabbit Easel Cards, showing the Eggs in the 8 original brilliant Colors, and with simple Directions for making 100 Shades.

FORTY 5c. PACKAGES. (Each 5c. Package contains 8 Colors and makes 100 shades.) | Costs you \$1.00 | You get \$2.00

EACH 5 CENT PACKAGE COLORS 300 EGGS.

If wanted, larger size Boxes can be Purchased.

For Sale by All Wholesale Druggists.

(OVER)

Gives the Dealer 100 per cent. Profit and the Children the Prettiest Eggs.

Leads and Excels in Beauty, Brilliance and Number of Colors and Shades for 5 Cents.

WHITE RABBIT PAPER DYE.

ARTISTIC....
.... PICTURE
AND MARBLE
PAPER FOR
DECORATING
EASTER EGGS
IN ALL THE
COLORS OF
THE RAINBOW



16 COLOR DESIGNS FOR 5 CENTS.

WHITE RABBIT PAPER DYE

EASTER



TRADE-MARK REGISTERED.

FORTY NOVEL, EXQUISITE PICTURES IN EACH BOX FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION BY THE RETAILERS.

Put up in One Size Handsome Display Box, with Beautiful Lithographed Window Hangers, Window Streamers and White Rabbit Easel Cards Showing the Eggs in the Sixteen Color Designs.

FORTY 5-CENT PACKAGES (16 COLOR DESIGNS IN EACH), | Costs you \$1.00. | You get \$2.00.

32 or more Eggs can be Decorated with Each 5 Cent Package.
FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

(OVER)

The Climax of Perfection in Colors and Designs. New and Pleasing Effects in Easter Egg Coloring. No Two Alike. Each Design an Exquisite Novelty.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from this record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

ALABAMA.—Birmingham.—Jacobs' Pharmacy, Twentieth street and First avenue, new store.

ARKANSAS.—Argenta.—J. M. White, removed to Little Rock.

Camden.—A. L. Morgan, succeeded by A. L. Morgan & Co.

COLORED.—B. C. Hunt, sold to O. Keely.

COLORADO.—Denver.—Allen & Malcolm, No. 2400 E. Colfax street, damaged by fire.

La Junta.—F. P. Gregory, sold to Kemper & Terrih.

CONNECTICUT.—Cromwell.—G. F. Le Boutellier, damaged by fire.

Willimantic.—The Willimantic Drug Company, No. 873 Main street, A. L. Gelinus, proprietor, new store.

FLORIDA.—Tampa.—Florida Drug Company, Inc., corner Eleventh avenue and Nineteenth street, new store.

Titusville.—Fred. S. Chaffee, sold to B. R. Wilson & Son.

GEORGIA.—Augusta.—McArthur's Pharmacy, Walker and Ninth streets, burnt out.

Palmetto.—Paul Peniston, removed to Newnan, Ga.

IDAHO.—Preston.—The Co-operative Drug Company, new store.

ILLINOIS.—Chicago.—C. Kampman, Fifty-fifth street and Ashland avenue, sold to V. H. Chantler & Co.—

C. E. Smith, No. 1070 East Sixth-first street, sold to Max M. McCoy.

Raymond.—S. S. Tilden & Co., sold to Wm. L. Seymour.

INDIANA.—Evansville.—Wells & Scofield, No. 324 Upper First street, succeeded by John H. Wells.

Indianapolis.—George Orf, No. 1130 South Capitol avenue, sold to J. T. Fogas.

Lawrenceburg.—Frank E. Jaquith, should be added to D. D. List.

New Castle.—L. E. Kinsey & Co., damaged by fire; insured.

IOWA.—Manchester.—H. C. Smith, succeeded by Smith Brothers.

Washington.—Chilcote & Cook, succeeded by Cook & Sherman.

KANSAS.—Eldorado.—Maulsby & Owens, sold to F. F. Kirby.

LOUISIANA.—Abbeville.—A. J. Godard, damaged by fire.

Homer City.—J. Scalfé, damaged by fire.

Morgan City.—J. T. Mary, sold to W. J. McClellan.

Summerfield.—William Sellers, sold to Hightower & Allgood.

MAINE.—Van Buren.—Pelletier & Pineau, succeeded by Dr. T. H. Pelletier.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Fall River.—E. S. Anthony, 47 N. Main street, W. & R., deceased.

NICHIGAN.—Albion.—James Fisk & Son, new store.

Grand Rapids.—E. T. Horning, 74 Sixth street, sold to Edith M. Curtis.

Mrs. Anna Sanford, 177 Stocking street, sold to F. L. Colson.

MINNESOTA.—Henning.—J. Alb. Peterson, sold to E. T. Dillman & Co.

MISSOURI.—Cranence.—Asbury & Rigsby, succeeded by Scharbel & Rigsby.

Green City.—T. H. Schooling, sold to R. N. Baker.

Knobnoster.—Kelly & Weidman, succeeded by C. W. Weidman.

La Grange.—Barker & Ellery, succeeded by J. L. Barker.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Franklin Falls.—William O'Kane, damaged by fire.

NEW JERSEY.—Bayonne.—Charles Mitzenius, 980 Ave. D, new store.

Bridgeton.—Bridgetown in D. D. List should be corrected to read Bridgeton.

Freshold, also Spring Lake Beach.—Bacon and Pittinger, succeeded by E. G. Bacon & Co.

NEW YORK.—Brooklyn.—Becker & Murken, 169 South Fourth street, succeeded by A. F. Murken.

Elmira.—A. V. Schuyler, 317 East Water street, sold to Wm. P. Colvin & Son.

Madison.—E. B. Wells sold to Edwin E. Jones.

Tomkors.—S. S. Brauner, sold to George B. Foster.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Charlotte.—Atkinson & Stowe, new store.

OHIO.—Arlington.—J. R. Trovinger, sold to H. W. Cotner.

Madison.—Hoffner & Rust, sold to L. A. Phelps.

Freight Depot.—D. G. Jeffrey, burnt out; insured.—

D. M. Lewis, burnt out; insured.

OREGON.—Sumpter.—A. Hollier & Co., sold to Geo. B. Mercer.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia.—Benjamin P. Ashmead,

500 Gray's Ferry Road, sold to W. L. Matthews.

Johnsburg.—E. H. Hyatt, sold to S. S. Messenger & Co.

Mount Oliver.—S. H. Druitt, deceased.

Salladasburg.—C. B. Bastian should be omitted from D. D. List.

Williamsport.—Andrew Campbell, 677 Franklin street, sold to W. C. Robbins.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Centerville.—Parker & Griswold in D. D. List should be corrected to read G. F. Parker.

Hudson.—Pigott & Co., burnt out.

TENNESSEE.—Bells.—J. A. Hinton, removed to Martin, Tenn.

Pulaski.—Grigsby & Loyd, succeeded by Loyd & McLaurin.

Sharon.—E. E. Baxter, sold to J. W. Douglas.

TEXAS.—Blanco.—T. G. Edwards, succeeded by Edwards & Edwards.

Ganyon.—Marsalis & Patton, burnt out; insured.

Chico.—Hanna & Holbert, succeeded by A. V. Hanna.

Cooper.—H. B. Lain & Son, succeeded by H. B. Lain & Co.

Crosson.—F. M. Gilbert, sold to J. C. Scott.

Lampasas.—Key & Ratliff, succeeded by Key Bros.

St. Jo.—H. P. Wilson & Co., sold to H. C. Frie.

Smithville.—Harris & Hill, succeeded by Hill & Long.

Whitesboro.—McJunkins & Mills, succeeded by Mills Bros. & Co.

VIRGINIA.—Manchester.—Friend Bros., 1702 Hull street, succeeded by W. W. Friend.

WISCONSIN.—Racine.—L. A. Fancher, 1100 State street, damaged by fire.

WYOMING.—Cheyenne.—L. H. Hallock, sold to L. J. Hallock.

ONTARIO.—Chatham.—A. I. McCall & Co., succeeded by A. I. McCall.

TRADE NOTES.

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS, NOTICES OF NEW GOODS, NOVELTIES, SPECIAL OFFERS, ETC.

What's a table, though nicely spread, without Cook's Imperial Dry Champagne at its head?

Lucas's Paints for 1900.

John Lucas & Company's paint and varnish specialties, etc., and the "Lucas" plan for helping the druggist to increase his paint sales and profits are well known in the drug trade, and the company remind their regular patrons to "get in line" for the spring trade, and order their stocks early. Those who have not handled "Lucas" paints in former seasons will do well to write for full particulars of the "Lucas Selling Help" plan, and complete catalogues, color cards, etc.

White Rabbit Easter Egg Dye.

The manufacturers of White Rabbit Egg dyes call attention to their beautiful novelties in Easter egg coloring, photos of prominent men, figure faces, birds and animals, shown in the various colors and designs. In their solid color dyes, dealers can supply 108 colors and shades for five cents, and in their paper dyes sixteen artistic color designs for decorating Easter eggs in all the colors of the rainbow for five cents. No two are alike, and each is an exquisite novelty, which should make any child happy. White Rabbit Egg Dye is the leader in novel and artistic effects in original ideas; in handsome, catchy advertisements, that attract and hold the attention of old and young; in strength and brilliancy of colors and in number of color designs. Is the only Easter dye that gives a white rabbit enzel, which makes a handsome advertisement on the show case, and gives forty beautiful, lithographed pictures with each box for free distribution by the retailer. If you want the best sellers and the biggest profits, buy the White Rabbit Egg Dyes for your Easter trade. They are up-to-date, the handsomest put up and the best advertised dyes. See two-page lithographed insert in this issue.



Wampole's Milk Food.

A new product from the laboratory of H. K. Wampole & Co., of Philadelphia, is Wampole's Milk Food for infants, invalids, etc., which, judging from its composition, as stated in the firm's announcement in this issue, should completely "fill the bill." It is supplied in four sizes, packed only in glass jars, and druggists are urged to write the manufacturers for a liberal supply of free samples, literature, etc.

A Large Assortment of Ice Cream Cabinets.

The Chocolate Cooler Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., large manufacturers of ice cream cabinets, say they have twenty different sizes and styles in stock, and can fill orders promptly. In such an assortment every buyer should find what he wants, and interested soda fountain owners are asked to write the company for a complete catalogue, before deciding on new cabinets for the season of 1900.

John A. Falck Co.'s New Location.

The John A. Falck Company, formerly of Philadelphia, proprietors of "One Minute Headache Cure" and "One Minute Toothache Cure," and manufacturers of a large line of drug specialties, supplied under buyer's own name, are now located at Bordentown, N. J., where their facilities are much increased. They offer a number of special inducements to the trade which are well worth knowing about, and will send full particulars and free samples of their goods to any druggist who writes them.

Billings, Clapp & Co. Protect Their Customers.

Billings, Clapp & Co. announced that they are protecting their regular customers for actual wants in Carbolic Acid and chemicals made from it, notwithstanding prices have advanced and supplies are scarce, and that they shall continue to do so. It pays retailers to be in touch with such manufacturers as this firm, which invites all who buy chemicals in bulk quantities to write for the "B. C. & Co." monthly price list, with interesting market notes, etc.

"W. T. & Co.'s" Massage Rollers.

Whitall, Tatum & Co. now make and supply the trade with electric massage rollers, with which, as they say, "it is not necessary to send a compass in order to prove that they generate an electric current when in operation." Two convenient shapes are made, each illustrated and quoted in the firm's advertisement on another page. Reliable instruments of this kind, scientifically made and moderately priced, will find many users among the advocates of genuine electrical massage treatment in disease.

Home Soap Co.'s Limited Offer.

A special offer is made in this issue by the Home Soap Co., of New York, on their introductory assortment of castle soaps, to supply this assortment (which at regular trade prices amounts to \$12.41) at \$10.50 for a limited time, but only one order will be filled from each store at this price. This lot of soaps yields \$21.00 at retail, a profit of 100 per cent., and an additional premium is added in goods which increases this profit. The company wants the entire retail drug trade to become thoroughly acquainted with its goods, and therefore offers the above special inducement; many druggists already handle "Home" brands of castle soap regularly and are highly pleased with them.

Removal Notice.

W. E. Kennedy, New York City, successor to Kennedy & Simon, importers and manufacturers of soda fountain specialties, has removed from 78 and 80 Murray street to 370 Greenwich street. The move was made imperative by a very large increase in business, which required a much larger store room and better facilities generally. These have been secured at the new location and a cordial invitation is extended to friends and patrons to visit Mr. Kennedy there or write him in regard to their wants in his line.

Hints for Soda Fountain Purchasers.

On another page will be found matter of interest to those who contemplate the purchase or exchange of soda water apparatus. That veteran firm, the Hart Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, do not come before the drug trade as strangers. They have been engaged in the manufacture of this line of goods for over a quarter of a century. With long experience, ample capital, a finely equipped plant and an established reputation for making only high grade fountains and appurtenances, the trade will find their goods all that is claimed for them. However, it is upon individual merit alone that they sell their goods. Having given much time and careful study to perfecting their apparatus, the prospective buyer will find, upon investigation and comparison, that they are producing the best that can be had for the money. We know of nothing to which the old saying that "the best is the cheapest" will apply with more truth than to soda water fountains, and the Hart Manufacturing Company have a reputation of producing the best.

Card from the Ray Chemical Co.

"Cheap Stuff" is the constant cry of competitors, who have been bleeding the trade for twice what their products are worth. They now realize that the business is going to a house that is making as good goods (if not better) than their own, and yet is willing to sell them at a reasonable price and at a legitimate profit.

These competitors realize that to reduce prices now would be a reflection upon their good faith to the trade, and stultify utterances previously made; consequently they raise the cry that individual brands of Digestive Ferments are the "only standards," ignoring the fact there is only one official standard, the U. S. Pharmacopœia. A highly ornamental label is a poor excuse for exacting exorbitant prices for the goods covered by these labels. The wide-awake buyer of to-day will not be gulled, either by false standards or unique labels. He will certainly purchase goods which represent the highest standards of the U. S. Pharmacopœia at their true market value. He will always give the preference to facts rather than to high sounding verbiage. Our house is the only one that markets strictly U. S. P. Pepsin and Pancreatin at a legitimate margin, and our half-pound Special Package of either Ferment at \$2.50 is a proof of it. We are the pioneers in legitimate products at legitimate prices as regards Digestive Ferments and the preparations thereof. Our bulk package prices lead them all.—The Ray Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich.

Awarding of Scott & Bowne's Prizes.

It will be remembered that recently Scott & Bowne offered three prizes to the retail druggists for the best answers to the following questions:

"Why a druggist injures himself by trying to persuade his customers to take something else when Scott's Emulsion is asked for."

"Why a druggist should give his customers Scott's Emulsion when called for."

In reply to this offer, hundreds of articles were received, many of which bore evidence of great care and study.

These papers were submitted to the editor of a well-known medical magazine, and he has just submitted his report. Scott & Bowne were fortunate in securing for this work Dr. Charles H. Stowell. For many years Dr. Stowell, while professor in the University of Michigan, was the editor and proprietor of a journal called "The Microscope and Its Relation to Medicine and Pharmacy." Later he removed to Washington, and there established "The National Medical Review," also editing the well-known New York journal, "Practical Medicine." Dr. Stowell is also the author of at least a dozen text books used in our colleges and public schools. We feel sure the competitors in this contest may rest assured that most careful consideration has been given each paper.

The first prize has been awarded to Mr. G. Y. Holmes, corner of Main and Green streets, Claysville, Pa. His paper will be found in full in our advertising pages. The second prize is given to Mr. B. P. Flora, Schooley's drug store, Harrisonville, Mo., and the third to T. W. Norwood, of Austell, Ga. Both will be published later.

State of Trade.

No Abatement of Activity.

New York, Jan. 30.—There has been no perceptible abatement of activity in the jobbing movement, but there has not been any material increase in demand for round lots, and only occasionally have individual transactions shown more than average jobbing proportions. The feeling among dealers, however, has continued firm regarding prices and all are sanguine that satisfactory results will be shown at the close of the current season. Climatic conditions recently have been more favorable to a better movement of seasonable articles, and the cold wave that made its appearance last week was hailed with delight by merchants generally.

Nothing of consequence was developed in opium and the market for this leading commodity has remained quiet with quotations unchanged, and business has been limited to small jobbing sales. Quinine also has ruled quiet, but holders continue firm in their views and there is no apparent anxiety to realize. The bark situation continues strong and the outcome of the next Amsterdam auction sale is awaited with no small degree of interest.

One of the more important changes for the week was a reduction of 50 cents per ounce in manufacturers' quotations for cocaine due to weaker markets abroad, presumably caused by an improved outlook for securing fresh supplies of crude material. The recent sharp upward movement in carbolic acid, reference to which was made in this column last week, has been followed by an advance in salicylic acid and sodium salicylate. Under the same influence quotations for picric acid have scored a substantial advance.

There has been a material improvement in values of iodine, and manufacturers' quotations for iodoform are correspondingly higher, with the tone of the market strong. The advance in iodine is also responsible for a revision of prices of ammonium, sodium, potassium and other iodides, all of which have been marked up to correspond with the new iodine quotations. All bismuth preparations have been advanced by manufacturers, and circulars were sent out on Saturday last quoting the new prices in detail.

In the essential oil department general market conditions have been rather tame, and while business has been of a fair volume it was mostly of a routine order and consequently there were very few fluctuations in prices. The easier feeling in anise noted last week continues, and a further slight concession has been made in wholesale prices. Clove continues strong in sympathy with the spice, which has steadily moved upward during the past week and is now held at the highest figure for a long period. Synthetic wintergreen shows increased firmness under the influence of the stronger position of crude material.

Menthol is easier owing to cable reports of weaker markets abroad and spot quotations for round lots are about 10c. per pound lower. Lycopodium shows steadily increasing strength, owing to diminishing stocks, and continued scarcity in producing markets. Spot holders have further advanced quotations and offer very sparingly.

Prickly ash berries have advanced sharply owing to extreme scarcity and reports that the new crop is a total failure. Wholesale quotations have been marked up about 200 per cent.

Gum chicle is decidedly firmer under reduced supplies, which are very closely concentrated. It is reported that he output this year will be very small, as the gatherers have turned their attention to other employment, claiming that the prices obtained for their labor during the past few years have not been sufficiently remunerative to warrant their continuing in the business of gathering chicle.

Paraffine wax continues scarce and in good demand from the consuming trades, and manufacturers announce a further advance of 1/2c. per pound in quotations for all grades. Consumers are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing supplies, and it is not improbable that values will be still higher.

YOU can conscientiously recommend Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a high-class remedy for the prevention and cure of Indigestion, Acidity, Biliousness, Constipation and attendant ills, especially Headache.

"Abbey's" is a standard English preparation, prescribed and endorsed by physicians. It is a clean remedy, honestly advertised, not an exaggerated statement entering into the literature of this Company.

N. B. Sizer, M.D., New York, states:

"I am glad to say I find Abbey's Effervescent Salt an excellent laxative and antacid. It gives good results in various forms of Dyspepsia and Constipation. I have always thought that the Effervescent salines were not half as well known and used, in this country, as they ought to be."

We should be glad to have you keep Abbey's in stock constantly as the demand will be continuous owing to our steady advertising.

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c.

50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade price-list on application.

Manufacturers of the crystals have reduced their quotations about 5c. per pound. This is the first decline since the metal began to react from the higher figures recorded during the upward movement in nearly all metals.

Trade Still Excellent.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—The acceleration of business noted in last week's report still continues to the satisfaction of the wholesalers and the joy of the retailers. Grip, as an epidemic, seems to be coming back with some of its old-time vigor, and prescriptions are numerous, as most people have discovered by experience that it does no good to resist the grip, so they go and see a doctor at the outset. Prices are still stationary at the figures noted before, but a rise is anticipated in morphine and quinine.

Not Quite So Good in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Jan. 29.—The local jobbing drug trade was not so good last week as the week before. But this falling off is not believed to have any special significance. The out-of-town orders were of larger volume, and, generally speaking, very satisfactory conditions prevail. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals are all busy and report that the movement exceeds that of last year. The advance in the price of carbolic acid and other articles has somewhat retarded the dealings in them, but no unfavorable features have developed. The rigid interpretation of the Sunday law may have a pronounced effect upon the retail business, but it is yet too early to determine with any exactness to what extent the Sunday closing movement will be felt. Heavy chemicals are in satisfactory demand and a prosperous year is expected.

Trade Active, Demand Strong and Steady.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Trade has been active during the week. The demand has been strong and steady. Few failures are reported. There are not as yet many new stores, but prospective buyers are already making inquiries. Business shows a good average for the week in both city and country trade. Goods are selling easily on an advancing market.

Blithe as Birds in Springtime.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Jan. 26.—Hardly more blithe is the bird in the tree of springtime than the average druggist of these cities just now. The weather has become more seasonable, being clear, bright, and just cold enough to be bracing, which endows everybody with revived cheerfulness, puts one in trim to make a little more money, and bestow a portion thereof upon the vender of pills, powders "and sich." General trade behind the counter is holding its own, and a little more, too, while jobbers declare that the receipts of town and out-of-town orders continues in satisfactory volume. The prices of carbolic acid, naphtha, etc., have been playing such pranks as to overshadow interest in the values of purely western commodities. The latter, indeed, revealed not the slightest change this week, repeating in this respect the record of the two weeks immediately preceding. Collections are quite satisfactory in most cases.

Active Country Trade, Prescriptions Dull.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—Wholesalers report a very active country trade, stocks having, of course, been held down to the minimum the latter part of last year, and stocking up on staples is now in progress. One house reports that January sales will exceed those of the corresponding month last year by \$100,000, and all houses report a strong increase. Substrate of bismuth has advanced 20 cents per pound. Local retail trade is quiet, prescription business being especially dull.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

NAME	PAGE	NAME	PAGE
Allison, E. Harrison	2	Humphreys Medicine Co.	11
Billings, Clapp & Co.	Cover 5	Kennedy, W. E.	2
Bradley Abbott's Co.	8	Lucas & Co., John	3
Chattanooga Medicine Co.	Cover 5	Park, Davis & Co.	4
Chocotate Candler Co.	2	Pleasant Valley Wine Co.	Cover 5
Collin, Arthur	16	Scott & Bowne	11
Hemell Mfg. Co., Invert	9-10	Seale & Herch Co.	6
Paek Co., John A.	14	Squibb & Sons, Dr. E.	4
Harrit Mamm'g Co.	22	R.	Cover A
Hellin Co., C. Dan.	8	Wampole & Co., H. N.	7
Horn Soap Co.	2	Whitall, Tatum & Co.	4

Market Reports.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 30.—In a jobbing way business continues active, with the majority of price changes in favor of sellers and market conditions are satisfactory to dealers.

OPIMUM.—A continued quiet market is reported, with jobbers quoting \$3.89@3.50 for 9 per cent. and \$3.40@3.60 for 11 per cent., as to size of order.

POWDERED OPIMUM.—Transactions are mostly of a retail character, but prices are maintained at \$1.50@1.60 for 13 per cent. and \$5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent.

MORPHINE.—Business continues good, with quotations steady on the basis of \$2.40@2.50 for eighths in 2½-oz. boxes and \$2.45@2.55 for less.

QUININE.—Small lots are moving fairly, and the tone of the market continues firm. The jobbing quotations are 33¢@35¢ for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 55¢@57¢ in 50-oz. tins and 49¢@42¢ in ounce vials.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Jobbers have further advanced quotations to 55¢@56¢ for prime white crystals in pound bottles, and 52¢@60¢ in 5-lb. bottles. Amber bottles, 5c. less.

OIL WINTERGREEN.—Natural is unchanged, but synthetic has been further advanced to 80¢@90c., as to quantity.

OIL ANISE.—A continued easy feeling prevails, and jobbing quotations show a further decline to \$1.80@1.90. **PRICKLY ASH BERRIES.**—Extreme scarcity has caused jobbers to advance quotations to 95¢@81¢.

TIN CRYSTALS.—Manufacturers' prices are lower, and jobbers have reduced quotations to 22½¢@24c. in kegs and 32¢@37c. for less.

COCAINE.—A reduction in manufacturers' prices has been followed by a decline in jobbing quotations to \$5.85@6.15, as to quantity.

MENTHOL.—Foreign markets are weaker, and spot quotations have been reduced to \$3.25@3.35.

GUM CHICLE.—A firmer feeling has developed, and quotations for small lots have been advanced to 45¢@50c.

IODINE PREPARATIONS.—All varieties are higher in sympathy with an advance by manufacturers, and the revised quotations are as follows: Iodine, resublimed, \$2.50@3.70 in pounds; Iodoform, \$3.00@3.80 in pounds, 25c. in ounces; Iodide of potash, \$2.85; soda, \$3.40; sulphur, 30¢@35c. in ounces; iron, \$3.20@3.30 in pounds, 26¢@32c. in ounces; arsenic, 35¢@40c. in ounces; calcium, 20¢@35c. in ounces; mercury, green and yellow, \$2.50@2.75 in pounds, 21¢@25c. in ounces; red, \$2.70@2.90 in pounds, and 23¢@28c. in ounces.

BISMUTH PREPARATIONS.—Manufacturers' prices are higher, and jobbers have advanced quotations to \$2 for subcarbonate, \$1.95 for subgallate and \$1.85 for substrate.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—Quotations have been advanced to 55¢@56c.

PARAFFINE WAX.—Values are higher, owing to scarcity, and jobbers now quote 15¢@20c. for 130 degrees. **SALICINE.**—Jobbing prices show a further advance to \$4.50@4.75 per pound and 35¢@40c. per oz.

POTASH.—Jobbers have advanced quotations to 57¢@6c. by the barrel and 9¢@12c. for less. There is an additional charge of 81 for breaking and 50c. for ½ inspection.

CACAO BUTTER.—Cakes in 12-lb. boxes have been advanced to 48¢@49c. by the box and 50¢@55c. for less.

LOBELIA HERB.—Supplies are light, and values firmer, with jobbers quoting 25¢@30c. for whole and 30¢@35c. for reduced.

RAPE SEED.—German has declined to 3½¢@3¾c. by the bag and 57c. for less.

GALLIC ACID.—Jobbing prices have been advanced to 85¢@90c.

CALENDULA FLOWERS.—Scarce and firmer, with quotations advanced to 70¢@80c.

HARLEM OIL.—Jobbers have advanced prices to \$3 per gross and 55¢@50c. per doz.

COLD LAYER OIL.—Prices in a jobbing way have been reduced to \$24¢@27 by the barrel and \$1.10@1.25 per gallon for less.

NITRATE OF BARIUM.—Powdered has declined to 61¢@6c. by the keg and 9¢@12c. for less. Nitrate of strontium, 7½¢@8c. by the keg and 10¢@12c. for less.

NAPHTHALINE.—Balls have been advanced to 3½¢@4c. by the barrel and 5¢@7c. for less; flake, 3¢@3½c. and 4¢@5c. respectively.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—Market firmer, with barrels held at 34¢@35c. and smaller quantities 5¢@7c.

BICARBONATE OF SODA.—Jobbing quotations show a decline to 15¢@20c.

BLACK PEPPER.—Quotations have been advanced to 46¢@20c. for whole and 19¢@22c. for powdered.

BROMIDE OF LITHIUM.—Values for jobbing quantities have been marked up to \$3.15@3.25 per lb. and 32¢@35c. per 100 lbs.

TARTRATE OF IRON AND POTASH.—Market firmer, with quotations advanced to 48¢@52c.

LACTOPHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM.—Jobbers have advanced quotations to \$26¢@28 per lb. and 1¢@2c. per oz. **GUAIACOL.**—Absolute has declined in price to \$3.25@3.50 per lb. and 25¢@30c. per oz.

THERE ARE MANY PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNALS IN AMERICA;
ONLY ONE WEEKLY.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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NEW YORK.

WHAT CAN DRUGGISTS DO TO INCREASE THEIR PROFITS?

This is the important and all-engrossing question confronting the retail druggist. From various causes and through various influences the druggist's profits on many lines of goods have been cut down to a degree incompatible with the life of the business. Cut rate practices in proprietary medicines, competition on general lines of merchandise, over-crowding in the profession, are all contributing factors.

The druggist inquires, therefore, with great earnestness, what he can do to increase his business profits to afford him a fair livelihood and a legitimate return for his education, responsibility and capital invested.

As there is wisdom in a multitude of counselors, the Era has obtained the views of a large number of prominent men in each of the several branches of the drug trade with reference to this timely topic, and in next week's Era, February 15, we shall begin the publication of their communications.

In these views will be included those of wholesale druggists, retail druggists and manufacturers of proprietary preparations.

No druggist can read these suggestions and recitals of experience without deriving therefrom some hint which he can adapt with benefit to his own personal business. We specially commend to the consideration of our readers these practical papers upon this important question, which directly concerns the vitality and very life blood of the retail drug trade.

See Students' Bulletin, Page 150.

THEY WANT TO KNOW.

There are evidences of considerable restiveness on the part of the retail druggists, and they are beginning to ask questions concerning the work of the N. A. R. D. This association was formed to accomplish certain ends, and druggists want to know what progress is being made. The official bulletins and news letters from the executive office are very general in nature, they give no real information, and being unable to gain from them any definite idea of what is being done the druggists do not know where they're at. They accordingly want to know:—

How many State associations have paid dues and are affiliated with the N. A. R. D.? A list is wanted.

How many local associations have done likewise? Name them.

What is the total number of retail druggists represented by this membership?

How many proprietors and who are they who have pledged allegiance to the N. A. R. D., and are they keeping their promises? Print their names.

Who are the jobbers who are similarly loyal? Print their names.

Only by receiving definite replies to these inquiries can the druggists know whether any progress is being made. As things are now every one is in the dark. The policy of mutual concessions, compromise and you're a good sort of fellow may be all right, but some retailers are beginning to think it will not work. They want to know exactly what has been done up to date, and what is proposed for the future. It is generally agreed that the N. A. R. D. must succeed this year or not at all. It is very necessary that the trade know if it is gaining ground; just as necessary to know if it is not. Druggists have a right to demand answers to the above questions, and it will do a great deal of good to give such answers as full and explicit as they can be made. Glittering generalities cut no ice: who are our friends and who are our enemies? The rank and file of the drug trade do not know what is being done with them or for them. They are told that the executive committee has held a meeting, that member so and so has visited Boston, or New York or Chicago, and held "an important conference" with proprietor so and so, but they don't know what has been done. May be they have no right to ask, but still they do ask. It is the only means they have for justifying their hope in the N. A. R. D.

We are not expressing our own views alone, merely reflecting those of the retail druggists.

They want to know these things, and why shouldn't they be told?

When the N. A. R. D. started a year and a half ago it was stated that 20,000 retail druggists were represented in its membership. A couple of weeks ago this statement was repeated. Has it gained no strength? It can only succeed by having the strength of the majority, at least 75 per cent., and it must have it soon, or its failure is inevitable. If it is not gaining it has already failed, and the sooner we know it the better.

None have done more for the N. A. R. D. than the drug journals, and no journal has done more than this one; we have preached organization, have tried in every way to awaken the druggists to their opportunity, have employed every means to help the thing along. It is essential right at this point to know what is the result. If organization is not yet sufficiently complete, and if there is no prospect of finishing the job during the present twelve-month, the cause is lost. We earnestly hope not, but no one knows definitely one way or the other.

RELATING TO "SCHEDULE B."

Considerable discussion has arisen concerning the circular recently sent out by the Secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists with regard to the proposed repeal of the stamp tax in so far as it relates to "Schedule B." The feeling is unanimous that the tax should be removed from the articles embraced in all of that section. If, however, Congress is not willing to repeal "Schedule B" in its entirety, then there should be a material reduction, so that the tax would not exceed one per cent., exempting nothing except the articles in the official pharmacopoeias and those in the National Formulary, and not, as suggested in the circular heretofore referred to, all the articles in pharmacopoeias, dispensatories, text books, formularies and all other literature of the profession. Such an amendment to the law would entail greater confusion and hardship to the trade than now exists.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Hundred Year Club met in New York recently and discussed ways and means to attain longevity. The majority of the club members, as do we all in general, believe that temperate living in all respects is essential to reaching a ripe old age. But a bombshell was thrown into the camp upon the occasion in question in the shape of a new theory from a young lady, who advanced as a cure for consumption a treatment consisting of a combination of late hours, late suppers, and a general disregard for all the rules customarily observed by invalids. She says that if a person finds he has inherited consumption, or acquires it, he should not think about it at all. "He should not stay in bed, but get up, run around at night, eat lobster salads and Welsh rarebits for supper and enjoy life generally." Whatever we may believe concerning the ultimate success of such method of treatment, we

will all admit that it has the merit of attractiveness, if nothing else.

CLEANING FLUIDS DANGEROUS.

Quite a little is being said in the papers of late concerning the dangers resident in the practice of druggists supplying cleansing liquids, naphtha, benzine, etc., to customers without labeling such articles with full precautions and warnings against fire. It has been pointed out that often the purchaser is unaware of the dangerous nature of the volatile fluid he secures, and being in consequence careless in its use disastrous explosions and conflagrations frequently result. It is suggested that not only should druggists observe greater care, but that the matter should be considered by municipal fire and police departments, and stringent regulations drawn up. There is a hint in all this to the druggist which he may find to his advantage to act upon.

THE STAMP TAX.

The law makers at Washington cannot consistently plead ignorance of the arguments and desires of the drug trade relative to the removal or the modification and extension of the war tax on proprietary medicines. The Senators have been flooded with petitions and memorials from their constituents, and more formal appeals and protests have come from the several national and many state and local drug trade organizations. Many of them have already been brought to the attention of the proper committees in both the House and Senate. It is to be hoped that the attention and action the due of right and equity will be accorded these deliverances.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXII.

If you want a copy of the index to Volume XXII. of the Era, July to December, 1899, drop us a postal card at once, as the supply is fast being depleted. It will be sent free on request, but you must be prompt.

THE PUBLISHERS.

ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY.

The current edition (seventh) was published last October. The advance orders nearly exhausted the edition, but we have a few copies left which we offer at \$10 per copy, net, postpaid, while they last. This edition is the most complete we have ever published and contains features not included in former issues.

THE PUBLISHERS.

WINDOW DISPLAYS.

If you have an attractive window exhibit, or if the interior plan of your store contains some unique feature, photograph it and send us a print. We have in preparation a special supplement which will consist of reproductions of show windows and store interiors, and we want to include in this as many good specimens as possible. Send in your contributions very promptly, that there may be no delay in issuing this sheet.

THE EDITOR.

Correspondence.

We are pleased to publish here communications from our readers on topics of interest to the drug trade. Writers are requested to express their views as briefly as possible. Each article must be signed by its writer, but his name will not be published if so requested.

PUSH YOUR OWN PREPARATIONS.

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 26, 1900.

To the Editor—Although the druggists throughout the country are showing considerable opposition to the present high price of the average patent medicine, I consider it really a benefit to the retail druggist. It is a well-known fact that the larger part of that down-trodden individual's daily sales are patent medicines. The increased cost price has so cut down his profits that he necessarily has, as a means of making a living, to find some other way of making a profit, and of course there is no way quite so easy or profitable as manufacturing and pushing his own preparations. Manufacturers claim that the cost of selling their goods is so great that they cannot be sold for less than \$8 per dozen. It costs money to sell goods, of course, but all druggists will remember when the average cost of a \$1 preparation was \$7.50. In those days the druggist pushed the goods—he pushed them hard. If a customer entered the store ailing, the druggist would get a bottle of patent medicine and make the sale by adding his own personal recommendation to it. In those days the word "Substitution" was unheard of. Later the average price was advanced to \$8 and the druggist for self protection began to look for something to take the place of the \$8 remedies, which of course increased the cost of selling patent medicines. The average price is now \$9 a dozen, or nearly so, making the cost of selling still greater, as the retail druggist must make up more of his own preparations and must push harder, of course much to the detriment of the manufacturer.

The manufacturer will find that the higher he puts the prices of his goods the greater will be the cost of selling. If he will increase the price of his remedies to \$11.50 per dozen it will cost him about \$11.50 per dozen to sell them.

The aggressive cutter and department store have, of course, injured the retailers as well as the manufacturers by taking the retailer's profits and substituting by imitation for the advertised goods.

There are two good ways to stop cutting. One is an individual effort, the other is the efforts of the local association, or a number of local druggists. Of course it is practically impossible to stop cutting so long as the manufacturers cheerfully supply their favorite cutters direct, and just as cheerfully swear they don't. The druggist, therefore, can hardly expect much help from them, but must stop it himself by killing all sales possible on those cut remedies. One sale per week on any remedy throughout the United States would mean \$0,000. Try that scheme and see how quick the manufacturer will ask you what you want. Make a line of your own preparations and push them. You will be surprised at the number of your own sold in one day.

Study human nature. Study your customer. Get at it slowly and systematically. If a customer comes in for ———— tablets get them for him, but call his attention to your own superior remedy. Make a note of those who have used ———— tablets and got no good results. You will find many such. No remedy, it matters not how good, will cure all the sick, and the druggist who keeps his wits with him will hear of them. Tell your customer of the complaints you have heard and ask him to try yours next time, and if you have any circulars of your own wrap one up with his package. Tell him who has used yours with good results. You will find that in many cases your customer will ask you to exchange the one he asked for for yours and apologize for putting you to so much extra trouble. But if he doesn't, you have given him something to think about and the chances are in your favor of getting him next time. A druggist who is reliable and has the proper standing in the community will find that a large majority of the people have more confidence in the opinion of their druggist than in a remedy made by a stranger in some way-off village.

The next plan is by local association or by agreement of part or all local druggists. This plan I have frequently explained to traveling men and to the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association; it can be made exceedingly effective and with no cost to the druggist. Let the druggists adopt a line of goods; all have the same; have them displayed as much as possible; have them made by some reliable manufacturer, but to contain the name of the manufacturer, not a local name merely. Then when a customer calls for ———— Resolvent, or ———— Sarsaparilla, get it out for him, but call his attention, not to something just as good—never use these words—but to a better preparation, a remedy that you would prefer yourself under the circumstances the same as your customer's. Note who don't like ———— Resolvent and tell your customer so. Note who does like the better preparation and tell him about it. Don't get the idea in your head that a remedy to be effective must be secret and made by a millionaire way off some place else. If you will stop to think, very few patent medicine manufacturers are pharmacists, but are simply advertisers.

Of course your customer came for ———— Resolvent, and it is hardly advisable to persuade him against his will. Explain the merits of your own and let him go. The next time perhaps that customer drops in a store a little farther down the street and calls for ———— Resolvent. Again the druggist gets it down and incidentally calls the customer's attention to the better article. That better article is no longer a new remedy to him—he has heard of it before. But still he came for ———— Resolvent, perhaps he still prefers that. All right, you have done your duty; let him go. The next time a customer drops in a store a little farther down street, asks for ———— Resolvent. Yes, the druggist has ———— Resolvent; says he is not selling very much now; asks his attention to the better preparation. The first time the customer's mind is fixed; the second time he hardly knew which was best, but the third time, in 97 chances out of 100 your customer will take the better article and be glad of the chance.

In time, when the manufacturer finds that the department store and the aggressive cutter are advertising patent medicines at cost, or less than cost, and that the retail druggist, the very man that he holds in supreme contempt, the man who he thought did not know enough to make a remedy of his own, is actually selling more of his own goods, then the manufacturer will promptly do what he claims he could not do before—cut the cutter!

H. E. GLICK.

TO KANSAS DRUGGISTS.

Marysville, Kan., Jan. 26, 1900.

The Era, one of the members of my family, for as such I esteem it, and welcome it heartily on its appearance every Saturday, may possibly aid Kansas druggists, as it has others, in promoting their welfare.

To Kansas druggists. This means that the time has arrived for Kansas druggists to awake from their Rip Van Winkle sleep, into which they have allowed themselves to drift, and get a move on themselves before the next State Legislature convenes and arrange for that body to so amend our pharmacy law that the druggist will be able to obtain that right which by law is conferred upon him, but which during his time of dormancy the medical profession have been permitted to steal from him. I refer to dispensing by physicians, which exists almost universally in our State and which, according to section 11, chapter 150, of Kansas Laws, is virtually accorded to them when it reads: "Nothing hereinbefore contained in this act shall apply to any practitioner of medicine who does not keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding of medicines or poisons, nor prevent him from administering or supplying to his patients such articles as he may deem fit and proper, etc."

Now whither does all this tend? In the first place to the ruination of the retail druggist and those dependent upon him; and secondly, ruining his business and professional career until he is nothing more than a hand-'em-down merchant, though his duties and profession laid

down by law are of far greater importance. It is he in whom the people not only repose their confidence, but trust their lives in his hands when in want of remedies to assist nature. This confidence in the majority of cases and places in our State is bestowed upon the non-professional, self-dispensing, uneducated physician, who tries to be a pharmacist and chemist by virtue of possibly having received twenty-five or fifty hours pharmaceutical drill by a professor as ignorant as himself.

To what can we attribute this dispensing evil other than to the pernicious loop-hole in our pharmacy law? Did you, fellow druggists, ever seriously reflect on this section? I doubt not that some of my colleagues have, who are placed in similar circumstances to myself. Marysville, Marshall County, Kansas, is a county-seat town. We have three druggists, nine doctors; everyone of these doctors dispenses his nostrums and as a consequence we have three druggists, nine doctors and twelve drug stores operated by three registered and nine unregistered would-be pharmacists, when the law distinctly declares that a person who compounds and dispenses must be a registered pharmacist. It is also true that the law says one who keeps an open shop for retailing and dispensing of poisons must be such a registered pharmacist. Observation has taught me that it is this non-registered doctor who sells (retails) and dispenses more quinine, salol, antipyrin, syrup, etc., than the pharmacist of whom the State demands an education to fulfill this particular want. This leads us to the fact that the State demands and commands, but does not protect. It is a self-evident fact that when a thing can be demanded then that thing must also be protected. Now, as said before, Kansas, as well as other States of this great Union, demands from every person who desires to practice pharmacy so much of an education, knowledge of chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica and general four years' experience as it takes to pass the examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, and if a certain individual is not competent to pass this examination he is debarred from opening a drug store. But what does our friend the practicing physician do under the circumstances? Why, he is a privileged character and does what others can not do under the law. He dispenses and compounds and retails as though there was no pharmacy law. His is nothing but an act of imposition and he encroaches upon the right and earned privileges of his goody, goody friend the druggist. Further, the State demands a fee for examination of \$5, a \$1 annual registration fee and that the "certificate" must be at all times conspicuously displayed in your place of business. So far as the protection is given I will leave that for some of my colleagues to answer.

What, then, is a remedy for this great evil by which we are overcome, and where can it be found? This question I will also leave for some brother druggist to answer.

Believing that Kansas druggists can act no wiser than by agitating this question among themselves, by expressing their opinion through the columns of the Era, and next Fall when representative candidates appear for your influence, demanding also their influence to this end, I doubt not that the Era will gladly allow space to every druggist who wants to express his views in its columns.

Truly yours,
D. v. RIESEN, Ph.G.

THE BOARD OF PHARMACY INSTITUTE REPLIES TO MR. FABER.

New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era—In the Era for January 25, there appeared the annual report of the New York City Board of Pharmacy (which, by the way, is the individual production of Mr. Sidney Faber, and was read at the New York College of Pharmacy before even the Board of Pharmacy knew that such a report was to be read), a great portion of which is devoted to an attack on the Board of Pharmacy Institute.

The space in the Era will not permit us to go deeply in the matter, but we will only mention that we have sent to Mr. Faber an exhaustive communication on the matter, which we hope will convince that gentleman that the charges made in his report were utterly un-

founded and based on hearsay rumors or insinuations of jealous and disgruntled individuals. We have shown him, in a way which cannot fail to be convincing, wherefrom the largest contingent of undesirable candidates issued. We have proved to him that the testimonial writer referred to by him, who passed his examination the eighth time, has entered our institute *after* he had failed seven times. He entered our institute at the recommendation of his friends, but very sceptical himself as to his ability ever to pass the examination, and nevertheless, in less than three months' study (he entered June the 26th and went up to the examination September the 18th; no examinations being held by the New York City Board during July and August) he passed his examinations successfully. We have a number of such students, who, after having taken courses with other instructors, or having studied by themselves, and after having failed from two to six times, finally enter our institute, and after two or three months' instruction go up and pass at the first attempt. We have further shown that we have as much right to the name "Board of Pharmacy Institute" as the Board of Pharmacy to its name; the title "Board of Pharmacy Institute" being the name under which we are chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. We have further shown him that his assertion that our title could mislead anybody into the belief that we have some official connection with the Board of Pharmacy could be nothing but a groundless assumption, as we have persistently and continually stated in unequivocal language in all our announcements that we had no "pull" with the Board of Pharmacy, could have no "pull," and would not *care* to have any if we could. We have for many years persistently and unceasingly instilled into our students' and into the drug clerks in general, that they could not expect to pass the Board of Pharmacy examination except on their merits, and that if they came to us with the expectation of getting anything else besides a most excellent course of instruction, they came to the wrong place. We have shown him that Russians, against whom Mr. Faber seems to have a special grievance, form but a small percentage of our students; that people of his own nationality, namely, Germans, form a greater percentage than do the Russians, while Americans, English and Irish form fully 50 per cent. We make the greatest bid for students from outside of Greater New York, as we find that they generally possess a much better preliminary education, and those students come to us in large numbers.

In short, we have shown to Mr. Faber by facts and by incontrovertible arguments that his attack was unjust, and must have resulted from his ignorance of the true state of affairs. And we hardly have any doubt that that gentleman will make the proper reparation.

Yours truly,
THE BOARD OF PHARMACY INSTITUTE.
WM. J. ROBINSON, Ph.G., M.D.

THE PHENYO-CAFFEIN PLAN.

Worcester, Mass, Jan. 30.
Editor of the Pharmaceutical Era:

Kindly permit us to say a few words to correct a misapprehension of our plan, concerning which you kindly said a few words in your issue of January 4.

We now consign, but do not sell our goods to wholesale druggists. The wholesalers of our goods act in the capacity of *agents*, so that in buying from them retailers are buying from us and become responsible to us. In accepting the goods with the notice that is on each dozen the buyer thereof enters into a contract with us—*without signing*—to sell at the prices stipulated by us. He may not admit this. He may claim that not having signed any contract he is at liberty to sell at such price as he chooses. This is the issue. We have ceased arguing the matter with self-constituted jurists and are preparing to obtain a decision from an official jurist.

To require retailers to sign our contract would be to handicap honest men and play into the hands of unfair competitors.

The chief advantage of our new contract is: the burden of enforcing it rests upon ourselves. This we shall endeavor to do by using a number of prominent cutters

SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.*

By WILLIAM NORTH RICE.

In intellectual as in physical phenomena, we are tempted to overestimate the magnitude of near objects and to underestimate that of distant ones; but science and art tend to advance with accelerated velocity, and we are undoubtedly right in ranking the achievements of our age in science and its applications as far greater than those of any previous century.

Our predecessors a hundred years ago could avail themselves of no other means of transportation than those which were in use before the time of Homer. If the distances over land were too great for convenient walking, they were carried or drawn by horses. If they had occasion to cross bodies of water, they used oars or sails. We are carried to-day by the forces of steam and electricity.

The harnessing of these mighty forces for man's use has transformed not only the modes of transportation, but the processes of production of all kinds of commodities. It has wrought a revolution in the whole industrial system. The day of the small workshop is gone. The day of the great factory is come. Every phase of human life is affected by those arts which have arisen from the applications of science. Comforts and luxuries which a hundred years ago were beyond the reach of the most wealthy are now available for the use of even the poor. Aniline dyes give to fabrics used for clothing or decoration colors beside which those of the rainbow are pale neutral tints. Sanitary science arrests the massacre of the innocents, and increases the average duration of human life. Anesthetics and antiseptics take away from surgery its pain and its peril. Our thoughts to-day dwell, not upon the vast progress of the useful arts, but upon the progress of pure science. Not the economic and the industrial, but the intellectual history of our century claims our attention.

I do not propose to give an inventory of the important scientific discoveries of the nineteenth century. The time would not suffice therefor, even were my knowledge of the various sciences sufficiently encyclopedic to justify me in the attempt. I wish rather to call attention to a single broad, general aspect of the intellectual history of our age. I wish to remind you in how large a degree those general ideas which make the distinction between the unscientific and the scientific view of nature have been the work of the nineteenth century.

The first of these ideas is the extension of the universe in space. The unscientific mind looks upon the celestial bodies as mere appendages to the earth, relatively of small size, and at no great distance. The scientific mind beholds the stellar universe stretching away beyond measured distances whose numerical expression transcends all power of imagination, into immeasurable immensities.

The second of these ideas is the extension of the universe in time. To the unscientific mind, the universe has no history. Since it began to exist it has existed substantially in its present condition. Among Christian peoples, until the belief was corrected by science, the Hebrew tradition of a creative week six thousand years ago was generally accepted as historic fact. If, on the other hand, unscientific minds not possessed of any supposed revelation in regard to the date of the world's origin, thought of the universe as eternal, that eternity was still conceived as an eternity of unhistoric monotony. The scientific mind sees in the present condition of the universe the monuments of a long history of progress.

The third of these ideas is the unity of the universe. To the unscientific mind the universe is a chaos. To the scientific mind it becomes a cosmos. To the unscientific mind the processes of nature seem to be the result of forces mutually independent and often discordant. Polytheism in religion is the natural counterpart of the unscientific view of the universe. To the scientific mind the boundless complexity of the universe is dominated by a supreme unity. One system of law, intelligible, formulable, pervades the universe, through all its meas-

*Major part of an address at the Centennial Celebration of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, October, 1899. (Science).



"Five cents' worth of powder, please."
"Yes'm. Face or seidlitz?"

In Massachusetts. If the highest court of said State sustains our contention we shall feel warranted in undertaking to protect the retail prices of our goods in other States.

Very respectfully,
PHENON-CAFFEIN CO.

WHAT IS A POISON?

New Paris, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1900.

To the Editor—I have read several articles in the Era giving definition for a poison. In my opinion nothing has been given that was equal to Professor T. G. Wormley's definition given us in Starling Medical College thirty-five years ago. Professor Wormley said: "A poison is anything which, if introduced into the system or applied externally, is capable of producing deleterious results by being absorbed."

This is the best, shortest, most exact and comprehensive definition for poison I ever heard.

Many things can produce deleterious results by being introduced into the system or by being applied externally in too forcible a manner. But nothing is a poison unless it is susceptible of being absorbed in sufficient amount to produce harm. We have had to give up some of the names and formulas for chemicals which the professor gave us, but his definition for poison is still orthodox.

E. L. CARLTON.

COLLECTING OLD ACCOUNTS.

W. W. Noble, of St. Paul, Minn., has thought out and tried an effective method of bringing delinquent customers to time. Mr. Tardy, we will say, owes Mr. Noble \$10, and has owed it for some time; so long, in fact, that he is ashamed to "show up" at this particular drug store, and buys his drugs of some other dealer. Mr. Noble writes him, with his proverbial courtesy, that if he will pay \$5—just half of the bill—he will call it square. Glad to get off with so heavy a discount, Mr. Tardy accepts the offer, pays up, sees the gray-whiskered account wiped off the books and resumes trading with Mr. Noble. If Mr. Tardy had declined the \$5 offer Mr. Noble would probably have suggested a compromise on the basis of \$2.50, which would, of course, have "fetched" Mr. Tardy. And Mr. Noble gets back the gentleman's trade and rids himself of a dead, worthless account and thus in the long run finds himself the gainer. The druggist in question firmly believes it is better to accept as low a rate as five cents on the dollar than carry the account on his books eternally.

ureless extension in space and time. The student of science may be theist or pantheist, atheist or agnostic; polytheist he can never be.

What then, let us ask ourselves, has been the contribution of our century to the development of these three ideas, which characterize the scientific view of nature:—the spatial extension of the universe, the historic extension of the universe, and the unity of the universe.

The development of the idea of the extension of the universe in space belongs mainly to earlier times than ours. The Greek geometers acquired approximately correct notions of the size of the earth and the distance of the moon. The Copernican astronomy in the sixteenth century shifted the center of the solar system from the earth to the sun, and placed in truer perspective our view of the celestial spheres. But, though astronomy, the oldest of the sisterhood of the sciences, attained a somewhat mature development centuries ago, it has in our own century thrown new light upon the subject of the vastness of the universe. The discovery of Neptune has greatly increased the area of the solar system; the measurement of the parallax of a few of the brightest and presumably the nearest of the stars has rendered far more definite our knowledge of the magnitude of the stellar universe; and the telescopes of higher magnifying power than had been used before have resolved many clusters of small and distant stars.

If the development of the idea of the spatial extension of the universe belongs mainly to an earlier period, the idea of its historic extension belongs mainly to our century. It is true, indeed, that Pythagoras and others of the ancient philosophers did not fail to recognize indications of change in the surface of the earth. And, in the beginning of the Renaissance, we find Leonardo da Vinci and others insisting that the fossils discovered in excavations in the stratified rocks were proof of the former existence of a sea teeming with marine life, where cultivated lands and populous cities had taken its place. Hutton's "Theory of the Earth," which in an important sense marks the beginning of modern geological theorizing, appeared in the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions in 1785, but was not published as a separate work till seven years later. Not till 1815 was published William Smith's Geological Map of England, the first example of systematic stratigraphic work extended over any large area of country. To the beginning of our century belong also the classical and epoch-making researches of Cuvier upon the fossil fauna of the Paris basin. By far the larger part, therefore, of the development of geological science, with its far-reaching revelations of continental emergence and submergence, mountain growth and decay, and evolution and extinction of successive faunas and floras, belongs to the nineteenth century. Far on into our century extended the conflict with theological conservatism, in which the elder Silliman, James L. Kingsley, and others bore an honorable part, and which ended in the recognition, by the general public as well as by the select circle of scientific students, of an antiquity of the earth far transcending the limits allowed by venerable tradition.

To our century also belongs chiefly the development in astronomy of the idea of the history of the solar system. It is, indeed, true that, in the conception of the nebular hypothesis, Laplace, whose "Théorie de la Monde" was published in 1796, was preceded by Kant and Swedenborg; yet the credit of the discovery belongs not so much to the first conception of the idea as to its development into a thoroughly scientific theory. Our century, moreover, has added to those evidences of the nebular theory, which Laplace derived from the analogies of movement in the solar system, the evidence furnished by the spectroscopic, which finds in the nebulae matter in some such condition as that from which the solar system is supposed to have been evolved.

By far the most important contribution of this century to the intellectual life of man is the share which it has had in developing the idea of the unity of nature. The greatest step prior to this century in the development of that idea (and probably the most important single discovery in the whole history of science) was Newton's discovery of universal gravitation two hundred years ago; but the investigations of our century have revealed, with a fullness not dreamed of before, a threefold unity in

nature—a unity of substance, a unity of force, and a unity of process.

Spectrum analysis has taught us somewhat of the chemical constitution, not only of the sun, but also of the distant stars and nebulae; and has thus revealed a substantial identity of chemical constitution throughout the universe. Profoundly interesting, from this point of view, is the recent discovery, in uraninite and some other minerals, of the element helium, previously known only by its line in the spectrum of the sun. Profoundly interesting will be, if confirmed by further researches, the still more recent discovery of terrestrial coronium.

The doctrine of the conservation of energy formulates a unity of force in all physical processes. In this case, as in others, prophetic glimpses of the truth came to gifted minds in earlier times. Lord Bacon declared heat to be a species of motion. And Huyghens, in the seventeenth century, distinctly formulated the theory of light as undulation, though the mighty influence of Newton maintained the emission theory in general acceptance for a century and a half.

When Lavoisier exploded the phlogiston theory, and laid the foundation of modern chemical philosophy, it was seen that, in every chemical change, there is a complete equation of matter. But there was in the phlogiston theory a distorted representation of a truth which the chemical theory of Lavoisier and his successors ignored. They could give no account of the light and heat and electricity so generally associated with chemical transformations. These "imponderable agents," as they were called, believed to be material, yet so tenuous as to be destitute of weight, haunted like ghosts the workshop of the artisan and the laboratory of the scientist, wonderfully important in their effects, but utterly unintelligible in their nature. It was almost exactly at the beginning of our century that the researches of Rumford discovered the first words of the spell by which these ghosts were destined to be laid. When Rumford declared, in his interpretation of his experiments, "Anything which any insulated body or system of bodies can continue to furnish without limitation, cannot possibly be a material substance," the fate of the supposed imponderable fluid heat was sealed; but it was not till near the middle of our century that Joule completed the work of Rumford by the determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat. About the same time Foucault's measurement of the velocity of light in air and in water afforded conclusive proof of the undulatory theory of light. In these great discoveries was laid the strong foundation for the magnificent generalization which the sagacious intuition of Mayer and Carpenter and Le Conte at once extended beyond the realm of inorganic nature to the more subtle processes of vegetable and animal life. In this connection I may be permitted to refer to the work of some of my colleagues, with the Atwater-Rosa calorimeter, which has given more complete experimental proof than had previously been given of the conservation of energy in the human body.

But by far the greatest of the intellectual achievements of our age has been the development of the idea of the unity of process pervading the whole history of nature. The word which sums up in itself the expression of the most characteristic and fruitful intellectual life of our age is the word evolution. The latter half of our century has been so dominated by that idea in all its thinking that it may be well named the Age of Evolution. We may give as the date of the beginning of the new epoch the year 1858; and the Wittenberg thesis of the intellectual reformation of our time were the twin papers of Darwin and Wallace, wherein was promulgated the theory of natural selection.

And yet, of course, the idea of evolution was not new when these papers were presented to the Linnean Society. Consciously or unconsciously, the aim of science at all times must have been to bring events that seemed isolated into a continuous development. To exclude the idea of evolution from any class of phenomena is to exclude that class of phenomena from the realm of science. In the former half of our century evolutionary conceptions of the history or inorganic nature had become pretty well established. The nebular hypothesis was obviously a theory of planetary evolution. The Lyellian geology, which took the place of the catastrophism of the last century, was the

conception of evolution applied to the physical history of the earth.

Nor had there been wanting anticipations of evolution within the realm of biology. The author of that sublime Hebrew psalm of creation, preserved to us as the first chapter of Genesis, was in his way a good deal of an evolutionist. "Let the earth bring forth," "let the waters bring forth," are words that point to a process of growth rather than to a process of manufacture in the origination of living beings. In crude and vague forms, the idea of evolution was held by some of the Greek philosophers. Just at the beginning of our century Lamarck developed the idea of evolution into something like a scientific theory. Yet it is no less true that the epoch of evolution in human thought began with Darwin. manifold suggestions there were of genetic relationships between different organisms, whether organic forms were studied by the systematist or the embryologist, the geographer or the paleontologist; but each and all found the path to any credible theory of organic evolution blocked by the stubborn fact that variations in species appeared everywhere to be limited in degree, and to oscillate about a central average type, instead of becoming cumulative from generation to generation. In the Darwinian principle of natural selection, for the first time, was suggested a force, whose existence in nature could not be doubted, and whose tendency, conservative in stable environment, progressive in changing environment, would account at once for the permanence of species through long ages, and for epochs of relatively rapid change. However Darwin's work may be discredited by the exaggerations of Weismannism, however it may be minified by Neo-Lamarckians, it is the theory of natural selection which has so nearly removed the barrier in the path of evolution, impassable before, as to lead, first the scientific world, and later the world of thought in general, to a substantially unanimous belief in the derivative origin of species. Certain it is that no discovery since Newton's discovery of universal gravitation has produced so profound an effect upon the intellectual life of mankind. The tombs of Newton and Darwin lie close together in England's Valhalla, and together their names must stand as the two great epoch-making names in the history of science.

Darwin's discovery relates primarily to the origin of species by descent with modification from pre-existing species. It throws no direct light upon the question of the origin of life. But analogy is a guide that we may reasonably follow in our thinking, provided only we bear in mind that she is a treacherous guide and sometimes leads astray. Conclusions that rest only on analogy must be held tentatively and not dogmatically. Yet it would be unreasonable excess of caution that would refuse to recognize the direction in which analogy points. When we trace a continuous evolution from the nebula to the dawn of life, and again a continuous evolution from the dawn of life to the varied flora and fauna of to-day, crowned as it is with glory in the appearance of man himself, we can hardly fail to accept the suggestion that the transition from the lifeless to the living was itself a process of evolution. Though the supposed instances of spontaneous generation all resolve themselves into errors of experimentation, though the power of chemical synthesis, in spite of the vast progress it has made, stops far short of the complexity of protoplasm, though we must confess ourselves unable to imagine any hypothesis for the origin of that complex apparatus which the microscope is revealing to us in the infinitesimal laboratory of the cell, are we not compelled to believe that the law of continuity has not been broken, and that a process of natural transition from the lifeless to the living may yet be within reach of human discovery?

Still further. Are we content to believe that evolution began with the nebula? Are we satisfied to assume our chemical atoms as an ultimate and inexplicable fact? Herschel and Maxwell, indeed, have reasoned, from the supposed absolute likeness of atoms of any particular element, that they bear "the stamp of a manufactured article," and must therefore be supposed to have been specially created at some definite epoch of beginning. But, when we are speaking of things of which we know as little as we know of atoms, there is logically a boundless differ-

ence between saying that we know no difference between saying that we know no difference between the atoms of hydrogen, and saying that we know there is no difference. Is it not legitimate for us to recognize here again the direction in which analogy points, and to ask whether those fundamental units of physical nature, the atoms themselves, may not be products of evolution? Thus analogy suggests to us the question, whether there is any beginning of the series of evolutionary changes which we see stretching backward into the remote past; whether the nebula from which systems have been evolved were not themselves evolved; whether existing forms of matter were not evolved from other forms that we know not; whether creative Power and creative Intelligence have not been eternally immanent in an eternal universe. I cannot help thinking that theology may fitly welcome such a suggestion, as relieving it from the incongruous notion of a benevolent Deity spending an eternity in solitude and idleness. The contemplation of his own attributes might seem a fitting employment for a Hindoo Brahm. It hardly fits the character of the Heavenly Father, of whom we are told that he "worketh hitherto."

In the last suggestion I have ventured outside the realm of science. But most men are not so constituted that they can carry their scientific and their philosophical and religious beliefs in compartments separated by thought-proof bulkheads. Scientific and philosophic and religious thought, in the individual and in the race, must act and react upon each other. It was, therefore, inevitable that our century of scientific progress should disturb the religious beliefs of men. When conceptions of the cosmos with which religious beliefs had been associated were rudely shattered, it was inevitable that those religious beliefs themselves should seem to be imperilled. And so, in the early years of the century, it was said, if the world is more than six thousand years old, the Bible is a fraud, and the Christian religion a dream. And later, it was said, if physical and vital forces are correlated with each other, there is no soul, no distinction of right and wrong, and no immortality. And again it was said, if species originate by evolution, and not by special creation, there is no God. So it had been said, centuries before, if the earth revolves around the sun, Christian faith must be abandoned as a superstition. But in the nineteenth century, as in the sixteenth, the scientific conclusions won their way to universal acceptance, and Christian faith survived. It showed a plasticity which enabled it to adapt itself to the changing environment. The magically inert Bible may be abandoned, and leave intact the faith of the church in a divine revelation. The correlation of forces acting in the human cerebrum with those of inorganic nature may be freely admitted; and yet we may hold that there are other forms of causation in the universe than physical energy, and that the inexpugnable belief of moral responsibility is more valid than the strongest induction. The "carpenter God" of the older natural theology may vanish from a universe which we have come to regard as a growth and not a building; but there remains the immanent Intelligence.

"Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean, and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man;"

the God in whom "we live and move and have our being."

The church has learned wisdom. The persecution of Galileo is not likely to be repeated, nor even the milder forms of persecution which assailed the geologists at the beginning, and the evolutionists in the middle of our century. And science, too, has learned something. In all its wealth of discovery it recognizes more clearly than ever before the fathomless abysses of the unknown and unknowable. It stands with unsanded feet in the presence of mysteries that transcend human thought. Religion never so tolerant. Science never so reverent. Nearer than ever before seems the time when all souls that are loyal to truth and goodness shall find fellowship in freedom of faith and in service of love.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS Comby recommends application of an ointment consisting of menthol 1, salol 2, olive oil 10 and lanolin 30 parts. (Pharm. Post.)

A VISIT TO A LIQUID AIR FACTORY.

On January 9 a reporter for The Pharmaceutical Era visited the plant of the General Liquid Air and Refrigerating Company, in West Thirty-fourth street, New York city, where on that day this most interesting product was being turned out at the rate of thirty gallons an hour. There is nothing about the outside of the building to distinguish it from its neighbors. But the steady "puff, puff" of the powerful engine, heard a block away, and the clouds of steam sent whirling up into the blue give the passerby an idea of intense activity of some sort within. Upon entering the place one finds himself in a large, oblong room open to the roof, two and a half stories high. This room contains four great furnaces, into which firemen keep shoveling the coal, two engines, or compressors, a bewildering array of pipes of various sizes, which spread all about the place both vertically and horizontally, and lastly, near the front of the building, a curious tub-like reservoir from which an attendant is drawing off a colorless, watery-looking liquid that sends little clouds of cold air down around his feet and keeps the floor colder than that of an ice-house.

This plant, which has been operated since last June, contains one of the most successful appliances for liquefying air and other refractory gases that has yet been invented. This is the machine devised by Oscar P. Ostergren and Moritz Berger, of New York city, which is protected by patents in the United States and in the principal foreign countries. Mr. Ostergren is a graduate of the Royal Institution of Sweden, and has followed the profession of naval designer. He says he began to work out his design for a liquid air plant in 1896, two years or so before public attention was called to the subject. His associate, Mr. Berger, is a graduate of the Royal Polytechnic School of Munich.

In this plant the air is passed through filtering, purifying, cooling, drying and separating apparatus before reaching the liquefier. All of these auxiliary parts are of ingenious design, and at all points regulating and safety valves are provided so that the operator can see at a glance the exact working condition of the machinery. The plant is the largest liquid air factory in the world. Its two compressors using about 100 horse power, and applying to the charge a pressure of 1,250 pounds to the square inch. After being filtered to remove its impurities, the air passing from one compression cylinder to another is cooled by water jackets. From the compressors it goes to a brine or equalizing tank, thence to a tall separator, where moisture, oil, etc., are removed from it, and from this separator the air enters the liquefier at the temperature of cool water, and under a pressure of not more than 1,250 pounds per square inch.

In the liquefier, while the system employed is not new, the design of the apparatus is altogether novel, and its details are different from all other machines of the kind. A part of the air under high pressure is allowed to escape from a valve, as in Linde's machine, and is expanded while its pressure drops from 1,250 pounds to 300 pounds per square inch. By thus causing a large and continuous fall of temperature that part of the air remaining in the high-pressure system of pipes ultimately becomes liquid.

The inventors worked to secure the most complete insulation from the heat of the external atmosphere during the process of liquefaction, and also the under-cooling of the product to such an extent that it would not at once return to the gaseous state upon being drawn from the liquefier. This result is obtained by surrounding the coils of pipes in the liquefier and under cooler by a spiral space which is traversed constantly by a current of cold and rarified air. This current thus surrounds the working parts of the machine and insulates them from the external atmosphere.

The liquefier has a total cooling surface of 2,200 square feet. Externally it is about seven feet high, and its upper part is six feet in diameter. The lower part, or under-cooler, is considerably smaller. The current of air under a pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch, enters the liquefier through a standpipe from which thirty-six copper tubes, each five-eighths of an inch in diameter and 200 feet long, lead in flat spirals toward the center of the liquefier. Here these tubes connect with a casting con-

taining two concentric chambers, having a regulating valve between them which is controlled by a wheel at the top of the liquefier. When the air to be liquefied has passed this valve the pressure drops from 1,200 to 300 pounds to the square inch, and the greater part of this air, at this reduced pressure, flows through the second chamber of the casting as a return current into a similar set of thirty-six tubes to an exit pipe, and so goes back to the compressor to be raised to 1,200 pounds and sent on its round again. The two sets of spiral tubes are soldered firmly together, forming a vertical wall of seventy-two tubes and enclosing the spiral space referred to above as serving as an insulator.

The heat of the inflowing current of air under high pressure is absorbed by the returning low-pressure current, which has been cooled by its passage through the regulating valve and its expansion on its return path. This action is so complete that the inflowing and outflowing currents have practically the same temperature in the pipes just outside the liquefier.

From the chamber just below the regulating valve part of the air, which under a pressure of 300 pounds is either liquefied or about to become liquid, is allowed to expand a second time to an absolute pressure of ten pounds in the under-cooler (which, as has been stated, is directly beneath the liquefier). This part of the air, a second time expanded, is drawn out of the under-cooler as a second return current by the suction of the first compressor, and, after serving as an additional cooler by passing through the channel formed by the spiral turns of the wall of seventy-two tubes in the liquefier, enters again in its round of compression and cooling, and in turn contributes to the liquid product of the machine.

This system has been termed the "self-intensification of cold"; and is fundamental in all machines that have succeeded in producing liquid air. The value of the Ostergren and Berger machine over all others so far devised is that it carries the "intensification" farther, so to speak. In all previous machines the air has been brought only to its boiling point, or at best a very little below it, in the liquefier; and when drawn off into the open air it boils with violence, and a large proportion returns at once to the gaseous condition. The Ostergren and Berger machine is the first one to prevent this waste. This is done by the "under-cooler," and the inventors believe the air could even be frozen in the lower part of this under-cooler by evaporating liquid air in the vacuum produced by the first pump. At any rate the product obtained is so cold that it does not boil at once on being drawn out, and from the faucet there is no appreciable waste.

Now that liquid air can be produced commercially the problem confronting inventors is to preserve it. This problem also has been at least partly solved by Messrs. Ostergren and Berger. They have invented a container, on the same general principle as their liquefier, and upon this a claim has been allowed by the United States Patent Office. This consists of a central sphere of copper surrounded by two air spaces with an insulating layer between them, and an external vessel over all. A puppet-valve closes the opening into the inner vessel. The expanding vapors from this vessel lifts the valve and passes into the space surrounding the vessel of liquid air. Thence it must pass through the insulating covering and the second air space and open a valve in the bottom of the external can before reaching the outside atmosphere. Thus the expanding vapor is made to cool the whole surrounding space. Pressure gauges may be attached. To draw the liquid air a tube extending to the bottom of the receptacle is provided, which operates on the principle of the "siphons" for mineral waters.

Mr. Ostergren said to The Era reporter:

"With our present plant we are producing liquid air at a cost of twelve cents a gallon. With improvements in our machinery, the newest steam engines, etc., we figure that we can make it at a cost of three cents a gallon. So that if there were a sufficient demand we could sell it at five cents a gallon. The application and use of liquid air are as yet in the experimental stage, and the chief demand we have for it is from college professors and others who lecture upon the liquid air. We have been asked to supply it to various refrigerating and cold storage companies; the Buffalo Cold Storage Company,

which I am told is the largest in the United States, is ready to contract for 600 gallons a week at the present cost. But we have not yet decided whether to take the contract.

"We are operating the plant twice a week, and we are experimenting all the time. My own idea in producing liquid air was the obtaining of free oxygen. I believe we can produce 1,000 cubic feet of oxygen at a cost of one cent. Free oxygen means fuel, and the possibilities in that line are practically limitless. Liquid air we can separate into its component oxygen and nitrogen, and then we can get all the nitrogen products easily. We are only on the threshold in the employment of this powerful agent, and no one can tell what the next developments may be."

Counsel Gardenhire, of the General Liquid Air & Refrigerating Company, said: "We have not exploited our company yet to any extent. All our effort has been expended toward the perfecting of our plant and in experimenting. The company is a small one, but the men who compose it have plenty of money, and no stock has been offered for sale. But we are nearly ready to branch out on a large scale, and when we do you may look for some surprising developments."

SILVER NITRATE TEST FOR COTTONSEED OIL.—

Investigation of Charabout and March (Bull. Soc. Chim. de Paris) throw some light on the value of this test in presence of olive oil. The free fat acids obtained from 50 Gm. of cottonseed oil by saponification were treated in accordance with the method of Milliau on a waterbath with a 3 per cent. solution of silver nitrate and the brown precipitate thus formed, subjected to a chemical examination. It was found to consist chiefly of a brown silver salt composed of a fat acid melting at 52° and congealing at 49° to 50° C., and of sulphide of silver. Olive oil, which contains a sulphur compound of an analogous composition is also capable of forming a more or less distinct precipitate of a dark-colored silver sulphide with nitrate of silver. It is important to bear this fact in mind when examining olive oil for cottonseed oil. (Apoth. Ztg.)

MAYOL, a meat preservative, is stated by Than to be a mixture of methyl and ethyl alcohol with boric acid, glycerin and ammonium fluoride. (Drog. Ztg.)



THE WIDOW'S MITE.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the House of Representatives is again considering the subject of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures as the legal system of the United States with a view of presenting a report to Congress upon this subject. The chairman of the Special Committee on Weights and Measures of the American Pharmaceutical Association would urge all members of the association and all pharmacists of the United States who favor the adoption of the measure to write to the Hon. James H. Southard, chairman of the House Committee, Washington, D. C., presenting their views upon this subject.

Probably no class of persons would be more benefited by the adoption of this measure than the pharmacists of this country, hampered and annoyed as they now are by being compelled to use *avoirdupois* and *apothecaries'* weight, wine measure and in some sections Imperial measure as well as the metric system.

Since the foundation of the Republic there probably has never been a time when the importance of this subject was more apparent than it is at present. With the acquirement of new territory in distant parts of the world and the increase of our commerce with foreign nations, a universal system of weights and measures becomes more than ever desirable. Pharmacists of the United States are to be congratulated on the advanced position they have taken in securing the adoption of the metric system exclusively by the United States Pharmacopoeia in 1890, and it is hoped that they will continue to aid in securing its adoption by Congress as the only legal system of weights and measures in the United States.

I WONDER.

Why the retail druggist is not more particular about the quality of the drugs he buys?

Why he does not systematize his buying, that he may get the best goods at the lowest market price, instead of digging up a few shorths every day or two for Tom, Dick or Harry, as the case may be?

Why he kicks about cutters, and will not help out the people who try to protect him?

Why he stays behind the prescription case doing nothing, while the patient drummer waits out in front to see him, post him up, and, if possible, get his order?

Why he does not take advantage of the market before an advance and lay in a supply? The argument is mighty poor that "when he pays more he charges more."

Why he buys goods from the specialty men who sell department stores, and kicks if the drug salesman does the same thing?

Why he does not solicit the trade of the laundries, dye works, barber shops and candy makers in his town?

Why he does not carry a better assortment of physicians' supplies, such as fever thermometers, hypodermic syringes, needles, etc.?—(Meyer Bros. Druggist).

COLIC TINCTURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.—

In Pharm. Post. the following is recommended: Take tincture of *asafoetida*, tincture of *aloes* and sulphuric ether, of each 20 Gm. (about 5 drachms), mix with 250 Cc. (about ½ pint) of water, shake well and give this mixture two or three times at intervals of one hour. Tympanitis of cattle is best treated with a simple mixture of ammonia water 1 part and water 10 parts. Distension of the stomach in calves is most readily relieved with a mixture of equal parts of *calamus* root, peppermint herb and caraway seed, given mixed with milk.

SOLID PETROLEUM may be obtained, according to Drog. Ztg., in the following manner: Common soap is dissolved in hot water and the solution cooled, then mixed with a solution of aluminum sulphate in water. An extremely fine precipitate of oleate of aluminum is formed, which is washed and dried. It is a nearly white powder resembling talcum. If this be mixed with 10 to 30 per cent. of petroleum and the mixture warmed gently a mass of unctuous consistence is obtained. This is readily incorporated with water and is recommended particularly for treating leather, which, when saturated with it, is stated to be greatly improved in durability.

PHARMACY.

ANTI GLACID is a liquid of secret composition proposed as a substitute for glycerin for filling gas meters. (Pharm. Post.)

WATERPROOF PASTE for paper labels, etc., is an ammoniacal solution of casein, to which a little formaldehyde is added. (Pharm. Post.)

BOU DAULT'S ELIXIR OF PEPSIN is composed of pepsin 2 parts, distilled water 10 parts, Malaga wine 40 parts, simple syrup 40 parts, and alcohol 80 parts. (Apoth. Ztg.)

SODIUM SACCHARATE is a gelatinous preparation having instead of a sweet an alkaline taste. It is soluble in water and is a good solvent for metallic oxides. In a pure state it is a white powder. It is obtained by precipitating with alcohol a solution of sugar mixed with sodium hydrate. (Pharm. Post.)

NICOTIANA SOAP is prepared from an extract of waste tobacco of cigar factories. The extract is mixed with precipitated sulphur and a superfatted soap mass, and perfumed with oil of bergamot. It is brown soap containing 5 per cent. of tobacco extract and sulphur and is used for skin diseases and scabies. (Pharm. Post.)

BIOS, EUROSTOSE AND CARNOS are yeast preparations, Bios being of Belgian origin and obtained by artificial digestion of yeast. It contains albumen in the form of peptones and albumoses. Eurostose is a concentrated form of bios resembling meat extract. Carnos is obtained by boiling the ruptured yeast cells with malt germs and has a taste resembling that of beef extract. (Pharm. Post.)

TOOTHACHE DROPS.—Daushez recommends the following: (1) Cocaine hydrochloride, 0.01; menthol, crystallized carbonic acid, of each 0.1; oil of cloves, 5 drops; spirit of camphor, sufficient to make 10.0 Gm. (2) Orthoform, carbonic acid, of each 0.1; camphor, chloral hydrate, of each 4.0 Gm. Insert upon cotton in the previously dried tooth cavity. (Pharm. Post.)

MANGANESIA is a French proprietary remedy for diabetes, containing as active ingredients permanganate and arsenate of potassium. According to an analysis by Alfred Blomquist, of Stockholm, the solution contains 8.76 per cent. of potassium permanganate and 0.3 per cent. of potassium arsenate. Two cases treated with the remedy in Sweden were not benefited by it. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

ADURÖL is a new photographic developer, obtained by the action of bromine or chlorine on hydroquinone. It occurs in the form of a white, granular powder, readily soluble in water. It is stated to be a very stable compound, the solution keeping well in open bottles, neither does it stain the hands or attack the skin. Aduröl acts more rapidly than hydroquinone and is not influenced by temperature. (L'Union Pharm.)

TOXIC ACTION OF CAFFEINE.—Dr. Zenety considers caffeine contraindicated in all kidney diseases because of its cumulative action. In three cases of death, which were hastened by caffeine, it was found in the autopsies that the heart was tightly drawn together in a typical manner. Although much used and in high favor with many practitioners, the physiological effects of caffeine have been studied but little, which is shown by the many contradictory statements concerning it made by various authors. (Apoth. Ztg.)

PASTA GLICIRIDA is the name given by Roderfeld (Apoth. Ztg.) to a rat poison, which he recommends in place of phosphorus mixtures because of its harmlessness to cats, dogs, etc. It consists of lard 500 Gm., salicylic acid 5 Gm., 1 onion, tallow 50 to 100 Gm., barium carbonate 500 Gm., ammoniated solution of copper acetate (20%) 50 Gm. The onion is cut in small pieces, roasted with the fats, then the other ingredients added.

PEROXIDE OF CALCIUM AS INTESTINAL ANTI-SEPTIC.—Dr. Rochkovsky (Semaine Medicale) has successfully employed calcium peroxide in the treatment of children troubled with digestive disturbances. This substance is a yellowish powder, insoluble in water, which liberates oxygen slowly but continuously. It is given in daily doses of 3 to 10 grains in milk. The effect is that of an antacid as well as antiseptic. (L'Union Pharm.)

FORMALIN MOUTHWATER.—In 500 parts alcohol dissolve 25 parts formalin (4 p. c), then add 100 parts tincture of benzoin, 25 parts tincture of myrrh, 1.5 part oil of peppermint, 1 part oil of anise, 0.5 part oil of cinnamon and 1 part powdered cochineal, the last ingredient being previously triturated with a little alcohol. After one or two days maceration with occasional shaking the liquid is ready for filtration. A tablespoonful is used for a glass of water. (Pharm. Post.)

PROPERTIES OF ATROPINE.—Recent investigations by O. Hesse may be summarized as follows: Absolutely pure atropine is optically inactive. Commercial atropine, uncombined, if optically active at the beginning, gradually loses on keeping the power of turning the plane of polarization. The optical activity of commercial atropine sulphate is due to the presence of hyoscyamine sulphate. Commercial atropine sulphate does not suffer any change on keeping with respect to its optical activity. Atropine, when in form of the gold salt, is gradually reconverted to hyoscyamine, from which it was originally formed, through the influence of any hyoscyamine that may be present. (Pharm. Post.)

THE SOLUBILITY OF TRIONAL IN FIXED OIL OF ALMOND is utilized by Pouchet (Bull. de Therap.) for administering this remedy in the form of emulsion or cylinder. For the former the following formula is offered: Trional, 1 Gm.; Oil of Almond, 20 Gm.; White Sugar, 8 Gm.; Tragacanth and Acacia, of each 2 Gm.; Orange Flower Water, 10 Gm.; Cherry Laurel Water, 2 Gm. To be taken in a small glass of milk or water. For a cylinder the following is recommended: Trional, 0.5 to 1 Gm.; Oil of Almond, 10 to 20 Gm.; one Egg Yolk and Water 150 Cc. Trional is also soluble in 3 parts of paraldehyde, but the remedy probably undergoes reaction with the solvent, and it is yet to be determined whether the two substances are therapeutically compatible or not. (Apoth. Ztg.)

RECTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION OF CHLOROFORM, as conducted in the laboratory of the Paris Military Hospital, is described by V. Masson (Jour. de Pharm. et Chim.). It comprises six operations: (1) Washing of chloroform with distilled water. (2) Treatment during two or three days with 2.5 per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid, which is removed several times if necessary. (3) Treatment during three to four days with 3 per cent. of caustic soda solution, sp. gr. 1.33. (4) Again washing with distilled water. (5) Treatment with 2.5 per cent. of fused and powdered calcium chloride during two to three hours and subsequent addition of 2.5 per cent. of poppy seed oil. (6) Distillation. The distillate is collected in graduated receivers, containing 2 Gm. of pure, absolute alcohol for every 1,000 Gm. of chloroform to be collected. The specific gravity of the chloroform thus obtained is 1.498 at 15° C. It is kept in glass-stoppered bottles, sealed with bichromate-gelatin of the following composition: Solution A.—Gelatin 100 parts, distilled water 300 parts, glycerin 10 parts. Solution B.—Potassium bichromate 20 parts, distilled water 200 parts. Solution A. is mixed with one-half its weight of solution B. at 55° to 60° C. and the mass used at this temperature. (Apoth. Ztg.)

QUESTION BOX

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc. Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Queries of Non-Subscribers Not Answered.

Joseph Sargood, Elkhart, Ind.; John M. Klein, Waterboro, S. C., and Geo. D. Case, Milledgeville, Ga., should read the rules at the top of this column. This department is restricted to the use of subscribers and their clerks. Queries of non-subscribers are not answered.

Information Wanted.

(R.) had a call for "beaver-alis" or "beaver-alice." The article is not "beaver-oil." What is it?

Solvent for Amber.

(T. E. E.) There is no satisfactory solvent for amber. It is practically insoluble in water, alcohol, fatty and essential oils, but it is said to be superficially softened in boiling linseed oil. When treated in the comminuted state with ether, chloroform, benzine, or oil of turpentine it swells but does not dissolve.

Insects Infesting Crude Drugs.

(H. M. B.) Insects infesting ginger root or other crude drug may be destroyed by subjecting the crude drug to the fumes of bisulphide of carbon. This may be readily done by placing the drug in an air tight vessel, the vapor of the bisulphide of carbon being deadly to all insects in all stages. Prevention of attack may be accomplished in some degree by the use of tight containers. Occasional inspection of the containers will detect the presence of the pests before they have had time to do much damage.

Elixir Terpin Hydrate and Codeine.

(H. P. C.) See this journal July 6, 1899, page 19. Here is a formula contributed to a recent issue of an exchange: Dissolve 17.5 grams of terpin hydrate in 400 c. c. of alcohol (a gentle heat may be applied to hasten solution), and add 400 c. c. of glycerin, and lastly add enough distilled water to make 1,000 c. c. An elixir thus prepared will hold the terpin hydrate in solution indefinitely at the ordinary temperature. When exposed to a low temperature some of the terpin hydrate will crystallize out, but this will redissolve on gently warming on a water bath. The desired quantity of codeine may be dissolved in the elixir.

Emulsification of Bromoform.

(A. P. M.) asks what causes precipitation in the following mixture:

Bromoform	1 dram.
Tincture of belladonna.....	1 dram.
Syrup of acacia.....	½ ounce.
Gaultheria water, enough to make.....	2 ounces.

A precipitation occurs when the tincture of belladonna is added directly to the syrup of acacia. However, the principal difficulty in compounding the mixture is that there is an insufficiency of acacia to properly emulsify the bromoform. This may be overcome by first mixing the bromoform with a small quantity of oil of sweet almond and emulsifying with a suitable amount of acacia and the gaultheria water. After the emulsion is made the tincture of belladonna should be gradually added and the mixture thoroughly agitated after each addition. Enough sugar may be incorporated to sweeten the mixture. The prescription as it stands is not a desirable combination and the wisdom of combining a vaso-motor stimulant like tincture of belladonna with bromoform is not apparent.

A Combination of Specialties.

(J. A. H.) submits the following:

Fowler's solution	1 dram.
Specific tincture of nux vomica.....	½ dram.
Lloyd's hydrastis	5 grains.
Listerine	2 ounces.
Water, enough to make.....	1 ounce.

He asks what causes the precipitation. Precipitation occurs when anyone of the other ingredients is added to "specific" tincture of nux vomica. Listerine also becomes "milky" when combined in a similar manner. The composition of the several specialties prescribed is not stated, and we cannot give the exact nature of the various reactions. But this makes little difference. Our correspondent is a physician and we leave him to determine whether such a combination is judicious though the patient "be advised to shake the bottle each time before taking."

Cathartic Pills.

(Dr. R.) The following formulas have been recommended, the resulting pills being of small size and moderately "active:"

(1) Aloin	10 grains.
Podophyllin	10 grains.
Capsicum	10 grains.
Extract of nux vomica	20 grains.
Make 100 pills.	

(2) Aloin	10 grains.
Jalap	10 grains.
Extract of herbene	5 grains.
Extract of nux vomica	5 grains.
Oleoresin of capsicum.....	5 grains.
Podophyllin	20 grains.
Make 100 pills.	

Active Cathartic Tablets or Granules.

Aloin	1/10 grain.
Extract nux vomica.....	1/10 grain.
Podophyllin	1/5 grain.
Oleoresin capsicum	1/100 grain.
Extract of colocynth.....	1/10 grain.
Croton oil	1/15 grain.
For 1 tablet.	

Elixir Rhubarb and Pancreatin.

(M. R. A.) Try the following:

Rhubarb	320 grains.
Golden seal	100 grains.
Cinnamon	100 grains.
Potassium bicarbonate	320 grains.
Pancreatin	320 grains.
Spirit of peppermint.....	1 fl. dram.
Simple syrup	2 fl. ounces.
Diluted alcohol, simple elixir, of each, sufficient.	

Moisten the rhubarb, golden seal and cinnamon (first reduced to a suitable powder) with diluted alcohol and pack moderately in a percolator; allow to macerate 48 hours and then percolate with diluted alcohol until 6 ounces have been obtained; in the percolate dissolve the potassium bicarbonate and add the pancreatin previously dissolved in the syrup and add about four fluid ounces of elixir; mix thoroughly, add the spirit and enough elixir to make the whole measure 16 fluid ounces and filter.

A similar preparation may be made by using the fluid extracts instead of the crude drugs.

Fluid Extract of Larkspur Seed.

(Medicus.) The menstruum usually directed for the preparation of a fluid extract of larkspur seed is alcohol, the seed being first reduced to No. 60 powder, macerating and percolating in the usual manner. Fenner gives the following general process for making fluid extract of larkspur seed by "water-bath percolation:"

Larkspur seed, in No. 60 powder, 16½ av. ozs.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with from 6 to 8 fluid ounces of alcohol, pack firmly in a water-bath percolator, pour on it enough alcohol to saturate and cover the drug and set in a warm place for two days; then heat very moderately and after one hour begin to percolate very slowly, adding alcohol to the drug and continuing the heat and percolation until 14 fluid ounces have passed, which reserve. Turn off the heat and continue the percolation with alcohol until the drug is exhausted. Distill the alcohol from this last portion of the percolate until only 2 fluid ounces remain, which add to the reserved portion to make a pint of the fluid extract. Lastly, after standing a few days filter through paper or muslin, add

ing enough alcohol through the filter to make the measure a pint.

The only official preparation of this drug is the ointment. A strong tincture has been employed as an embrocation in the treatment of rheumatism. The following is an eclectic formula:

Tincture of Stavesacre.

Stavesacre seed, fine powder, 11 av. ounces.

Absolute alcohol, sufficient.

Percolate the drug with the absolute alcohol so as to obtain 16 fluid ounces of product.

Library Paste.

(J. D. T.) (1) Dissolve 2 drams of alum in a quart of water and add flour sufficient to make a thick cream. Powder together 10 cloves and a dram of rosin and stir the powder into the cream. Put on the fire in a vessel of sufficient size 4 ounces of water and bring to a boil. When in active ebullition pour into the vessel the mixture of flour, etc., in a thin stream, stirring all the time to prevent burning. Pour into an earthenware vessel, cover tightly and keep in a cool place. This paste keeps well. When needed for use take out a portion and replace cover on container. If needed, thin down with boiling water.

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| (2) Rice starch | 2 ounces. |
| Gelatin | 6 drams. |
| Water | 16 fl. ounces. |
| Oil of cloves | 15 minims. |

Incorporate the starch powder with the water, add the gelatin and heat gently over a water-bath until a jelly-like compound results.

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| (3) Best Bermuda arrow root | 1 3/4 ounces. |
| Sheet gelatine or best Russian glue | 50 grains. |
| Water | 15 ounces. |
| Methylated spirit | 1 ounce. |

Put the arrowroot into a small pan, add 1 ounce water and mix it thoroughly up with a spoon, or the ordinary mounting brush, until it is like thick cream; then add 14 ounces water and the gelatine broken into fragments. Boil for four or five minutes, set it aside until partially cool, then add the methylated spirit and six drops of carbolic acid. Be very particular to add the spirit in a gentle stream, stirring rapidly all the time. Keep the paste in a corked stock bottle and take out as much as may be required for the time, and work it up nicely with the brush. Some other formulas are given in this journal, November 11 and December 2, 1897, pages 720 and 839 respectively.

Cough Syrup.

(Carolina). The National Formulary offers several formulas for cough remedies which may be manufactured and sold under any special name you wish to give them, as, for instance, compound syrup of white pine or compound syrup of Irish moss. A combination of syrups of tar and wild cherry is much used as a general cough remedy. Here are some formulas:

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| (1) Syrup tar | 64 fl. ounces |
| Syrup wild cherry | 45 fl. ounces |
| Syrup squill | 16 fl. ounces |
| Theodorized tincture Opium | 4 fl. ounces |
| Fluid extract lobelia | 6 fl. drams |
| Fluid extract ipecac | 4 fl. drams |
| (2) Syrup tar | 13 fl. ounces |
| Syrup tolu | 13 fl. ounces |
| Syrup wild cherry | 50 fl. ounces |
| Syrup squill | 16 fl. ounces |
| Syrup senega | 6 fl. ounces |
| Ammonium chloride | 2 1/2 av. ounces |
| Morphine sulphate | 15 grains |
| Tartar emetic | 30 grains |
| Water | 20 fl. ounces |
| Glycerin | 10 fl. ounces |

Dissolve the ammonium chloride, morphine sulphate, and tartar emetic in the water, filter the solution, and add the other ingredients.

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| (3) Pine tar | 1 1/2 tr. ounces |
| Sugar, granulated | 24 tr. ounces |
| Diluted alcohol | 18 fl. ounces |
| Oil anise | 20 minims |
| Chloroform | 1 1/2 fl. ounces |
| Fluid extract wild cherry | 2 1/2 fl. ounces |
| Fluid extract ipecac | 1 fl. ounce |
| Simple syrup | 1 fl. ounce |
| Syrupy glucose, of each | sufficient |

Triturate the tar with the sugar, add the alcohol, then enough of equal parts of syrup and syrupy glucose to

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Send All Reclamations to Prof. J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio.

In sending reclamations to the director enclose these upon two or three or more of the lectures in a single envelope. In this way you will save postage and facilitate the work of rating.

All students who wish to procure the Era Class Pin are requested to send in their orders promptly. The price of the pin is \$2; the lowest cost consistent with good material and good workmanship. This pin has been illustrated in this column for some time past. It is of ten carat gold, with the letters and design in colored enamels; very attractive and tasty and sold at bare cost of production. Cash must accompany order, and please state what style of pin is desired, whether stick pin, button or safety pin.

Another supply of lectures is sent with this issue to both junior and senior students; juniors receiving lectures 38 to 45 and seniors 35 to 42. This installment will last until March 8.

Read This Bulletin Each Week.

make 66 fluid ounces; add the remaining ingredients, let stand for several hours and strain.

A great number of formulas for cough syrups have been published in previous volumes of this journal. Consult the indexes. The Era Formulary also may be profitably consulted.

Ginger Ale Extract.

(S. H. G.)

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| (1) Jamaica ginger, coarse powder .. | 4 ounces |
| Mace, powder | 1/2 ounces |
| Canada snakeroot, coarse powder .. | 60 grains |
| Oil of lemon | 1 fl. dram |
| Alcohol | 12 fl. ounces |
| Water | 4 fl. ounces |
| Magnesium carbonate or purified talcum | 1 av. ounce |

Mix the first four ingredients, and make 16 fluidounces of tincture with the alcohol and water, by percolation. Dissolve the oil of lemon in a small quantity of alcohol, rub with magnesia or talcum, add gradually with constant trituration the tincture, and filter. The extract may be fortified by adding 4 av. ounces of powdered grains of paradise to the ginger, etc., of the above before extraction with alcohol and water.

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| (2) Capsicum, coarse powder | 8 ounces |
| Water | 6 pints |
| Essence of ginger | 8 fl. ounces |
| Diluted alcohol | 7 fl. ounces |
| Vanilla extract | 2 fl. ounces |
| Oil of lemon | 20 drops |
| Caramel | 1 fl. ounce |

Boil the capsicum with water for 3 hours, occasionally replacing the water lost by evaporation, filter, concentrate the filtrate on a hot water bath to the consistency of a thin extract, add the remaining ingredients, and filter.

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| (3) Jamaica ginger, ground | 12 ounces |
| Lemon peel, fresh, cut fine | 2 ounces |
| Capsicum, powder | 1 ounce |
| Calcined magnesia | 1 ounce |
| Alcohol | sufficient |

Extract the mixed ginger and capsicum by percolation so as to obtain 16 fluidounces of water, set the mixture aside for 24 hours, shaking vigorously from time to time, then filter, and pass through the filter enough of a mixture of 2 volumes of alcohol and 1 of water to make the filtrate measure 32 fluidounces. In the latter macerate the lemon peel for 7 days, and again filter.

OZONIZED SOAP SOLUTIONS AND EMULSIONS are proposed for disinfecting purposes. The solution or emulsion is treated with a current of ozone so long as it is absorbed. The preparation is patented in France. (Apoth. Ztr.).

CHARLES H. ADAMS,
 DRUGGIST,
 183 WASHINGTON AVENUE.
 TELEPHONE, 248.

SPECIALTIES:
 LAN-LAN.
 ADAMS' COLD CURE.
 ADAMS' DENTALINE.
 ADAMS' HARMLESS HEADACHE CURE.

CHELSEA STA., BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 18, 1900.

J. C. Ayer Co.,

Lowell, Mass.

Gentlemen:

The way that you are conducting your business as regards Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 25-cent size should be reciprocated by every retail druggist, and I for one in every way in my power will do all I can to assist you.

Would to God that we had more manufacturers like J. C. Ayer Co.

Respectfully,

(Signed) C. H. Adams.

UNSOLICITED.

Allen & Hanburys' Specialties.

- The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1.
Specially adapted to Infants, under three months of age
- The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 2.
Specially adapted to Infants, between three and six months of age.
- The "Allenburys" Malted Food No. 3.
Specially adapted to Infants over six months of age.
- The "Allenburys" Throat Pastilles.
(MEDICATED.)
List of formulæ on application.
- The "Allenburys" Glycerine Pastilles.
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Hypophosphites of Iron, Lime, Potash, and Manganese together with the well known tonics Cinchona and Nux Vomica. Combined with these are the powerful nutritive and digestive properties of "Bynin" (Liquid Malt).
- "Byno!" (The Perfected Malt and Oil.)
An intimate combination of Allen & Hanburys' Malt Extract with the well known pure Cod Liver Oil from their own factories in Norway.
- "Tasteless" Castor Oil (Allen & Hanburys.)
A pure oil and tasteless.
- The "Perfected" Cod Liver Oil. (Allen & Hanburys.)
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DO YOU WANT YOUR Brush Sales and Profits TO GROW STEADILY?

If so, begin right with a full line of

G. B. Kent & Sons' Best British Brushes

Kent's Brushes are the best in the world; have been best for over a hundred years, and buyers have known and preferred them all that time. The reputation of these goods is already established and they increase the prestige as well as profits of every druggist who sells them.

The line includes all grades and styles of

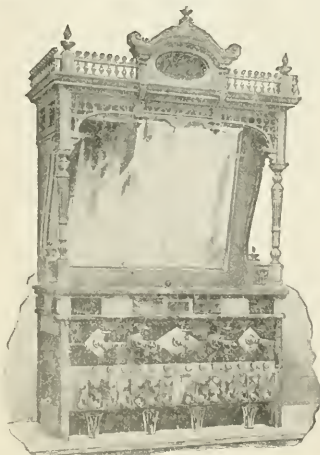
Tooth, Hair, Nail, Bath, Flesh, Cloth and Hat Brushes,

and the prices suit all classes of trade.

We make up assortments to suit retailers; write us about this, giving quantities wanted and range of prices which suit your trade.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
American Agents, - New York.

We Are Anticrats.



HIGHEST AWARD—SILVER MEDAL—AT
NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION, 1886.
Our competitors—the Trust—were well represented, but got NOTHING.

This is a new word—Anticrat, the last syllable is derived from the Greek word "Kratos," meaning "power," as an autocrat is a "person vested with absolute power," so an "Anticrat" is *against power* and against all other "crats," such as Pluto-crats, hence it follows logically that we must be *Anticrats* because we are

Against Trusts

including even the Soda Fountain Trust, a combination of Pluto-crats who stated in their Prospectus that "no competitor could establish a profitable business." In spite of their misrepresentations about our work our business has continued to grow and expand until it is now larger than that of most of the Trust branches. Our patent Polar System of Porcelain Syrup Tanks and Cyclone Coolers, and other exclusive features, combined with the best workmanship and materials the market affords, backed with a Five Years' Guarantee, is the secret of our success.

Send for Catalogue

of elegant designs if thinking of buying a soda fountain or exchanging your present fountain, and for our

Illustrated List of Secods,

if you want to "make a show" at small cost, or are "doubtful whether soda would pay," and don't care to invest much money to try the venture. **EASY TERMS TO ALL.**

ROBERT M. GREEN & SONS,

Factory and Onyx Works,

1413 to 1419 Vine St., Phila., Pa.

THE BILLS TO SHORTEN DRUG CLERKS' HOURS.

A Conference in New York and a Hearing at Albany the Same Day.

At the request of R. Fulton Cutting and other gentlemen of the City Club who are interested with him in the pending legislation to regulate the working hours of drug clerks in New York City, a conference was held at the New York College of Pharmacy on Wednesday afternoon, January 31, with a view to effecting a compromise between the differing elements and a unification of the two bills which have been introduced in the State Legislature. There were present Messrs. Cutting, Williams and Reynolds, of the City Club; Messrs. Doherr, Gallagher and Abbott, of the Druggists' League, and the Executive Committee of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association, among whom were Messrs. Dietz, Deutschberger, Firth, Rafter, Mularkey, Cohen, Raabe, Farnival and Flannery. Reuben E. Smith, president of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, came in while the conference was in progress.

Mr. Cutting explained that he and his associates were interested simply to secure some measure of relief to the drug clerks. There appeared to him to be very little difference in the two bills, and he thought it should be an easy matter to make them over into one bill which would be satisfactory to all concerned. He read each bill, cited the differences and on each proposed a compromise. His suggestions were then discussed by several speakers on each side. As a whole Mr. Cutting thought the bill framed by the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association was the better measure, but he thought it could and should be strengthened. He wished the insertion in the first section of a clause requiring the proprietor to give to the clerk one full day off every two weeks and a half day every week. The clerks contended that such a clause was not necessary, as the clerk would get such time off under the bill anyway by the schedule agreed upon by the proprietors, which was the only one practicable as drug stores were conducted to-day. There is such a clause in the Druggists' League bill. The latter fixes the working time at 68 hours a week. The Clerks' bill calls for 70 hours a week. Mr. Cutting suggested a compromise of 138 hours in two weeks.

Section 2 of the clerks' bill, he thought, would be useless. It would give the Board of Health no power that it did not already have. He suggested as a substitute section the following, which had been drawn up by Mr. Williams:

"No proprietor of any drug store shall require or permit any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in, or connected with, a drug store that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local Board of Health; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Health in any city affected by the provisions of this act to formulate and adopt rules and regulations as to the sleeping apartments of clerks in any pharmacy or drug store, and a failure on the part of the Board of Health within a reasonable time after the passage of this act to provide such rules and regulations shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this act and shall be punishable as herein provided."

"It shall also be the duty of the Board of Health to provide for the enforcement of the provisions of the last section and of such rules and regulations as it may adopt by the employment of inspectors and by the prosecution of any violation of the provisions of this act."

This met with strenuous objection from the clerks as placing the whole domination of the drug business in the hands of the Board of Health—the chief objection from the first against the Druggists' League bill.

After prolonged discussion of all the suggestions the committee from the Clerks' Association agreed to refer these matters to the various associations which had voted approval of their bill, and the conference ended.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE FAVORS CLERKS' BILL.

On the same afternoon that this conference was held the Assembly Committee on Public Health held a hearing at Albany on the clerks' bill, which had been introduced by Assemblyman N. H. Henry, of New York City. There

were several speakers in favor of the measure, but no opposition to it, and the committee decided to report the bill favorably, which it did the following day, February 1. The full text of this bill was printed in the Era for December 21, 1899, page 838.

SUED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Muswick & Co. Cry "Boycott" and Ask for \$50,000 Damages.

Louisville, Jan. 30.—Muswick & Co., of this city, yesterday began a \$50,000 damage suit in the Circuit Court against nineteen local wholesale and retail druggists. The complainants allege that the defendants conspired and refused to buy goods of drummers and manufacturers unless they signed a statement they would not sell to the plaintiff. Among the firms sued are The Simon N. Jones Company, Peter-Bauer Drug Company, Neat-Richardson Drug Co., Robinson-Pettet Co., Simon N. Jones, president of the N. A. R. D., Oscar Dilly, J. C. Fowler, William Voetteler, Theodore Kectanus, William G. Zubrod, Henry Schweitzer, Henry Buschmeyer, Jr., and Buschmeyer & Bro. Muswick & Co. claim the defendants have conspired to prevent them (Muswick & Co.) from purchasing drugs in the wholesale market, and have gone so far as to threaten and assert that they would not purchase of any wholesale house that had Muswick & Co. for a customer. The complainants further state that they have repeatedly offered cash for drugs in the market but have been refused because the wholesale houses had promised other customers not to sell to cutters. The complainants also aver that certain local druggists secured the passage of resolutions by the Wholesale Druggists' Association last October, and by the N. A. R. D., at Cincinnati, to the effect that the aggressive cutters were to be driven out of the business if possible. Muswick & Co. allege that because of the "boycott" they have had to carry a stock worth \$10,000 more than they needed, on which the loss by breakage was \$5,000, and by interest \$3,000, the latter amount being the aggregate for the five years of their business career.

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.'S SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The first annual meeting of the General Chemical Company, the combination of several leading concerns engaged in the "heavy chemical" trade, was held at Philipstown, N. Y., on January 31. The reports presented showed that the company had had a successful year. A dividend of four per cent. on the common stock was declared. The profits for the ten months, after deducting all doubtful accounts, were \$359,696, and after paying extraordinary expenses, such as revenue taxes, the expenses of committee in appraising plants, the net profits were \$874,773. During the first ten months of the company's existence there was paid as dividends on the preferred stock the sum of \$396,063, which left a surplus on December 31 of \$478,710.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, William H. Nichols; first vice-president, Sanford H. Steele; second vice-president, Chas. Robinson Smith; treasurer, Jas. E. Morgan, Jr.; secretary, Albert Winter; assistant secretary, J. Herbert Bagg; chairman Executive Committee, George W. Kenyon; directors, William H. Nichols, George W. Kenyon, Sanford H. Steele, Chas. Robinson Smith, Henry W. Chappell, Howard F. Chappell, Frederick Phillips, Jas. L. Morgan, Jr., Clarence P. Tiers, William M. Johnson, E. H. Rising, R. N. Hall and Eugene Waugh.

THE NAME "VICHY" IS COMMON PROPERTY.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed an opinion of the Circuit Court, which denied to the Vichy Company, as lessee, and the Republic of France, as principal, the right to enjoin makers of mineral waters from using the word "Vichy" as a name for their products. The appellants sought to establish trade-mark rights in the name, but the courts hold that anyone may use it.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY ALUMNI BALL.

The fifth annual ball of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy was held at the Lenox Lyceum on Wednesday evening, January 31. Those who counted said there were nearly 400 people present, and everyone of those people agreed that the affair was the most successful and the most delightful of its kind in the history of the association. Everyone said: "Boerggreve is a hustler, and he has certainly done splendidly." And they were right. Fred. Boerggreve was chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and he worked as hard as anybody to make the entertainment successful. When he set to work he announced:

"We intend to make this ball the most successful of its kind ever held. Such a reunion allows an opportunity for intercourse which otherwise would never be felt in our daily walk of life. No effort will be spared to make this affair a huge success, and the evening will be, all in all, one of merriment and hilarity."

Mr. Boerggreve kept his promise. He enlisted the help of other known workers in the Alumni Association, and never before were their efforts so well rewarded.

From ten o'clock to eleven a stream of people surged into the building. When the dancing began, at 11.30, there were 125 couples on the floor, and they still kept coming until the big circular floor was fairly crowded. The great hall was tastily decorated, the music by Crowley's Eighth Regiment Band was good, the many ladies were handsomely gowned, the whole scene was one of liveliness and gaiety, and happy faces beamed everywhere. There were twenty-one numbers on the regular "Order of Dancing," and there were many "extras" besides, for the entertainment was a dance pure and simple, and no lesser pleasures were allowed to interfere. All moved gracefully under the able floor management of S. S. Shears and Rudolph Gies, who had for helpers the following Floor Committee:

Chas. H. Bjorkwall, C. S. Bailey, Alfred Cosden, Geo. C. Diekmann, M. D., B. F. Dauscha, H. B. Ferguson, Phar. D., Chas. Friedgen, W. P. Gregorius, W. A. Hoberg, Jr., A. Higginbotham, E. P. Lant, John J. Maffia, John Oehler, F. N. Pond, Joseph Pierson, Arthur C. Searles, Fred. C. Shumacker, G. E. Schweinfurth, Alfred Stover, Julius Tannenbaum.

The Reception Committee comprised the following members: Nelson S. Kirk, chairman; Jos. Aquaro, E. A. Boetzel, Virgil Coblentz, Ph. D., Walter W. Columbus, G. E. Conlin, Thom. M. Davies, Carl F. Dyna, W. H. Ebbitt, H. E. Engle, E. Eichler, L. G. B. Erb, Geo. F. Ferdinand, Geo. A. Ferguson, Ph. B., L. H. D. Fraser, H. A. Graeser, M. D., Otto Grube, John Glassford, L. W. Geisler, Gordon Hager, H. A. Herold, Jeannot Hostmann, Adolph Henning, F. Hogel, Henry Kreuder, M. D., W. M. Keer, Fred. W. Lannig, Jr., R. Lauer, James J. Morgan, L. E. Michel, E. C. Purdy, C. H. Remele, A. Robinson, H. O. Rolfs, Henry Sasse, Henry Struck, F. M. Stage, W. L. Schaaf, K. Schnackenberg, W. C. Stubenrauch, Chas. R. Tyler, J. Henry Thomas, J. A. Ulmschneider, Edward Uhe, A. E. Vars, W. C. Vincent, H. Wurthmann, M. D., M. Wolk, R. A. C. Walter, H. H. Zincke.

The following members composed the Press Committee: Eugene F. Lohr, chairman; Peter J. Ehrigott, Geo. J. Durr, C. G. H. Gerken, E. A. Meinecke, T. Bruce Furnival, Harold Thomas, Rob. B. Livingston.

The following were among those present: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Searles, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. B. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tannenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brunser, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Griffin, Dr. and Mrs. Rudolph Gies, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Herold, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Mandelbaum, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Schweinfurth, Messdames F. Schaefer, Joseph, Lemmon, Hayward, Levy, Bauer, Ottendorfer, Pfister, Race, Rothenberg, Fitzpatrick, Humphreys, Dresmer; Misses Owens, Parshley, Reber, O'Leary, Pfadt, Ryan, Rothenberg, Rowland, Stage, Sellwood, Stoddard, Schwartz, Williamson, Wayne, Wehl, Bjorkwald, Zincke, Blancke, Barnett, Cheney,

Clark, Dawson, Durr, Eben, Ehlin, Griffin, Grooms, Grebe, Helmuth, Krone, Kendrick.

Messrs. A. L. Adatti, T. R. Allen, H. F. Ahrens, M. A. Auerbach, J. E. Anrig, S. Ackerman, B. A. Bradbury, Fred Boerggreve, E. J. Banzhof, F. E. Burke, A. Brooks, C. H. Bjorkwall, T. W. Brecht, E. A. Boetzel, F. W. Brown, A. E. Colcord, J. W. Casey, Robt. Gardner, F. W. Christ, A. F. Decker, George C. Diekmann, B. F. Dauscha, J. G. Durr, Thomas M. Davies, Charles S. Erb, L. G. B. Erb, W. H. Ebbitt, F. Fries, L. H. D. Fraser, T. Bruce Furnival, Harry B. Ferguson, W. F. Green, W. A. Guthrie, G. W. Geschwind, George Gregorius, Jr., L. F. Gregorius, W. L. P. Gregorius, L. W. Geisler, Jr., Herman Graeser, H. R. Hamilton, W. G. C. Hubner, C. P. Hart, F. B. Hays, Lieut. Hooley, W. A. Hoberg, Jr., H. W. Ihmsel, F. A. Jordan, L. Jorgenson, M. A. Kaehle, Wm. Kaehle, Nelson S. Kirk, J. S. Kirk, E. P. Lant, E. F. Lohr, F. X. Lynch, G. W. Morse, J. A. Murphy, J. Martin, Wm. McManus, M. H. Mason, E. A. Meinecke, J. J. O'Connor, D. S. Priest, J. Pierson, F. N. Pond, C. F. Pfister, E. F. Plaff, J. P. Paisley, C. C. Pugliese, H. A. Reynolds, A. Remquist, W. G. Robinson, H. Sasse, J. W. Schlegel, F. Schaefer, W. C. Stubenrauch, S. S. Shears, E. L. Stephens, F. M. Stage, J. Siegman, R. C. Taplain, A. Tscheppe, C. R. Tyler, F. P. Tutbill, E. C. Thompson, A. F. Unbehau, A. F. Beeder, C. E. Vermoy, W. C. Vincent, C. J. Bars, R. Wehl, H. B. Winne, W. H. Wilson, M. C. White, R. C. Woodcock, W. H. Ward, G. R. Werner, H. C. Yager, R. H. Zahn, P. J. Schaff, W. H. Zincke.

N. A. R. D. NEWS.

Chicago, Feb. 3, 1900.

The Sulphume Company have notified the national secretary that they have decided to reduce the prices of their Sulphume preparations to conform to the schedule adopted by the N. A. R. D., and are to eliminate from their trade all cut rate and department stores; this to take effect February 15th.

A bill for the repeal of Schedule B of the Internal Revenue Law of 1898 has been introduced in the House by Representative Henry S. Bontell, of Illinois, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It is known as House Bill 7,063, and members of the association are advised to mention this bill by number when writing to their Congressmen.

During the past two weeks the dues of the following associations have been paid in whole or in part: Kenton County, Ky.; St. Louis Apothecaries; Richland County, O.; Rhode Island State Association; Madison, Wis.; Head-of-the-Lakes, Minn.; Rockford, Ills.; Manhattan, New York city.

A druggist in Central Ohio sends sworn affidavit to the Executive Committee that he is now neither an aggressive cutter nor a purchasing agent for an objectionable jobbing house, and he asks that he be no longer considered a trade demoralizer.

The following donations have been received by the treasurer: Fifty dollars from the Walther-Robertson Drug Co., Pittsburg; \$1.52 from the Head of the Lakes R. D. Association (Pabst offer); \$1.00 from A. F. Scheldrup, Stoughton, Wis.

The Vermont Pharmaceutical Association has paid \$71 for annual dues in the N. A. R. D., and made an additional contribution of \$10.

The Rockford, Ills., Druggists' Association, membership sixteen, has paid its 1900 dues to Treasurer Heller.

COLUMBIA DRUG COMPANY INCORPORATED.

The Columbia Drug Company of Savannah, Ga., was recently incorporated and the following board of directors and officers elected: Directors, A. E. Smith, Henry L. Smith, E. Smith, J. G. Smith and N. J. Gillespie. Officers, A. E. Smith, president; J. G. Smith, secretary and treasurer; N. J. Gillespie, manager. The capital stock paid in is \$50,000.

BRITISH PHARMACY NEWS.

London, Jan. 25.

Deaths.

John G. F. Richardson, head of John Richardson & Co., Limited, wholesale druggists and manufacturers of coated pills, of Leicester, died on January 6, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Richardson was for sixteen years a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was also a major in the Leicester Volunteer force.

Mr. Alexander S. Laing, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Trinidad, died on December 18, aged forty. Mr. Laing, who was of Scottish birth, had flourishing businesses in Port of Spain and San Fernando.

Dr. J. W. Gunning, professor of organic chemistry and pharmacy at the University of Amsterdam, died on January 7, aged seventy-two years.

Daniel Frazer, pharmaceutical chemist of Glasgow, died on January 10 in his eightieth year. Mr. Frazer was head of the firm of Frazer & Green of Glasgow. He was a justice of the peace for the city and was for some years president of the local pharmaceutical association and a member of the Executive Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Alfred Fenning, proprietor of Fenning's powders, died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on January 7, in his eighty-fifth year.

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Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Owing to ill health R. J. Downes has resigned the presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. G. D. Beags, who had previously filled the vice-chair, has been elected president and J. I. Bernard vice-president. At the council meeting recently Professor Tichborne brought forward a motion proposing that the society should institute an additional examination in analytical chemistry, which would, he hoped, be accepted by the local Government Board as sufficient for appointments as analysts to poor-law unions. The matter has been before the council previously, and as much division of opinion was shown on the subject a final decision was postponed. On this occasion the council rejected Prof. Tichborne's motion, the ground of the opposition being that the society was formed to grant qualifications in pharmacy and not in analytical chemistry. The council have done wisely in deciding not to go out of their way to deal with a matter of this class, particularly as a fresh act of Parliament would have been necessary before the examination could have been instituted.

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Examinations in Edinburgh.

The report on the quarterly examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society held in Edinburgh (the examinations are held simultaneously in London and Edinburgh) shows that during 1899 three candidates were examined for the "major" (which confers the title of pharmaceutical chemist) and one passed and of 484 candidates for the "minor" (title, chemist and druggist) 175 passed, a percentage of 36.15. One hundred and seventy-five candidates failed in practical work, 50 in botany, 25 in chemistry and physics, 9 in materia medica, 8 in prescription reading, 21 in pharmacy, 17 failed to obtain an aggregate sufficient for a pass and one candidate did not appear for the oral portion of the examination. In all 134 candidates failed in the oral part of the test. A candidate who fails in one subject is immediately dismissed from the examination room. Hence, as far as the oral is concerned, whether a candidate fails in one subject or another is often a matter of chance as to the order in which the various subjects are taken.

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Army Compounders.

The Government seems to be getting a certain number of licensed pharmacists to come forward for these posts, even at the modest pay of 3/6 per day. It is worthy of note that during the Crimean war a certain number of pharmacists were engaged. They received 7/6 per day and allowances and they were granted the local rank of ensign. During the Indian Mutiny the pay was 12/6 a day and the local rank of lieutenant was accorded, but the highly trained man of to-day is only enlisted as a

private with the utterly inadequate stipend previously mentioned. It is well, perhaps, that pharmacists are putting patriotism before personal dignity.

✽

Death of Sir James Paget.

Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., died on December 30. Sir James, although he had not practiced of recent years, was one of the most eminent of British surgeons. He received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and became F.R.C.S. in 1843. He was president of the International Medical Congress in 1881, and of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1875. In 1884 he was elected vice-chancellor of the University of London. Sir James, who was surgeon to the Queen, received his baronetcy in 1871. He was within a few days of completing his 86th year.

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Company Trading.

There is nothing to record here of much moment as the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association do not seem able to make up their minds as to a clause which they will endeavor to get inserted in the Companies Bill. Some individual efforts by Mr. Martindale, the president, in writing to the president of the Board of Trade have not met with much success and he has been criticised for acting without the formal approval of the Council.

✽

A Pharmacist Bishop.

The Right Rev. Henry Cheetham, D.D., formerly Bishop of Sierra Leone, who died at Bournemouth on Dec. 22, was brought up as a pharmacist. He was apprenticed to a Leeds chemist (Mr. Thomas Harvey), but subsequently left the pestle for the pulpit. He was Bishop of Sierra Leone from 1870 to 1881.

✽

Pharmacists to the Front.

Among the members of the Honorable Artillery Company who are going to the front as combatants is James Stuart Hills, son of Walter Hills, who was from 1860 to 1869 president of the Pharmaceutical Society.

IMITATION CASTORIA BOTTLES MUST NOT BE USED.

At Trenton, N. J., a few days ago in Chancery Court, Vice-Chancellor Grey granted a temporary injunction to the Centaur Company, of New York, against the Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company, of Bridgeton, N. J., and the C. W. Link Drug Company, of New York, restraining them from using and selling a bottle similar to that in which "Castoria" has been marketed for the past twenty-seven years.

The company complaining, set forth that they have used and enjoyed the privilege of this particular bottle without interruption since the purchase of the same, until some time ago, when the C. W. Link Drug Company, of New York, the defendants to the present suit, were enjoined in a similar suit in Massachusetts and restricted from the manufacture, sale and use of the bottle in that State, and they then came to New Jersey to operate here. An order was placed with the Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company, and this firm furnished the bottles, they having manufactured the same bottles for the Centaur Company on a number of different occasions.

A DRUGGIST SUED.

Harry L. Guth, a Carnegie, Pa., druggist, and Louis Reichert, his clerk, have been sued for \$20,000 damages by Mrs. Julia K. Lidgett, who avers that they are responsible for the death of her son on March 26th last. On that date, she claims, her son visited Guth's store and was furnished with liquors until he became intoxicated. While drunk he undertook to help himself to a drink and got a bottle of carboic acid, which, it is declared, was negligently placed among the liquors of the drug store by Reichert, who she says is an incompetent clerk. It is also alleged that Reichert was not a licensed pharmacist, and that as he was unskilled in drugs he was unable to administer a proper antidote, and as a result the son died.

NEW YORK GERMAN APOTHECARIES' ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York German Apothecaries' Association was held on Thursday evening, February 1, with President Charles F. Schleusser in the chair and about eighty members present. As an illustrated talk by Dr. Virgil Coblentz, of the New York College of Pharmacy, had been announced for this meeting the routine business was quickly disposed of. The chairman of the Amusements Committee reported that the annual ball had been a great success and thanked his colleagues for their assistance.

Dr. Coblentz gave a talk which delighted the members, and exhibited a set of lantern pictures made from his collection of illustrated post cards. Many of these pictured Munich scenes, the famous "Hof Brau Haus" supplying the incidents for many of the pictures.

During the lecture Dr. Charles F. Chandler came in. His appearance was greeted with applause, and he addressed the meeting in German, telling how he went to Germany in 1854, and of his student days at the University of Goettingen. After his address a "salamander" was given in Dr. Chandler's honor, and he was elected an honorary member of the association.

George Vockroth, of Tenth avenue and Forty-fourth street, was elected a regular member, and Henry E. Lang, of Guttenburg, N. J., was chosen an extraordinary member. The meeting ended with an auction sale of a year's accumulation of papers and journals, the proceeds of which will be used for the purchase of new book cases for the association's library.

AMENDMENTS TO NEW YORK CITY PHARMACY LAW REPORTED FAVORABLY IN ASSEMBLY.

The act to amend the Greater New York charter relating to the practice of pharmacy, which was introduced by Assemblyman Nelson H. Henry at the request of the various pharmaceutical societies of the city, after a hearing before the Committee on Public Health on January 31, was reported favorably in the Assembly with two minor changes. The text of this bill was printed in the Era for January 4, 1900, page 11. The changes made by the Health Committee were the deleting of the sixth provision of section 4, giving the Board of Pharmacy power to "make such rules not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of this State as may be necessary for the further lawful regulation of the practice of pharmacy in the City of New York, and to add to or amend said rules;" and deleting also that clause in section 5 which required pharmacists to re-register every three years.

The bill will now go to the Senate. The prospects for its enactment as a law are considered good by those who have been watching the course of pharmaceutical legislation at Albany.

OMAHA RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION DISBANDED.

Omaha, Jan. 29.—The local retail druggists' association is no more. For a long time many of the members attempted to maintain a uniform schedule of prices, but it was found impossible to prevent druggists and dealers not in the association from securing all of the supplies they wanted, and the organization has been accordingly disbanded. All of the retailers have now gone to cutting prices and the contest will be a question of who can cut the hardest. The association had a membership of about sixty.

COLORADO SPRINGS DRUGGISTS AND LIQUOR SELLING.

Druggists of Colorado Springs, Col., held a conference with the Mayor and a committee of the City Council Jan. 3 to discuss the ordinances governing the sales of liquor. The Mayor advised the druggists to obey the ordinances, and after the conference the local Druggists' Association held a meeting and adopted a resolution pledging every member to a strict observance of the law, and that hereafter no liquor shall be sold by the drink.

NATIONAL FOOD AND DRUG CONGRESS.

The Executive Committee of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress has issued a call for a meeting of the congress, to be held in the city of Washington on March 7. Albert E. Ebert, member of the Committee on National Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was asked about the several pure food bills introduced.

He replied that the committee approved of the bill introduced by Senator Mason, of Illinois, except that it recommended that the word "cosmetics" in the section defining what drugs are, and the word "drugs" in that part of the food section relating to the branding of mixed compounds, be both omitted. Otherwise the committee approves of the bill, which is similar to the Brosius bill and to the measures introduced by Senators Hansborough and Allen respectively. Mr. Ebert states that the committee on National Legislation will be represented at the Pure Food and Drug Congress, but that he does not yet know what members of the committee can present.

DRUG STORE FIRES.

The new drug store of Stephen F. Fisk & Co., Pawtucket, R. I., was visited by fire early in the morning of January 28 and the stock and furnishings in the store were damaged to the extent of about \$5,000, fully covered by insurance. It is supposed the fire was started from a defective or poorly insulated electric light wire.

The Central Pharmacy, New Brighton, Pa., purchased about a month ago by William W. Copeland from R. L. Kenah, Sr., sustained a serious loss by fire January 27. The origin of the fire is not positively known, but it is supposed that rats and matches are responsible for the damage. The loss is estimated at about \$2,500, on which there is an equal amount of insurance.

In a disastrous fire at Dayton, O., February 1, the Harter Medicine Co. and the Reynolds & Reynolds Co., druggists' printers, sustained heavy losses, those of the former amounting to \$200,000; Reynolds & Reynolds Co., \$25,000.

A NEW WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE FOR DES MOINES, IOWA.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 25.—W. G. Jordan, for some time manager of the business of the Des Moines Drug Co., and Julian Harlan, for several years credit man of the same company, are at the head of a movement to establish another wholesale drug company in this city. It is reported that they feel assured of success, subscriptions for practically all the stock they care to place with investors having been already received. Both men have had long experience in the jobbing drug trade.

A PAINFUL EXPERIENCE.

William Gladish, an Omaha, Neb., druggist, was the victim of a most peculiar accident on Jan. 14. He was superintending the placing of some telephone wires in his store, and while attempting to get down from a pile of boxes a brass hook projecting from the wall caught him in the ear and pierced it. He was suspended until one of the telephone men could reach him and cut the hook. His ear was badly injured.

RESTRAINED FROM SUBSTITUTING.

In the United States District Court at Denver, Col., a few days ago Judge Riner issued an injunction restraining H. R. Levi, a druggist, from attempting to offer a substitute for Scott's Emulsion. A case for damages had been settled a few days previous by Levi confessing judgment and paying a fine of \$1 and costs.

DRUGGIST DESHONG CONVICTED.

James B. Deshong, a prominent druggist of Hartsburg, Pa., was convicted January 17 of criminal malpractice through which the patient died. The case attracted considerable attention. Deshong was sentenced to pay costs, to pay five dollars' fine and serve four and one-half years' imprisonment.

A KIEFER DRUG CO. BURNED OUT.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2.—The premises of the A. Kiefer Drug Co., corner of Meridian and Georgia streets, was destroyed by fire last night.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

Drug Men at Annual Banquet.

The annual banquet of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held on the evening of January 31, at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was one of the most notable feasts held in many years by New York's men of trade, finance and affairs, and among the speakers were several United States Senators and Representatives, a major-general and others of high position in national and in municipal life. The Drug Trade Section of the board had a table to itself, and this table was one of the pleasantest at the banquet. At the head of the table sat John McKesson, the chairman of the Drug Trade Section, who presided, informally. The others at the table were: Thomas F. Main, John B. Ladd, E. W. Fitch, William M. Warren, G. H. Risley, Thomas R. McMann, Lyman W. Parke, M. J. Breitenbach, James F. Hartford, W. W. Hanna, Carl B. Franc, Thomas I. Parker, W. S. Grey, F. S. Stallman, Caswell A. Mayo, George J. Seabury, J. H. Stallman, W. P. Ritchey, Ludwig de Ridder, H. A. Metz, William A. Hamann, Franklin Black, John F. Sprague, Thomas P. Cook, F. L. Upjohn, John Anderson, W. B. Kaufman, S. H. Carragan, Harry H. Barnard, W. D. Paris and E. G. Wells.

Rumored Combine of Jobbers in Sundries Not Confirmed.

The New York daily newspapers last week reported a rumor to the effect that the jobbers in druggists' supplies, glassware and other sundries, had organized a new association for the purpose of manufacturing a number of articles on their own account unless they could obtain concessions from the manufacturers. The report went on to state that a meeting between jobbers and manufacturers had failed to adjust certain difficulties, the jobbers complaining that the sale of single case lots to consumers at the best jobbers' rates was an injustice.

The Era' reporter could obtain no confirmation of this report. Several jobbers who were seen said they knew nothing about it. At the office of the Charles N. Crittenton Company the reporter was told:

"If there was to be such a new organization we would be likely to know all about it, and we have not heard of it. The jobbers cannot make any headway by trying to manufacture staple articles themselves. The only thing they can do is to combine, and decide to drop certain articles which the manufacturers expect them to keep handling. But we have not heard anything about such a combination being formed."

C. A. Tatum, of the firm of Whitall, Tatum & Co., said: "I know nothing about it—nothing for publication."

Business of Appraiser's Laboratory.

The laboratory of the Appraiser at the Port of New York is a busy place. It deals not alone with the importations entered at New York, but is also the consulting laboratory of the principal ports in the United States. The mass of work done is shown by the yearly report, which has just been issued. The chemical samples analyzed during 1899 reached the total of 12,904, an increase of 29 per cent. over 1898. These samples were of the most varied nature, some of them requiring weeks of work, and some demanding only an hour's attention. The greatest number of samples was reached in testing sugar. In 1899 a total of 43,932 samples passed through the laboratory, and each received two separate tests, so that the total number of tests aggregated nearly 90,000, which was an increase of 35 per cent. over 1898.

East Side Druggists Incorporate a Company.

Papers of incorporation were filed last week by the Associated Drug Co., of New York city, with a capital of \$10,000. The directors are Joseph Bakst, Max Bakst, Chomon Bernstein, Benjamin J. Baskchitzky, Samuel Epstein, Alexander Goldman, Julius Hammer, Nicholas Kruskal, Max Mayer, Lazarus Marmor, Jacob Pick and Joseph Weinstein. These are all retail druggists of the lower East Side. They have formed this company for the purpose of buying goods in quantity at wholesale rates for their own and other retailers' needs. A wholesale store will be opened at some convenient place to be decided on

later, and the incorporators say it is possible they may also do some manufacturing after the wholesale business is in running order.

N. Y. Wholesale Bowlers.

Six more games in the tournament of the New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association were rolled at Feld's Alleys last Saturday. The liveliest game was between the teams of Dodge & Olcott and Colgate & Co., the former winning by one pin. The team scores were: Dodge & Olcott, 796; Colgate & Co., 795. General Chemical Co., 804; Merck & Co., 674. Parke, Davis & Co., 837; Merck & Co., 674. General Chemical Co., 750; Parke, Davis & Co., 708. Colgate & Co., 809; R. W. Robinson & Son, 730. R. W. Robinson & Son, 856; Dodge & Olcott, 748.

Would Legalize City Sale of Antioxicine.

On January 31 Assemblyman Morgan introduced a bill in the New York State Assembly to legalize the sale of antioxicin in Greater New York by the Board of Health. This bill provides that in case the amount of lymph or virus produced shall exceed the amount needed in the proper performance of its duties, the Board of Health may cause such excess to be sold at public auction, but the aggregate net amount of such sales shall not exceed \$5,000 in any one year.

Against Sales of Medicine Containing Cocaine.

In the New York State Senate on January 31, Senator Sullivan, of New York City, introduced a bill to provide that no person or corporation shall sell or offer for sale within this State, any proprietary or patent medicine or tonics, snuff, tobacco, or headache, catarrh or hay-fever remedy containing cocaine. Violation of the act is punishable by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 for each offence.

NOTES.

—Visitors from out of town to the local wholesale market during the week included Col. J. B. Purcell, head of the wholesale drug firm of Purcell, Ladd & Co., of Richmond, Va.; Louis Emanuel, of Pittsburgh; H. C. Porter, of Towanda, Pa.; H. S. Kirk, of the wholesale firm of Kirk, Geary & Co., of Sacramento, Cal.; Mr. Chandler, of the firm of T. Sisson & Co., of Hartford; F. E. Flint, of Lynn, Mass.; H. C. Guernsey, of the firm of Neale & Guernsey, of Southington, Conn.; George F. Brown, of Rahway, N. J.; M. Beckwith, of Boston; W. L. Mix, of New Haven; and W. J. Jones, of Bath, N. Y.

—Dr. Frederick Humphreys has issued a leaflet on the "War Tax," in which he petitions for the termination of the proprietary stamp tax at the earliest practicable date. He says the makers of medicine get only one-half the sum the consumer pays, and he was one (and is the only survivor) of five manufacturers who made this statement to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of 1861, of which the Hon. Thaddeus Stephens was chairman, with the result that the proposed tax rate of that time was reduced one-half.

—Dr. Gustav Pfingsten, whose drug store at No. 14½ Whitehall street has been for many years a landmark of the lower end of Manhattan Island, has been forced to move by the United States Government's purchase of that block in which his store has been situated for the site of a new custom house. He moved into new quarters last week at No. 27 Pearl street, only a stone's throw from the old shop.

—A. O. Weisenberg, a druggist of West Hoboken, and Joseph Coletti, a druggist of Hoboken, N. J., had a lively tilt a few days ago in the store of the former, and as a result Weisenberg had Coletti arrested on a charge of assault. The prisoner was held for the Grand Jury by Recorder Lederle, before whom he was arraigned, but was paroled in the custody of counsel.

—The drug store of Edward J. Sultan, who disappeared mysteriously on October 15 last, and of whom nothing has been heard since that day, has been acquired by William Roschen, who will continue the business at the old stand, Third avenue and Twenty-third street, Manhattan.

—Incorporation papers have been filed at Albany by

the Alpine Manufacturing Company, of New York City, which has been formed to carry on a drug business on a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are L. B. Gaylor, F. A. Gaylor, C. S. Haviland and E. H. Haviland.

—Among the guests entertained at the New York Drug Club during the week were the following visitors from out of town: W. H. Mandeville, of Olean, N. Y.; Dr. L. E. Rose, of Rochester, N. Y.; W. A. Beecher, of Youngstown, O.; and R. Crossdale, of Syracuse, N. Y.

—George C. P. Stolzenburg, proprietor of a pharmacy at No. 984 Second avenue, Manhattan, and a well-known member of the German Apothecaries' Association, was married a few days ago, and took his bride to Washington for a wedding trip.

—The Vernal Remedy Company, of Buffalo, has been incorporated under the laws of New York to carry on a drug business on a capital of \$4,000. The incorporators are H. W. Ridout, J. C. Moss and M. D. Wilson, all of Buffalo.

—Samuel Wadham and Charles T. Dill, of the New York staff of William R. Warner & Co., spent a part of last week at Albany, attending the annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association.

—Emil Brunor, whose "Red Cross Pharmacy" at No. 481 Eighth avenue was damaged by fire on January 17, has decided to move to new quarters at the corner of Ninth avenue and Thirtieth street.

—Isaac Meyer, who formerly had a drug store at No. 291 Central avenue, Jersey City Heights, has bought the pharmacy of Siegfried Blumberg, at No. 1140 Lexington avenue, Manhattan.

—William M. Warren, of Detroit, general manager of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., has been spending several days in the city on business. He called at the Era office on February 1.

—Frederick Bache, formerly in the retail drug business at Amsterdam avenue and Eighty-fifth street, Manhattan, has accepted a position as traveling salesman with Nelson, Eaker & Co.

—Max Weiss, formerly at the head of the retail drug firm of Weiss & Rosenthal, at No. 101 Second avenue, has bought Balluff's Pharmacy, at No. 495 Columbus avenue, Manhattan.

—Charles Schuman, formerly clerking in the pharmacy of Otto Lenz, at No. 498 Second avenue, has bought the drug store of Henry A. Schaefer, at No. 1987 Third avenue, Manhattan.

—Joel Liebhoff, who had a drug store at No. 68 Stanton street, has vacated that place and bought the drug store of A. Rochow, at No. 286 Stanton street, Manhattan.

—H. M. Wassell, who formerly had a drug store at Lexington avenue and Eighty-seventh street, has bought Randall's Pharmacy at No. 394 Third avenue, Manhattan.

—Wilson & Israelson, who conduct several drug stores in Brooklyn, are opening a new one at the corner of Broadway and Moore street, in that borough.

—A new firm to be known as Wood & Murray has bought the drug store of D. Schiemer, at No. 133 Bergen street, corner of Hoyt street, Brooklyn.

—E. Rheinhold, retail druggist of Erie, Pa., after spending a day or two in this city last week, sailed for Europe for a pleasure trip of several weeks.

—H. H. Blomeler has bought the pharmacy of F. G. Werner, at No. 439 Ninth avenue, Manhattan, where he had been clerking for some time.

—H. Rosenthal has succeeded the firm of Weiss & Rosenthal, as proprietor of a drug store at No. 101 Second avenue, Manhattan.

—Delson & Gutchen, a new firm, has opened a new drug store at the corner of Amsterdam avenue and 102d street, Manhattan.

—William Siegelmeister has bought the drug store of O. Gordon, at No. 158 Second street, Manhattan.

—W. Nemser has bought the drug store of Maurice Tenbrink, at No. 88 First avenue, Manhattan.

Cudahy's Pepsin Again in Market.

The Cudahy Pharmaceutical Co., Omaha, will again market their own pepsin, and they have secured the services of Mr. Oscar A. Brown, who will have charge of their digestive ferment department. Mr. Brown had been with the Cudahys for some time, but left them with Dr. Dickinson and joined Parke, Davis & Co.'s forces.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Proposed Law for Sunday Sales Stirs Up Much Opposition.

Boston, Feb. 3.—Much opposition has been stirred up by the members of the Sabbath Protective League, before the Committee on Judiciary, against the bill proposed by Representative Daly, of Lawrence, to allow the sale of soft drinks, cigars, tobacco and confectionery and newspapers on Sunday, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M. One prominent clergyman firmly opposed the bill. He was in favor of allowing people to rest a little. The bill was not good for morals or society, so he said. Another remonstrant questioned the assumption that the publication of the Sunday newspapers is all right. He opposed the sale of tobacco on Sunday. If the tobacco stores were allowed to be open, there was no reason why hardware stores should not be open, so that the boys could buy skates on their way home from church, skating is such a good healthy thing for boys. The president of the Sabbath Protective League opposed the bill, and so did others. The secretary of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union hoped it would be adversely reported. The matter was taken under advisement, after objections had been brought forward by the remonstrants.

Prizes Well Worth Winning.

Boston, Feb. 3.—A Boston daily newspaper has started a popular voting contest whereby, by means of coupons found in each paper, the readers may declare who, in their opinion, is the most popular clerk or salesman or woman. The prizes are well worth winning. There are two "first" prizes, which give the fortunate winner a trip next summer to the Paris Exposition with all expenses paid. One of these first prizes is limited to clerks from department stores and the second in the series is for those in any other kind of store. The second prize is a trip to beautiful Jamaica, or, if preferred, a three weeks' trip to Bar Harbor or Saratoga next summer and third prize is a trip to Washington, or, if preferred, a two weeks' trip to the White Mountains next summer. Then there is a special prize of \$50 in gold to the one leading the list of contestants the largest number of days. Among the present contestants are David D. Pillar of Burwell's pharmacy, 369 Washington street, Boston; Frank Folsom of R. H. White Company's store, where he is at the soda fountain, and Charles M. Day of B. R. Day & Company, druggists at Winchendon.

Proposed Statute Which Would Benefit Druggists.

Boston, Feb. 3.—In the House of Representatives, Massachusetts Legislature, the Committee on Towns has given a hearing on the act to authorize towns to regulate by ordinance the sale of certain articles by hawkers and peddlers. This will strike at the class of people who go from door to door in many places to sell combs, court-plaster, perfumes, soaps, cough medicines and simple remedies and many other things which druggists keep and could sell but for this house-to-house selling. Several Representatives also spoke in favor of the act and there were no remonstrants.

NOTES.

—More than one retail drug store in Boston has in its window an exhibition of a young woman showing the virtue of some form or other of inhalant. A Chinaman who recently stopped to gaze on one of these scenes expressed to bystanders his strong disapproval of a "smoke ladee."

—E. S. Dodge's drug store, corner of Salem street and Broadway, in the Maplewood district of Malden, has been purchased by Eugene E. Eaton. This is the store which recently was closed by the State Board of Pharmacy because there was not on the premises a registered pharmacist.

—There is great rejoicing among the large number of employees in the mechanical departments at the laboratory of C. I. Hood & Co., at Lowell, who have announced that after February 1 the working time would be fifty-four hours a week instead of fifty-eight, with no reduction in pay.

—At the annual business meeting and banquet, held at Hotel Brunswick, of the John Elliot Club of Roxbury, Seth A. Fowle was chosen as a member of the Executive Committee. He is of the drug manufacturing firm of Seth W. Fowle & Sons (Seth A. Fowle and Horace S. Fowle.)

—The new North End pharmacy of P. P. Curtin, in the Independence block, Waconah street, Pittsfield, is to be under the management of William Depey, of Northampton.

—Proprietary interest in the McLean drug store, corner of Bay and Silver streets, Cambridgeport, has been gained by Horace S. Chase, lately of Concord and Manchester, N. H.

—The week's exports from the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals, \$28,780; hops, \$8,762; india rubber manufactures, \$4,200; tobacco, \$1,748; spirits, \$1,820.

—Curtis & Moore (A. R. Curtis and J. W. Moore), Beverly street, have just moved into new quarters at 208 State street. The firm deals in soda water supplies.

—Dr. Lanelle has sold out his share of the business of the Brunelle pharmacy at the corner of South Main and King Philip streets, in Fall River.

—A drug store has been opened at West Medford by Arthur Johnson, of Brockton, with a partner, under the firm name of Twigg & Johnson.

—Augustus Cunningham, the Inman Square druggist, Cambridge, combined business and pleasure satisfactorily on a recent visit to New York.

—N. P. Tobey, druggist, Putnam avenue and Brookline streets, Cambridgeport, has taken a partner in the person of John Fitzgerald.

—H. D. Hildreth, of "Velvet Kiss" fame, has taken out letters patent on a new style of folding box.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—The February meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists was held in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy yesterday afternoon. The attendance was good and twenty-five new members were added. The report of the entertainment committee was presented by the chairman, D. M. Harris. Mr. Harris reported the success which had attended the efforts to get up the progressive euchre and dance. The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, will recognize any action and will support all measures proposed by the National Executive Committee, providing we have the support of both the Proprietary Association of America and the National Wholesale Druggists' Association."

A list of the local jobbers approved by the association was also presented and a copy was ordered sent to the secretary of the National Association. The list follows (W. & R. means that the jobber does both a wholesale and a retail business):

Aschenbach & Miller, W. and R.
C. H. Butterworth & Co., W. and R.
Lambert & Kline
Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Co., Ltd.
W. H. Pile & Sons.
Pfromm & Kendig, W. and R.
Shoemaker & Busch
Robert Shoemaker & Co., W. and R.
Smith, Kline & French Co.
Valentine H. Smith & Co., W. and R.
Stielman & Archer, W. and R.
W. R. Warner & Co., W. and R.

The subject of prosecutions for violations of the Blue Laws regarding Sunday business was discussed, and it was decided that the association would stand by any member who is prosecuted by the Christian League, which is very active at present in enforcing laws long obsolete. The next meeting will be on March 2.

NOTES.

—The class of 1900 of the P. C. P. visited the glass factories of Whittall, Tatum & Company at Millville, N. J., on Wednesday of this week, under the direction of Prof. Remington. Prof. Ryan and Librarian Wiegand also accompanied the party. The journey was made in two special cars, which were attached to one of the regular passenger trains. The boys saw everything about the place that was worth seeing, and that was no small task, as the factories employ about 2,200 hands. The en-

tertainment afforded by Whittall, Tatum & Co. was fully appreciated by the class, and it was an event of both pleasurable and profitable recollections.

—A careless plumber caused the total destruction of the Lorenz drug store in Scranton, Pa., on Thursday of this week. The water pipes had become frozen and a plumber was summoned to thaw them out. The careless use of a blast lamp set fire to the wood work, and the flames gained headway so that an alarm was sent in. When the fire company responded they could get no water for a time because the plugs were also frozen. The result was the total destruction of the building. Loss \$15,000, partially insured.

—Charles E. Hires has offered to supply unlimited quantities of root beer free of charge to the druggists' euchre party on Wednesday evening of the coming week and a fountain with five faucets and a number of attendants will be a feature of the evening's entertainment.

—Prof. Joseph McFarland, who lectured on "Immunity" at the January Alumni social meeting, is not, as was erroneously stated, from the University of Pennsylvania, but is Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology at the Medico-Chirurgical College of this city.

—W. T. Hankey, a former graduate of the P. C. P., junior member of the firm of Benton, Myers & Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, spent several days in Philadelphia during the latter part of the week.

—Herman Krieger, of Germantown, Pa., is at present managing the store of John W. Langham, at 200 Kensington avenue.

—E. A. Eyer, manager for Frank G. Mumma, at 2500 Jefferson street, is suffering from pink eye.

BALTIMORE.

The Sunday Law Rigidly Enforced.

Baltimore, Feb. 6.—The drastic interpretation given to the Sunday law, which has been on the statute books since the last century, convinced even those who favor a rigid observance of the American Sabbath that eighteenth century ideas are not well adapted to the closing year in the nineteenth century. As a consequence the high barriers set up on January 28 were let down considerably last Sunday. Bootblacks and newsboys were permitted to ply their trade and druggists received permission to sell patent medicines and other articles. A further relaxing of the rigors of the law may be expected. The attempt to enforce the old law, however, has given rise to a movement to secure a modification of the statute, and a bill to accomplish this object is now before the Legislature. The measure is in accord with the modern spirit and received the endorsement of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association at a meeting held last Wednesday.

Every striking innovation or startling endeavor brings out hidden talent, and the Sunday law agitation here has been no exception. Among the numerous contributions, satirical and otherwise, to the controversy a short essay composed by Druggist Harry Arnold, of Arnold & Co., corner of Eutaw & Fayette streets, deserves a prominent place. The contribution is as follows:

We sell nothing but medicines, although we protest that it is a grave mistake for law-abiding citizens to fall sick on the Sabbath; as it necessitates the employment of physicians and nurses and diverts the mind of patients and their families from devotional exercises. As, however, we must keep open our store to supply such physical wants on this day, we shall, as far as lies within our power, enter into the spirit of the new order of things, brought about by the truly good people of the community. To this end we will on this day offer spiritual advice and treatment gratis to all who may apply.

Not that we wish to enter into unseemly competition with the clergy during their business hours, but that between whiles the hardened sinner and impious Sabbath-breaker may be thus warned away from evil thoughts and removed from the temptations of idleness to the betterment of his spiritual welfare and to the edification of the truly good, whose tender, unselfish hearts throb with an altruistic ecstasy born of humility and charity. Therefore, we beseech you, be not cast down, but with contrite heart curb your desires.

Ask not for the baneful cigar, nor for the sportive cigarette, lest they bring to you the ashes of repentance.

Avoid the sparkling soda water—Satan lurks within its iridescent bubbles.

Likewise eschew the alluring chewing gum, but instead work thy jaws in pious articulation.

Crave not the festive sedlitz powder, for it sizzeth, and that is suggestive of toil.

For it is decreed that man was made for the Sabbath. And that it may direct you to a spirit of emulation, observe well the moral attitude and seraphic countenance of the elect and truly good, for they walk abroad and are plainly visible to the common herd, and may be known by the gentleness of their demeanor and the length of their faces.

Advocating the Card System.

Baltimore, Feb. 5.—A meeting of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association was held last Wednesday to receive reports from the committee which had been appointed to ascertain the views of pharmacists all over the city with respect to the card system in successful operation elsewhere. The canvassing committee, through Chairman Smith, reported that so far 173 retailers had promised to join in the effort to establish the system, under which no one can buy drugs from jobbers or obtain supplies from other druggists unless he has a card showing him to be a pharmacist in good standing. Some sixty proprietors of stores have not yet been seen. A large proportion of these, it is expected, will also give assent, so that the movement will have the support of fully 200 retailers. As the total number of proprietors does not greatly exceed 225, the card plan will have the active support and sympathy of nearly all the members of the trade whose affiliation is considered desirable, and ought to prove successful. As soon as 200 signers have been secured, an attempt will be made to put the arrangement into effect. It is encountering either active or passive opposition on the part of several wholesale houses.

Progress of Pharmacy Legislation.

Baltimore, Feb. 3.—The course of pharmacy legislation in Maryland is strewn with boulders and brambles of opposition. Hostility, furthermore, is not confined to those whose license to deal in articles possessing great potentiality for mischief would be interfered with, but also emanates from sources which, in the opinion of its advocates, should actively aid the enactment of such a law. A Baltimore wholesale house, for instance, has sent out a circular letter calling all country store keepers to rally and defeat the very liberal measure now before the General Assembly. The misleading character of the latter, said the promoters of the bill, can be readily shown. The drug department conducted in connection with a general merchandise business, the circular says, is not only a source of profit, but a positive necessity to the community in which such a store is located. In many instances there is not a drug store or physician within five miles of a general store; "consequently valuable lives of human beings, as well as animals, are often saved, simply because people can go to the general store and purchase a simple remedy, or a common drug, in cases of emergency, that is sufficient at least to last until a physician can be secured and his prescription filled by a regular druggist." This business, it is pointed out, would not be interfered with by the proposed law, which merely provides that drugs shall not be sold in general stores except in original packages bearing the label of a responsible manufacturer, a provision which would constitute a guarantee against the sale of articles not of a standard strength and would serve as a protection to the general public. The appeals to self-interest have had their effect, and, according to the latest information from Annapolis, the bill advocated by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and by the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association is in serious danger of being defeated, even in the Senate, which is more favorably disposed toward such legislation than the House of Delegates.

At the meeting of the B. R. D. A. last Wednesday indignation was expressed at the interference of jobbers with the passage of the proposed pharmacy bill. A large delegation of druggists will go down to Annapolis next Tuesday and present arguments in support of the measure. Although the draft is very liberal in its provisions, further concessions may have to be offered in order to make it acceptable to the country members of the General Assembly.

Among the Bowlers.

Baltimore, Feb. 5.—The members of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club were treated to the surprise of the season last Friday night, when the team of Sharp & Dohme inflicted three defeats upon the mighty men of the Root & Herb aggregation. The scores were 869, 755 and 790 for Sharp & Dohme, against 745, 772 and 663 for Root & Herb. T. Goldsborough made high score and high average for Sharp & Dohme by 207 and 183 respectively, while Baumgartner was the banner bowler for the Root & Herbs. On Tuesday night Gilpin, Langdon & Co. took three games handily from Muth Bros. & Co., by 690, 713 and 643 against 683, 630 and 612. None of the individual scores were noticeably high.

NOTES.

—Thomas & Thompson, corner of Light and Baltimore streets, are making extensive improvements which will give them facilities long demanded by their business. Several years ago they purchased the building which adjoined their store. The lease of the old tenant has now expired and this circumstance has been taken advantage of to renovate the structure thoroughly from top to bottom. The first floor will be leased again, but the upper portion of the edifice will be fitted up as a laboratory for manufacturing.

—Fire broke out on the morning of January 28 in the drug and spice mill of McCormick & Co., 21 East Lombard street, causing \$10,000 damage to building and stock before it was extinguished. The damage is amply covered by insurance. No interruption in business resulted.

—S. H. Hurst has bought out Druggist Koldewey, at the corner of Hopkins avenue and Townsend street.

—Charles R. Beck has opened his new retail pharmacy at the corner of Gay street and North avenue.

CINCINNATI.

Bowling.

The Druggists' Bowling Club made high scores at the regular weekly meeting, Friday, February 2. Suggestions were made by the members present that the club should challenge some of the other druggists' clubs from other cities for a series of match games, and at the next meeting no doubt some action will be taken, and challenges sent. Comparing the scores of the Chicago and New York bowlers, as published in the Era, the Cincinnati bowlers would have a walk-over. Ralph Freiberg was awarded the pin donated by the Oskamp Nolling Co. for the score for the week. Following are the scores:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Muehberg	233	176	190	185
Nicholas	148	118	185	159
Voss	188	156	159	137
Linneman	182	126	120	131
Rendigs	143	170	180	171
Leuchtenburg	161	179	144	158
Heineman	173	158	198	204
Freiberg	105	206	153	125

Death of Embezzling Clerk.

Cincinnati, Feb. 3.—The death of Frank Gerwe, a former well known drug clerk of Newport, Ky., is reported from Chicago. Gerwe was a clerk for Gustav Holzhauser, at Tenth and Columbia streets, for a long time, when he resigned to accept a position as letter carrier in Newport. After his resignation Mr. Holzhauser discovered that Gerwe was short in his accounts, and caused his arrest on the charge of embezzlement. While awaiting trial, Gerwe escaped from the jail, and nothing was heard from him until the notice of his death. While in Chicago he assumed several aliases, and held several responsible positions.

The Church Protests.

Cincinnati, Feb. 3.—An uptown druggist, whose store is located underneath a prominent church, does not place his chewing gum machine on the sidewalk as formerly. The reason for his action was caused by a visit from the trustees of the church, who informed him that they would raise his rent unless he removed the gum machine. The druggist was surprised, as he has occupied the premises for many years, and demanded an explanation. The

trustees then told him that from the time he put the gum machine in front of his store the contribution box had hardly any pennies donated, as mostly all were spent by the children for chewing gum.

NOTES.

—John H. and H. G. Williams, doing business as Williams Brothers, druggists, at Highland avenue and Fosdick street, made an assignment February 1. They occupied the store vacated by Henry Gradel, who also assigned a few years ago. Walter A. De Camp is the assignee. The assets are about three-fourths of the liabilities.

—A fire in the Hanover Building damaged the stock of George F. Herman's drug store to the extent of \$500 on the evening of January 30. The fire originated on an upper floor, and the damage was caused mostly by water. Mr. Herman's loss was fully covered by insurance.

DETROIT AND MICHIGAN.

The Department Store and Cutter.

Detroit, Feb. 2.—C. A. Shafer has opened his new drug department in his big store, corner Woodward and Michigan avenues,—in the very heart of the business life of Detroit. The entire center circle of the main aisle on the ground floor is devoted to the display of drug goods, while down in the basement are found large quantities of patent medicines and the prescription department. An entire window is devoted to a drug display, and big advertisements appear in the local papers. The prices advertised mark the store as a cut rate, although Mr. Shafer is supposed to stand for regular prices. For instance, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral (new size), costing \$2.40 per dozen he advertises for 23 cents. Counting this new store a cut rate, there is but one regular drug store between Adams avenue and Congress street—a distance of seven long blocks, which cover the main retail business portion of the city—and that one is Fred Todd's "Central Drug Store," which he must vacate in May. The section includes several cut-rate stores, which apparently do an enormous business. Mr. Todd hopes, however, to secure another store in the section, and he will endeavor to make it first-class in every respect.

During the early part of the week J. L. Hudson bought out the Michel stock, which included a department drug store. Mr. Hudson will add the Michel stock of sundries and patent medicines to his own stock, but he will not establish a prescription department. Mr. Hudson is called the cleverest business man in the city, and he is of the opinion that the drug store proper can handle prescriptions better than even a first-class department store. At the present time he has a small drug stock packed up and stored on one of the floors of the big building. He had to take the stock but he has not unpacked it.

Bowling.

Detroit, Feb. 3.—As the season draws to a close, interest in the series of bowling games between the teams of the two wholesale drug houses of this city grows apace. The teams are almost perfectly matched, and it is hard to prophesy which will win out. So far, fifteen games have been played. There will be four more contests before the season closes (March 1), and then the losing team will give the winners a supper. The players are: For Williams, Davis, Brooks, and Hinchman Sons—Charles Carlisle, H. E. Perry, M. Spranger, George J. Jones, and W. L. Hedges. For Farrand, Williams and Clarke—Walter McAdam, W. Teagan, William Moffat, Charles Andres and William Campbell. Individually, George Jones and Walter McAdam have played the best games, each of them scoring 201 points last Wednesday. Although they tied on the number of points, George Jones won the game for his side by his playing. In matter of points for any one game, the Michigan Drug Company's team have a record of 797 for their best against 794 for the Farrand, Williams & Clark men. Aside from the fun and pleasure of the games, a result of the contest has been to increase the friendship existing between the employees of the two houses; large numbers from both

turn out every week to look on, and although considerable rivalry exists the boys are getting better acquainted and old scores are forgiven and forgotten.

NOTES.

—Waldron & Todd, Jackson druggists, suffered a severe loss from fire Sunday morning, January 28. The stock room of the wholesale department and the basement were badly damaged, but the retail department was not scorched to any extent. By hard work everything was in shape to resume business as usual Monday morning.

—By mistake a Lansing druggist used stramonium instead of smartweed in filling a prescription. The victim was George Dorr, a blacksmith, who drank a cupful of the decoction and nearly died, but who is now out of danger.

—Druggists A. F. Martin, of Imlay City, and Mr. Carr, of Carr & Granger, Mt. Pleasant, were among Detroit's visitors during the week, combining business and pleasure.

—Druggists J. S. Haggart, of Owosso, E. J. Shepherd, of Adrian, and J. H. Beckton, of Caro, have all visited Detroit during the week, combining business and Masonic affairs.

—W. J. Wilson & Son have opened a new drug store at the corner of Alfred and Antoine streets, Detroit.

—Mr. Allen, representing John Wyeth & Brother, has been calling on Detroit physicians during the week.

PITTSBURG AND VICINITY.

January 30, 1900.

—George W. Williams, of the Evaline Pharmacy, at No. 5147 Penn avenue, lost his discharge papers some time ago. He read in the papers that they had been found in Fayette street by an Allegheny woman. He served in the hospital corps throughout the Spanish-American war. The papers were sent to the Penn avenue recruiting station, where Mr. Williams got them.

—Louis Emanuel and T. E. Ihrig filed answers in Common Pleas Court No. 1 in the suit of T. Brent Swearingen, assignee of Fleming Bros., against the stockholders of the Semickley Drug Company, to recover 25 per cent. of their stock subscriptions for the benefit of creditors. The defendants deny subscribing for the stock and plead the statute of limitations.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Order of Railway Conductors of McKee's Rocks have decided to furnish medicine chests for cabooses for the benefit of the men employed on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie road. Every caboose on the road will soon be supplied with an outfit of drugs and medical supplies for emergencies.

—Charles M. Kelly, a McKeesport boy, who has been an apothecary on the gunboat Marietta, which made the long voyage around Cape Horn in company with the battleship Oregon at the opening of the Spanish war, has returned to his home in McKeesport, his term of enlistment having expired.

—Pittsburg druggists are dealers in real estate. Charles Walther, of the Walther Drug Company, sold a residence on Fayette street, Allegheny, for \$17,000. George F. Sichelsteil, of W. J. Gilmore & Co., bought a handsome home on Wellesley avenue, East End, for \$12,000, to which he removed his family.

—George H. Rives, with Sharp & Dohme, and later with the Springer Torsion Balance Company, is now representing W. J. Gilmore of this city on the road in sundries. Mr. Rives recently returned from a business trip through England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and France.

—The co-partnership between J. L. Rankin and L. B. Hughes, 5100 Penn avenue, known as the Winebiddle Pharmacy, has been dissolved. L. B. Hughes purchased the interest of J. L. Rankin and assumed all liabilities of the old firm.

—Dr. Charles Underwood, of Juniataville, was recently found dead in his bed from what is thought to be an overdose of headache powders which he was in the habit of taking from the palm of his hand without measuring.

—C. R. Matchett, a druggist of Beaver, Pa., recently received a present by mail of the pelt of a Rocky Mountain lynx which had been killed by his brother near Laramie, Wyo. It measures four feet from tip to tail.

—S. C. Daugherty, of Daugherty Bros., Jeannette, Pa., is a candidate for the postmastership at that place. S. S. Hamilton, of Punxsutawney, is a candidate for the State Legislature.

—John Graham has succeeded Frank J. Lindeman as manager of the A. E. Bailey Pharmacy at Ford City. Mr. Lindeman has gone into the hotel business at Meadville, Pa.

—Tod Lafferty, of the Easthill Pharmacy, Sharon, Pa., is able to be at the store again after a three weeks' attack of bilious fever.

—The drug store of Philip Anthes, of Ferry street and Fourth avenue, was recently entered and robbed of about \$300 worth of goods.

—L. B. Finley, formerly manager of the Kimmel Pharmacy, Pittsburg, is now managing the City Drug Store at Sharpsburg.

—The Retail Druggists' Association of Butler County, C. N. Boyd president, had its first meeting of the year on January 8.

—E. H. Hyatt, of Johnsonburg, sold out to G. G. Messenger & Son, who were formerly in Ridgway.

—J. F. Neely, of Newcastle, Pa., has placed a handsome new Tufts fountain in his store.

—Charles Davidson has opened a new store in Youngstown, O., on the west side.

—West Burke has started a new store in Edenburg, Pa.

CHICAGO.

Meeting of C. R. D. A.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—In pursuance of the call issued last week and published in the preceding issue of this journal, the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association met in the Masonic Temple on Tuesday afternoon, January 30. There was a fairly good attendance and the questions raised in the call were quite fully discussed. The following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas, The payment by the retail druggists of Illinois of a fee for the renewal of their certificates of registration is not only a hardship but an unnecessary burden; and

"Whereas, It is only justice that pharmacy should receive the same benefits and privileges as other professions and institutions of this State which contribute to the health and welfare of its citizens; therefore, by the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, be it

"Resolved, that the Legislative Committee of this association be, and is hereby, instructed to use its best efforts to influence the next Legislature so as to amend the present pharmacy law as to make the payment of the annual renewal fee for registration incumbent upon the State instead of the registered pharmacist; and be it

"Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of this association be and is hereby directed to invite co-operation by the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to the end that this desirable object shall be speedily and certainly accomplished."

This was the first quarterly meeting of the association for 1900. President Thomas V. Wooten presided. The matter of compiling the list of jobbers acceptable to the association, said list to be recommended to the executive officers of the N. A. R. D. for the new approved list, was referred to the executive board of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association. This board was also instructed to compile a list of aggressive cutters.

A resolution offered by Mr. Gale was passed asking Dr. Eagan of the Illinois State Board of Health to prosecute patent medicine firms for peddling their goods. This practice on the part of patent medicine firms can only be reached through a provision in the medical practice act which imposes a heavy penalty on medicine peddlers.

A resolution of confidence in the Board of Pharmacy was passed, and also a resolution protesting against the continued enforcement of the internal revenue tax on medicinal preparations. The claim was made that inasmuch as the Federal revenue is now in excess of the Government expenses the tax on medicinal preparations should be abolished.

Hyde Park Druggists in Trouble.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Members of the Hyde Park Druggists' Association met in Drexel Hall, at Thirty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, on February 2 and ex-

pressed great indignation at having their stores called "blind pigs." The battle of the sightless swine is one which has been waged continuously for several years between the Hyde Park Protective Association on the one hand and on the other hand those citizens who like a nip of liquor once in a while and those so sinful as to sell it by the drink to their brethren of the dry throats. The Hyde Park Protective Association is a body in deadly enmity to liquor "when it showeth its color in the cup." Frequently its methods make up in widespread vigor what they lack in discretion. This vigor sometimes goes off with such energy that it comes back again and hits the association a resounding whack on a proboscis which some real mean people declare is all too long for proper use in the limited area of Hyde Park. Said one Hyde Park druggist who attended the indignation meeting: "There is a difference between 'blind pigs' and drug stores where liquor is not sold by the drink. We don't keep 'blind pigs'; but there are 'blind pigs' in Hyde Park which have not been molested by the police."

The Hyde Park Druggists' Association has sixty-three members, forty-five of whom were arrested one day this week and taken to the police station in patrol wagons, charged with keeping "blind pigs." This, they claim, is an outrage upon respectable men. The association voted money to defray the cost of defending its members in court. The officers of the association are I. W. Blood, president; Wilhelm Bodeman, vice-president; and George A. Graves, secretary.

Sadness in the Suburbs.

This is the way the Chicago Daily News views the Sunday closing movement among the druggists of the west side:

Come all ye men who live at home in suburbs 'round the town,
And hear a message that will make your classic foreheads frown;
The druggist and the pharmacist decide that they must stop
And once a week at least they'd close th' apothecary shop.



At 7 Sunday evenings jalap, calomel and squills
They will purvey no longer, nor the little liver pills,
Nor castor oil, nor senna, nor the aloes' cheery smack,
Nor asafoetida, nor hops, nor ink, nor ipecac!

The envelopes and aconite you must forego awhile,
The Epsom, Rochelle, Glauber's salts, the soap, the chamomile;
Upon the night no more will gleam these festal Sunday lamps
And sad are they who long for almanacs and postage stamps!

Illinois Pharmacy Law Upheld.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—On January 27 in Judge Gibbons' court, the case of The People vs. Theo. Neels and The People vs. Oberland and Jacobson were decided in favor of the Board of Pharmacy, representing the people. In each case a fine of \$20 and costs was imposed. Both cases were appealed from Justice Porter's court in Hyde Park, and the defendants in each case have prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court of Illinois from this recent decision by the Circuit Court.

The defendant in the former case was found guilty of retailing "Vital Ore," a mineral preparation for the cure of various ailments, at his place of business on West Polk street, near Ogden avenue, without a registered pharmacist in charge. He admitted the charge against him, and declares he will fight the Board to a finish. Mr. Noels is the man who recently threatened every member of the Board, its attorney and its secretary, with \$250,000 damage suits.

In the case of The People vs. Oberland and Jacobson the defendants are grocers on Grand avenue. They were found guilty of retailing without a registered pharmacist a preparation called "Kureko," put up by the Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Company of Chicago.

Both of the above cases come within the principles laid down by the Supreme Court of Illinois in *Sadtler vs. The People*, recently reported in these columns. Judge Gibbons found according to the law as laid down in the *Sadtler* case and the cases cited in that opinion.

Illinois Drug Clerks Organize.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—The Drug Clerks' Association of Illinois has opened a suite of offices at 167 Dearborn street. The offices are in charge of William F. Eyer, president of the association and editor of "The Drug Clerks' Journal," a National Journal Devoted to the Drug Trade in General and to the Clerks and Retailers in Particular," a publication now on the press and soon to issue. It will appear monthly.

The object of the association is to enable clerks to help one another, to better conditions generally. A flourishing employment bureau for drug clerks out of positions is in operation. Every Saturday a quiz is issued for those who are preparing for board examinations. A well selected library will soon be put in and every facility consistent with the room available will be given those wishing to keep posted in their profession or those wishing to review for examination.

A meeting of the association will be held about February 15, and later on will come a smoker, and perhaps a dance. The association has now about 700 members, 500 of whom are in Chicago.

Bowling.

The score of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club last night was as follows:

Armstrong (sc.)	178	134	163
Bauer (9)	160	178	152
Matthews (10)	168	166	182
Waldron (30)	102	122	163
Medbery (11)	96	123	195
Thomas (6)	156	138	187
Odbert (41)	130	119	120
Storer (23)	165	168	119
Fechter (42)	115	119	118
Blocki (34)	121	96	158
Matthews (24)	122	158	165

Mr. Matthews was the medal winner.

On Wednesday evening, January 31, the "Lobsters," of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club, played three match games with the Fuller & Fuller team. The latter was beaten. Following is the score:

Lobsters	714	775	675
Fuller & Fuller Team	650	653	701

The games were played at Mussey's Bowling Alleys.

Death of Mrs. C. P. Van Schaack.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Members of the trade were shocked this morning to learn of the sudden and untimely death of Mrs. Cornelius P. Van Schaack, wife of C. P. Van Schaack, of Peter Van Schaack & Sons. Mrs. Van Schaack had not been in the best of health for some time, but was not so ill that any apprehensions were entertained. A few days ago, however, she caught a severe cold which rapidly developed into acute pneumonia. Her system was not strong enough to withstand the disease and she passed away yesterday. The sympathy of a host of friends goes with Mr. Van Schaack and all the family in their great bereavement.

NOTES.

—A. W. Hatch, for some years in the sundry department of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, has resigned to ac-

cept a position with the Crown Perfumery Company, representing them from the Alleghenys west.

—The drug business formerly conducted by W. Burda at 639 Noble street, who died January 24, will be carried on by his widow. Mr. Burda, it is reported, left his affairs in excellent shape.

—Robert H. Van Schaack is now in Florida attending to the welfare of a sick brother, who has sought that climate to avoid the winter at Denver.

—Humphrey D. Brock has succeeded A. J. Foster in the drug business conducted at 8605 Vincennes avenue.

THE NORTHWEST.

Druggists Imposed Upon.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 2.—The war between the druggists and the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company in Minneapolis, is likely to break out afresh. The men of pills resisted the proposition to put pay stations in their places of business, and the company established a temporary peace by withdrawing the obnoxious proposition, and promising that an offer that would be acceptable to all would be made later on. The new proposition is: Each subscriber be given a card, and upon showing it at any place in the city where there is a 'phone he would be allowed to use the instrument. Nickel-in-the-slot machines would be established for the use of non-subscribers.

The druggists do object. They say they would have to employ extra help to watch the telephone and demand the presentation of a card from all who desired to use the telephone. Two telephone men quickly and quietly removed the telephone from a well known drug store on Washington avenue yesterday, much to the surprise and mortification of the proprietors. The telephone officers say they will remove the instruments from all drug stores when the proprietors refuse to accept the card system. General Manager Wainman says any person who will take the trouble to investigate the matter will appreciate the fairness of the card system.

Druggists Dance.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 2.—The St. Paul Retail Druggists' Association is more and more inclined to rivet the interest of its members through the means of social functions. Quite an ambitious and wholly successful effort in this line was its first annual ball given by the association at the Litt Opera House Monday night. Fifty druggists and as many ladies took part. Flags and palms made the hall attractive, and the Twin City Mandolin Orchestra made the music. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Kimball led the grand march, and the committees were: Reception, H. W. Rietzke, S. J. Conger, A. A. Campbell; Floor, F. A. Conger, R. C. Trudgen, W. E. Lowe, H. J. Kimball, Charles Hest; Arrangements, A. W. Bork, L. H. Luenders, F. Yost, J. Jelinek, C. T. Heller. George H. Rehse, the cartoonist of the Pioneer Press, paid his respects to the ball in this wise:



NOTES.

—Successions: Penny & Wood, Logan, Iowa, by I. C. Wood & Co.; Zemlika & Lickel, Merrill, Wis., by F. C. Zemlika; Johnson & Gullickson, West Salem, Wis., by Alex. Johnson; C. A. Gifford & Co., Boone, Iowa, by C. W. Lamer; A. Cowles, Brown's Valley, Minn., by Cowles & Lines; J. W. Bowe, Madison Lake, Minn., by the W. J. Sichter Drug Co.; J. J. Palmer, Gibbon, Minn., by Paul W. Kuske.

—This was a bad week for fires among druggists. The following were burned out, wholly or in part: Hensy & Filz, Seattle, Wash.; George R. Filmer, Morristown, Minn.; Preston & Stuckey, Wasca, Minn.; H. R. Strehlow, Casselton, N. D.; F. O. Weycant, Ada, Minn., and F. S. Locke, Troutdale, Ore.

—J. L. Jacobson, for some time in the employ of Olaf Skauge, at Luverne, Minn., has begun work for W. W. Noble, in St. Paul. Mr. Skauge has sold out and removed to Minneapolis.

—C. E. Nilson, of Runnells, Iowa, formerly well known in this section, will go in a few days to Hayward, Wis., to work for Trowbridge & Tomkins.

—Thomas Thomassen is about to open a drug store in the new town of Ceylon, Martin County, Minn., whence "the spicy breezes blow soft."

—Among the deaths of the week is that of W. N. Stone, of Stone & Hassel, Lancaster, Wis., dealers in drugs and wall paper.

—F. H. Richman, Waterville, Minn.; L. E. Fowler, Lynnville, Iowa, and A. W. Paegel & Co., Mapleton, Minn., have sold.

—James H. Tyrrell, formerly in the Endicott Arcade Pharmacy, of this city, is now working in a drug store in Winona.

—V. E. McDermott, of Summit, S. D., was in the city this week on his way to Mexico, in search of health.

—Stephens Bros., druggists and jewelers, Pomeroy, Wash., have sold their jewelry stock to T. C. Nye.

—Wells & Baldwin, Buena Vista, Ore., and Enckhausen & Ascott, Nellsville, Wis., have dissolved.

—H. Dubbs & Son, Seattle, Wash., have sold their Pike street branch, that city, to L. F. Swift.

—W. H. Ungles, Jr., Lincoln, Neb., and J. F. Snoko, Lorimer, Iowa, have given bills of sale.

—A. O. Thompson, Wapello, Iowa, died this week and the business of his place is closed.

—Charles A. Waldron has gone home to Monticell, Minn., for a little vacation.

—John Hollenish is going to work for Cole & Pierce, Breckenridge, Minn.

ST. LOUIS.

The Alumni Ball.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—The annual ball of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy was given last night at Liederkranz Hall, and was the largest in point of attendance (estimated at 1,500) ever held by the association. The decorations were elaborate, the predominating colors being pink and sea green, and many colored incandescent bulbs added to the beauty of the scene. The grand march was led by Dr. Otto F. Claus, president of the association, and his wife. Supper was served, beginning at 11 o'clock, in the large banquet hall under the ball room. Every lady who took supper was presented with a souvenir in the form of a small silver, gold-lined loving cup, fashioned after a druggists' mortar and bearing the monogram of the association. The chairmen of the committees having charge of the arrangements, etc., were: Arrangements, Theo. F. Hagenow; Reception, Dr. Otto F. Claus; Welcome, A. V. Marquardt; Supper, L. A. Seitz; Floor, R. S. Vitt; Music, Paul Schneider.

Hemm-Hoeffken Laboratory Co.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—Prof. Francis Hemm, of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, has been looking for a business opening ever since he retired from the chair of chemistry at the Missouri Medical College. For a long time he was negotiating for a drug store, and

figured on about every available store in the city. Now, however, he has gone into the manufacturing end of the business, as shown by the incorporation of the Hemm-Hoeffken Laboratory Co., with a capital of \$12,000. The officers are: President, Francis Hemm, 59 shares; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Wm. D. Hoeffken, 60 shares; vice-president, Mrs. Stephanie Hemm, one share. The company will manufacture a standard line of pharmaceuticals and some chemicals, with laboratory and office at 412-14 South Sixth street, succeeding the W. D. Hoeffken Pharmaco-Chemical Laboratories of the same location.

The Sale of Liquor.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—The Retail Liquor Dealers' Association have inaugurated a campaign against the alleged sale of liquor in small quantities by druggists and grocers who are not armed with dram shop licenses, and addressed letters to Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson and Excise Commissioner Higgins calling attention to the alleged violation of the excise laws and asking them to take steps to punish the violators. The Liquor Dealers have been employing detectives to visit stores, and on allegations made by them warrants were issued Wednesday for a number of grocers and the following druggists: Theodore Herman, Paul Nake, R. F. Schwelckhardt, O. W. Heyer, J. R. Hunn, Louis F. Abel, John A. Weipert, Arthur Marquardt and R. C. Reilly. All of the defendants were allowed to give bonds in their stores. The cases will come up for trial in March.

NOTES.

—The Hall Drug & Surgical Co., 710 Pine street, formerly the Allen-Hall Drug & Surgical Co., do not seem to have met with the anticipated success since John H. Allen, who founded the business, retired. They announce that they will retire from business, are closing out their stock and will sell remainder of stock and fixtures at auction February 20. Mr. English, who succeeded Mr. Allen as manager, leaves for Colorado, where he has secured a position.

—There is a growing impression that the State has simply dropped the prosecution of the cases against the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association and its members for alleged violation of the Missouri Anti-Trust Laws. The State has filed no brief, although the time given them for that purpose expired early in December. It was expected that Judge Ferris would have rendered a decision ere this.

—The Druggists' Cocked Hat League did not bowl Thursday evening on account of the Alumni Ball. The Meyer Bros. bowled the Bank of Commerce that evening, however, the former winning four of the five games. Helbig, with 55, led the winners.

—Milton Culbertson, formerly representing Nelson, Baker & Co., will cover North St. Louis for the Moffitt-West Drug Co., in the absence of F. M. Norris, who is seeking restoration to health at Asheville, N. C.

—E. W. Pearson, formerly representing Fraser Tablet Triturate Manufacturing Company, has engaged with Manager Gauss of the St. Louis office of Searle & Hereth Co., to represent them.

—The extensive plant of the Aroma Coffee & Spice Co., Fourth and Spruce streets, was gutted by fire Wednesday morning. The total loss is approximately \$100,000, covered by insurance.

—Mr. Ludwig, of the Newstead Avenue Pharmacy, Newstead and St. Louis avenues, has bought the interest of his partner, Mr. Brenner, and will continue the business.

—F. C. Pauley, druggist, Compton and Easton avenues, is confined to his home by illness.

—Judd Q. Lloyd, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., is opening in the drug business there.

—L. A. Cummings, Bunker Hill, Ills., was here buying goods this week.

—Caldwell & Crosson will open a new drug store at Doniphan, Mo.

—Gastor & Baker will open a drug store at Morrell, Ark.

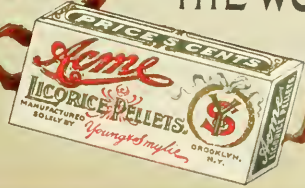


YOUNG & SMYLIE'S ACME LICORICE PELLETS

A DELICIOUS CONFECTION
DELICATELY FLAVORED AND MOST REFRESHING



SOLD BY
DRUGGISTS
AND **CONFECTIONERS**
THE WORLD OVER.



The business of YOUNG & SMYLIE, Licorice Manufacturers, was established in 1845 and has steadily grown until it has reached its present proportions, necessitating the operation of the large plant now used solely for the manufacture of the popular brands made by the firm above named. Herewith will be found cuts of some of the Y & S preparations, all of which are extracted from choice Spanish root, and manufactured with the utmost care and uniformity: a guarantee of their Purity, Palatability and Wholesomeness:

Y & S Stick Licorice in 5 lb. boxes, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 sticks to the pound. Also packed in laurel leaves, bulk, cases of 25, 50, 125 and 250 lbs. net.

Corrugated Y & S Stick Licorice, averaging one ounce each, packed only in boxes containing 80 sticks. Acme Licorice Pellets (as displayed in color on reverse) put up in 5 lb. glass-front tins, and in one ounce packages, 40 to the box.

Licorice Lozenges (cylindrical in shape) in 5 lb. glass-front tins; also packed in 5 lb. glass-jars.

Manhattan Wafers (Pliable Licorice) in boxes of 2½ lbs. each.

Tar, Licorice and Tolu Wafers, in 5 lb. glass-front tins.

Purity Brand, Small Stick Licorice, put up 100 and 200 to box.



The Y & S Licorice Specialties above enumerated have been prominently advertised and their recognized merit, coupled with their quick-selling and remunerative qualities,—has made them staple articles in the retail druggists' stock throughout all sections of the country. Sold by all prominent wholesale drug houses in the United States and Canada. Illustrated catalogues furnished on application to the undersigned.

YOUNG & SMYLIE,

(Borough of Brooklyn,) New York City.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

DOMESTIC.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A rumor was current in London last week that Gen. Buller was again advancing to the relief of Lady-smith.

There was another rumor that Gen. French had captured 800 Boers, but it was not confirmed.

Admiral S. Hay, United States Consul, has reached Pretoria.

The British War Office will increase the regular army by fifteen more infantry battalions.

About \$37,000 has been raised in Berlin for the Boer Red Cross service.

Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the famous Italian patriot, has offered to command a corps of Italian volunteers in the British service in South Africa.

The British War Office announces that the losses in Buller's forces at the recent fight at Spion Kop aggregate about 1,400.

A Cape Town dispatch says that 150 American scouts, who arrived there as muleteers, have enlisted in the British forces.

Lord Salisbury said last week in the House of Lords that he did not think they would see compulsory military service in England "in the life of the youngest here present."

Additional casualty lists from Gen. Buller make the total losses since the beginning of the war, 9,568 men; the losses north of the Tugela will exceed 2,000. The Boer loss at Spion Kop on January 25 is officially placed at 53 killed and 120 wounded.

Montagu White, who represents the Boers in an unofficial capacity in this country, said in an interview last week that he is here in the interests of peace.

The government's war policy is being severely criticised in the British House of Commons, and the overthrow of the Salisbury cabinet would not be surprising.

The British have occupied the town of Prieska, on the Orange River, about 100 miles from Kimberley.

The British navy is being prepared for active service, if needed.

THE PHILIPPINES.

A scouting party of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, while operating near Subig, was ambushed by insurgents recently, and a lieutenant and three privates were killed, and two or three privates wounded.

The Philippine Commission, in their report last week, recommended a liberal territorial form of government for the islands. The President has decided to establish a civil government there to succeed the military rule, as soon as the proper men to conduct it can be found.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

The news of a Russian loan to Persia is interpreted in Germany to mean that Persia has virtually become Russian.

The Cuban census shows the population of the island to be 1,572,840, which is between 50,000 and 60,000 less than when the last census was taken by the Spaniards in 1887.

Trouble is said to be brewing in China over the deposition of the Emperor, and a report from Shanghai said that it was possible that his restoration might take place within a year.

Gen. Correa, Spanish Minister of War during the Spanish-American war, died in Madrid last week.

The State Department has ordered an investigation of the report that six Americans have been shot in Mexico.

President McKinley's suggestion of a Pan-American Congress has been favorably received by Central and South American countries.

A treaty arrangement under the Dingley tariff law has been concluded between the governments of the United States and Italy.

The ports of Rio Janeiro and Santos, Brazil, have been officially declared free from the bubonic plague. New cases of the plague and two deaths have occurred at Rosario, Argentina.

Over 10,000 persons attended a meeting in London last week to protest against the use of the mass and confessional in the Church of England.

The negotiations for a parcels post between England and the United States are progressing and are likely to prove successful.

A Berlin paper prints an alleged secret decree of the Dowager Empress of China, exhorting governors of provinces to strong measures against foreigners. A joint note has been sent to the government by the American, British, Italian, French and German Ministers at Peking, demanding protection for all missionaries in the Empire.

KENTUCKY.

Disorder obtains in Kentucky, where William S. Taylor, (Rep.), and William E. Goebel, (Dem.), both claimed the Governorship. Taylor's claim rests on last fall's election returns, which gave him a majority, and Goebel's on the fact that the Legislature decided in his favor on appeal. Taylor is holding the State House grounds with a force of militia, and the Democrats are trying to oust him by legal proceedings. The Democrats consider Taylor's action in barring them from the State House and ordering militia to meet at London, Ky., misadvised and ill-handled act. Goebel was shot while entering the State House grounds last week Tuesday, and died on Saturday. Taylor appealed to President McKinley last Thursday for recognition, but it is not thought likely that the Federal Government will interfere.

CONGRESS.

The River and Harbor Committee has decided not to present a river and harbor bill at the present session of Congress.

Senator Pettigrew was called a traitor in the Senate last week Wednesday, when he tried to have a manifesto of Aguinaldo printed in the Congressional Record. A letter from Admiral Dewey was read by Senator Lodge, saying that Aguinaldo's letter was a tissue of lies, and that he had never promised Philippine independence to Aguinaldo.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has practically decided upon a favorable report upon the bill creating a Department of Commerce.

The House Ways and Means Committee has decided to report a bill establishing a tariff system for Puerto Rico on a basis of 25 per cent. of the rates in the regular tariff law. The committee also decided that the words "United States" in the sections of the Constitution relating to taxation means the Federal States of the Union. The power of Congress to legislate for Puerto Rico and the Philippines is declared to be almost unlimited.

Friends of the Shipping Subsidy bill fear that it may not be passed this session.

The Senate refused last week to reconsider the vote by which it ratified the Samoan treaty.

The Democrats in the Senate and House tried last week to start an investigation of Secretary Gage, but without success.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States Circuit Court in Chicago, January 29 declared the Illinois Anti-Trust law unconstitutional.

The Lawton fund amounts to nearly \$100,000.

An earthquake was felt at Charleston, Mo., January 30. There has been a total of fifty-two cases of the bubonic plague in Honolulu, with forty-one deaths. All of Chinatown has been burned to stop the spread of the disease.

The receipts of the United States Treasury for January were \$48,012,465, an increase over the same month last year of \$6,000,000 and also an excess of the expenditures for the month of \$9,000,000.

The United States Isthmian Canal Commission has reached Nicaragua.

The Iowa Legislature has passed a law providing for biennial elections, instead of annual.

Thomas K. Bard has been nominated for Senator from California by the Republican caucus of the Legislature and his election is thereby assured.

The public debt at the close of business January 31, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,215,636,227, a decrease, as compared with the previous month, of \$8,952,750.

The severe cold caused several deaths in Chicago last week.

Charles Franklin Dumbar, professor of political economy at Harvard, died in Chicago last week at the age of seventy.

The Passing Away of the Pessary.

The International Journal of Surgery for December editorially comments on the fact that the use of pessaries by gynecologists is unquestionably diminishing. A good reason for this is that the most modern treatment does not require them. The occasion for using a pessary was usually to act as a support for a displaced uterus caused by being engorged with blood and thus throwing upon the broad ligaments a weight it could not sustain. The modern treatment of this condition is to use a remedy such as Micajah's Medicated Uterine Wafers, which will deplete the congested uterus and the surrounding mucous membranes of their blood supply, add tone to the tissues and thus relieve the broad ligament of its unusual burden. Dr. Wheeler, of Troy, N. Y., says: "For the past five years I have not failed to cure a case of Prolapsus Uteri with Micajah's Medicated Uterine Wafers, and have discarded all pessaries."

TRADE NOTES.

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS, NOTICES OF NEW GOODS, NOVELTIES, SPECIAL OFFERS, ETC.

"Plant Names," a New Book.

Nelson, Baker & Co., of Detroit, announce in this issue a new book by Dr. A. B. Lyons, entitled "Plant Names." A full description of the work is included in the announcement and free copies can be obtained under the terms of a special offer made by the publishers. Druggists are invited to write the firm for a circular fully explaining this offer.

An Important Notice

To the retail trade appears in our columns this issue, C. I. Hood & Co. have reduced the price of their Mammoth Size Tooth Powder to \$3 per dozen, thereby giving the retailer 100 per cent. profit. The Mammoth Size sells readily for 50 cents per bottle because it contains three times as much as the 25 cent size. C. I. Hood & Co.'s preparations, if figured on a dollar basis, now average less than \$7.90 per dozen, and with the 5 per cent. discount on \$20 lots assorted, they average \$7.50 per dozen.

A Popular Ten Cent Cologne.

Druggists who are looking for a popular-priced cologne will do well to investigate Selick's Florentine Cologne, advertised in this paper by its manufacturer, C. H. Selick, New York. The quality of this product is sufficiently above the average to make it a good seller and it is supplied in several sizes, among them one to retail at ten cents, which is packed neatly in bottles of unusually large size. Free samples are supplied the trade by the manufacturers, on request.

Plants for Adornment of Drug Stores.

In the advertisement of Frank Netschert, New York and Chicago, in this issue a number of artificial decorative plants are illustrated and quoted. The use of these plants for adornment of drug stores is increasing, and as Easter approaches, they will add greatly to the attractiveness of the store and soda fountain. They are not expensive, and require little care, and resemble the natural plants so nearly as to serve every purpose. In addition to druggists' own use, there is a good chance to sell these plants at a profit of 300 per cent., so it will pay to write the manufacturer for his "Illustrated catalogue V.," as he suggests.

Had a Fire, But Fill Orders Promptly.

McCormick & Co., manufacturing chemists and spice millers of Baltimore, met with quite a loss through fire January 28, in the upper floors of their spice mills at No. 19 and 21 East Lombard street, and Nos. 20 and 22 East Balderston street. The machinery, which was largely on the first and second floors, was saved, and the damage limited to about \$20,000, fully covered by insurance. They carry stocks of whole spices in the public stores and have large quantities of imported drugs, chemicals, ground spices and sundries in their main building at No. 44 South Charles street. These manufactured goods being ready for shipment and their office and laboratory untouched, the firm will be able to fill all orders without delay.

The "Duplex Carbonator."

Most druggists have discovered that it pays them to use a carbonator rather than buy charged soda water. The attention of these druggists is called to the "Duplex Carbonator" offered by Emil Stahl, No. 143 Center street, New York. It consists of two heavy copper fountains, block tin lined, and guaranteed not to collapse or become leaky; an automatic pressure regulator and a first-class filter. Recent improvements in this machine enable it to furnish perfectly charged water the moment the gas is turned on. It will carbonate mineral waters as well as soda, and is offered at a moderate price for either cash or instalments. The liquid gas to use with it is supplied at \$1.75 per cylinder.

"Y. & S." Licorice Specialties.

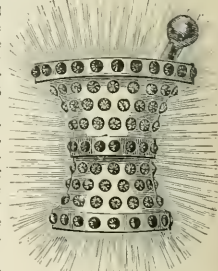
A very handsome colored insert in this issue contains illustrations of a number of Young & Smylie's Licorice specialties, which, during the fifty-five years the firm has been established, have become one of the most staple lines carried in stock by druggists in all sections of the United States and in many foreign countries. "Acme Licorice Pellets" have been especially popular in England for several years and large quantities are regularly exported to the British colonies also. "Manhattan Wafers" and "Y. & S. Corrugated" Licorice are comparatively new goods, but backed by their own superior quality and the confidence with which "Y. & S." goods are generally bought, have promptly become popular and are among the best sellers of this season. Any of the firm's products can be obtained through jobbers or direct in packages to suit all classes of buyers.

A New Show Room.

So many changes have shown in the John Matthews showroom, 443 First avenue, New York, that it may practically be called new. An elegant office has been laid out on the First avenue side, fronting Bellevue Hospital, for the accommodation of visitors. The stock of soda fountains shown is completely new. The display of the different varieties of Mexican onyx is a study in itself. Nowhere in the world, probably, can so many varieties of onyx be seen together, each the most choice of its kind. A special display of second-hand fountains is shown in a separate room. These are all renovated and look fully as good as new. There are said to be some unusual bargains among them. They are of all makes. There are other rooms full of second-hand apparatus not repaired, but which will be made as good as new when ordered. The showrooms are worth seeing. Anyone in need of a soda fountain, but uncertain what he wants, can, in a half hour's walk through these aisles, obtain a complete education on the subject.

An Appropriate Sign for Drug Stores.

The most attractive and appropriate day and night sign for a pharmacy is undoubtedly an illuminated mortar such as is here shown. These mortars are now made exclusively by Thomas Hughes, successor to F. McLewee & Sons, 25 Clinton Place, New York, who has very much improved them in attractiveness and very much lowered the cost of lighting them, so they are also the most economical of drug store signs. Druggists are asked to write the manufacturer for illustrated catalogue showing his latest designs and quoting prices.



A Novel Nurser for Window Displays.

This cut illustrates the novelty in nursing bottles recently introduced by W. H. Hamilton Co., Pittsburg. The medallion of "Our Darling" is permanently fixed under the glaze of the bottle and will last as long as the bottle itself. This is decidedly the hand-somest nurser in market, being of clearest flint glass and perfectly made, in addition to the novelty of the medallion, and is one which will quickly catch the eye of buyers of this kind of goods. Three sizes are offered, and the prices are moderate enough to make them very popular. Druggists who wish to make a paying window display will find "Our Darling" nursers well adapted for the purpose. They are supplied by all jobbers.



THERE ARE MANY PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNALS IN AMERICA;
ONLY ONE WEEKLY.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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NEW YORK.

BLUE BOOK SHIPMENTS.

To those subscribers who are getting impatient for their copies of the BLUE BOOK, we wish to state that we are now shipping these books as fast as one of the largest binderies in New York can produce them and it cannot be many days before all copies will be in transit.

We wish to assure our subscribers that they will all be served in due time, and our binders assure us that they will use every possible endeavor to increase the present rate of 800 to 1,000 copies per day.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHANGE SHEET FOR MARCH 1.

On March 1 we will issue a Change Sheet which will include all Price List changes in the Era Blue Book from the first of the year to that date. This will take the place of the weekly change sheets issued during January and February. After March 1, by which date the distribution of the Blue Book will be completed, these Change Sheets will be issued each week, as heretofore, and should be preserved carefully by all Blue Book users.

THE PUBLISHERS.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

The druggist who does not read the advertising pages of his drug journals makes a great mistake. In almost every issue are some special offers, some announcement of new goods, or some changes in prices which he should know about. The progressive druggist always finds profit and instruction in these manufacturers' announcements, and considers them as important as the reading

THE PUBLISHERS.

WHAT CAN DRUGGISTS DO TO INCREASE THEIR PROFITS?

The thoughtful reader will find much hard common sense and many a hint of value in the numerous communications upon this subject which, according to announcement, are printed in this number. He may perhaps discover an answer to the query, he will, at any rate, learn some or all of the causes for the present condition of the retail drug business. The writers represent all branches of the trade, they look at the question from different view-points, they speak from observation and experience, and what they say must be considered and weighed if we expect to arrive at any just conclusion.

All contributors agree that the retail branch is in a bad way, so far as money-making is concerned, but they differ greatly with regard to causes and remedies. Some of the causes instanced are cutting on patent medicines, department store competition, injudicious buying, crowding of the ranks, faulty business methods, failure to cultivate the physician's favor and patronage, counter-prescribing, etc., and it is obvious that all of these have contributed more or less to the demoralization complained of.

As to remedies, there are as many as there are causes, one for each; make your own preparations; institute proper business methods; work the physicians; don't go into the business, etc. One writer, in particular, believes that the overcrowding is due to the fact that so little capital is required to enter the business, and he advises young men of limited means to keep out of it and direct their energies other where.

But the expressions given are those of level-headed business men, who are able to discern evils, trace their causes and suggest remedial measures. In the symposium can be gleaned many a kernel of practical wisdom, and the retail druggist cannot fail to profit from these recitals from his fellows, his allies and his friends.

The superficial observer may find nothing but pessimism in the views expressed, but it will be disclosed on close examination that a few correspondents incline to look at the brighter side, and see a future and a hope for pharmacy as a profession as well as a trade.

Future instalments of these articles will shed additional light, and in the summing up we may be able to put our finger on the plague spots and discover a panacea.

See Students' Bulletin, Page 178.

WAKE UP.

Some time ago we asked our representatives in several of the larger cities to procure photographs of attractive drug store window displays or interiors to be reproduced in a special supplement soon to be issued by this journal. The replies of a few of these correspondents have brought prominently to notice a condition of affairs which has frequently been observed with surprise by those brought into close contact with the retail drug trade. Druggists are slow, no mistake about it, slower than almost any other class of business men to take advantage of their opportunities. Let us quote from a couple of the letters received:

"It will be worse than up-hill work to get a picture of a drug store window as you request. When I attempted a similar job just before Christmas, I could find only two druggists in town who had any displays in the way of display. Drug stores here are not to be judged by the New York standard. So completely have the department stores knocked them out on all lines where-with they used to make displays, that they attempt nothing of the kind any longer. Furthermore, the owners seem very reluctant to help in such enterprises. They're a queer lot, most of them. They subscribe for and get the Era regularly, and half or four-fifths of the time don't read it. They cannot, in some instances, be awakened to what seem to be their own interests by the biggest gun in the British navy or anything else. They simply float with the tide. I have been at them and at them, but all in vain, except in a few solitary instances. I shall still persevere in the work, but 'it's tough sledding.' Now, if they were so backward—totally wanting, in fact—about their holiday windows what on earth can you expect of their every-day windows? I am willing and more than willing to labor with them, but am positive that nothing could possibly come of it under present conditions."

"I've put in most of my time going from one store to another. All to no purpose! No one has ever had a photograph made of his window, and but few of them gave me any encouragement whatever about getting one. Most of the gentlemen declared they were not artistic enough to care to have their windows photographed, but all said they would be glad of hints on the subject, for they have not time to spend in that way. You know this city well enough to know that there is but little enterprise here along certain lines. They tell me that our druggists have never taken to compete for any of the prizes offered by the patent medicine firms for the best window. I have noticed the windows particularly for the last few days—and there isn't an attractive one among them—save those that have the overturning wheelbarrow of horehound candy drops. It seems that the agent for them suggested the idea, and about every druggist in town has used it. I wanted one of them to give me a picture of his window, and it showed the wheelbarrow particularly well, but he said no, that it was an idea that had been used all over the country, and he didn't want anybody to think he didn't know that fact."

Notwithstanding all this discouragement, however, a goodly number of good photographs has been secured, and the special supplement will be very attractive. We would like more, though, and ask our druggist friends to make an effort and do themselves proud by sending in pictures of their successful, trade-bringing windows. The live, up-to-date druggists, and there are lots of 'em, are the ones we want to hear from. Their example may prove a stimulus to the sleepy ones.

An exchange publishes a letter from a correspondent, two or three sentences of which are well worth reproducing in every drug trade paper. These sentences are the following: "This is my fifty-third year in the drug business and I still retain my interest in everything that may serve to advance the profession I have loved so well. Have made it a rule to keep my clerks well supplied with good reading matter. Honestly, I think it has paid to do so. As a young man I tried to absorb everything of the kind that came my way—now I try and give the boys a chance"

A bill has been introduced into the Iowa Legislature which provides for changing the code so that the Board of Pharmacy must revoke the permit of any druggist proven to have broken the law. The statute now says that the Board "may" revoke the permit, which is a very different thing from "must." Though not authoritatively informed, we take it that this has reference to the statute governing the sale of liquor, a presumption the more reasonable because of the statement that the bill was referred to the committee on the suppression of intemperance.

There are some druggists and drug clerks who do not tamely submit to robbery by hold-up experts. Two burglars were discovered recently in a Chicago drug store by the clerk, who chased them out of the store, pursued them for several blocks, shooting at them continuously, and succeeded in wounding one of them seriously. It may be explained that this clerk was born and reared on an Arizona ranch where, if popular impression is justified, quickness with a shooting iron is a desirable qualification.

A woman sues an Ohio druggist for \$5,300 damages, claiming that he prescribed for her headache a certain proprietary nerve remedy with the result of practically paralyzing her and shattering her health. The moral of this brief tale is that druggists should not be prescribers, that there are some highly dangerous secret medicines which should be kept from the hands of the ignorant, and, last but not least, that those who suffer damage from trying to evade a doctor's bill by seeking the advice of an unqualified man and dosing themselves with unknown articles deserve all they get.

A Michigan druggist announces that after February 1 he will sell only for cash. Good for him! If all druggists were like him there would be very quick amelioration of many of the trade evils which the trade now complains of. The curse of the business of this country is the credit system, and in no line has it a worse effect than in the drug trade.

SOME PROPERTIES OF ARTIFICIAL ICE.—In artificial ice two zones are in most cases noticeable, an outer layer of clear ice, which surrounds an axis more or less turbid. An analysis by Christomanos (Oest. Chem. Ztg.) showed that the clear portion is nearly pure water, from which all except traces of the salts, present in the water originally, have separated. These are found almost quantitatively in the inner, turbid portion, where also the most of the microorganisms are present. In a laboratory experiment the author found in the clear ice, obtained from water containing 71 germs per ccm., only 8 to 10 germs, while the turbid inner section had taken up 45 germs per ccm. (Apoth. Ztg.).

QUINIUM LABARRAQUE.—Quinine, 5 parts; alcohol, 50 parts; Samos wine, 945 parts. Dissolve the quinine in the alcohol, mix with the wine and filter after ten days. (Pharm. Post).

NURAL is a nutritive preparation placed on the market by Klewe & Co., heretofore sold under the name Nutrol.

THE ERA BLUE BOOK.

The appearance of the Era Blue Book signalizes a new era in the drug trade of the United States.

The druggist's occupation is half professional, half business, but like other mortals, he is in business for the money he can make, and anything that will help him to a greater financial success is to his individual profit and beneficial to the trade as a whole.

The Era's plan of handling price lists with the annual Blue Book and the Weekly Change Sheets places in the druggist's hands a means for his greater success. It helps him to make an additional dollar; it saves his time, which is always money; it removes a long-standing source of annoyance, and enables him to better serve his customers.

In other words, as a buyer it keeps him posted, and enables him to find a price, and who makes an article, when he wants it without waste of time and without the loss of sales. When he wants to buy, this book tells him who makes, so that he can get competition in his purchases. When he has an inquiry for a new article not in stock this book tells him who makes it and what it will cost him.

We fully appreciate the fact that there are a great many "don't care druggists." Such druggists order without knowing the price. They don't know how much they make or how much they lose. These "don't care" fellows never take an inventory or strike a balance sheet. Some of them even don't keep books, and pay amount of the statement when they are pressed hard for payment, provided they have the money to pay with.

We are frank to admit we don't expect the "don't care druggist" to entuse over any plan for keeping better posted on where to buy his goods. But the live, up-to-date druggist, who is bound to make a success of his business, and who wants to take advantage of modern methods, is the fellow who will welcome the Era Blue Book and its accompanying weekly service.

A few words as to the contents of the Blue Book:

Part I. is a Directory of the Firms who supply the drug trade, arranged alphabetically by States and towns, with the name, specific address and business of each firm. There are some 7,000 such firms here given, and the convenience of such a directory must be apparent to everyone who wants to buy the goods these firms have for sale.

Part II. is the most complete and correct Price List of Drugs and Chemicals ever published in this country. We make this assertion without fear of correction. It contains all the staple goods, the rare chemicals, the new remedies and synthetic preparations, with the regular price of each to retail druggists. A grand total of some 8,000 different articles.

Part III. is a Price List of some 18,000 Patent Medicines and Proprietary Goods, with the retail and dozen prices of each article. This is by far the most complete list of these goods we have ever seen in print.

Part IV., however, is the most valuable section of the book, and one that offers the greatest possibilities and convenience to drug buyers.

Here will be found the complete Price Lists of some 200 Manufacturers, occupying from one-quarter page to 40, 50, 60 and even 80 pages for an individual list. An Index of these lists by firms will be found inside of the back cover, and preceding this a very complete Index of all the goods mentioned in all of these lists, giving the name of the manufacturer and the page where his price can be found.

Is it possible that any druggist can be found who is so indifferent to his own success, to his own convenience and to the saving of his own time that he cannot appreciate the value of having these lists all bound in one book and all indexed?

Did you ever know of a druggist who kept his Price Lists where he could find them when he wanted them and all indexed? To begin with, it is almost a physical impossibility. These lists are received in all sizes and shapes and colors. He could hardly devise a cabinet for keeping them, and to attempt to file them away and

keep up an index of the goods they contain would probably consume the entire time of a clerk and entail an expense of several hundred dollars per annum.

We feel that we have some good reasons for being a little proud of this Blue Book, and with each successive year, as it grows in size and completeness, it will in time fulfill our expectations and our assertions that **there is no book in a drug store so valuable and so indispensable to the druggist who wants to make a success of his business as this Universal Price List, or Era Blue Book, as we prefer to call it.**

But there is one more essential feature of the service which we must mention; that is the Weekly Change Sheets, issued every Thursday with The Pharmaceutical Era.

The Blue Book gives the prices ruling at the time of its publication, but these lists hardly get on the press before there are some changes, and it is a practical impossibility for all the manufacturers to attempt to keep the trade informed of the changes in their lists. This objection is overcome by the Weekly Change Sheet. The manufacturer notifies us of any changes, and we in turn notify the drug buyers. But these Change Sheets are not limited to the manufacturer's goods; they also notify the trade of all changes in the prices of open market goods, drugs, chemicals, etc.

The intrinsic and immediate value of this information is certainly apparent to every druggist who cares enough about his success to ask the price of an article before he buys it.

Are we not justified in laying especial emphasis upon the completeness of the Price List service which the Era furnishes to its subscribers? With the Annual Blue Book, and the Weekly Change Sheets and our regular Weekly Market Reports from New York and London, are we not giving the drug trade about all they could expect in the way of price list service?

It is for the druggists to answer this question. Our business is to serve the druggists with publications which will be useful to them. We like to be pioneers in our line, constantly endeavoring to discover something new which is an improvement upon the old, and if we are not very much mistaken, in solving this "Price List Problem" the Era will render its greatest and most practical service.

Correspondence.

We are pleased to publish here communications from our readers on topics of interest to the drug trade. Writers are requested to express their views as briefly as possible. Each article must be signed by its writer, but his name will not be published if so requested.

TROUBLED OVER MEDICINE STAMPS.

Linn Grove, Ind., Feb. 7.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—Revenue is taken greatly from the users of patent medicine. Bottle is sold under the supposition that it is stamped. Then a revenue collector gets hold of it, finds it is not stamped, and it will go hard with the druggist. The collectors do not take into consideration that many a bottle is stamped twice, once by the manufacturer and once by the retailer. Most patent medicines are stamped on the wrapper, a very few on the bottle. In handling both kinds one does not always know which are stamped. Take Peruna, for instance: we for a long time stamped this article, finally I broke the wrapper and found it stamped. We had been out of ½ cent stamps and had been putting on 2% cents, which added to 2½ equals 5½ cents. The collector never kicks when twice the required amount is put on.

STERLING HOFMANN.

ESSENCE OF PEPSIN.—The Pharm. Post gives the following formula: Three parts of pepsin are dissolved in 75 parts of water and 3 parts of hydrochloric acid, after several days 16 parts of alcohol, 16 parts of glycerin and 1 part of talcum added and the mixture well shaken, filtered and sufficient water added to the filtrate to make 125 parts. The product may be flavored with oil of lemon or other essential oil, dissolved in alcohol.

What Can Druggists Do to Increase Their Profits?

RETAILERS, WHOLESALERS AND MANUFACTURERS DISCUSS THIS
IMPORTANT QUESTION.

THE CAUSES AND THE REMEDY.

Be Careful in Purchasing and Sell for Cash.

This is an age of materialism, when everything is measured by dollars and cents. One century ago the shopkeeper was looked upon as one belonging to the lower class. Even now, in some of the foreign countries, the titled aristocracy and military officers are still looked up to with envious eyes; but in this country the great aim of many is to become a merchant prince.

The druggist, however, is not very apt to reach that enviable position, at least with his legitimate calling as the cause. The drug business is one of the pursuits in life that will, as a rule, give a man a respectable livelihood, which is about all that the more fortunate can get out of this world.

The drug business is tinged with sufficient scientific features to bring it above the simple idea of materialism. No doubt men get into pharmacy who are not adapted to it; and, unfortunately, we are not the best judges of our own shortcomings, while other people are not apt to tell us of our faults; what is more, we do not believe it when we are informed, but think our friend is envious.

In the drug business a man can always employ his time profitably; it is a business of much detail. The arrangement of his store, the neatness and cleanliness of every part is a great feature that should always be studied and kept in view. The show cases should always be in excellent order—not too full and not too empty; the shelf bottles kept in good harmony, being well-filled with faultless, clean and prime material; the wall back of them neat and of a color that makes a pleasant contrast or sets off the shelfware nicely; the ceilings and floors must look neat. All this can be accomplished without great expense.

From a commercial point of view it is important that a druggist concentrate his purchases as much as possible; a man who scatters his purchases among too many houses makes a serious mistake. Another great mistake is made in extending credit too liberally and neglecting to collect promptly at the end of each month.

As the variety of goods is constantly growing, it requires great caution not to buy unsalable goods; but when such mistakes are made, it is necessary to devise means to dispose of them and not let them get soiled on the shelf or in the drawer. It is very important to keep goods so that they will not spoil or deteriorate.

The stock should be gone over at least once each month and an inventory should be taken every six months, and a trial balance sheet made showing assets and liabilities.

Some years ago Bradstreet's Commercial Agency tabulated the failures of several years and they were as follows for one of those years:

Incompetence	2,546
Lack of capital	5,104
Failure of others	446
Neglect	481
Disaster	3,463
Fraud	1,142
Inexperience	910
Unwise credits	726
Extravagance	198
Competition	191
Speculation	181

This is a picture that is full of suggestions.

There has been a great deal of complaint made by the retail druggists on account of the small profits that are being realized. The cutting of prices on proprietary articles has added greatly to this condition. There are three great evils existing to-day from which a great

many druggists suffer. One is the cutting of prices on proprietary goods, the second is the giving of a percentage to physicians for the prescriptions that they send to be dispensed, and the third is that the retail dealer does a credit business.

That all retail business should be done on a cash basis there is not the least doubt, and especially should this be the case with the retail druggist. No one will deny that considerable losses are sustained by charging goods to their customers, and it is not only the losses, but also the expenses involved in keeping the accounts. If you charge an item you require a day book and a ledger. The time required in charging and posting is considerable. It is probable that you forget to charge an item occasionally, especially when you are busy. Very few people who have goods charged will come to you at the end of the month and pay their bills, hence you have to make out a statement and mail it to them or call in person—all of which involves expense and consumes time. While you or your clerk is doing this, your or his services are needed at the store. Then there are many who will have to be dunned repeatedly and some will never pay at all.

These losses give you anxiety and you worry over it, which depresses your mind so that you are not in the proper mood to wait upon your customers, to say nothing as to your health and the happiness of you and your family. When a man is in bad health or in a depressed spirit he cannot treat his wife and children as he should.

Why is the cash system not generally adopted? The reason is that the credit system has been in vogue from time immemorial, that we think it cannot be abolished, but it is a serious mistake. In every large city, and in some smaller ones, there are to-day business firms who have adopted the cash system, and we have yet to learn that any of them has not been very successful. The common argument is that your customers will be offended if refused credit and that they will trade somewhere else. In reality this is not the case, as most people will see the advantage and the justice of it themselves. It is only those that do not expect to pay at all that will feel offended, and these you can well afford to lose as customers.

If you trust a man and he cannot or does not intend to pay, he will, when you commence to ask him for pay, act as if he was offended and will then go where he is not known and pay cash, the same money that you ought to have. Indeed, we all know that when men are indebted to us, whether for goods purchased or even money loaned, they will be apt to avoid us all they can. We will not discuss in this connection how much better it is for every one to keep out of debt. Thousands of druggists have failed in business owing to the fact that they have too much standing out which they are not able to collect.

The National Association of Retail Druggists is becoming well organized; why not bring before the members this important subject? It is easier to enforce a reform of this kind than in cut rates.

The other two subjects above mentioned should not be overlooked or neglected, but if the credit system is abandoned and a strictly cash system adopted, it will do more to prevent failures or bankruptcy than any other movement. If you have not the cash to pay your debts you will have the goods, and if they are properly kept they are worth at least seventy-five cents on the dollar.

C. F. G. MEYER,
Meyer Bros. Drug Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

Know Your Business Thoroughly.

I have no revelation on this subject, and the question is as old as the business itself. There are some evident requirements and some perhaps that every pharmacist has not thought of. The first requisite to a successful and increasing business is the knowledge and practical mastery of it. Yet a poor location and insufficient means will often pull down a competent pharmacist, while abundant means to employ good assistants and a fine location will ensure success often to one who is a fair business man and not an educated pharmacist. In a general way, attention to business (which here counts for more than in almost any other business), economy and prudent purchasing and profitable selling will do for the druggist what they do for the retailer in any other line of business. Much depends on the reputation of a pharmacy. If a loafing place, cigar shop of the cigar stand kind, and still more if liquor selling facilities are prominent, success as a pharmacy is not attainable.

As to soda water, that depends on the location. A well-kept fountain is, as a rule, desirable in the majority of drug stores, and the profits of a good, well-situated cigar counter few of them can afford to neglect.

As to manufacturing their own pharmaceuticals. I agree with the theory that they ought to be able to do it, and to some extent, with practice, but practically, in any busy pharmacy the pharmacist can well let manufacturing alone and buy the best articles he can get. Usually they will be better than his own. The retailer should never rest in keeping his stock fresh, and the latest and most desirable goods in front, i. e., in full view. "Never let your store or stock look old," is one source of success and of profitable business.

It may not be "good form" for the doctors to advertise. It is decidedly bad policy for the druggist not to do so. I do not mean put one advertisement in the local paper and keep it there. The store, the stock, the advertising—but not the proprietor—should be fresh. Re-paint, rearrange stock. Put out some articles as inducements in a reasonable way. Don't settle down for eternity as you are. Improve. That there will be any very great or radical change in the methods of conducting a drug store, I do not believe. What I recommend is the effort of everyone in it to improve his present store, stock and business, and this doesn't at all shut out improving himself.

DANIEL R. NOYES,
Noyes Bros. & Cutler.

St. Paul, Minn.

A Cutter Says to Increase Profits Increase Business.

As the Irishman said to the doctor in the well-known and slightly risqué story, "Ye flatter me," a pronounced, even aggressive, yea, notorious "cutter," when you ask me to answer within the limits of three hundred words the conundrum: "What can druggists do to increase their profits?"

The druggist's percentage of profit is large enough already, and should not be increased—rather decreased, if anything, especially in the matter of prescriptions.

The only rational way to increase profits is to increase business. This can best be done by attending strictly to one's own business, and not interfering with that of others.

A very large percentage of druggists spend more time in howling about the "wrongs of the drug trade" than in looking after their own business.

Strange that we never hear of grocers, or shoe dealers, or butchers, or hardware men, or dry goods dealers, or hatters, or clothiers, or booksellers appealing to State Legislatures for relief from real or imaginary trade evils. And yet these lines of trade are suffering as much from the modern evolution of business as are the druggists. It is only the druggist who flies to the law makers for paternalistic relief.

Ah! rejoins the registered pharmacist, but ours is a profession, not a trade. Stuff and nonsense; "bloody rot," when applied to business!

But to get down strictly to your question. To increase business: Be scrupulously honest in all things,

down to the minutest. You will in time be "found out," and it will not pay, as a bald business proposition.

You can't be honest to your customer and allow any commission on prescriptions to physicians. No honest doctor will use a cipher code in writing prescriptions. Both druggist and doctor will be found out in time, and it will do neither any good.

If you sell liquor at all, sell it honestly; i. e., in exact compliance with the law under which you are permitted to sell it. Do not violate any law on the subject under any circumstances.

Make and sell your own preparations as much as possible, but don't brutally cram them down the throats of your customers. Hand out just what the customer calls for, with the sales ticket; then, if the customer gives you an opening, as seven out of ten will, sell him your own preparation—not "just as good," but very much better, as you know, because you make it, and put the "patent" nostrum back on your shelf.

Every intelligent druggist knows that with scarcely an exception so-called "patent" medicines are founded in fraud and advertised in iniquity. They are simply "faith cures"—faith in lying advertisements!

Yet the mass of druggists are fighting to sell these nostrums. I fight their sales in every way possible, lose sales thereby, but gain the good will of the public, which is manifested by the largest prescription business in the United States, built up in four years.

Minor points, such as clean stores, polite clerks, attractive window displays, etc., are unnecessary to dwell upon. Let the druggist always remember "there is room at the top."

CHARLES H. MCCONNELL
Mgr. The Economical Drug Co.

Chicago, Ill.

The Jobber Recommends Organization.

"What can the druggists do to increase their profits?" I regret that I cannot give the matter the thought which its importance demands. As there is no royal road to wealth, so also may it be said that the path to success is not strewn with roses, but rocks, and the grade is steep. I have no formula which is a guaranteed panacea for the complaints of the retail druggist. The troubles which confront him are not different from those which men in every other line and department of commerce must face and solve.

The methods which the druggist can adopt depend largely upon location and environment, and no general remedy can be applied. Character, ability, enterprise and intelligence are necessary to-day in any and every department of trade and industry. Those who have these qualifications have the same opportunity to succeed to-day that has ever existed in the past and ever will exist in the future. Those who lack these qualifications will fail under almost any condition.

I have upon many occasions, as you know, advocated organization and co-operation on the part of the retailer. I have never advocated this as an end, but as a means, feeling that organization was the first essential to the betterment of present conditions. Wherever the retailer has organized for better methods and better profits the results have been fairly satisfactory, provided the organization was directed by conservative men, and provided further, that only such things were undertaken as could be reasonably carried out. Locally the condition of the retail druggist has been greatly improved and stimulated by co-operation and organization, and I know of no retail druggist in our field who is not prosperous, although the competition of the department store is as vigorous and injurious here as elsewhere. Through organization and co-operation have come better feeling, a closer connection, a betterment of trade methods and an increase of profit. I would recommend that the druggists in all sections where possible, organize with these ends in view, and invite their local jobbers to join their organization and give them the benefit of their co-operation and advice. The jobber and the retailer must stand together on this proposition. Their interests are identical and the best friend which the retailer has is the local jobber.

While, as stated above, I have no panacea to recom-

ment to the retailer I would make this suggestion. I take it for granted that he is a pharmacist and a competent one, or else it is impossible to help him. These premises taken for granted, he is capable of making his own pharmaceuticals. He should do it as far as possible; by which I do not mean that he should equip himself with an analytical laboratory, but that he should make all those preparations, and the list is a very long one, which can as well be made by a competent and careful man in the pharmacy as in the laboratory. He should also produce his own toilet goods and his own household remedies. He should put into them his skill, his judgment, and his taste. They must be standard and slightly. Having supplied himself as above he must put his energy and push behind these goods; in other words, he must make the business for himself rather than for other people. This does not necessarily imply that he must only sell his own goods, for that is impractical. He must as a merchant handle those goods for which he has a natural outlet, but his energy and push must be behind his own goods and not behind other people's.

There are other suggestions which I could make but I will confine myself to the above and will venture the opinion that this idea conscientiously carried out will prove a winner for all who will give it a trial.

J. C. ELIEL,

Lyman-Eliel Drug Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Too Many Stores and Lack of Harmony.

"What can druggists do to increase their profits?" I suppose you have reference to the retail druggist, and as a jobber I can perhaps only theorize on this subject, as the conditions that confront the retail druggist to-day are entirely different from what they were a number of years ago when I was in the retail drug business.

It goes without saying that (1) there are too many retail drug stores to a given number of inhabitants, and (2) the department store has materially cut into the profits of the retail druggist; (3) lack of harmony and unity of the entire retail drug trade; (4) "wolves in sheep's clothing" in the shape of retailers who are furnishing wholesale and retail cut-rate stores with proprietary medicines.

The above gives my opinion why retail druggists do not increase their profits. There are, of course, many other reasons; prominently mentioned would be inattention to business, lack of courtesy to customers, carelessness in making credits, poor collectors, purchasing of too large a stock of goods that have no particular sale, doing business on borrowed capital, building homes and buying stores when not having the money to pay for same, and many other reasons which are obvious to any good business man.

I believe that a drug store can be run at a profit if it is conducted on right principles. If a retail druggist will make himself popular with his customers, gain their confidence, hustle for business, advertise judiciously, and avoid the items I mention above, he is pretty sure to make a showing of good profits.

JAMES E. DAVIS,

Williams, Davis, Brooks & Hinchman Sons,

Detroit, Mich.

Be Aggressive; Cultivate the Doctors' Favor.

Retail druggists can increase their profits when they fully recognize the dual nature of their business, study existing conditions and adopt an aggressive course instead of the negative position in which we find so many of them at the present time. There are two classes of druggists who are making a success of their business. The one, strictly a merchant, handles everything that can be placed to advantage in a drug store and purchases them strictly on commercial lines. The second, and we may add the higher class, recognizing the professional side of his business, seeks to develop it first in the line of prescription work, but incident to it (but by no means secondary) in the direction of furnishing supplies to physicians who buy and dispense their own medicines.

Notice, if you will, the many flourishing business centres where druggists of capital and ability allow physicians' supply houses to take the business of local doctors right out before their eyes, and the only effect is imprecation upon the manufacturer whose goods are thus handled, not realizing that they themselves would be able to control the situation if they would manifest an aggressive spirit. Another business centre a few miles away has his aggressive distributor and he says to his physicians, "We want your business and we will duplicate the prices of any supply house who seeks your patronage." It is true that the margin on such business is less than upon prescriptions or upon patent medicines as formerly sold. We are told also that physicians are poor pay, but the fact remains that proportionate to their number there are as many responsible physicians as there are of any other single class of customers seeking the drug store for supplies. Discrimination is used in trusting the general public—why trust every physician? Our friends in the retail drug trade lose sight of another important fact in this connection. We refer to the influence which every physician exerts in a community. The enterprising druggist secures this influence and with it an addition to his profits. The influence is lost when outside houses are permitted to go into any community and take the business which belongs to and ought to be retained by the local druggist.

GEORGE S. MERRELL,

William S. Merrell Chemical Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Adapt Prices to Demand.

Until full prices are restored, one way the retail druggist can increase his profits is to follow one of the universal laws of trade and make his prices on proprietary articles according to the demand for each article. All staples in trade, be they dry goods, drugs, groceries or hardware, are sold at a slight margin of profit, the volume of business being depended upon to make up for the small profit, vide sugar, flour, etc., while goods in lesser demand yield a better proportionate price.

It is true that the price on most proprietary articles is arbitrarily fixed, or marked, by the maker. This very thing led to cutting, because the smart dealer could demonstrate to his customer—could actually hold the package under his nose and show him that he could sell \$1 worth for 50 cents or less, which is not possible with goods not so marked.

The cutting of prices places proprietary goods in the open market along with other commodities, such as senna, salts, etc., and here is where the universal law of trade is applicable. If an article is in slight demand, get the full marked price, 25 cents or \$1, for that particular article. If an article is in greater demand, make the price less, but do not cut too low. If an article is in constant demand, is a staple in fact, you can afford to take less and meet your competitor if necessary.

If this law is followed you will make a better average profit that may surprise you at the end of the year.

BERRIET H. HARDING,

Humphreys' Medicine Co.

New York.

Too Many Druggists; Seek Other Fields.

I would say in response to the inquiry, "What can druggists do to increase their profits?":

The training and intelligence required, the long hours of labor (all day and often extending into or through the night), the risk and responsibility connected with the retail drug business,—all certainly entitle those engaged therein to a reasonable compensation.

In the large majority of the cities of the United States it is a well known fact that they are not so compensated, unless by some annex in the shape of proprietary articles, active soda fountain trade, or other expedient. With the greater number the profit is *entirely* inadequate. How may this be remedied? This is a difficult problem manifestly, because the remedy has been carefully and wisely sought for, lo! these many years, without satisfactory settlement.

On one point all must be agreed. We should have *no* retail drug stores. The business is largely *overdone*. Young and ambitious men should keep conditions and the future in mind in the light of experience and plain observation, and turn their talents in some *other* direction.

Obviously, one reason the retail drug business is over-crowded is because of the small investment of capital required. The reader would say, "What are these young men with limited capital to do, then, for a calling?"

Note the wonderful expansion of manufacturing in our country, with the open door into foreign lands for American made goods. Let all young men take under consideration in every city the ever-opening prospects or larger things in the way of manufactures. Let them get together and in corporation or co-operative plans *join* their means and enter upon some of these opportunities. It seems almost like frittering valuable lives away to enter upon a largely overdone prescription business, as it is now carried on in most American cities, for a bare livelihood. Leave the field to fewer men, who then can prosper. Let the surplus look for "greener and broader pastures."

R.

Throw Out Patents; Make Your Own Pharmaceuticals.

To the pertinent question, "What can druggists do to increase their profits?" I would say:

1. Let the druggist and doctor work together. Here is the old proverb counts, "United we stand; divided we fall." If the druggist is asked whether Black's, Jones's or Smith's Sure Cure is good, answer you don't know and advise him to consult the doctor; he knows best what is good for the trouble. He makes it a life study to be able to find out what ails people and give appropriate remedies. As an illustration, tell the customer if his watch is out of order he would not think of taking it to a wagon-maker, but to the watchmaker.

2. Next throw out all patent medicines as soon as possible. Put up your own emulsion of cod liver oil or children's laxative and the like. Let them be good.

3. Put up all your own pharmaceutical preparations. Show the doctors that your pharmaceuticals are prepared according to the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and that their therapeutic action can be depended upon. Get your doctors interested, so much so that they will prescribe them. This will satisfy and please the doctors, benefit or cure the patients and prove a source of prestige and profit to the druggists.

CARL G. E. KLEI.

St. Louis, Mo.

Don't Substitute, Be Courteous, Advertise.

In reply to the question, "What can druggists do to increase their profits?" I beg to submit:

First—Exercise diligent care never to acquire the reputation of substituting. Give what is called for by your customer or ordered on prescription. Always sell the real thing. Make as much profit as you can, but make it honestly.

Second—Unfailing and uniform courtesy to the public, especially the ladies and children.

Third—Liberal advertising; a general patronage of trade and lay press according to the nature of your business; in short, a judicious use of printer's ink.

FRANK A. RUF,
Antikamnia Chemical Co.

St. Louis.

The Tri-Partite Agreement.

In discussing this question we must first consider the law of supply and demand, and second that the chief loss of profit comes from the cutter and department store using proprietary articles as an advertisement for their own ends. The large amount of money expended by manufacturers of proprietary goods is taken advantage of by the cutter and department stores in pushing



"Can you tell me where I can get a night-cap?"
"I kin not, but y'd better thry Moriarity's drug store jist beyant the corner. They keeps everything."

their own business. Any losses which accrue by selling at cost, and sometimes less, is charged to advertising. So long as this condition exists it is easy to see what will be the ultimate result. Not only will prices not be restored, but many articles will cease to be profitable to the manufacturer by reason of decreased demand. Dr. Sangrado, in his celebrated theory of blood-letting, gave as the reason for his patients dying that the process was not pushed thoroughly enough. Manufacturers seem to be deriving inspiration from Dr. Sangrado's experience, possibly with the same result.

The only remedy in my humble opinion will be by putting in practice, honestly, the tri-partite agreement; it is worth trying at any rate.

A. J. CORNING.

Baltimore, Md.

Organization the Only Hope.

Greater profits can be secured to retailers by better organization in their respective towns, thus promoting common interests. They should agree upon a basis of prices and adhere strictly to it regardless of the representation of the customer that a competitor is not living up to his agreements.

CHARLES HUBBARD,
Charles Hubbard, Son & Co.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Wants to Know But Doesn't.

I am deeply interested in the subject you are agitating. I have been trying to find out what to do to increase our profits for the past thirty years, but instead the profits decrease. Sorry I cannot throw any light upon the subject.

E. P. GALT.

Selma, Ala.

REMINISCENCES OF BUNSEN AND THE HEIDELBERG LABORATORY, 1863-1865.*

By HENRY CARRINGTON BOLTON.

I first met Bunsen in the lovely, retired valley of Engeler, Switzerland, during the summer of 1863. I had spent the preceding twelve months in Paris, working in Dumas' laboratory at the Sorbonne, and in the Ecole de Médecine under Wurtz, and was expecting to continue my studies in Heidelberg. Learning by accident that Bunsen was at an adjoining *Gasthaus*, I called on him and told him of my plans. He received me graciously, and immediately won my heart by his affability, by the charming smile that lit up his large features, and by his unselfish interest in my personal affairs. Being myself quite ignorant of the German language, we conversed in French, and he gave me useful hints as to the opening of the University laboratory.

My first semester at Heidelberg was devoted almost exclusively to laboratory work, but I attended Bunsen's lectures on general chemistry every morning at nine o'clock in the adjoining auditorium. Bunsen's habit of saying one word when he meant to use another was at first puzzling, particularly as I was very weak in German, but when he exhibited the violet vapor of iodine and called it chlorine, my previous knowledge of chemistry assisted comprehension. After every lecture Bunsen rarely missed spending several hours in the laboratory, going from student to student with inquiries, suggestions and useful hints. Desirous of securing my share of this personal contact, I soon found the best way to induce the Hofrath to linger was to have a supply of clean test-tubes and beakers on an orderly desk, with a query or two requiring experimental answers. Any suggestion as to the use of the spectroscope in connection with a substance under examination was sure to interest the professor, as that famous instrument was a comparatively new adjunct to chemical work, being then about four years old.

When in the laboratory Bunsen habitually carried between his lips a short, unlighted cigar, and he often stopped at a student's desk long enough to light the tobacco at a "Bunsen burner." In a few minutes the cigar was again without a spark, owing to his absent-minded neglect to pull on it. Absent-mindedness was a marked trait in Bunsen's character, and many amusing anecdotes are told of the difficulties it brought him. The statement that he remained a bachelor because he forgot his wedding day is, of course, apocryphal, as is the other about his putting on a suit of garments on the top of others that he had forgotten to take off, but the following came under my personal observation: "Bunsen used to dine every day at a little table reserved for him in a restaurant connected with the hotel in which I lived. One spring he fell into the habit of ordering veal cutlets and asparagus as the chief item for his meal, and without reflection or feeling that a change of diet would be agreeable, he continued to order 'Kalbs-Cotelette und Spargel' daily for several weeks, until one day the *Kellner* gravely informed him that asparagus was no longer in season and could not be supplied. Bunsen seemed to be immensely taken a-back and to realize for the first time that he had been dining on one dish for a long period. He soon recovered himself, however, and asked the waiter for the bill-of-fare, from which, after careful examination, he ordered mutton chops and peas, and this was his daily diet up to the time I changed my hotel.

When the laboratory was closed for the Christmas holidays I tried to get permission to work in the deserted rooms, but in vain, and not wishing to be idle I worked at growing crystals, improving a desk out of a hotel washstand and a heater out of the huge porcelain stove. Some time after I showed to Bunsen a single crystal of ammonium calcium acetate about three inches long, with perfectly regular facets, and of which I was quite proud. He looked at it rather solemnly, as I thought, and enunciated the single word "aussergewöhnlich." This was not in my limited vocabulary, and whether a commendation or a disapproval I could not divine; I nuzzled over the word all day, and on returning home the dictionary explained its meaning to my great satisfaction.

*Reprinted from Science.

As my knowledge of German increased I attended the lectures of Kirchhoff and of Kopp, but never was able to enjoy the latter's interminable sentences and involved style.

Bunsen's assistants in the laboratory at the time of my sojourn were Dr. Bender and Dr. Rose. The latter had the reputation among the students of giving more accurate instruction in mineral analysis than Bunsen himself. Rose is now professor in the University of Strassburg.

Bunsen's methods in mineral analysis were not wholly approved by the students. One day he stopped at my desk for a moment, and picking up a filter containing a moist precipitate, he inquired: "What have you here?" Seeing with consternation a portion of my quantitative precipitate sticking to his thumb, I hastily seized a "spritz-flasche" and washed the substance off his thumb into the filter on the funnel before venturing a reply. Bunsen smiled genially and passed on to my neighbor.

Bunsen showed extraordinary callousness to heat, being able to hold in his fingers metal nearly red hot; on one occasion, when stirring a glowing crucible with a very short spatula, his skin fairly sizzled, and for relief he took hold of the lobe of his ear with his smoking thumb and forefinger, explaining that the ear was the coolest part of the body.

The celebrated Dr. Fresenius, of Wiesbaden, having appropriated some discovery or method of Bunsen without giving credit, was cordially disliked by him, and he once showed it by a significant act. A student accosted the Hofrath as he passed by and put to him some simple question in analytical chemistry; on the desk lay open a copy of Fresenius's "Anleitung," whereupon Bunsen closed the book with a deprecatory gesture, pulled out the drawer of the student's desk to its extreme limit, and thrust into it as far back as possible the objectionable volume, saying: "Nun, mein Herr, we will proceed."

Bunsen was rather sensitive to criticism; one of my American colleagues tells me of an incident illustrating this. The professor proposed to the student the joint preparation of certain cesium and rubidium salts, saying he would secure several barrels of the mineral water rich in the chlorides, and would have the water boiled down to a small volume, ready for the separation of the rare elements. The American felt highly pleased at the flattering proposal, and to show his interest in the matter mentioned that he had studied under Prof. O. D. Allen, of New Haven, who had done work on cesium and rubidium. This was an unfortunate remark, however, for Allen had corrected Bunsen's figures for the atomic weight of Cs, and the Hofrath remembering this never again mentioned the subject to my friend.

In those days students were obliged to prepare some substances now commonly provided and to construct some apparatus with their own hands. Every student had to etch and calibrate his own eudiometer, and some of them wasted much time over the hydrofluoric acid process before getting good results. I remember, too, purifying potassium hydroxid by solution in alcohol (an extra charge), and evaporation in a large silver basin loaned by an assistant. One green Russian student bought at Desaga's potassium cyanid instead of the hydroxid, and was vainly trying to dissolve it, walking about the laboratory shaking the bottle for hours, when Bunsen noted its singular appearance, caused the operation to be suspended, and on ascertaining the nature of the substance cautioned the student against it.

Speaking of Russians reminds me of an amusing occurrence. One of them was instructed to precipitate a substance "mit überschüssigem Kali," and not finding any bottle labelled "überschüssiges Kali" he inquired for it of a neighbor who mischievously sent him to Dr. Bender, telling him the article was kept under lock and key with other costly substances, such as silver nitrate and platinum chlorid. The astonished assistant explained to the Russian that an excess of potash did not require a special bottle. The student was nicknamed "Überschüssiges Kali" for the rest of the semester.

Many nationalities were represented in Heidelberg laboratory; besides Russians there were Bassarabians, Hollanders, Bohemians, Germans (from North and from South), Austrians, one Chilian, one Englishman (the late Dr. Walter Flight), one Scotchman, one Irishman and

several Americans—fifty-nine students in all, of which fifty-eight were incessantly smoking, the fumes of tobacco mingled with the vapors of H_2S , SO_2 , HNO_2 , and NH_3 , making an atmosphere so thick that I regret not having cut off a slice as a souvenir.

The students from time immemorial had a voluntary organization to maintain order in the laboratory; they elected at the beginning of each semester an officer known as "Polizei-Diener," who was authorized to impose small fines for petty offenses, the money thus secured being devoted at the end of the term to the purchase of books for the small library placed on shelves in the balance-room. This custom, I understand, still obtains. At the opening of my third term I was elected "Polizei" and duly instructed in my duties. Being watchful and courageous, I collected more money during my term of office than had been added to the library fund for many years. The misdemeanors for which fines were imposed were leaving an unused gas-burner lighted, failure to resort to the "stink-zimmer" when noxious gases were generated, failure to replace bottles or apparatus used in common, and leaving a balance door open or weights on the pans, which latter was accounted a very heinous offense; the fines ranged from six kreutzers (Baden) to half a gulden. My official life was marked by two events that greatly excited and amused the whole laboratory; one of the events was regarded as an exhibition of unparalleled audacity, of which only an American was capable—I fined Hofrath Bunsen. The professor, after lighting his cigar at the flame of a Bunsen burner, left the gas burning and went out of the room; according to custom, and to the consternation of the students, I chalked on the desk that Bunsen had used the words "G Kr." over my initials, a notice that could not be erased until the fine was paid. Next day, when Bunsen approached the desk, he glanced at the inscription, smiled broadly, and to the amusement of the crowd of students that had gathered to see the result of my daring, opened his purse and handed me the six kreutzers, with a pleasant commendation of the fidelity of the "Polizei."

The other event concerned a very wretched American, whose numerous fines I was unable to collect; when they reached the enormous sum of one and a half gulden (about 60 cents) I consulted some of the older German students, stating the facts and asking for advice. They declared they had never heard of such a case, and they authorized me to confiscate some chemical apparatus belonging to the American and to sell it at auction. I secured a fine beaker glass, the outside one of a large nest, and after due notice, amid the shouts of the fifty-nine students gathered in the lecture-room, the beaker was sold at auction; the competition to secure it was so keen that it brought a very high price, the sum covering the fine plus the value of the glass. The excess had to be paid back to the lucky American, so that the fine did not come out of his pockets after all.

Several times in the course of his life Bunsen was injured by explosions. He was popularly believed to be minus one eye, one ear and one lung, and there is some foundation for this, for he lost an eye when working at cadocyle, and he was slightly deaf. It was related of him that on one occasion a violent explosion threw him to the ground and made him unconscious. On coming to his first words were: "Has any of the substance been saved?"

In 1865 Bunsen was invited to fill a chair in the University of Berlin, and after due consideration he declined the flattering call, to the delight of all educational Heidelberg. In his honor the students organized a torchlight parade; the chemists marched in a body, and, carried away by my enthusiasm, I imprudently joined them, carrying a torch with the crowd. The procession paraded the principal streets, and then assembled in the open square before the Aula, or central hall of the University; there the students, singing the "Studenten Lieder" and forming a ring, gradually closed in towards the center, making the ring smaller, until at a given signal they threw their half-burned torches into the very center, and the pile blazed on high, making an impressive ceremony. I have said I imprudently joined, because I failed to anticipate the disagreeable consequences—the smoke of half a thousand torches, the dripping grease, and the dust of the streets combined with the moist exudation

of my membranous integument to form a black deposit that would have honored a stoker, besides ruining a suit of clothes.

During my residence in Heidelberg a lamentable and terrible affair took place that threw a profound gloom over the University and the entire town. Two German students, having quarreled, decided the earth was not large enough for both of them to live in, and resorted to the diabolical practice called the "American duel." In a darkened room the two young men drew lots, having sworn that he who drew the black ball would commit suicide. The unhappy loser went to his room and discharged a bullet into his breast, but missed his heart and lingered for several days on his deathbed. His parents were summoned by telegraph, and besought him on their knees to disclose the name of his antagonist, but he steadfastly refused, and died with the secret in his heart. The students not only excused his conduct but praised his courage, and when his remains were taken to the railway station to be transported to a distant city they accompanied the funeral cortege with torches and music. The students claimed he was not a suicide, for he was killed in an honorable duel, and they maintained that his opponent was not accessory to his death because he shot himself. I had many arguments with them, and never could convince them of their extraordinary tergiversation.

The whole system of duelling at Heidelberg is an interesting feature of student life that I had good opportunities of observing without taking part, but, as Kipling says, "that is another story."

The intimacy of Bunsen and Kopp is well known. I have often seen them walk through the narrow streets hand-in-hand, like affectionate schoolgirls, Bunsen's large frame and Kopp's diminutive stature making a strong contrast.

Bunsen had great talents and personal attractions, yet he did not succeed in fostering original work on the part of those who studied with him. I think this is partly due to the fact that they were chiefly beginners, and when they had acquired the rudiments of general chemistry they took to the fertile fields of organic chemistry under other masters. Yet his pupils include some men of high rank in the profession—Lothar Meyer, Sir Henry Roscoe, Beilstein, Lieben and Carius.

I last saw Geheimrath Bunsen during a brief visit to Heidelberg in 1891. He had retired from active duty, and complained of the infirmities of advancing years, being subject to rheumatism, but he exhibited the same cordial manner, the charming smile and a willingness to listen to the accounts of Americans who had pursued their studies in the Heidelberg Laboratory. Bunsen died, after a lingering illness, August 16, 1896, at the great age of 88.

Among the Americans contemporary with me may be named:

Eli W. Blake, afterwards professor of physics at Brown University, deceased.

Orren W. Root, afterwards professor of chemistry at Hamilton College, deceased.

Charles Wolf, of Cincinnati, deceased.

George M. Miller, of New York.

Harry McBurney, of Boston.

Lyman Nichols, of Boston.

Arnold Hague, of the United States Geological Survey.

Frank Slingluff, of Baltimore.

There was no club or association among the Americans such as exists in Göttingen, and a full list of Americans who studied under Bunsen could only be made from the official register of the university.

Of the charm of residence in the picturesque little city on the Neckar, with its magnificent ruined castle, its attractive forest-covered hills threaded by enticing paths, its historical associations, and its excellent beer, there can be but one opinion; but in winter we often felt the truth of the old couplet:

Heidelberg ist eine schöne Stadt
Wenn es ausgerechnet hat!

PAGLIANO SYRUP, according to an analysis by Helnze, is composed of water, 65.53 per cent.; alcohol, 14.38 per cent.; extract of licorice, 16.79 per cent.; senna, 2.63 per cent.; resin of scammony, 0.37 per cent., and resin of jalap, 0.3 per cent. (Pharm. Post).

THE CLASSIFICATION OF ESSENTIAL OILS.

By ERNEST J. PARRY, B.Sc.

In the various papers and text-books recently published on the chemistry of essential oils two methods of classification have been adopted, and at times attacks on, or apologies for, the one or the other have been made. That which the author adopts in "The Chemistry of Essential Oils" is that which is followed by most authorities, viz., by grouping the oils according to the natural orders of the plants which produce them. The other method of classification is adopted by Charabot, Dupont, and Pillet in "Les Huiles Essentielles," and may be described in their own words as follows: "Ils classent les essences d'après la fonction chimique du principe qui y domine et les distribuent ainsi en onze familles." Those, then, who follow this system take a definite compound and group together all those oils which contain it as their predominating constituent.

The present note is intended as a criticism of this latter method of classification.

In the first place, assuming that the active constituent is well ascertained and agreed upon, this system will be found to produce many inconveniences; secondly, in those cases where there is any reasonable doubt as to what is the principal constituent, or where the characteristic odor of the oil is modified by a secondary constituent, the confusion becomes much more accentuated, as will be seen in the sequel. In order to illustrate these points, a few specific examples will best serve the purpose.

Charabot's first group is that of the "Terpene alcohols and their esters." Passing by the fact that it is not correct to include geraniol and linalol in this group, we find that under these two alcohols the following oils take their position, a position which must be seen to be very artificial when carefully examined.

Oil of—	LINALOL.	Oil of—	GERANIOL.
Linaloe		Palmarosa	
Coriander		Geranium	
Bergamot		Rose	
Lavender		Citronelle	
Spike			
Sage			
Petitgrain			
Neroli			
Limette			
Ylang-Ylang			
Cananga			

In every way linalol may be regarded as the active and principal constituent of oil of linaloe; it occurs to the extent of 80 to 90 per cent., and certainly dominates the odor. In the case of coriander oil, although the characteristic odor is undoubtedly due to a secondary constituent, linalol is the predominating constituent. Bergamot oil, again, clearly owes its odor to the amount of linalyl acetate it contains, and pure linalyl acetate closely resembles bergamot oil in odor. But when we come to lavender oil a difficulty at once arises. Undoubtedly French lavender oil owes its value chiefly to the presence of say 30 to 40 per cent. of esters, of which a considerable amount is linalyl acetate. But the odors of bergamot and lavender oils are so different that it becomes a mere form of words to ascribe them to the same constituent, viz., linalyl acetate. The bodies which modify the odor of lavender oil into what it is, must be important, and possess some claim to be called principal constituents. Further, English lavender oil contains as a maximum 10 per cent. of linalyl acetate, which certainly is not its principal nor predominating constituent. English and French oils of lavender cannot, therefore, remain together under this system; the former might possibly find a place with the cineol-containing eucalyptus oils. The common, but incorrect practice, of calculating ester percentages to a single identified ester, when several undoubtedly exist, is possibly responsible for the inclusion of neroli oil in this group. It certainly contains a fair amount of linalol, and from 10 to 20 per cent. of esters calculated as linalyl acetate, but neither of these bodies can be regarded as the principal constituent. Methyl-*o*-amidobenzoate, a crystalline body, occurring to a quite small extent, is certainly responsible for the fluorescence, and to a great extent for the characteristic odor of the oil. Has not this a very strong claim to be termed the principal constituent? And so on.

Otto of rose and oil of citronelle are classed next to one another. But how can one regard the two as possessing the same principal constituent because they both contain geraniol?

Under citral and citronellal we find that lemon-grass, orange, lemon, and the sweet-scented eucalyptus oils are grouped. Here the confusion becomes very marked. Lemongrass oil contains, say, 80 per cent. of citral, lemon oil contains 90 per cent. of limonette, and the remaining 10 per cent. consists of citral, citronellal, esters, etc. Chemically, limonene is the principal and predominating constituent, but the odor has been chosen here as the basis of choosing the principal constituent, a principle not followed in the case of lavender and bergamot oils, as shown above. Then orange oil clearly has no place here, as citral is undoubtedly not in any sense its principal constituent. With the citral containing eucalyptus oil, it is only awkward to separate them from the other eucalyptus oils.

And in many other cases the same difficulties arise, and many oils will fall into several different groups, according to the purely conventional way in which their principal constituents are determined upon, whereas by classifying according to natural orders, each oil falls naturally into its place, and the chemical differences between oils from closely allied plants are properly accentuated, whilst their natural relationships are not concealed. From every point of view it appears most rational and scientific to adopt the botanical system as the basis of essential oil classification.—(Br. & Col. Dr.)

HOW TO LEARN.

It is possible to write columns about the degeneracy of apprenticeship. Fifty years ago the master took pleasure in instructing his pupil; that was what he was paid for doing, and it was practically all the instruction the druggist's apprentice got. There is a big change now, but events and times have changed; there are books and schools and schemes for encouraging study which did not exist then. Whether they are better or worse than what our forefathers had the advantage of does not particularly concern those for whom these columns are printed, and who are mainly concerned in taking all advantage of facilities for improvement and study that exist, ultimately securing the hall mark of competence.

Taking the student of pharmacy at the beginning, we assume that he wants to make the most of his apprenticeship. There are many ways in which he can find opportunities for gaining information. Even in bottle-washing (if he has that to do) there is something to be learnt. Why is one bottle washed with alkali and another cleaned with hydrochloric acid? The live apprentice will not rest satisfied till he finds that out for himself, and he need not be surprised if the fact comes in handy in the examination room. In his daily work of dusting the shop bottles he has splendid opportunities of acquiring complete familiarity with the names and general characters of all the galenicals and chemicals in the shop. The very act of washing oil, resin, tar, or varnish from his hands, or cleaning a mortar which has been soiled with one or other of these substances will give him, if he asks the reason why, much valuable instruction as to the action of various solvents. His very mistakes will be helpful, for he will not fail to profit by the knowledge when he learns, e. g., why it was that the glass mortar cracked right across when he dissolved common salt in it to make brine.

Next to personal observation at the daily tasks the thing most important for the apprentice to do is to take advantage of any local facilities for education that there may be. There are now comparatively few towns in the country where facilities for learning elementary chemistry and physics are not available. Where a choice of such classes is to be had we recommend students in their first year to take the first stage of mathematics, if they have not already had this subject at school. The algebra, in particular, they will find of enormous advantage in their future studies, and, as a foundation for a proper acquaintance with physics and chemistry, a knowledge of mathematics as far as the first stage is really essen-

tial. For the second session the student should take up physics and inorganic chemistry; in the third he could continue his chemistry, theoretical and practical, at least to the advanced stage and make a beginning with botany, while in the fourth year he should be able to overtake organic chemistry and advanced botany. A young man who has laid such a foundation as is thus obtained need have no fear of any examiner after he has had a few months' hard reading at a pharmacy school. It appears that there is a lack of opportunity for studying botany in the way we have mentioned. There are usually classes in chemistry in abundance, but either the demand for instruction in botany is too small to be worth supplying, or the standard hitherto set up has been much too high. Fortunately no eager student can be deprived of the opportunity afforded him by nature, and she, after all, is the best teacher.

Pharmacy and materia medica are best studied practically. Where an apprentice has the duty of assisting in the manufacture of ointments, pills, tinctures and the like, he will learn more by intelligent attention to details in the actual work in hand than by weeks of "reading." Similarly with materia medica. Every apprentice ought to be perfectly familiar with the appearance and character of all the commoner drugs long before he is out of his apprenticeship, together with much of the information required in the minor examination. Prescription reading he should be perfectly familiar with.—(Chem. and Drug.)

THE PRESCRIPTION SCALE AND QUANTITATIVE CHEMICAL WORK.*

BY CARL G. HINRICHS.

The druggist being held responsible for the purity and strength of his goods by the specifications in the Pharmacopœia, it is essential that he should be able to satisfy himself, by his own personal work and by the means at his hands, of the purity and strength of the preparations in stock.

The Pharmacopœia throughout implies the use of the analytical balance—a costly instrument, requiring special skill of management and great length of time for each operation.

By an extended series of determinations carried on during the past two years, I have satisfied myself that an ordinary prescription balance—even if without a protecting glass case—is perfectly sufficient for all practical work demanded by the Pharmacopœia in the way of volumetric testing.

Under the preparation of normal oxalic acid the Pharmacopœia implies "when a delicate balance is not at hand," that the druggist is unable to prepare a solution of the exact strength. The two and a half grains on a little over two ounces directed to be weighed out makes a quarter of one per cent. difference in the two standards, and implies that the druggist's prescription balance will turn only when this or a greater quantity be placed on the pans. The total error would thus be one-half of one per cent. As a matter of fact, the druggist buys a good prescription balance and keeps it in fairly good order. The Pharmacopœia does great injustice to the druggist, for I have found the ordinary prescription balances without cover will show less than one-fifteenth the above difference on two ounces.

In all my determinations I added 25 cubic centimeters of water to my weighing flask, bringing the total weight to near 63 grams, the quantity directed by the Pharmacopœia to be weighed off for oxalic acid. The tare was first taken on a prescription balance and then on an analytical balance. The substance to be tested is next added to the weighing flask, about 1 to 2 grams for concentrated acids, and 10 grams for diluted acids. I weighed again, first on the prescription balance, and then on the analytical balance. The difference gave the weight taken by each balance separately. Now I transferred contents to a beaker, rinsed the flask, ran in normal alkali till indicator by change of color showed that all the acid was neutralized. Multiplying the number of cubic centimeters used by the milligram equivalent gave

weight of absolute acid in the sample tested. Reducing this to grams, and dividing by weights taken and pointing off two places to the right, gave me the per cent.

From the large number of double determinations made in this manner, I conclude that for all practical purposes the prescription scale of our drug stores is perfectly sufficient for all volumetric work of the Pharmacopœia. A few examples are appended.

Acidum Sulphuricum.—I took 45 drops; weight on prescription scale, 1.46 grams; on analytical balance, 1.459 grams.

Normal sodium hydrate required was 27.65 cubic centimeters which, at 49 milligrams per unit, amounts to 1354.55 milligrams, or 1.3549 grams of absolute sulphuric acid, or equivalent 49.

Hence the per cent. of acid found is 92.79 by the prescription scale, and 92.36 by the analytical balance, results which are practically identical, say 92.5.

Acidum Lacticum.—The 40 drops taken weighed 1.69 gram on prescription scale, 1.6855 on analytical balance. Required 8.90 cc. of normal hydrate, hence contains 801 milligrams, or 0.801 gram, of absolute lactic acid, the equivalent of which is 90.

The percentage is 73.48 by prescription and 73.52 by analytical balance. Results practically identical, 73.5.

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.—Four 2-cubic centimeter pipettefuls taken weighed 5.50 grams on the prescription, 8.4985 on the analytical balance.

Of normal hydrate 29.50 cc. were required for neutralization, showing the presence of 1087.7 milligrams, or 1.087 grams, of absolute hydrochloric acid, the equivalent of which is 38.5.

By the prescription balance the per cent. is 12.706, while by the analytical balance it is 12.700. Both results are identical to the hundredth, 12.80 per cent.

PHOSPHORESCENT SULPHIDE OF STRONTIUM.

M. José Mourelle has presented to the Academie des Sciences an account of his method of preparing a phosphorescent sulphide of strontium. The same experimenter has previously shown that certain substances, such as carbonate of manganese and sub-nitrate of bismuth, in small proportions, have the property of exciting the phosphorescence of strontium sulphide. In his recent experiments with sulphate of manganese, he has succeeded in obtaining a brilliant phosphorescence. The method of preparation is as follows: A mixture is made of 100 grammes carbonate of strontium, 30 grammes sulphur and 0.2 gramme sulphate of manganese, pure and anhydrous; these are well mixed and put into an earthen crucible, well closed. The crucible is heated to a bright red for three hours. In this manner a sulphide of strontium is formed which is almost white, hard and possessed of an intense yellow-green phosphorescence, which may be excited by exposure for a few seconds to diffused light. The experimenter describes several other methods of preparation, by which he has progressively arrived at results even more satisfactory. He takes, for instance, 100 grammes carbonate of strontium, adding 50 c.c. of water in which have been dissolved 2 grammes of dry sodium carbonate and 0.5 gramme fused chloride of sodium. After desiccation, the mixture is calcined, and to the impure strontia resulting are added 30 grammes of sulphur and 0.2 gramme sulphate of manganese. By submitting this mixture to an intense heat, a sulphide of strontium is obtained whose phosphorescence is more brilliant than in the former case, and it is excited with less exposure to light. The experiment which has given the best results is the following: With 100 grammes carbonate of strontium is mixed a solution of 0.2 gramme sulphate of manganese in 50 c.c. water; to the mixture are added 30 grammes of sulphur, 0.5 fused sodium chloride and 2 grammes sodium carbonate. This mixture, heated in a crucible to bright redness for three hours, gives a sulphide which is rather white, hard and granular, possessing a very great phosphorescent power, it being excited by the smallest exposure to diffused light.—(Sci. Am.).

*Read before the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

PHARMACY.

SUDORAL, a liquid recommended for perspiring feet, has been found to contain benzoic, boric and tartaric acids and alum. (Pharm. Post).

COCA ELIXIR.—Baier gives the following formula: Coca leaves, 60; alcohol, 120; Malaga wine, 500; simple syrup, 850; water to make 1,000 parts. The coca leaves are macerated twelve hours with the alcohol, the wine is then added and the maceration continued a week longer. The liqu'd is then expressed and the residue extracted with sufficient water to bring the final product up to 1,000 parts after addition of the syrup. After several days the liquid is filtered. (Pharm. Post).

RUBBER CAPS FOR MORTARS are recommended by Dr. Scholl (Chem. Ztg.) to overcome the objectionable features of powdering hygroscopic, brittle, poisonous, maledorous or otherwise obnoxious substances in an open mortar. The cover closes the mortar air tight and has an opening in the center for the pestle. To allow ample room for the movement of the pestle, the cover is raised in the center a little above the rim of the mortar. (Apoth. Ztg.).

GUAIASANOL is the trade name given by Einhorn and Huetz to a new deodorant, antiseptic and anaesthetic discovered by them, whose chemical composition is that of a hydrochloride of diethyl-glycol-guaiacol. It crystallizes in white prisms, melting at 184° C. It is readily soluble in water, and has a feeble odor of guaiacol. The compound is readily absorbed and non-toxic. The dose is 3 Gm. (45 grains), given three to four times daily. Addition of alkali carbonate to the aqueous solution precipitates the free base in form of an oil. (Pharm. Post).

FIREPROOF PAINT IN POWDER FORM is prepared by R. Scherer as follows: A solution of silicate of soda is mixed with chloride of zinc solution and the resulting precipitate dried. Fifty parts of this are mixed with 5 parts oxide of zinc, 20 parts sulphate of ammonia, 15 parts sal ammoniac and 10 parts of a mineral paint—for white, zinc white—and the mixture finely powdered. The objects to be painted are covered with a solution of silicate of soda and the powder dusted thickly upon it. After some time the excess is shaken off and another coating of silicate of soda applied. (Drog. Ztg.)

MILK STERILIZATION WITH APPLICATION OF CARBONIC ACID is employed by Bendixen, of Copenhagen. The ordinary method of sterilizing milk by heating to a temperature near the boiling point has the disadvantage of imparting to it a peculiar taste, which is to a considerable extent due to the contact with atmospheric oxygen during the heating. Bendixen saturates the milk before boiling with carbonic acid, boils under pressure at 120° C., and finally removes the carbonic acid by displacing it with sterilized air. Milk treated in this manner forms no skin on the surface, and retains the power of separating cream. (Apoth. Ztg.).

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH CASEIN-SODIUM.—E. Léger, who proposed some years ago casein-sugar as an emulsifying agent, states in Jour. de Pharm. et Chim. that this preparation has on further trial been found unsuited and too expensive for preparing emulsions containing a large proportion of oil, particularly cod liver oil. Instead, the author now recommends a solution of casein-sodium, prepared as follows: To 1 liter of cow's milk, warmed to 40° or 45°, 30 Gm. of ammonia water are added, the mixture transferred to a separating-funnel and kept undisturbed for 24 hours at a temperature of 18° to 20°. The lower, opalescent layer is then drawn off, warmed to 40° and the casein precipitated with acetic acid. This precipitate is washed with cold water by decantation and expressed in a cloth. For preparing 1 liter of cod liver oil emulsion 5 Gm. of sodium bicarbonate are dissolved in a mixture of 100 Gm.

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Send All Recitations to Prof. J. H. Heal, Selo, Ohio.

In sending recitations to the director enclose those upon two or three or more of the lectures in a single envelope. In this way you will save postage and facilitate the work of rating.

All students who wish to procure the Era Class Pin are requested to send in their orders promptly. The price of the pin is \$2; the lowest cost consistent with good material and good workmanship. This pin has been illustrated in this column for some time past. It is of ten carat gold, with the letters and design in colored enamels; very attractive and tasty and sold at bare cost of production. Cash must accompany order, and please state what style of pin is desired, whether stick pin, button or safety pin.

Another supply of lectures was sent last week to both junior and senior students; juniors receiving lectures 38 to 45 and seniors 35 to 42. This installment will last until March 8.

Read This Bulletin Each Week.

distilled cherry laurel water and 50 Gm. of distilled water and the casein from a liter of milk added. This swells at first, then dissolves as it forms the sodium salt. The resulting opalescent fluid, measuring about 200 Cc., is poured through a fine sieve and filled into a 2-liter bottle, 500 Gm. of cod liver oil then added in five separate portions, with vigorous shaking after each addition until completely emulsified. Finally 250 Gm. of simple syrup are added and sufficient water to make the product measure 1,000 Cc. The cherry-laurel water serves as flavoring agent and preservative and may be replaced by water if creosote or other antiseptic is added. Moist casein does not keep; it is advisable, therefore, to prepare it as wanted or preserve it in form of the solution in cherry-laurel or creosote water. (Apoth. Ztg.).

PREPARATIONS FOR CLEANING GOLD, SILVER AND OTHER METALLIC ARTICLES.—Gold: Distilled water, 1,500 parts; acetic acid, 15 parts; sulphuric acid, 15 parts; oxalic acid, 7.5 parts; polishing rouge (ferric oxide), 15 parts. The last ingredient is mixed with the clear solution of the others. The articles to be cleaned are rubbed with cotton moistened with the liquid until bright, then rinsed in warm water and dried. Silverware: A thin paste of prepared chalk, hyposulphite of soda and distilled water is rubbed on the surface with a brush. It is then rinsed off in pure water and dried in sawdust. Silver coins: The coins are placed in a bath of 1 part sulphuric acid and 9 parts water, and allowed to remain until the black coating of sulphide is removed, which usually requires five to ten minutes. They are then rinsed in pure water, washed with soap by means of a soft brush, again rinsed off, dried with a soft cloth and carefully polished by rubbing with chamois skin. Silverplated articles are treated with a mixture of 2 parts prepared chalk, 2 parts cream of tartar and 1 part alum. This mixture should be preserved in well stoppered bottles until wanted. For use a little of it is moistened with water and rubbed over the surfaces. The articles are then washed with soap suds, rinsed and dried in sawdust. When the plating is much blackened by sulphide, the objects may first be immersed for a moment in muriatic acid. Goldplated bronze: is cleaned by immersing in a solution of 1 part aluminum sulphate in 10 parts nitric acid and 40 parts water. Any fatty matter must be first removed by washing with a warm solution of caustic potash. Britannia metal may be polished by means of polishing rouge made into a paste with oil, then washing with soap suds, drying and rubbing with chamois skin. (Drogisten Zeitung).

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

South Africa.

More reverses for the British mark the progress of the military campaign in South Africa. Last week the three British forces that are trying to relieve the three beleaguered towns—Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking—each suffered a repulse. Gen. Buller, after a hot fight lasting three days, found that he could not force the Boer position on the Tugela, and retired. Gen. Hector Macdonald, commanding part of Gen. Methuen's force on the Modder River, took an advanced position, but found it too hot to hold and had to withdraw, and Col. Plumer's relief force has been stopped by the Boers eighty miles from Mafeking. Considerable talk is being heard of a new central expedition to push across the Orange River into the Free State, but there is no definite news regarding it yet.

Lord Roberts has notified the War Office that forty Highlanders, who were previously reported killed at Magersfontein, are prisoners at Pretoria.

At a meeting of the British Government at Victoria, British Columbia, a resolution was passed urging the Dominion Government to offer Great Britain 10,000 troops at the expense of Canada.

The British War Office announces that fifteen transports will soon be dispatched with 13,000 troops, including the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, militia battalions and 3,000 voernantry, for South Africa.

An attempt to censure the Government's war policy was defeated in the British House of Commons last week by the decisive vote of 352 to 139.

A Berlin dispatch says that Dr. Leyds leaves there very much dissatisfied because of the refusal of Emperor William to receive him. He expects to go to St. Petersburg.

A peace meeting last week Wednesday, at Northampton, Eng., was broken up by a mob, and Henry Labouchere, M. P., the peace speaker, was assaulted.

With the fresh additions to the British forces in South Africa soon to be made, Lord Roberts will have an army of effective men in the field numbering 194,000. The Transvaal special war tax of 2s. 6d. per acre affects 3,000,000 acres of English-owned land, a part of which is not worth more than the tax.

The Maharajah of Jaipur, India, has made a donation of 100,000 rupees to the British South Africa war fund.

Ninety big guns for the Boers have been dispatched from Pretoria to the front, and Pretoria forts have been practically denuded of artillery.

The Philippines.

Gen. Kobbe's expedition has occupied the islands of Samar and Leyte. In a fight at Tacloban, Leyte, ten insurgents were killed, and the Americans captured five cannon and large quantities of hemp. The two regiments have now occupied nine towns and placed 150,000 bales of hemp on the market.

The President has appointed Circuit Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, chairman of a new Philippine Commission. He will sail from San Francisco some time after March 15. Judge Taft will establish a civil government in the Philippines.

It is said that Gen. Otis will soon resign his post in the Philippines to return to the United States. Gen. MacArthur may succeed him.

Filipino insurgents ambushed an American supply train in Luzon last week Wednesday, killing six Americans of the escort and two native drivers.

Other Foreign News.

The industrial boom throughout the German Empire continues, with rising prices for iron and other commodities.

Emperor William has approved the design of a silver prize to be awarded to the winner of the Brooklyn Musical Festival. Around the base are the arms of Germany and the United States.

Hundreds of deaths from sunstroke occurred in Buenos Aires last week.

The German direct cable from Embden to New York, by way of the Azores, will be laid by a London company. It will cost £985,000. The cable will be 4,335 miles long.

Great indignation is felt by German artists at the announcement that managers of the Crystal Palace exhibition in London will refuse all German paintings.

The mortality from the plague in Bombay last week displayed was unprecedented. There was a total of 408 deaths, and the situation is aggravated by the famine refugees.

A decree has been issued at Lisbon announcing that the bubonic plague has disappeared from Oporto, and that the quarantine of that port has been relaxed.

There is little diminution of the plague in Northern Japan, and numerous deaths occur among the workers of the Medical Brigade.

Fierce agitation has been instituted in Japan against the abolition of Buddhism as the State religion, and also against a proposal that ministers and teachers shall be excluded from politics.

The influenza, which has spread throughout Germany now numbers 60,000 victims in Munich. In Berlin every bed in every hospital is occupied.

The result of the plebiscite in Mexico shows a nearly unanimous vote for the re-election of President Diaz. Bogota, the capital of the Republic of Colombia, has fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

The new armored German cruiser *Furstenst. Bismarck*, to be placed in service April 1, is the first ship of the new type. She is of 10,000 tons displacement, has three propellers, and is capable of 19 knots.

There is excitement in Nicaragua over pressure by Norway to enforce the payment of claims. President Zecaya is disposing troops to resist any forcible attempt to collect.

DOMESTIC.

Diplomatic.

Secretary of State Hay and Ambassador Lord Pauncefote have signed a convention to supersede the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which all claims to dual control of the Nicaragua Canal are relinquished by Great Britain, and by which it is agreed that the canal shall be absolutely neutral and open to the ships of all nations both in peace and in war. Friends of the new treaty predict that it will be ratified by the Senate, although there is considerable opposition to the neutrality proviso.

The Senate has ratified the Hague peace treaty and the Extradition treaty with the Argentine Republic without objection or division.

The Senate has ratified the extradition treaty with Peru and the Mexican boundary treaty.

A reciprocity arrangement with Italy has been signed by Commissioner Kasson and Ambassador Fava.

Congress.

The House of Representatives has passed the Indian Appropriation bill. An attempt to revive the policy of making contracts with religious schools for the education of Indian children failed.

The Senate Committee on Elections has decided that no further proceedings be taken in the protest against Senator Scott, of West Virginia, and he will continue to hold his seat.

A number of Democrats in Congress contend that the Constitution extends over the Philippines and that the people of the islands are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to Congress deficiency estimates of \$88,300 to meet increased expenditures incident to the establishment of naval stations outside of the United States and of \$1,622,000 for the regular naval bill.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi declared in a speech in the House last week that the absorption of the Philippine Islands would be ultimately ruinous to the American producers of cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp and sugar.

Thomas R. Bard was last week elected United States Senator from California to succeed Stephen M. White. The House passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill last week.

The House will devote most of its time for the next week to the consideration of the tariff for Porto Rico.

The Substitute bill providing for a Department of Commerce with a Cabinet officer was approved by the Senate Committee last week. The bill amending the law made to take the Patent Office from the Interior Department and include it in the new department.

Kentucky.

The danger of bloodshed in Kentucky has been greatly lessened by the events of the past week. When the Democratic leaders withdrew to Louisville, leaving the Republican governor fortified in the capitol grounds at Frankfort and the Republican members of the Legislature in London, Ky., the distance between the rival parties removed the likelihood of physical conflict. Since then the Republican and Democratic leaders have held a number of conferences, at which a spirit of mutual conciliation has been manifested and an amicable settlement seems probable.

Other Domestic News.

A fish combine has been formed by forty of the wholesale houses of Boston and other points on the New England coast under the title of the Boston Fish Company. The authorized capital is \$5,000,000.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession to Chicago capitalists of one million acres of valuable land fronting on the Gulf of Mexico and lying in the State of Tamaulipas.

Smallpox is killing Indians by the dozen on the Colville reservation, in the State of Washington, as they refuse to submit to medical treatment.

The President has issued a proclamation fixing the tariff duties and taxes for the Island of Guam, based upon the Philippine tariff.

A political movement is on foot to give Governor Roosevelt the Republican vice-presidential nomination, but the Governor is said to prefer his present position.

Charles E. Macrum, who asked to be released as United States Consul at Pretoria, reached this country last week, but he seemed to have no secrets to reveal and the mystery that surrounded his return has mostly evaporated.

Secretary Root has sent to Congress an abstract of the Militia force of the United States. It shows the total number of men available for military duty, but unorganized, as 10,343,150, and an aggregate organized strength of 106,339.

The Chicago Board of Trade has abolished trading in puts and calls.

Captain E. T. Strong has been detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to the command of the Monadnock, on the Asiatic station, leaving San Francisco February 27.

Admiral Kautz has transferred his flag from the Philadelphia to the Iowa at San Diego.

The Mississippi Senate has passed a concurrent resolution exempting all cotton and woolen factories hereafter established in Mississippi from taxation for a period of ten years.

It is reported from Cleveland that a movement is on foot looking to a consolidation of the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor.

William F. Miller, the absconding head of the "Franklin Street" Brooklyn concern which promised to pay investors 10 per cent. a week, was brought to New York last Thursday.

Roland E. Molineux was found guilty of murder in the first degree by the jury, Saturday night, February 10.

EXHIBITORS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner-General of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, has just issued a list containing the names of the "principal commercial exhibitors" (persons, firms or corporations) who, up to December 23, 1899, had accepted space in the Paris Exposition assigned to them by the Commissioner-General of the United States. This list is arranged alphabetically and is not classified. From it the Era is able to pick out the following exhibitors in pharmaceutical, chemical and allied lines of industry. This list does not pretend to be absolutely complete, but it is the first that is available. In a note heading his list the Commissioner-General says:

"This list does not include exhibitors of record in agriculture, mines, literature and periodicals, science, fine arts, religious, charitable and other associations, schools, colleges, etc. Such list would include the names of about 7,000 exhibitors. A complete list, arranged by groups and classes, will appear in the Official Catalogue, now in process of preparation."

Aetna Mineral Water Company, Aetna Springs, Cal.
 Allouez Mineral Springs Company, Green Bay, Mich.
 American Hard Rubber Company, Akron, O.
 Druggists' Rubber Company, Chicago, Ill.
 Anker Manufacturing Company, New York City.
 Anker Bouillon Capsules.
 Armour & Company, Chicago, Ill.
 Digestive Ferments.
 Barrett & Barrett, Chicago, Ill.
 Soda Water Requisites.
 Barrett Chemical Co., New York City.
 Coal Tar Products.
 Bartlett Mineral Water Co., Bartlett Springs, Cal.
 Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Microscopes and Clinical Thermometers.
 Bear Lithia Water Co., Bear Lithia, Va.
 Bernheim Bros., Louisville, Ky.
 Whisky.
 Bethesda Mineral Springs Co., Waukesha, Wis.
 Binney & Smith, New York City.
 Lamp Black.
 Bolen & Byrne Mfg. Co., New York City.
 Mineral Waters and Ginger Ale.
 Borden Condensed Milk Co., New York City.
 Bremer, A. R., Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Coke Dandruff Cure.
 Brotherhood Wine Co., New York City.
 California Wines.
 California Wine Association, San Francisco, Cal.
 Campbell, J. B., Chicago, Ill.
 Campbell's Horse Foot Remedy.
 Colgate & Co., New York City.
 Soaps and Perfumery.
 Cook & Bernheimer Co., The, New York City.
 Whisky.
 Cream of Lemon Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Cream of Tartar.
 Cuprigraph Co., The, Chicago, Ill.
 Stills.
 Dickinson Co., The, Albert, Chicago, Ill.
 Seeds.
 Daxsee & Sons, J. H., Islip, N. Y.
 Clam Bouillon.
 Drevet Mfg. Co., The, New York City.
 Peroxide Hydrogen.
 Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Empire State Wine Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.
 Wines and Brandies.
 Engels & Krudwig Wine Co., The, Sandusky, O.
 Enterprise Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Drug Mills, etc.
 Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York City.
 Digestive Ferments.
 Frack Co., The, W. E., Chicago, Ill.
 Tablet Machines.
 French Lick Springs, French Lick, Ind.
 Mineral Waters.

German Fruit Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
 California Wines.
 Harvard Co., The, Canton, O.
 Surgeons' Chairs.
 Health Food Co., New York City.
 Wheat Gluten Supplement.
 Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill.
 Henlein & Bros., G. T., Hartford, Conn.
 Bottled Liquors.
 Hinde & Dauch, New York City.
 Bottle Wrappers.
 Hommel, M., Sandusky, O.
 Champagnes.
 Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis.
 Infant and Invalid Food.
 Hotchkiss International Prize Essential Oil Co., The, H. G., Lyons, N. Y.
 Oil Peppermint.
 Howard's Sons Co., S. E., Boston, Mass.
 Brushes, etc.
 Hurd & Co., George B., New York City.
 Stationery.
 Knox, Charles B., Johnstown, N. Y.
 Gelatine.
 Kny-Scheerer Co., The, New York City.
 Surgical Instruments.
 Lake Okauchka Wine Co., Hammondspport, N. Y.
 Wines.
 La Maire Optical Co., New York City.
 Clinical Thermometers.
 Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Lactarine.
 Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill.
 Beef Extract.
 Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pharmaceutical Books.
 Long Island Brewing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Malt Extract.
 Marks, A. A., New York City.
 Surgical Appliances.
 Matheson & Co., Ltd., Wm. J., New York City.
 Chemicals and Dyestuffs.
 Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit, Mich.
 Carbonate Ammonia and Chemicals.
 Miller & Son Co., George, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Confectionery.
 Morris & Co., Nelson, Chicago, Ill.
 Beef Extract.
 Murolo Co., The, New Brighton, New York City.
 Kalsomine.
 National Cash Register Co., The, Dayton, O.
 Nepera Chemical Co., Nepera Park, N. Y.
 Velox (Photo Paper).
 New Hammondspport Wine Co., Hammondspport, N. Y.
 Onelda Community, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Fruit Juices.
 Pan Confection Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Licorice Lozenges and Coated Goods.
 Rockwell Cough Co., Alton, N. H.
 Cork Screws.
 Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass.
 Le Page's Glue.
 St. Charles Condensing Co., St. Charles, Ill.
 Condensed Milk.
 Seabury & Johnson, New York City.
 Plasters and Surgical Dressings.
 Stafford, S. S., New York City.
 Inks and Mucilage.
 Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Chemicals.
 Todd, Albert M., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Oil Peppermint.
 U. S. Playing Card Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Urbany Wine Co., Urbana, N. Y.
 Warner & Co., Wm. R., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Pharmaceuticals.
 Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.
 Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.
 Stationery.
 Williams Co., The, J. E., Glastonbury, Conn.
 Shaving Soap.

—Since February 1st the wholesale and manufacturing department of Hammack, Lucas & Co., Atlanta, Ga., and Washington, Ga., has been conducted under the name of the Hammack Drug Company. The old firm continues the retail business.

THE DRUG NEWS.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

FIGHTING ASSEMBLYMAN MAHER AGAIN SHOWS BAD TEMPER.

There was a lively hearing on the two conflicting bills to regulate drug clerks' working hours before the Assembly Committee on Public Health, at Albany, on February 6.

The bill which is favored by clerks and proprietors alike was introduced some time ago by Assemblyman Henry, and is in the hands of the Public Health Committee, of which he is chairman. The rival bill, prepared by the misnamed Druggists' League, had been introduced by Assemblyman Maher. This bill was referred to the Committee on Labor and Industries, which had given one hearing on it, as already reported. On February 6 Dr. Henry succeeded in having this bill transferred to the Public Health Committee, and on that afternoon a hearing on both bills was held. There were present Messrs. Dietz, Feldtman and Puff, of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association; William Muir, of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society; Edward Thimme, Morris Ziflin and Benjamin Alpin, of the Druggists' League.

Mr. Muir and the clerks opposed the Maher bill. Thimme and his cohorts opposed the Henry bill.

Morris Ziflin convulsed the assemblymen by telling how he had to "wash de windows, scrub de floor, sed de soda vater, and make de prescriptions," and how he lost his job because he went into Morningside Park to get some fresh air after 12 o'clock midnight.

Mr. Muir asked him if he was a registered pharmacist at the time he was washing windows and compounding prescriptions. He answered, "No."

"Then you were violating the law, weren't you?" said Mr. Muir.

"He had to do it or lose his job," shouted Assemblyman Maher.

After some further criticism of the Maher bill by Mr. Muir, Mr. Maher became excited and threatened to "lick" Mr. Muir. The lie was passed and for a time things were lively. Chairman Henry said that order must be preserved, and that such scenes could not be tolerated. Mr. Maher retorted:

"I did not expect to receive fair treatment when I came here, and I don't care if you put me out of the room and never give another hearing on the bill."

Dr. Henry ignored Mr. Maher and tried to listen to the discussion, but there was so much confusion little progress was made, and the hearing was adjourned to February 14.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE ON SHORTER HOUR BILLS.

A brief conference was held at the New York College of Pharmacy on February 7, on the proposition of R. Fulton Cutting for a new substitute bill for those to regulate drug clerks' hours now pending in the New York Legislature. Representatives were present from the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association, the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association. President Dietz of the Clerks' Association explained what had been done at the conference held a week previous with certain gentlemen from the City Club and representatives of the Druggists' League. The delegates from the Kings County and Manhattan associations announced themselves as willing to stand by the clerks' bill, as introduced by Assemblyman Henry, but as opposed to any alteration of that measure. A communication to the same effect was received from the German Apothecaries' Association. The clerks were well pleased at this and said they did not want any changes made in the original bill.

NEW YORK CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the New York Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association was held at the New York College

of Pharmacy on Wednesday, February 7, with President Charles W. Dietz in the chair. One new member was taken in, C. W. Wetlin, of No. 110 West 106th street. The Executive Committee reported on its work since the association's last meeting. Mr. Dietz gave a report of the hearing before the Assembly Public Health Committee, at Albany on February 6, on the shorter hour bills. He thought the outlook for the passage of the bill drafted by the Clerks' Association was very good. The secretary announced that another hearing on the same bills would be given at Albany on Wednesday, February 14. It was voted to send a committee of three to represent the association at that hearing. Messrs Dietz, Feldtman and Puff, the men who attended the previous hearing, were selected to serve as such committee.

Mr. Cohn brought to the attention of the association the fact that the "All State Pharmacy bill," creating two classes of pharmacists, had been introduced by Mr. Firth, Mr. Dietz and others spoke against permitting unregistered clerks to put up prescriptions or conduct stores; and there was a long discussion on various bills now pending in the State Legislature, on some of which the speakers were not very clear. In the end the secretary was instructed to procure copies of the various pharmacy bills pending and submit them for the action of the association at its next meeting.

TALK OF NEW ASSOCIATION OF GLASSWARE JOBBERS.

A meeting was held in New York City a few days ago to canvass the subject of forming a new association of jobbers in druggists' sundries for the purpose, among others, of preventing sales by manufacturers to consumers at wholesale rates. Eastern Bottle Glassware Association is the name suggested for such an association. George M. Nichols, of the firm of Hagerly Bros., was the chairman, and C. W. Fox, of Fox, Fox & Co., was the secretary of the meeting. Mr. Nichols said the association had not yet been formed. He added:

"We are waiting to see how many jobbers will come in before we go ahead. The whole matter is still in a tentative state."

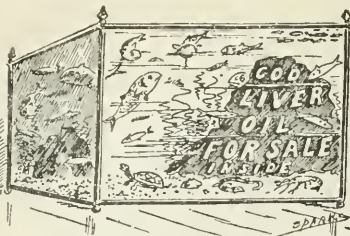
Heavy Penalty for Contempt of Court.

In the United States Circuit Court last Friday, Judge Lacombe sentenced W. T. James to serve four months in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$4,000 for contempt of court in selling phenacetine in violation of an injunction issued by the same court last May. When the injunction was issued James, who had an office at No. 79 Broad street, was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and fined \$250 for selling phenacetine which had been smuggled into this country. He was ordered to furnish to Commissioner Shields a list of persons who had bought the drug from him. Recently James opened an office at No. 11 Broadway, and the agents of the owner of the patent on phenacetine found that he was again dealing in the drug. He was at once arrested on the charge of contempt of court.

New York Section American Chemical Society.

The New York Section of the American Chemical Society held its regular monthly meeting at the Chemists' Club, at No. 105 West Fifty-fifth street, on Friday evening, February 9, with Chairman Charles F. McKenna presiding. Dr. McKenna read a letter from E. E. Ewell, of Washington, asking the co-operation of the New York Section in the movement recently started to establish a national bureau to maintain the standards of measures, etc., in scientific instruments of American manufacture. Commenting upon this communication, the chairman said:

"We are now dependent upon manufacturers in foreign countries for our glass instruments of measure simply because our government has not established a standard." The association voted the co-operation asked for. The programme of the evening was then taken up. This



A new advertising medium; how a Fulton street (Brooklyn) dealer does it.—Printer's Ink.

comprised two papers, "The Technical Analysis of Rope and Twine," by Durand Woodman, and "On the History of Photo-Chemical Improvements," by Maximilian Toch. Mr. Toch made some practical demonstrations in the chemistry of photography. Brief discussions followed the reading of the papers.

Against Sale of Drugs in Department Stores.

The Assembly Committee on Public Health, according to advices from Albany last week, has agreed to report favorably the bill offered by Assemblyman Gale, of Jamaica, to prohibit the sale of drugs and medicines in department stores, except by registered pharmacists.

This bill seeks to amend Section 1010 of the Greater New York charter so as to read as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, except a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this title, to open or conduct any pharmacy, or store, or department of any store, for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons or medicines, whether in the original packages of the manufacturer or otherwise, or those known as 'patent medicines' or 'proprietary medicines,' in the city of New York as constituted by this act, except as hereinafter provided; provided that the widow or legal representative of a deceased person who was a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this title, may continue the business of such deceased pharmacist, provided that the actual retailing, dispensing or compounding of such medicines as poisons be only by a person who is a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this title."

Local drug men rather look with favor upon this bill, but are doubtful of its being passed. It looks too much like a "strike" measure to obtain money from department store merchants. The bill was not drawn at the instance of any body of druggists, nor have pharmacists interested themselves in its welfare.

Brooklyn College Alumni Will Dance.

The eighth annual reception of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy will be held on Thursday evening, February 22, at the Pierpont Assembly Rooms, No. 153 Pierpont street, Brooklyn. A musical programme will be given from 9.30 to 10 o'clock and dancing will begin at the latter hour. The association is in a flourishing condition, and elaborate preparations are being made for the success of this entertainment. The following members compose the Arrangements Committee: F. P. Tutthill, chairman; Wm. C. Anderson, A. H. Brundage, M. D. William Bussenschutt, John F. Crawford, W. F. J. Happ, William L. Morris, G. A. Mulvaney, Alfred Schletter, F. Schroeder, Jr., Fred. H. Weyer, E. Clayton Woodcock.

Thimme Foment Disension in Labor Ranks.

Edward Thimme, factotum of the Druggists' League, who was forced out of the Central Federated Union of New York City some time ago, is now trying to organize a "legislative labor conference" as a rival to the C. F. U. Meetings are to be held every Sunday afternoon at No. 214 East Forty-first street. Thimme says the following unions have joined his new amalgamation: The Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers' Union, the New York Painters' Union, the Edison Association of Wool Workers, the Bakers' and Confectioners' Association and the Druggists' League.

All Are Invited.

On Thursday evening, February 22d, at 8 o'clock, at the New York College of Pharmacy, Prof. Virgil Coblenz will deliver a specially prepared lecture treating of the valuable collection of physical apparatus recently presented to the college by President Edward Kemp. We are requested to state that all pharmacists, clerks, their relatives, wives, sweethearts and friends are urged to be present upon this occasion, as the lecture will be a most interesting and profitable one.

NOTES.

—The following visitors from out of town had business which brought them to the local drug market during the week: E. R. Sturtevant, of the firm of Henry Thayer & Co., Cambridgeport, Mass.; William Bodeker, of the Bodeker Drug Company, Richmond, Va.; W. M. Byers, Boston; Dr. A. H. Bryant, Denver; G. W. V. Moy, Plainfield; Isaac Hicks, Roslyn, L. I.; Schuyler Rust, New Brunswick, N. J.; J. A. Goodale, Dover, N. J.; S. L. Neier, Dover, N. J.; W. F. Dedrick, Kingston, N. Y.; C. H. Sarles, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and E. R. Post, Newburg, N. Y.

—Alexander G. Loelkes, a drug clerk living at No. 26 East Seventy-fifth street, died on Wednesday, February 7, from an overdose of morphine taken two days before to induce sleep. Loelkes suffered from sleeplessness, and on Monday night before leaving his work at Madison avenue and Seventy-fifth street, he took a dose of morphine. He slept well and returned to work on Tuesday morning apparently in good health. In the afternoon, twelve hours after taking the morphine, he became sick. His death followed the next morning.

—H. W. Florence and J. H. Slattery are two young Brooklyn pharmacists who have gone into business under the firm name of Florence & Slattery and bought the drug store of James G. Sandford, at Grant Square and Bergen street, Brooklyn.

—J. G. Waters, of Brooklyn, and S. B. Sprague, Jr., of Jersey City, have been engaged as salesmen by the local office of Henry Thayer & Co., at No. 95 Nassau street, which is conducted by F. C. Kinsman.

—George J. Seabury, president of the firm of Seabury & Johnson, has been elected a member of the American Protective Tariff League's Committee on Literature for the next political campaign.

—Peter McCarisk, for several years past in the employ of F. R. Arnold & Co., has left that firm and taken a position as traveling salesman for the sundries department of Bruen, Ritchey & Co.

—George W. Fuller, for eight years past Southern New England salesman for the E. L. Patch Co., of Boston, has severed his connection with that firm. He was in New York last week.

—John C. Smith, for some time past in the pharmacy of Nelson S. Kirk, at No. 450 Third avenue, has accepted a position with J. A. Hetherington, at No. 4 Vanderbilt avenue, Manhattan.

—Edward Kreutzler has bought the drug store of R. H. Rhau, at No. 257 Steiny avenue, Long Island City, Mr. Rhau being forced to retire from business on account of poor health.

—S. C. Dentz, formerly with Sharp & Dohme, has accepted a position as New Jersey representative of Henry Thayer & Co., of Cambridgeport, Mass.

—O. F. Bancroft, proprietor of two drug stores in Brooklyn, has just bought the Thomas Jones Pharmacy, at No. 1060 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

—The drug store of Robert C. Mills, at No. 146 Washington street, Binghamton, N. Y., was sold out by the sheriff last week.

—Drug Clerk G. L. Walker has resigned his position in the store of Benjamin H. Rose, at No. 2519 Broadway, Manhattan.

—A. L. Curtis, wholesale and retail druggist of Atlanta, Ga., called at the Era office while in New York last week.

—Gerkin & Taplin, a new firm, have bought the drug store of Theodore Speth, at No. 1485 Broadway, Brooklyn.

—J. L. Novarine has bought the drug store of H. H. Hoyt, at the corner of Maln and York streets, Brooklyn.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Worcester Druggists Unite for Defensive Action.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 10.—Druggists of Worcester are greatly stirred up over a new electric light sign recently erected in front of the Lyon & Hall Company's drug store. This company has caused no little worry to the retail trade since it established a cut-rate drug store here as a branch of its Providence, R. I., pharmacy. Jealousy arose at the first invasion of the enemy, and now that the brilliant sign post, surmounted by a big pestle and mortar in gold finish, has been put up to further attract trade, indignation is great, especially because other retailers seeking similar privileges never have been given them. They have brought out the fact that this sign has no legal right to stand. The company applied at first to the chief of police for permission to erect the sign on the sidewalk, and investigation showed that it would infringe on the ordinances. The firm then applied to the street commissioner, and he issued a permit to open the street for the purpose of putting up the post. He says he declared when the permit was issued that he had no authority to grant permission to erect the post, his jurisdiction ending with the permit to dig up the street. The company took the chance of possible complaint, and soon the mortar and pestle blazed out in electric lights. The sign now has been ordered down by the license board because it is contrary to the ordinances, which provide that no advertising post shall be erected in the streets except for a clock. A petition for permission to put up a clock has been followed by a dozen more applications from other druggists for similar permits, and the board decided to withhold its decision on the Hall & Lyon Co.'s application until it can see where it stands in this matter. The company asked permission to put the mortar and pestle on top of the proposed clock. The board has asked the city solicitor's opinion in this matter, and, according to that authority, the company can determine for itself what sort of an ornament shall decorate the top of the clock.

A Better Druggist than Town Treasurer.

Boston, Feb. 10.—A speedy settlement of the case of the Town of Clinton against William F. Heagney, the druggist who was for several years town treasurer, seems in sight, now that the higher court has reversed the decision of the lower court, which found that the suit brought by the town could not be legally urged because the law committee had no power, in the absence of a vote of the town meeting, to subject the town to a lawsuit. Some of the bondholders think it better to settle than to fight. They have had a meeting at which thirteen of the sixteen bondsmen were present. Nine voted in favor of a settlement, since the town is willing to settle for the face of the apparent shortage on Mr. Heagney's books, without interest. The sum that the bondsmen will be required to pay is \$4,500, including a counsel fee of \$500. It was decided to give the bondsmen two weeks in which to examine the books for themselves, to determine whether they are really responsible for the amount which the law committee alleges is due the town. If at the end of that time there can be no agreement reached, suit will be instituted.

NOTES.

—Among heavy taxpayers in Boston are George C. Goodwin & Co. (former firm) on personal estate valued at \$149,500; Cutler Brothers & Co. (former firm), on personal estate of \$80,000; Andrew J. Weeks, of Weeks & Potter Co., who pays on real estate valued at \$1,484,500 and personal estate to the value of \$300,000; George R. White, president of the Potter Drug Corporation, on real estate valued at \$1,007,500 and personal estate of \$75,000.

—Joel S. Orne, the octogenarian druggist of Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, attended the last monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy. Mr. Orne is one of the trustees of the organization and takes an active interest in everything connected with it. He probably is the oldest pharmacist in the State.

—Cigar dealers in Boston showed their jealousy of drug-

gists last Saturday when one prominent member of a retail cigar firm visited several of the police stations in the hope of inciting the police to prosecuting druggists who sell tobacco on Sunday. He obtained no satisfaction.

—E. F. Faulkner, a druggist at Lowell, suffered a loss on his stock and fixtures, valued at \$3,500, in a fire which burned the building at the corner of Market and Suffolk streets, known as Suffolk Hall. Mr. Faulkner's loss was covered by insurance.

—At a recent severe fire in Marvin's block, Merrimac street, at Lowell, wherein one life was lost and several firemen injured, the Lowell Pharmacy, one of two stores on the ground floor, was about completely burned out.

—A movement has been projected by Druggist William D. Wheeler, of this city, for legislation requiring the filing of formulas of patent medicines with the State Board of Health.

—Extensive alterations and repairs are being made in what is known as the Lafayette Square drug store at Haverhill, which recently has been purchased by F. A. Lavoie & Co.

—Charles Perry, a Natick druggist, whose store is on West Central street in that town, is planning to take a store in Clarke's block and transfer his business to that location.

—Julius Wittig, formerly clerk for Oscar A. Burdett, a Clinton druggist, now has a position as clerk in Rockwell's drug store in Fitchburg.

—This week's exports at the Port of Boston include among other things drugs and chemicals, \$877; India rubber manufactures, \$278.

—W. C. Middleton's drug store at North Attleboro has been bought by Thomas F. Coady, manager there for two years past.

—Elie La Pierre, who is connected with the drug trade in Cambridge, has just returned from a business trip to New York city.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Great Euchre Party.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—On Wednesday evening, February 7th, the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists solved the problem which has bothered so many leaders of reform in pharmacy in the past—of how to get the retail pharmacists interested sufficiently to get them all together at one time. It certainly did seem as though every druggist in Philadelphia was present at Horticultural Hall on the occasion of the grand progressive euchre and dance, given by the local branch of the National Association of Retail Druggists. In addition to the members of the retail profession, Master of Ceremonies Daniel M. Harris and his corps of assistants deserve an unlimited amount of credit for the management of such a large number of people. Shortly before 9 o'clock Samuel H. Ashbridge, Mayor of Philadelphia, entered, and after the applause following the remarks of the mayor had ceased the master of ceremonies announced that the game would begin. There were ten games played, allowing six minutes for each game. Immediately after the conclusion of the tenth game the distribution of the prizes was begun. The winner of the ladies' first prize, a handsome mahogany table, value \$100, was Mrs. Robert T. Ross. The winner of the gentlemen's first prize, a cut-glass punch bowl, was Robert D. Coombs. The distribution of prizes lasted until nearly 11:30 P. M. All of the prominent and successful druggists of the city were there, as were many of the members of the faculty of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. The wholesale trade was well represented too, and many persons expressed the remark that, had they not seen with their own eyes they never would have believed it possible to create enough interest to bring so many persons together, from a class usually looked upon as slow and hermit-like.

NOTES.

—There will be a meeting of the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society, Thursday, February 15, at the Harrison Chemical Laboratory, University of Pennsylvania. The paper of the evening will be upon

"Some Methods of Determining Carbon in Steel," by Mr. George Auchy.

—Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Elmer G. Brugler and Virginia F. Macdonald, on February 14th. Mr. Brugler is one of Toga's promising young pharmacists, having built up a large trade in the short time he has been in his present location at 202 Toga street.

—A woman in New Jersey has sued a pharmacist to recover damages for alleged injury to her eye as the result of a mistake of the pharmacist. The plaintiff claims to have asked for camphor water, which was to be used as an eye lotion, and that spirits of camphor was given her.

—The "Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Sub-Committee on Research for the Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia," held a meeting at the college on last Tuesday afternoon. The subject for discussion was "The Official Recognition of Synthetic Chemicals."

—The third-year class of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, assembled in a body on the pavement and steps of the college building on Friday morning of this week, while the photographer risked his valuable camera in obtaining a picture of them.

—The weekly report of clerks wanted and positions wanted shows an increase over last week's ratio. This week twenty-one clerks are wanted and twenty-eight clerks want positions.

—Lucian Scott Kemp, who has been with E. M. Borings, at Tenth street and Fairmount avenue, has accepted a position with Shinn & Baer, at Broad and Spruce streets.

—William S. Stinson, who left the employ of George B. Evans some time ago for an extended vacation, has resumed his position at the Eighth and Arch street store.

—The Philadelphia Botanical Club met on Thursday evening of last week at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Nineteenth and Race streets.

—Albert Crawford, of Nazareth, Pa., is clerking for J. Harry Massholder, at Twenty-eighth and Master streets.

—George F. Royer, one of the leading pharmacists at Ephrata, Pa., was in Philadelphia this week on business.

BALTIMORE.

Progress of Pharmacy Legislation.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—The prospect that a pharmacy law operative all over the State will be passed at the present session of the Maryland Legislature appears very favorable. Until last week the outlook presented a decidedly dubious aspect, but since the appearance of a large delegation before the House committee on Tuesday and the submission of strong arguments, the situation has changed materially for the better. Owing to the formidable opposition in the counties against a drug law of any kind, the delegation was obliged to make important concessions, which may go far to nullify the purposes of such an act. The delegation was headed by Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, who also acted as spokesman and made a forceful plea in advocacy of a drug law. The delegation included prominent druggists from all over the State. Dr. Dohme, in outlining the attitude of the druggists, said:

"Heretofore and at present any person may open a pharmacy, compound prescriptions and sell poisons in Maryland, because Maryland is the only State without a pharmacy law. Baltimore city has such a law. For fourteen years the pharmacists of the State have tried to get the Legislature to pass a law, but have not succeeded. The opposition has arisen from the general storekeepers of the State and those jobbers who make it a business to sell to these country merchants. The bill, introduced the session by Dr. George W. Truitt, of Baltimore County, himself a pharmacist at Roland Park, has met the same opposition that other bills previously introduced have encountered. The opposition is due to the fact that the measure prevents country merchants from selling any drugs, except such as are used for culinary purposes or in the arts. The bill was framed on the same basis and lines as all the other pharmacy laws of the forty-four States of the Union that have one, and was made less stringent than any of these forty-four because of the past opposition. Rather than sustain defeat again the pharmacists have agreed to amend the bill so that it will only compel the compounding of physicians' prescriptions by a licensed druggist, and will not restrict the sale of household remedies or drugs by the country merchant. He can sell them as he did before, but pre-

scriptions must be compounded by a licensed pharmacist only. This fully meets the objections of the country merchants, and their assent to the bill ought now to be secured. Physicians may by this bill compound and dispense their own prescriptions, but may not open and conduct a drug store without having met the requirements of the bill, i. e., five years of practical experience in compounding prescriptions, or passing the examination before the State Board of Pharmacy created by the bill. Since pharmacists may not practice medicine without a license, it is but just that physicians should not practice pharmacy without a license."

The House committee listened very attentively to the arguments adduced, and the impression prevails that the amended bill will be reported favorably.

The Vogeler Company's Troubles.

Baltimore, Feb. 6.—Christian Devries and his wife, Minnie A. Devries, who conducted the business of the Charles A. Vogeler Company, manufacturers of St. Jacob's Oil and other proprietary articles, were adjudged bankrupts yesterday by Judge Morris, in the United States District Court. John B. Ramsay and Henry S. Dulaney were appointed temporary receivers for the property of Mr. and Mrs. Devries, bonding in the sum of \$50,000. This action was the result of a petition filed on January 19 by two banks and a firm of paper dealers, which hold claims against the company. The petition averred as an act of bankruptcy the execution by Mr. and Mrs. Devries of an assignment for the benefit of creditors on December 18, 1899, to Henry S. Dulaney, trustee. It was set up in defence that Mrs. Devries as a married woman could not be co-partner, and that there was, consequently, no legal partnership between her and her husband, for whose obligations they could be adjudged bankrupts. It was further contended that the deed of trust was not a general assignment constituting an act of bankruptcy, inasmuch as it had been executed in fulfillment of an ante-nuptial agreement of June 13, 1898, between Mr. Devries and his present wife, then Mrs. Minnie A. Vogeler, by which she agreed to devote her separate property to the benefit of her creditors.

Judge Morris decided that under the act of Maryland of 1898, which went into effect January 1, 1899, a married woman could make any contract, including a contract of co-partnership, with her husband, and that when this statute became operative the partnership between Mr. and Mrs. Devries assumed in all respects a lawful status. The receivers are to hold the estate until the selection of a permanent trustee. An appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals was taken from Judge Morris' ruling.

Among the Howlers.

Baltimore, Feb. 9.—James Baily & Son had an easy victory over Parke, Davis & Co. in the games last Tuesday night; 718, 663 and 817 against 623, 610 and 770 respectively. To-night the Root and Herb men played hobs with Muth Bros. & Co., scoring three straight with 856, 710 and 772 points against 746, 676 and 648. This leaves the several teams in the following positions:

Teams.	Games Played.		Per-centage.
	Won.	Lost.	
Root and Herbs.....	27	6	.818
Sharp & Dohme.....	24	6	.800
Winkelman & Brown Drug Company.....	20	10	.667
James Baily & Son.....	13	17	.443
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.....	10	20	.333
Muth Bros. & Co.....	8	25	.242
Parke, Davis & Co.....	6	24	.200

Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Baltimore, Feb. 10.—A pharmaceutical meeting is to be held at the Maryland College of Pharmacy on Thursday next at 10 o'clock, when the report of the committee on revision of the Pharmacopœia, submitted at the January meeting of the college, and which was made the special order for the February gathering, will be discussed and acted upon. This report practically endorses the recommendations made by a similar committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, during the annual sessions at Put-in-Bay. An effort will be made to instruct the college delegation to the General Convention touching such topics as will be brought before that body,

among them the introduction of doses; of trade-marked and patented products; standardization (by assay and physiologically), etc. The active part heretofore taken by the college in the work and its acknowledged influence should, in the opinion of the college officers, suffice to bring out a large attendance and participation in the discussion.

The Retailers' Association.

Baltimore, Feb. 9.—The executive committee of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association held a meeting to-day and discussed the card system. Some members contended that it would be unfair to limit jobbers in selling only to holders of cards, and the committee finally agreed upon a form of contract which permits the jobber to dispose of druggists' sundries to whomever he pleases, but restricts the sale of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations to regular druggists. The opponents of the card system in this limited sense were advised that if they could induce the houses in whose behalf the plea of greater liberality had been made to sign an agreement based upon the contract conditions set forth at the meeting the signers would be received as co-workers in the cause of fighting cut-rates and other evils.

NOTES.

—The Reid Company, which intends to manufacture ginger ale and other carbonated beverages, has been incorporated by Samuel R. Tregellas, Hilary H. Reid, Leonard B. Nolley, Phillip W. Truehart, James C. Green, John I. Pidgeon and Charles M. Truehart. The capital stock of the company is \$25,000, divided into \$10 shares.

—Henry Croft, of the retail drug firm of Croft & Conlyn, Park avenue and Madison street, will go on a trip to Europe this week. He expects to be absent about two months and will devote himself particularly to Paris and France.

DETROIT.

Retail Prices Raised and all Agree.

Detroit, Feb. 10.—At the regular meeting of the Detroit and Wayne County Druggists' Association yesterday, important action was taken in establishing a scale of prices for retailers, based on jobbing prices. It was agreed, for instance, that articles listed from \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen shall be sold for not less than 20 cents; articles from \$2 to \$2.40, at 23 cents; articles from \$2.40 to \$3, at 30 cents, and so on up the scale. At this rate 10 cent and 15 cent articles will sell for full price and on the cheaper goods generally the advance is considerable. Although the list of articles agreed upon at the meeting is quite extensive, there is a long list of exceptions, which includes all malt preparations, infant foods, ales and porters, wines and liquors and line pharmaceutical goods. The present list will prevail for some time, all feeling that the advance is substantial enough to allow plenty of time to elapse before any other changes are incorporated. Detroit is the first large city of the country to come to such a harmonious agreement—for every drug house here has agreed to live up to it—and all feel that it is a signal victory. Perfect harmony exists, and the druggists are justly proud of the step taken. It has cost an immense amount of hard work, but the result more than compensates. Due credit is given to the moral backing of the N. A. R. D. in the movement. Things look brighter to-day for the Detroit druggists than for several years back.

After Vanilla Sophisticators.

Detroit, Feb. 10.—A campaign against vanilla extract adulterations has been begun by the Michigan pure food commission, and suits against several Detroit manufacturers of the article will be begun in a few days, it is said. There are about twenty-five manufacturers of vanilla in Detroit alone, and many others throughout the State. The commission finds but little adulteration in other flavoring extracts, due, probably, to the fact that the real article which enters into their preparation is so cheap. But with vanilla it is quite different. The adulterators employ sundry materials, such as coal tar pro-

ducts, pine cones, inner bark of pine trees, and cloves, a preparation of brown sugar giving it the required color and consistency.

State Commissioner Grosvenor recently warned the manufacturers and dealers that prosecutions would follow if any of the adulterated stuff were found in the Michigan markets after January 1, 1900. During the month of January purchases made by agents were submitted to examination at Lansing, with the result that war is threatened. Already two cases have been started at Muskegon against Chicago manufacturers. The Michigan law is very clear on the subject, and there is little excuse for the violators.

NOTES.

—Installation of officers of the Detroit Drug Clerks' Association took place at the meeting Friday evening, February 9. The officers are: President, G. W. Stevens; vice-presidents, A. P. Young and J. A. Stewart; recording secretary, A. M. Edwards, Jr.; financial secretary, W. F. E. White; treasurer, W. S. Dupont. A resolution was passed asking the Detroit Druggists' Association to grant clerks one extra evening each month to enable them to attend the meetings of their own association. As the Druggists' Association was in session at the time, a messenger carried the resolution over to their rooms, where it was presented and discussed. Although no definite action was agreed upon the petition was very favorably received.

—The Library and Reading Association of the employees of Parke, Davis & Co. will entertain their friends at the Light Infantry Armory, Thursday evening, February 15. An elaborate programme has been prepared, which will include musical selections, biograph pictures and plenty of dancing.

—Harry T. Carver, with Farrand, Williams & Clark, Detroit, is at home sick with a cold.

—C. M. Smith has sold his Woodmere drug store to M. C. Jesson.

CHICAGO.

Alumni Meeting of Chicago College of Pharmacy.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—A meeting of the Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, professors, physicians and others, was held in the parlors of the Palmer House this evening, to exchange views and observations antecedent the coming meeting of the committee for the revision of the Pharmacopoeia. About twenty-five persons were present, including Profs. Day, Puckner, Hallberg and Hereth; Drs. Patten, Baer and Rogers, and Messrs. A. E. Ebert, Paul Behrens, Adolph Vogeler and others. Mr. Hallberg opened the discussion with a few general observations touching upon the present condition, financial and otherwise, of the Revision Committee and the recommendations of the Pharmacopoeia Committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The principal topics touched upon were standardization, doses and the subject of alcoholic liquors in the Pharmacopoeia. Mr. Ebert opposed standardization and placing doses in the Pharmacopoeia, saying that druggists are now bound by too many laws, and had responsibility enough without assuming any of the mantle which ought to be worn by the physicians. Men of honor will employ the best drugs they can obtain. Those not men of honor will dodge the law and the prophets and get the cheapest. On the matter of alcoholic liquor in the Pharmacopoeia the speaker was decided in his opposition. In 100,000 prescriptions examined by him, he found that the proportion of alcoholic liquor prescribed was but one-tenth of one per cent. Eliminate alcoholic liquors from the Pharmacopoeia and the line could be more sharply drawn between druggists and saloon keepers. Dr. Baer suggested that placing doses in the Pharmacopoeia would divide the responsibility between the doctor and the druggist, and the latter would get the brunt of the law suits resulting from alleged overdoses. Dr. Patten presented a very able and thoughtful paper on the coming revision of the Pharmacopoeia from a medical standpoint. Following Dr. Patten's paper a general discussion arose. Resolutions were passed thanking the Palmer House management for the use of the parlors, and Mr. Knoke for ob-

taining the concession. Another meeting will be held on February 15.

Sunday Closing.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—A solution for the problem of how drug stores may close up Sunday evening and not leave the public entirely to the mercy of coughs and toothache is suggested in a system of reliefs which has been practiced recently by a trio of neighboring druggists in Ravenswood, who "take turns" of keeping open. Every Sunday evening two of the stores close at 5 o'clock, and are kept closed while the remaining one is kept open the usual hours. The next week another of the three keeps open, and so on, each druggist being enabled to have two Sunday evenings out of three for himself. The experiment has proved eminently successful, the druggists say, and it will be recommended to the others to form "shifts" with their neighbors. Sunday closing of drug stores will be discussed at a meeting of Lake View druggists to the number of thirty, who have arranged to confer in Jung's Hall, Belmont and Lincoln avenues, tomorrow afternoon, when steps will be taken to organize the "Twenty-sixth Ward Druggists' Association." Every pharmacist in the district bounded by Fullerton avenue, Clark street, Western avenue and Devon avenue, is expected to be in attendance at the meeting. Sentiment in favor of the meeting is being aroused throughout the ward, which is seven miles long and two miles wide, by J. A. Harighausen, Lincoln avenue and Roscoe street, and Bruno Batt, East Ravenswood Park and Sunnyside avenue. J. A. Harighausen said to-day that he would be in favor of closing his store every Sunday evening if his neighbors could be induced to do likewise. A social session of Washington Council No. 17 was held last night in the hall of the organization at Chicago avenue and Wells street. An address by Hugo Lesser, president of the council, was one of the features of the evening, and his report that the efforts of the clerks to get their employers to close had been successful was enthusiastically received. Out of more than 350 stores in the district but five were said to have been open last Sunday.

Marriages.

Miss Mary Foulke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind., and James W. Morrison, of the firm of Morrison, Plummer & Co., Chicago, were married in Richmond, February 7. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison will go to Japan upon their wedding journey.

Miss Jeanette Fairburn Blocki, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Blocki, No. 829 North Clark street, and Hugo T. Peterson were married at the Germania Club last evening, February 7. A supper and dance followed the ceremony.

NOTES.

—Mrs. J. S. Mattas, wife of Joseph S. Mattas, No. 1540 West Twenty-second street, gave birth to a daughter about ten days ago. The young lady and her parents are receiving the good wishes of their many friends.

—The firm of Kidder & Lewis has opened a new drug store at Fifty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. Mr. Lewis was formerly manager of the Bugg Pharmacy, at West Fifty-second avenue and Lake street.

—C. R. Gruener has bought the drug store of Gustav Fernitz, Jr., No. 850 West North avenue. Mr. Gruener was formerly a member of the firm of Steubenrauch & Gruener, No. 477 West Division street.

—The wife of George Helm, in charge of Dyer's Pharmacy at Waukegan, Ill., the other day presented him with twins. He is passing cigars and receiving the congratulations of friends.

—Richard Truppel, formerly in the drug business at No. 96 Wells street and No. 100 North State street, has opened a new drug store in California, where he has gone to live.

—The wife of S. S. Hutchinson, of the Hutchinson Drug Company, Ravenswood, gave birth to a fine boy week before last. Mr. Hutchinson wears his honors with modesty.

—On February 2 the store of A. C. Stuckey, Sixty-third and Sherman streets, was burglarized of combs, brushes

and other portable articles.

—J. H. Hagey, a druggist, this week filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$3,017.32; assets, \$302.

—Dr. N. Hansson, formerly in the drug business in South Chicago, is now a practicing physician.

—It is reported that Link & Co., Center and North Clark streets, have sold out.

THE NORTHWEST.

Drug-Telephone War Intensifies.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 9.—To say that the battle between the Minneapolis druggists and the Northwestern Telephone Exchange is "on in earnest" is to state the question very mildly. The druggists have been guaranteed the support of the retail grocers and hardware dealers, and still other classes of business men have promised to fall in line. The telephone company's ultimatum was received by the druggists last week. It was in effect that the druggists would have to require that people using their telephones should show a card indicating that they were telephone subscribers. The druggists met and formally declared war. This action was encouraged by a representative of the Mississippi Valley Telephone Company, a new venture. It was resolved that the attitude of the Northwestern company was unfair, unreasonable and simply intolerable. It was also resolved that all druggists who are already equipped with Mississippi Valley telephones should ask the Northwestern people to remove their instruments. The druggists who have not got the Mississippi telephone will get them as soon as the new company can get them in, and then dispense with the older service.

NOTES.

—Successions: Peter C. Jensen, Albert Lea, Minn., by O. Skague; W. W. Smith, Lebanon, Ore., by E. E. Elliott; J. W. Bowe, Madison Lake, Minn., by the W. J. Siebler Drug Co.; W. E. Miller, Montrose, S. D., by Hills & Spencer; Wright Bros., Latimer, Ia., by T. H. Rodemeyer & Co.; W. A. Hare, Red Wing, Minn., by C. J. Bender.

—C. E. Nilson has left Runnells, Ia., and gone to Hayward, Wis., to the pharmacy of Trowbridge & Tomkins, from which A. E. Lofstrom has withdrawn.

—A. J. Johnson, Ada, Minn.; Piggott & Co., Hudson, S. D., and C. A. Rice & Co., Rush City, Minn., have been burned out.

—Ira Lamb & Co., Hudson, S. D.; W. F. Gearing, Melrose, Wis., and N. J. Fisch, Minnesota Lake, Minn., have sold.

—Daniel F. Spiegle, Cosmopolis, Wash., and the I. T. McKenney estate, Olympia, Wash., have given bills of sale.

—Frank W. Hanson, lately in the drug business in Minneapolis, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

—William B. Camden has left the firm of Burley & Camden, Wallhalla, N. D., N. R. Burley succeeding.

—John Edling (with N. A. Grasse) is putting a new drug stock into Hawley, Minn.

—Clark & Murphy, druggists of St. Peter, Minn., have entered the bicycle trade also.

—Sam Lucas has sold his interest in the Bitter Root Drug Co., Hamilton, Mont.

—V. A. Hirscher is now running the Palace Pharmacy at Grafton, N. D.

—John E. Hedley, Dubuque, Iowa, has sold his interest in Hedley & Brown.

—Peter J. Schoffer is about to open at St. Peter, Minn.

—E. H. Baker has started up at White Bird, Idaho.

—Jens Jensen is now in Duluth.

—The Westchester Co. (N. Y.) Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting and dinner January 11th at Mount Vernon. The election of officers resulted as follows: James T. Lenton, Yonkers, president; James Horton, Peekskill, J. W. Townsend, Sing Sing, vice-presidents; J. B. Sackett, Tarrytown, treasurer; Ulrich Wiesendanger, Yonkers, secretary. Executive Committee, George Gill, Mount Vernon; A. Van Houten, Yonkers; and James A. Hart, Sing Sing.

ST. LOUIS.

Drug Store Robbers.

St. Louis, Feb. 8.—Dr. Ernest Riecker, the druggist of No. 900 South Fourth street, had a hard experience last Sunday night. Three men entered the store about 9 o'clock, and one of them asked for a cigar. When Dr. Riecker opened the show case the fellow grabbed him by the throat and commanded him to throw up his hands. The second drew a knife and ordered the Doctor to keep quiet, and the third hit him a blow in the face, knocking him down. The last assailant rifled the cash drawer of its contents, \$10, while the other two held the plucky Doctor, who was struggling for his liberty. When they finally left him and ran away, he followed them to the door, but was hindered from pursuing by two men who asked for medicine, and kept him talking to them while the others escaped. An attempt was made by the same men to rob a saloon in the neighborhood, but they were frightened away.

Sued for Publishing Formula.

St. Louis, Feb. 10.—The Antikamnia Chemical Co. filed suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against T. M. Griffiths and the Buxton & Skinner Stationery Company, alleging that they have suffered loss, depreciation and damages to the amount of \$10,000 because of a formula published under the name of "Antikamnia" on page 79 of a book entitled "Non-Secret Formulas," compiled, published and circulated by Griffiths, and printed and furnished him by the Buxton & Skinner Stationery Company. The plaintiffs further state that the publication of the formula aforesaid works them great injury by inducing druggists to believe they have the right to make and sell a medicinal preparation under the name Antikamnia, where the right to do so is the exclusive property of the plaintiff. Injunction is asked restraining the defendants from publishing and selling any book or publication containing any formula under the name Antikamnia, and also a decree for damages sustained. Judge Zachritz granted temporary restraining order pending appearance of defendants on February 16 to show cause why permanent injunction should not be granted.

NOTES.

—Ed. F. Burk, president of the Smith Drug Company, Texarkana, Ark., is here buying goods. He says they have had a prosperous year in his section, and as an indication of the general prosperity existing there, cited an increase in their own business of 20 per cent. for January over the corresponding month of last year, and that 1899 was the best they had known in the history of their firm.

—The popular demonstration of the use of the microscope in the sciences, arts and industries, given at the Academy of Science under the direction of Dr. H. M. Whelpley last Monday night, was a decided success. Eighteen different subjects were handled by experts in those particular lines.

—Otto Sasmann, son of the late R. Sasmann, druggist of Nebraska and Lafayette avenues, and himself a graduate of the College of Pharmacy, has deserted pharmacy for the cigar business, and has bought the stand in the rotunda of the Mermod and Jaccard building, Broadway and Locust street.

—In the great fire which on Sunday last swept the North Broadway retail district, causing a loss of about \$1,500,000, the drug store of Johnson Bros., Broadway and Franklin avenue, was badly damaged; loss about \$2,500, fully insured.

—Fire originating in the basement of the Henry Hill Chemical Company, No. 212-14 South Fourth street, Tuesday night, caused damage to stock and fixtures of approximately \$3,500. The total insurance carried on stock was \$46,000.

—Ed. Roberts, formerly with M. C. Huggins, East St. Louis, is preparing to open a drug store corner of Collinsville and Pennsylvania avenues, that city.

—J. M. Brown, of Ashley, Ill., is in the city buying stock for a drug store he will open at Sandoval, Ill.

—The drug store of J. A. Plunder, No. 2824 Marcus avenue, was slightly damaged by fire last week.



ILLUSTRATED TESTIMONIAL.

To the Acme Hair Growing Co.: Gents—I have used your Bitters with striking effect. Yours truly, A. Striker.—(Printer's Ink.)

—The drug store of O. N. Sprague, Pawnee, Ill., was burned out February 7.

—Herwitz & Kallis has opened a new drug store at No. 4600 Page avenue.

KANSAS CITY.

—Nolan and Welch succeed C. L. B. Hines & Co., Tenth street and Broadway. Mr. Nolan has been a member of the firm. Mr. Welch formerly clerked in the store, and later was on the road for John Wyeth & Bro. C. L. B. Hines has been for some time secretary of an insurance company, and will continue in such capacity.

—Dr. W. E. King and wife have the sympathy of their host of friends of the pharmaceutical profession in the affliction that has come to them in the loss of their eldest son, who was killed by a horse's kick.

—H. F. Pitts will open a first class drug store at Thirty-first street and Brooklyn avenue, in a new brick building now in course of construction, and will likely be open by March 1.

—A. Breunert, Fourteenth and Grand, has just finished erecting his new twentieth century soda apparatus. It is a most beautiful and artistic machine, combining many practical features.

—The Indiana Pharmacy, Eighteenth and Indiana, is another new store. Mr. Adams, the proprietor, was formerly located at Lexington and Park avenues.

—E. S. Marshall, the Independence avenue druggist, has purchased the store of Boyd Keith, Twelfth and Tracy avenue.

FANCIERS' HAND BOOKS.

From the Associated Fanciers, of No. 400 North Third street, Philadelphia, have been received copies of six little hand books entitled respectively: "The Practical Book of Cage Birds," "The Practical Poultry Book," "The Poultry Doctor," "The Toy Dog," "The Practical Dog Book," and "The Domestic Cat." Each of these, although small in size, is so concise, terse and lucid as to be of considerable value to the fancier or breeder of poultry or of the kind of pets treated of in each. In each booklet the breeds and varieties of the creatures discussed are described, and the reader is told how to detect their different ailments and how to treat them. The booklets were written by John E. Diehl, a recognized authority on domestic pets of all kinds, and all but two of them are amply illustrated.

—The Denver Pharmaceutical Association held its annual banquet at the Brown Hotel the evening of January 25. About seventy-five members of the association were present and a number of traveling men were guests of honor. Addresses were made by Messrs. Prowitt, Ward, Kline, Levy, A. W. Clark, Bruenert and Bridaham.

—The Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association will hold its next annual meeting at Shawnee, April 4th.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from this record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,

ALABAMA.—Fort Payne.—Quinn & Haralson, succeeded by W. S. Quinn & Co.

ARIZONA.—Phoenix.—George H. Keefe, sold to Arthur Hulet.

ARKANSAS.—Little Rock.—The Paragon Medical Co., incorporated by A. Vaughn, F. M. Scott, H. R. Lindsey and W. H. Jones; capital, \$16,000.

CALIFORNIA.—Healdsburg.—Evans & Kruse, succeeded by Clarence D. Evans.

COLORADO.—Denver.—Kaloform Manufacturing Co., incorporated by F. C. Shaw, C. M. Ford and E. P. Drasseke; capital, \$50,000.

Ward.—C. G. Gregg, burnt out; Huber & Markle, burnt out.

DELAWARE.—Middletown.—Dr. H. Vaughan, deceased. Wilmington.—International Medicine Co., incorporated by R. J. Garber, J. Grayson, C. F. Myers, W. H. McClure and R. R. Fray; capital, \$100,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Washington.—International Medicine Co., incorporated; capital, \$100,000.

ILLINOIS.—Chicago.—Abbott Alkaloidal Co., incorporated by W. C. Abbott, J. W. Ranson and L. P. Scoville; capital, \$50,000.—Dr. S. B. Collins Co., incorporated to deal in medicines, by S. B. Collins, H. A. Bearup and S. B. Collins, Jr.; capital, \$2,500.—Manley & Simmons, No. 92 State street, damaged by fire; fully insured.

Prophetstown.—E. P. Brown, sold to Frank Cleveland, Waikagan.—A. O. Wright, sold to J. M. MacKenzie.

INDIANA.—Anderson.—Daniels, Bros., Ninth and Main streets, succeeded by E. A. Daniels & Co.

Montpelier.—L. E. Maddox, sold to McDonnell & Jordan.

IOWA.—Atlantic.—Samuel A. Jones, succeeded by J. B. Jones.

Hamburg.—C. S. Gibbs & Co., sold to C. Stoner & Co. Logan.—Penney & Wood, succeeded by I. C. Wood & Co.

Paullina.—J. S. Scott & Co., sold to J. T. Tilton & Co.

KANSAS.—Eldorado.—Mausly & Owens, sold to F. F. Kirby.

Seneca.—Campbell & Jenkins, succeeded by Jenkins & Pool.

KENTUCKY.—Horse Cove.—Munnally & Walthall, succeeded by Walthall & Pemberton.

Louisville.—E. Y. Johnson, Sixth, corner of Oak streets, sold to Rademaker & Boden.

LOUISIANA.—Jennings.—Terry & Melanson, succeeded by M. C. Melanson.

MAINE.—Camden.—Rose & Chandler, succeeded by L. M. Chandler.

Sheldon.—Twentieth Century Chemical Co., incorporated by D. B. Parks and E. L. Barrager; capital, \$2,000.

MARYLAND.—Frostburg.—John T. Meadows, of the firm of L. N. Meadows & Co., deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hopedale.—L. A. Lamson, succeeded by L. A. Lamson & Son.

Saugerville.—Sylvester Elite Cream Co., incorporated by A. O. Campbell, H. A. Vinyester and J. Dow, Jr.; capital, \$10,000.

MICHIGAN.—Petoskey.—Coburn, Harner & Fallas, succeeded by Charles W. Fallas.

MISSOURI.—Lawson.—W. S. Morgan, removed to St. Joseph, corner of Eleventh and Powell streets.

Hideway.—A. B. Dunagan & Co., sold to T. J. Smith; C. W. Robertson sold to Campbell Bros.; A. J. Robertson, should be added to D. D. List.

NEW JERSEY.—Jersey City.—Curative Co., incorporated by J. D. Push, E. G. Cole and W. H. Carey; capital, \$25,000.

NEW YORK.—Albany.—R. H. Bradley & Son, Eagle and Madison avenue, sold to Edwin C. Hutman & Co.

Buffalo.—Vernal Remedy Co., incorporated by W. W. Ridout, J. C. Moss and M. D. Wilson; capital, \$1,000.

New York City.—Alpine Manufacturing Co., incorporated to manufacture drug specialties, by L. B. Gaylor, F. A. Gaylor, S. C. Haviland and E. H. Haviland; capital, \$100,000.—Veias & Rosenthal, No. 101 Second avenue, succeeded by Hugo Rosenthal.

Elmira.—Mulligan Cyclone Liniment Co., incorporated by E. H. Mulligan, J. B. Stanchfield and G. W. Buck; capital, \$5,000.

Le Roy.—Langham Medicine Co., incorporated by P. B. Wait, W. H. Foster, E. M. Davis, M. M. Wait and J. D. Langham; capital, \$25,000.

Nyack.—Minnchahn Medicine Co., incorporated by W. M. Coles, W. H. Cooke and F. P. Demarest; capital, \$5,000.

Rochester.—Pulver Chemical Co., incorporated by H. H. Fulver, F. F. Fulver and C. V. Case; capital, \$50,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Kings Mountain.—Dilling & Hunter, sold to T. W. Kendrick & Co.

OHIO.—Cincinnati.—Ehliman-Fredrick Chemical Co., incorporated by P. E. Bahlman, J. Frederick, H. Siefert, W. H. McKnight and D. D. Woodmansee; capital, \$50,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Athens.—Sanford & Copeland, succeeded by John T. Sanford.

Erie.—Erie Pepsin Gum Co., incorporated by F. Schultz, J. A. Tarbell, W. E. Hayes, F. W. Weber, L. Wright, H. W. Spooner and H. C. Yard; capital stock, \$25,000.

Philadelphia.—Valentine H. Smith & Co., manufacturing pharmacists, incorporated by E. Smith, W. V. Smith, H. E. Smith, E. S. Gadschall, R. E. Smith, K. S. Alison and A. Smith; capital, \$150,000.

RHODE ISLAND.—Pawtucket.—Fisk & Co., corner Main and East avenue, damaged by fire; insured.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Abbeville.—Milford & Du Pre, succeeded by G. A. Milford.

TEXAS.—Houston.—Cuban Tonic Co., incorporated by J. C. Wilson, W. K. Morrow, W. H. Kirkland and T. H. Thompson; capital, \$10,000.

Lufkin.—A. C. Vinson, sold to Johnson Drug Co. San Antonio.—Milburn & Alexander, No. 130 Military Plaza, succeeded by Kerr & Alexander.

White Wright.—Gallaher & Parson, succeeded by Gallaher Bros.

VERMONT.—Burlington.—James E. Maylon, No. 64 North Champlain, sold to W. B. Reeves.

WASHINGTON.—Seattle.—Microbans Medical Co., incorporated by G. W. Carmack and W. F. Paterson; capital, \$20,000.

OBITUARY.

W. DITTMAR, director of the Chemische Fabrik auf Actien (formerly E. Schering), of Berlin, Germany, died rather suddenly on February 1. Mr. Dittmar had been in the employ of the Schering Chemical Works for many years, having been given power of attorney for the concern in 1875, and in 1893 made director, or commercial manager, of this extensive establishment.

DAVID G. KERN, a druggist, and for many years a prominent business man of Indianapolis, Ind., died recently, aged 82. He was born in Pennsylvania and removed to Indianapolis in 1842. In 1893 Mr. Kern and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. His wife died about two years ago and he is survived by several children.

E. WYATT BAKER, a well-known druggist and manufacturing chemist of Winchester, Va., died January 25. He had been in ill health for a number of years, and on the day before he died was stricken with paralysis. Besides his business at Winchester he was also interested in firms at Havre de Grace, Belair and Baltimore.

JOHN RICHARD COSTIN, a young druggist of Barclay, Md., died suddenly January 24. Mr. Costin had filled a number of responsible positions, and during the Spanish war was a member of the hospital corps, with the rank of lieutenant. At one time he resided in Baltimore. He was 33 years old.

EDGAR F. SLINGLUFF, of Upper Marlborough, Md., and for ten years connected with the firm of Slingluff & Co., manufacturing chemists, Baltimore, died on the night of January 23 of appendicitis at the Maryland University Hospital. He was 28 years of age and left a widow and one child.

JOHN B. HALL, a native of West Bradford, Vt., and since 1872 a druggist in Manchester, N. H., died January 15, aged 59 years. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and for a number of years had been colonel of the First New Hampshire Regiment of militia. He had also served in the Legislature.

PATRICK H. CHAPIN, of the firm of T. Sisson & Co., wholesale druggists, Hartford, Conn., is dead. He was born in Lafayette, Ind., 47 years ago. He was a member of the Lafayettian Club, and was prominently known owing to his writings pertaining to travel, both at home and abroad.

BOARDS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

OKLAHOMA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual meeting will be held at Shawnee on April 4th and 5th, 1900. No pains will be spared by our local secretary, J. M. Remington, and his associates in Shawnee to make this the most profitable and agreeable meeting held in our Territory. There is a number of interesting papers being prepared and the amusement will be equal to the occasion.

Come and bring your ladies. There will be entertainment specially for them. Meet with us; get acquainted; compare our different business methods. We may help you, and you can enlighten us. Your presence is needed, as well as your financial support. Don't be a drone. "Be up and doing." It is a duty you owe the profession to become a member and attend these meetings.

We extend a hearty invitation to our brother druggists of Indian Territory.

Reduced rates of one and one-third fare for round trip will be secured on all railroads in Oklahoma and Indian Territories. Official programme will be published later.

For further information address J. M. Remington, local secretary, Shawnee, O. T., or the undersigned.

F. M. WEAVER, Secretary,
Oklahoma City.

—The Ohio Board of Pharmacy held an examination at Columbus January 9 and 10. Following is a list of those passing the examination: Pharmacists—C. N. Gordon, Hedges; Charles F. Smith, Salineville; Fred P. Dugan, Pleasant Hill; Charles D. Lyons, Conneaut; Charles Ehlers, Cincinnati; Louisa C. Winter, Cincinnati; F. S. Willig, Proctorville; Lloyd T. Seyfried, Kent; Gustave C. Sleckel, Wauseon; Joseph A. Scholl, Toledo; Samuel Berger, Cleveland; Fred L. Oswald, Cincinnati; J. F. McCleary, Osborn; W. O. Shreve, Covington; D. L. Patterson, Bellfontaine; Charles A. Hosey, Portsmouth; Frank C. Hotel, Wellsville; Robert P. Anderson, Archer; Leo Nelson, Cincinnati; John C. Kyle, Jr., Portsmouth; John W. Tuttle, Medina; Edward Heffner, Reading; Morgan J. Jones, Plain City; Otto Lutterman, Cincinnati; Julius Hoffman, Cincinnati; E. B. Anten, Rawson; Henry Mueller, Cincinnati; J. A. Oliver, Irontdale; Alfred A. Barrick, Columbus; William R. Bushwag, Sidney; Charles W. Antony, Canton; F. F. Rakestraw, Sandusky; Claude W. Deem, Norwood; Charles S. Thatcher, Steubenville; William H. Tirre, Cincinnati; Virgil E. Beckley, Lima; W. L. Price, New Straitsville; Clayton M. Day, Blanchester; John W. Darr, Canton; W. J. Woodside, Burton; Frank J. Knabe, Cincinnati; August Phillip, Hamilton; Rollan C. Bowe, Rising Sun; C. H. Nuhn, Vermillion; Frank K. White, Harveysville; Charles Munter, Canton; J. A. Hubbell, Quincy; Arthur Schmidt, Cincinnati; Chas. W. McCarrel, Wellsville; Lyman W. Cox, Chillicothe; Harry L. Messer, Ada; Carl H. Pixley, W. Farmington; Arno H. Bohm, Cleveland; Clarence B. Heil, Columbus; Albert F. Plucker, Cincinnati; E. F. Rinehart, Troy; Grant Hoover, Gratis; Eugene J. Kaderly, New Philadelphia; Benjamin E. Steele, Wilksville; Frank Tschanen, Upper Sandusky; H. R. Wiltbarger, Columbus; J. E. Hochstetter, Doylestown; Dr. E. A. Spencer, Doylestown; R. C. Hobly, Toledo; Charles Madden, Harveysburg. Successful applicants for certificates as assistant pharmacists—Edward King, Delphos; Thos. A. Williams, Delphos; Carl Naither, Cincinnati; Alfred A. Silberman, Miamisburg; A. Klein, Cleveland; Lester J. Page, Coshocton; Frank J. Kapp, Cincinnati; Alvin A. Consteln, Upper Sandusky; J. A. Warfield, Fairview; J. A. Ebert, Elyria; Louis Ernst, Cleveland; Liewellyn Thomas, Akron; W. F. Warning, Blanchester; Ernest A. Newbauer, Akron; W. R. Hower, Doylestown; Leo. A. Lesser, Cleveland; Harry E. Elson, Magnolia; Charles A. Laut, Cleveland; W. J. Mock, Cleveland; Bert W. Hays, Cincinnati; Frank Dunkler, Toledo; John A. Lever, Cleveland; W. A. Beall, Columbus. Applicants whose grades were not sufficient for pharmacists' certificates, but who are permitted to take assistant pharmacist certificates—Warren V. Stoner,

JOHN H. TAPPING, a druggist of Metuchen, N. J., died on February 5. He was over sixty years old, and had been in the retail drug business for many years. He suffered a paralytic stroke about a year ago and had been in frail health ever since that time.

LESLIE SOULE, manager of the Soule drug store at Paducah, Ky., died January 13. The Retail Druggists' Association of that city held a meeting and passed resolutions of sympathy for his family and the members attended the funeral in a body.

EDWIN A. BARTLETT, a druggist in the employ of Allen & Thomas, Cuba, N. Y., died January 21 from pneumonia, aged sixty years. At the time of his death he was supervisor of the town. He leaves a wife, two daughters and three sons.

HENNING A. CHRISTENSEN, druggist, at 800 West North avenue, Chicago, is dead. He had been in the hospital some time, where he had undergone a severe surgical operation, from the effect of which he was unable to recover.

WILLIAM B. BULLINGS, Sr., a prominent druggist and business man of Montreal, Quebec, died January 26 of bronchial pneumonia. He was seventy-four years of age and went to Montreal from New York more than fifty years ago.

A. O. THOMPSON, a Wapello, Ia., druggist, died January 23, aged thirty-eight years. Several years ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and his health had been failing ever since. He leaves a wife and three children.

DR. MARTIN TYGART, 50 years old, who was a druggist in Passaic, N. J., fifteen years ago, but who had practiced medicine in Rutherford, N. J., since that time, died at Liberty, N. Y., on January 19.

NELSON S. BLAKE, for several years with the Bristol Drug Co., Ansonia, Conn., and recently engaged in the drug business at New Haven, Conn., died January 22 of acute pneumonia.

ARTHUR BOUCHER, a Cambridge, Mass., druggist, died at Watertown, January 5. His body was sent to Three Rivers, Canada, his birthplace, for burial.

Dr. HENRY C. VAN ZANDT, engaged in the drug business and practice of medicine at Schenectady, N. Y., died January 16. He was 56 years of age.

W. J. BURDA, who owned two stores in Chicago, one at Ashland avenue and Blackhawk street and the other at Noble and Blackhawk streets, died January 24.

A. O. THOMPSON, of Wapello, Ia., died of paralysis on January 23. Mr. Thompson was 38 years of age and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

DANIEL M. BLUE, of D. M. Blue & Co., Merom, Ind., died January 22 of heart trouble. He was about fifty years of age and unmarried.

THOMAS W. FRANKLIN, a druggist of Atlantic City, dropped dead in his store the evening of January 9 from heart failure.

THOMAS W. RUSSELL, a druggist of Millwood, Va., died January 20 of pneumonia. He was forty-six years of age.

J. A. JACKSON, engaged in the drug business at Farmingdale, Me., died January 11. He was born in 1832.

THEODORE H. BEARD, formerly a druggist at Danbury, Conn., died January 28th, aged thirty-eight years.

Sulphur Grove; Pierce L. Graham, Zanesville; A. C. Swinley, Forest; Harry C. Hutchens, Williamsburg; Frank Brannan, Wellsville; Guy P. Jaqua, Toledo; Henry E. Knemochler, Cincinnati; Charles W. Hayes, Columbus; Charles Davis Evans, Cincinnati; Robert E. Davis, Chillicothe; Harry G. Schmullling, Cincinnati; Edward Tscanen, Upper Sandusky; Findley Stewart, Cincinnati; Russell H. Shuey, Dayton.

—The Tennessee Board of Pharmacy held its regular quarterly session at Nashville, January 16 and 18, all members present except J. S. Robinson, who has gone to California for his health. During the last quarter the board has caused samples of Tr. Nux Vomica and Laudanum obtained from druggists throughout the State to be analyzed by Prof. E. A. Riddiman, of Vanderbilt University. The result is very gratifying, as it shows that the samples as a whole more nearly approached the required Pharmacopoeial standard, than those of any previous examination. Incidentally, samples of laudanum were picked up from two wholesale grocers, both of which were so deficient in strength it was necessary for the board to take official cognizance of the fact. The purpose of this analysis was not to prosecute those whose preparations might be deficient in strength, but to let them know that they might take steps to remedy the trouble, and to remind them that all preparations dispensed must come up to the standard required by the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. The examinations were held at the Vanderbilt University, which institution has very generously extended to the board the use of the pharmacy laboratory, specimen cases and lecture room. The board is here well equipped for holding examinations in operative pharmacy. To this branch they attach much importance, and it is their aim to make it thoroughly practical. The candidates are marked both on their product and manipulation. There were twelve candidates. The following received the required grade of registered pharmacists: J. Tate Jenkins Mt. Pleasant; R. M. Stahl, Memphis; G. H. Kyser, Memphis; A. S. Crou, Galatin; assistant pharmacists: A. E. Tanner and F. O. McCulloch. The next examination will be held at Nashville, April 18.

—The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy held an examination of applicants for registration at its December meeting in Milwaukee. The following were granted certificates as registered pharmacists: W. P. Riessen, J. F. A. C. Wartman, O. B. Olsen, W. H. Towne, H. C. Russell, E. C. Gutenkunst, Milwaukee; C. T. Sacksteder, Appleton; O. C. Glerke, W. A. Kalk, Sheboygan; F. E. Stempel, Eau Claire; D. C. Freolar, Madison; W. A. Inglehart, Pardeeville; A. A. Johnson, Kilbourn; James Upjohn, Portage; L. H. Soik, Berlin; Leon Davreux, Green Bay; W. T. Felkinhire, Tomah; E. P. Higgs, Janesville; F. L. Snyder, De Pere. Assistants: F. H. Guehnel, J. A. Patterson, W. T. Mohrhausen, A. E. Kleuth, Milwaukee; J. M. Ruke, Eau Claire; B. E. Walter, Viola; F. T. Shumacher, Green Bay; J. H. Schroeder, Madison; H. T. Yeomans, Platteville; B. G. Pembleton, Hortonville; A. W. Landwehr, Sheboygan; H. R. Kohorn, Stevens Point; J. P. Baldwin, Oshkosh; H. Kreuthmann, New London; Adolph Woerfl, Sturgeon Bay; R. A. Bechaud, E. G. Gebhart, J. F. Schwartz, Milwaukee. The next meeting will be held at Neenah, February 14.

—Minnesota Board of Pharmacy met January 16. The board as constituted for 1900 is as follows: Ray Humiston, president; H. G. Webster (Minneapolis), secretary; Chas. T. Heller, George H. Goodrich, Truman Griffen, J. B. Atkinson. In the class of sixty-nine candidates certificates as pharmacists were granted to the following: Axel T. E. Backdahl, Fred Kienert, G. E. Brasington, Martin T. Moran, Otto E. Olson, Aulin Rockstad, Peter M. Tautges, Albert W. Wagenhals, all of Minneapolis; John G. Eckhoff, St. Paul; Wm. C. Wendt, Faribault; John E. Malloy, Austin; H. C. Evenson, St. Peter; John Edling, Jr., Moorhead; Harmon C. Brown, Little Falls; John M. Bell, Glencoe; Gustav Bachman, Fulda; Otto E. Rydell, Duluth; Harry E. Buffum, Duluth; John H. Belse, Mapleton. These were granted the certificates as assistant pharmacists: Herman F. Lueders, Frank Lem-

mer, Alois J. Spielman, Herbert D. Truman, Thomas C. Bischoe, Mary V. Douglas, Henry J. Dries, Ernest Eckert, Jr. Next meeting at Minneapolis, April 17.

—The Illinois Board of Pharmacy has issued certificates of registration to the following successful applicants who took the examination at Springfield, January 9-11: Registered pharmacists, C. H. Baum, Danville; H. F. Barbour, Chicago; Wilson Brown, Metropolis; Harry Clark, Carmi; A. E. Clark, East St. Louis; F. L. Carothers, Fairfield; W. C. Demombrun, Shelbyville; R. A. Howard, East St. Louis; E. F. Knauer, Duquoin; A. F. Lesanliner, Redbud; G. A. Ludwig, East St. Louis; G. E. Lester, Hoopesonton; W. E. Mercer, Plainville; Palmer Roseman, Oak Park; T. W. Runde, Kampsville; A. E. Stout, Shawneetown; J. C. Whiteside, Edwardsville. Assistant pharmacists: M. J. Briggs, Chicago; J. C. Krittenbrink, Chicago; E. G. Roth, Highland; Joseph Swanson, Chicago. The following officers were elected: President, William A. Dyche, Evanston; vice-president, William C. Simpson; treasurer, Col. Thomas A. Jewett, Oregon; secretary, Lyman T. Hoy, Woodstock.

—At a meeting of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, January 18 and 19, the following were successful as registered pharmacists: William G. Abbott, Ocean City, N. J.; Joseph Oscar Blew, Bridgeton, N. J.; Louis W. Johnson, Trenton, N. J.; Martin Krom, E. Rutherford, N. J.; Lewis Walton Long, Trenton, N. J.; Robert S. Lehman, New York, N. Y.; Julius Luck, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; Frank Joseph Maier, Woodbury, N. J.; Charles Wesley Smith, Lakewood, N. J.; William Stephen Scheck, Coudersport, Pa.; James Herbert Wood, Bloomfield, N. J. The following received certificates as registered assistants: James Francis Dobbin, Newark, N. J.; Arthur H. Goodale, Dover, N. J.; Rupan H. Kazanjian, Moorestown, N. J.; Arthur Ward Williams, Orange, N. J.; George Sigars Spence, Camden, N. J. The next meeting for examination will be held April 19 and 20. Applications must be filed ten days in advance with the secretary, Henry A. Jordan, Bridgeton, N. J.

—The Michigan Board of Pharmacy examined 59 applicants for registration at its meeting held in Detroit, January 9 and 10. The following were granted licenses: Registered pharmacists, J. E. McDonald, G. J. Borckoff, J. L. Chauvin, Detroit; G. F. Bernard, Battle Creek; J. T. Carbery, Big Rapids; E. E. Faulkner, Hastings; Grove Green, Marshall; W. R. Gibbs, Howard City; F. A. Gillett, Pontiac; H. D. Harrington, Ann Arbor; M. E. Hanson, Caro; F. G. Lennon, Yale; F. Munson, Ithaca; Robert Patterson, St. Johns; G. D. De Rosa, Bay City; Fred Smith, Romeo; Alice Stevens, Ann Arbor. Assistant pharmacists, E. A. Benson, C. A. Cassada, D. F. Jones, D. E. Perrin, W. J. Wilson, Detroit; L. O. Cushing, Ann Arbor; L. M. Delavan, Hillsdale; D. N. Gleason, Lansing. The next meeting will be held at Grand Rapids, March 6 and 7.

—The Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy met at Pond Creek on January 10, and examined a class of seventeen. The following received certificates of registration: James D. Carpenter, Garber; E. E. Cowan, Orlando; George K. Crooker, Medford; P. R. Dickerson, Enid; William P. Dilts, Blackwell; James C. Hynds, Pond Creek; J. Allen Perisho, Luther; David P. Richardson, Union City. Clarence H. Madden, Nardin; William H. Wilson, Medford; Rice M. Reavis, Lexington, and Thomas E. Mennen, Pond Creek, received certificates as assistant pharmacists. The board adopted a rule limiting assistant certificates to one year from date of issue, provided the holder at the end of that time has the required four years' experience. The next meeting will be held at Shawnee, April 3.

—The District of Columbia Commission of Pharmacy examined twenty-one applicants for registration as pharmacists at its January examination. Of these the following were successful: J. C. Haley, De Haven Sharp, Chas. E. B. Chamberlin, B. W. Campbell, Frank E. Simpson, Robt. C. Ruddy, W. A. Darling, C. F. Collins, W. H. Bradford.

The second quarterly meeting of the New Hampshire Commission of Pharmacy was held at the State House, Concord, on Wednesday, January 24. The following-named candidates passed a successful examination and will receive certificates as registered pharmacists: John Stephen White, Keene; W. Clement Mutty, Berlin; Miles J. Mullen, Gorham; J. Albert Marshall, Manchester; James Herbert Willey, Salmon Falls. Junior examination: Geo. H. Dupaw, Keene, N. H. The third quarterly meeting will be held at the State House, Concord, on Wednesday, April 25.

GEO. F. UNDERHILL, Secy.

The class of 1900, Albany, N. Y., College of Pharmacy, held a banquet at Keeler's Hotel, January 26. Arthur S. Wardle, of Hudson, N. Y., acted as toast-master, and the list of toasts included a variety of subjects. The following officers were elected: President, Arthur S. Wardle, Hudson; vice-president, Arthur Baldwin, Plattsburg; treasurer, Amos Alden, Cairo; secretary, W. H. Livingston, Hoosic Falls; valedictorian, Walter A. Wright, Malone; salutatorian, Loyal P. Eldridge, Canton; executive committee, Arthur Baldwin, Plattsburg; Augustus A. Farthing, Gloversville; and Fred. Carl, Troy.

The Indiana Board of Pharmacy held a meeting at Columbus, January 11. The following candidates took the examination and obtained the required percentage to register as pharmacists: Charles L. Milheiser, New Albany; John August Hook, Indianapolis, and John H. Jones, Evansville. Assistant pharmacists: Ira C. Willan, Morgantown; J. D. Hendricks and Sol Goldsmith, Indianapolis. The treasurer reported a balance of \$5,539.83. There are 8,865 registered pharmacists and 384 registered assistants enrolled. The next meeting will be held at La Fayette, April 11.

The drug clerks of Quincy, Ill., have organized an association for mutual benefit and social enjoyment. The following officers have been elected: President, Carl Mueller; vice-president, George Dralmeier; recording secretary, August Wertz; treasurer, A. J. Heidebreder. The new association starts out with a membership of twenty-five.

The Cleveland Pharmaceutical Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: J. A. Bartlett, president; Joseph Albrecht and William F. Kuder, vice-presidents; H. M. Schlitt, secretary, and George W. Foss, treasurer.

A druggist in one of our large maritime cities evidently imagined that he covered up his delinquencies of stock by saying to customers, "We are just out of that, but etc." It was not long before people began to compare notes, and the thin excuse soon became a bye-word. It came to the ears of a manufacturing chemist of the city, a request for whose goods had elicited this reply. In company with a reporter he called and asked for an imaginary preparation. Promptly the same answer came back. That druggist was astounded next morning to find the whole story given in the paper. As the street arab says, "It did him good—not." The joke became a serious matter with people in the neighborhood, and the druggist has plenty of spare time to wonder how his little subtlety smothered him.

Medal Awarded to John Lucas & Co.

At the recent Export Exposition at Philadelphia, John Lucas & Co., of Philadelphia, were awarded a medal for their exhibit of Lucas paints and paint specialties. Lucas' paints are among the best adapted lines in the country for retail druggists to handle; they are so neatly packed and labeled that, whether or not a regular stock of paints and oils is carried, no sacrifice of neatness in the store is required; they are clean stock and there is a demand for them, which the manufacturers are ready to help increase for any druggist who will co-operate with them. A full explanation of Lucas "Selling Help" plan will prove interesting to those who write for it.

TRADE NOTES.

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS, NOTICES OF NEW GOODS, NOVELTIES, SPECIAL OFFERS, ETC.

In its peculiar ability to invigorate the body and give tone to the system, lies the great value of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

Mention the Era.

Druggists who correspond with advertisers in this journal will do us a service if they will mention the Era in their letters. It helps us and pleases the advertiser.

A Name with Something in It.

The firm name of Joseph P. Noyes & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., stamped on metal-back, horn combs means a good deal to experienced buyers of combs; it is a guarantee that the goods are made right, are genuine "J. P. Noyes" combs, and can be relied on by dealers and consumers. Every comb turned out at the factory of the above firm is now so stamped.

Fluid Extract Cascara at 57 1-2 Cents Per Pint.

F. A. Thompson & Co., of Detroit, who make a specialty of preparations of Cascara, have introduced "Soluble Cascara, bitter (dry)," and "Soluble Cascara Aromatic (dry)" for making fluid extracts by the addition of the proper diluents. The cost of the finished fluid extracts thus made is said to be but 57½ cents per pint, and the manufacturers guarantee the quality to be entirely satisfactory. This firm, although comparatively a new one, is composed of men who have had seventeen years' practical experience in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, and whose abilities are unquestioned. Requests for estimates on "quantity lots" of goods or private formulas from druggists are invited.

A Handsome Fountain Ornament.

This cut shows a handsomely arranged basket of artificial flowers, suitable for decorating the soda fountain. It is offered by Frank Netscher, New York and Chicago, who manufactures a full line of artificial decorative plants. These plants are very true to nature, permanent in color and serve their purpose admirably, being much less expensive and less troublesome than natural plants. Druggists interested in interior decorations should write for a complete catalogue to make selections from.



Special Notice.

The attention of the trade is specially called to the fact that the address of E. Harrison Allison, successor to E. S. Harrison & Co., as manufacturers of Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges, Iceland Balsam, etc., is No. 788 Mass. avenue, Cambridge, Mass., and not Boston. Harrison's medicines have been sold to the trade for nearly seventy years, and as their efficacy has been amply proven, druggists can recommend them with confidence. Jobbers supply them, or they can be obtained from the manufacturer, at the above address. A rumor that the original preparations of Dr. J. S. Harrison are not obtainable in market is, or should be, effectually silenced by the announcement which appears in this issue.

New "Lippincott" Soda Fountain Styles.

Chas. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, announce some new styles in "Lippincott" soda apparatus for 1900, and some special inducements to buyers. They also have a surplus stock of second-hand apparatus in good, serviceable shape, for which they solicit inquiries. A portfolio of illustrations, in colors, with full details of prices, terms, etc., will be sent on request.

Major's Cement Offer Withdrawn.

The Major Cement Co. is notifying the trade that the inducement of four (4) bottles on order of two dozen Major's Cement is withdrawn. They claim that it is not practical, because so few of the retailers have taken advantage of it, and that it did not pay to send the jobbers a special supply for this limited demand, and when the free bottles were supplied from jobbers' stocks it required too much bookkeeping. Making a long story short, it was asking too much from the jobbers, therefore the offer through jobbers is discontinued. Major's salesmen, however, will continue to make the offer of four (4) bottles on every two dozen, so when they call, and you are extremely nice, and treat them to a cigar or a glass of soda, they may oblige you with the four bottles free.

Endorsement of the Ayer Plan.

Charles H. Adams, a retail druggist of Boston, has written to the J. C. Ayer Co., as follows:

Chelsea Station, Boston, Mass., Jan. 18, 1900.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.:
Gentlemen—The way that you are conducting your business as regards Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 25-cent size, should be reciprocated by every retail druggist, and I for one in every way in my power will do all I can to assist you. Would to God that we had more manufacturers like J. C. Ayer Co. Respectfully,
(Signed) C. H. ADAMS.

This letter is believed to voice the sentiment of Boston retailers generally, among whom the plan was recently successfully put in operation. Ayer's Ague Cure has been reconstructed according to latest pharmaceutical methods; its taste has been improved, and it now belongs in the "elegant pharmaceutical" class. The price has also been reduced from \$8.50 to 4.50 per dozen and all old stock in the hands of druggists is to be exchanged dollar for dollar.

Easter Dye Advertising.

April 15 is Easter, and stocks of egg dyes are already receiving attention. After the stock is bought the problem of increasing the number of these small but profitable dye sales confronts the druggist. Children being the customers, their interest must be aroused early and kept alive until the business is over; means for doing this will suggest themselves; a window display a few days before Easter will pay, but in the meantime a circular or advertisement addressed to children



(No. 202.)

in simple, direct language, and accompanied by a suggestive cut similar to the one here shown, will help matters. This cut will serve for circulars, for local newspaper advertisements, or for a page in one of the booklets which many up-to-date druggists issue at intervals. The Era will supply the cut for fifty cents, postpaid; if it is ordered along with two other "Era Cuts for Druggists" the three are supplied for \$1.00. These cuts cover nearly everything druggists sell or advertise, and a proof-sheet (now in preparation) showing the complete assortment will be sent to those who write for it.

State of Trade.

Routine Business, but Good Aggregate Volume.

New York, Feb. 13.—A continued steady undertone is reported, with generally satisfactory conditions in nearly every department, and while business has been mainly of a routine order, the aggregate volume continues to reach fairly liberal proportions. Similar reports are heard regarding other branches of business, and the general outlook is devoid of discouraging features.

The influences tending to strengthen the position of quinine, reference to which was made in this column last week, have continued in evidence, and the firmer feeling has resulted in an advance of 3c. per ounce in the N. Y. Q. brand, and all domestic manufacturers are now quoting on the same basis. Manufacturers of leading German brands have advanced their quotations 2c. per ounce. Additional improvement in prices is looked for, but some are of opinion that no further change will be announced until after the bark sale in Amsterdam on Thursday next. It is conceded that manufacturers are very anxious to secure additional supplies of bark, and as the quantity to be offered at the sale is comparatively small, it is expected that competition among buyers will be very keen, and that prices may be forced to a much higher unit basis. Such a result would undoubtedly enhance values of quinine.

Nothing of interest has developed in opium, and the market for this leading commodity has ruled tame, with the tone somewhat easy. Morphine, codeine and other products have continued in demand at nominally steady prices.

Citric acid has advanced sharply, owing to corresponding conditions abroad and scarcity of crude material. Manufacturers' prices are 3c. per pound higher, with the tendency still upward, and quotations for all citrates have been marked up 2c. per pound. Tannic acid has been advanced 5c. per pound, owing to continued high cost of raw material.

In the department of essential oils, wholesale quotations for both sweet and bitter orange show a wider range, in sympathy with primary markets. Pennyroyal is easier, and a further decline is noted in natural wintergreen, the available stock of which has been increased by rather few arrivals from producing points.

Cacao butter scored a sharp advance at the last monthly sale in Amsterdam, and spot quotations for both bulk and cakes are higher in consequence. Lime juice is very scarce and prices of both ordinary and clarified show material improvement. Tungstate of soda is another article which is held at advanced figures on account of scarcity.

Among the roots, Mexican sarsaparilla is a shade easier, owing to more or less keen competition among the larger holders. *Serpentaria* is in light supply and firmer. There have been no further important developments in ipecac, but the downward tendency abroad is said to have been checked by the withdrawal of the principal bear operator.

Some pressure to sell has caused a slight reduction in quotations for Valencia saffron. Menthol shows a further decline, but the lower quotations have not stimulated demand, and a continued tame market is reported. Russian isinglass is decidedly stronger owing to scarcity, and an active consuming demand, and a good business is reported at the advanced prices.

Gum Elemi also is scarce, and holders of the reduced stock are firmer in their views. Among the balsams, Peru is easier owing to liberal supplies in first hands, and quotations for round lots have been reduced 5c. per pound.

Refined camphor continues very strong, with the demand reported active, and prices are expected to show further improvement in the near future.

Business Is Booming.

Boston, Feb. 10.—Business is simply booming, everybody is working hard, the retailers in particular finding this

o. At some of the retail places night work is being done at present to keep pace with orders. There naturally is a strong feeling of satisfaction with all this good trade. Several chemicals show decided strength this week, and have gone up in price, notably salicylates, bromides and iodides. Oil of wintergreen is also advancing and others of the essential oils show strength. Carbohc acid is strong for the asking price. Quinine has advanced. Acids show no special change. Morphine is advancing and appears to be heading for even higher rates. Opium has not changed. The general list of dyestuffs remains without marked feature, sales being rather good on one or two lines, however. Alcohols are in good demand.

Still Keeping Up.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—The trade reports from the wholesale houses in this city indicate that business is still keeping up, the spurt which began several weeks ago. Orders are plentiful and good-sized and collections are slightly better than last reported. The price of quinine has advanced three cents an ounce again, but that as been expected. Citric acid went up three cents a pound this week but no immediate further advance is looked for. The retail trade seems to be picking up steadily.

No Pronounced Change in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Feb. 12.—The various branches of the drug trade have undergone no pronounced change during the last week. Jobbers have found themselves taxed quite heavily at times, and again had considerable leisure, the movement being somewhat uncertain and spasmodic, but upon the whole very satisfactory. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals report business as steady, with a rising tendency, but devoid of exceptional activity. Heavy chemicals moved freely and the market for botanicals reflected faithfully the conditions which obtain at the centers of trade. Retailers have experienced a falling off in their receipts on account of the strict interpretation of the Sunday law, but the vigilance of the police and of self-constituted prosecutors will relax after a time, and matters will resume their former status.

Quiet in Detroit.

Detroit, Feb. 10.—“Quiet” is the verdict for the week’s business. The health of the entire State seems to be phenomenally good, and retailers are beginning to wonder how they are going to unload their “grip” and “bad old” medicine. Manufacturers report that since inventory was finished they have settled down to doing the same excellent business that they experienced before Christmas. January made a very creditable showing.

Strong Adjectives to Express Satisfaction.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—A prominent jobber to-day, when approached by your correspondent and asked as to the condition of the wholesale drug business in the West, could speak only in strong adjectives conveying thorough satisfaction with business conditions. Sales are better than they were at this time last year, judging from the volume of business done in January, 1899, and that done in January, 1900. Collections are good.

The manufacturers are not complaining. Those who deal in season goods, such as fountains, etc., are looking forward eagerly to the coming of Spring and are preparing diligently for the expected harvest.

Retailers are holding meetings whose tone, while pessimistic enough, partly from general, deep-seated conditions and partly from habit, becomes, nevertheless, less gloomy as the jingle of coin on the counter makes livelier music than the call of the sheriff’s auctioneer. A couple of years ago the drug trade was, according to many, in its lowest depths. Now, everyone says things might be worse.

All They Can Reasonably Expect.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 9.—Something of a “blizzard,” practically the first one of the winter, prevailed the latter part of this week, which caused a slight falling off in the retail trade; but this bad effect

YOU can conscientiously recommend Abbey’s Effervescent Salt as a high-class remedy for the prevention and cure of Indigestion, Acidity, Biliousness, Constipation and attendant ills, especially Headache.

“Abbey’s” is a standard English preparation, prescribed and endorsed by physicians. It is a clean remedy, honestly advertised, not an exaggerated statement entering into the literature of this Company.

N. B. Sizer, M.D., New York, states:

“I am glad to say I find Abbey’s Effervescent Salt an excellent laxative and antacid. It gives good results in various forms of Dyspepsia and Constipation. I have always thought that the Effervescent salines were not half as well known and used, in this country, as they ought to be.”

We should be glad to have you keep Abbey’s in stock constantly as the demand will be continuous owing to our steady advertising.

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade price-list on application.

will have passed away long before this communication has reached the Era readers. The jobbers declare business to be very active, and encouragingly so. Collections are extremely good for the season. Prices of various staples continue advancing. The anti-trust laws in various States seem about to be tested, and the results, no matter what their nature, are bound to be felt materially by the drug trade as much as by any other line. Wholesalers here continue acquiring new territory from competing cities, which enterprise is greatly facilitated by constant railway development. All in all, conditions and outlooks are all that the men of drugs can reasonably expect.

Present Month Will Surpass January.

St. Louis, Feb. 10.—The excellent trade record made in January promises to be more than equalled the present month from all indications. One house states that last month was the largest in their history, and the man making the statement is known for his conservatism. Local retail trade is not brisk but shows some improvement over last week.

Free Samples of Duroy Wine Flavors.

So many successful soda dispensing druggists have ascribed their success, in large measure, to the use of the genuine Duroy Wine Flavors, that the value of these flavors cannot be questioned. To induce druggists who have not dispensed Duroy flavors to add to their own success by adopting them for the season of 1900, the Duroy & Haines Co., of Sandusky, O., now offer to send to druggists only, free sample of Duroy Soda Claret, Champagne Soda Syrup and Native Red Cherry Syrup, by express prepaid, so that tests can be made and stocks ordered before the season opens. Those in quest of "winners" for 1900 cannot do better than write for these samples and judge for themselves.

Dr. Humphreys' Manual.

In every advertisement of Humphreys' Specifics in the Sunday, daily or weekly papers, or monthly magazines, there is always a prominent notice of Dr. Humphreys' Manual, stating that a copy can be had free upon application to any druggist in the United States or Canada. Imagine the disappointment when your customer takes the trouble to go to your store and cannot find the Manual. If this occurs the fault is yours, for the Humphreys' Company, of New York City, send prepaid, a supply of Dr. Humphreys' Manual on application. A postal card will do.

"B. C. & Co." Tablets in Bulk.

Buyers of tablets in bulk will find much of interest in the prices now being quoted by Billings, Clapp & Co., of Boston. Although these prices are low they indicate no reduction in the high quality of goods which the drug trade has for years associated with "B. C. & Co.'s" brand. The firm have recently finished a new and larger laboratory and, with improved facilities, are able to effect economies in manufacture, of which they give their customers the advantage.

Good Capsules at Low Prices.

In quoting their product to druggists the Warren Capsule Co., of Detroit, make this important assertion to buyers: "If you are paying more for capsules than we are asking, you are not buying right," coupled with the statement that Warren's Capsules are made of the best gelatine and are of best quality. To prove both of these assertions buyers are asked to write the company for prices and for samples of their goods for comparison with other higher priced brands in market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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Market Reports.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 12.—There is a moderate degree of activity throughout the jobbing market, and a continued steady feeling prevails, with all recent important advances in prices well sustained.

OPIMUM.—Foreign markets continue to reflect weakness, but there are no developments in the jobbing situation, and quotations remain unchanged at \$3.30@3.50 for 9 per cent, and \$3.40@3.60 for 11 per cent, the higher figures for single parcels.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Only small retail sales are reported, and jobbing quotations remain nominally unchanged at \$4.50@4.60 for 13 per cent, and \$3.10@3.25 for 10 per cent.

MORPHINE.—Continued activity is a feature of the market, and values are maintained on the basis of \$2.40@2.50 for eighths in 2½-oz. boxes and \$2.45@2.55 for smaller quantities.

QUININE.—Quotations have been advanced to 35c. for 100-oz. tins, 37c. for 50-oz. tins and 42c. in ounce vials. There is a continued fair jobbing demand, with the tone of the market strong and further improvement in values is considered imminent.

CACAO BUTTER.—Values are higher in sympathy with improved conditions abroad, and jobbing quotations for cakes show an advance to 48@50c., as to brand and quality.

SAFFRON.—Valencia is a shade lower, and the revised quotations are \$12.50@13.50, as to quantity.

SERPENTARIA ROOT.—A firmer feeling has developed owing to scarcity, and jobbing quotations have been marked up to 50@55c. for whole, 52@57c. for ground and 54@60c. for powdered.

MENTHOL.—The tone of the market is easier, and jobbing prices have declined to \$3.15@3.25 by the pound and 37@39c. per ounce, according to size of order.

RUSSIAN ISINGLASS.—Supplies have been steadily diminishing, and holders of the reduced stock have advanced quotations for jobbing quantities to \$4.50@4.75.

GUM GELATIN.—Owing to scarcity, prices are higher, and the revised jobbing range is 30@35c., as to quantity.

CARDAMOM.—Decorated are in better supply, and jobbing prices have declined to \$1.60@1.70.

LIME JUICE.—Clarified is scarce and firmer, with jobbing quotations advanced to \$141.25, according to size of order.

CITRIC ACID.—Manufacturers' quotations are 3c. per pound higher, and jobbers have advanced prices to 35@38c. by the keg, and 44@50c. for less.

CITRATES.—All varieties are 2c. per pound higher, in sympathy with the advance in citric acid.

TANNIC ACID.—An advance in crude material has caused a general improvement in quotations from both first and second hands, and the revised jobbing figures are 90@95c. for bulk and \$16.10 for pounds.

BALSAM PERU.—Supplies are more abundant, and the market is easier, with jobbing quotations reduced to \$1.85@2.05.

OIL WINTERGREEN.—Natural has been arriving more freely from producing sections, and values are lower, with small parcels obtainable at \$2.50@2.65.

ACONITINE.—Amorphous is higher, and the revised jobbing range is \$1.40@1.50 per ¼ oz.

IODIDE OF COPPER.—Jobbing quotations have been advanced to 50@55c. per oz.

SALICYLIC ACID.—Jobbers have further advanced quotations to 75@80c.

SALICYLATES.—The revised quotations for soda are 80@85c. with ammonia and iron, 82@85c. in pounds and 20@25c. in ounces; zinc, \$2.50@2.75 in pounds and 25@30c. in ounces.

HEMP SEED.—Russian is easier, and quotations in a jobbing way have declined to 3@3½c. by the bag and 5@6c. for less.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese in ounces has been marked up to 54@54½c. by the case and 50@62c. for less, ½ and ¼-oz. packages, 56@55½c. by the case and 60@64c. for less.

OLIVE OIL.—The market is slightly easier, with jobbing quotations reduced to 5½@6c. by the barrel and 8@10c. for less.

TONKA BEANS.—Demand light and unimportant, with a decline in jobbing prices to 50@60c. for Para and 70@80c. for Surinam.

CRAMP BARK.—Scarcity has caused jobbers to advance quotations to 25@30c. for whole and 38@42c. for 8700.

LOBELIA SEED.—Supplies have been reduced, and quotations for jobbing quantities show an advance to 45@50c. for whole and 50@55c. for powdered.

ACETIC ACID.—All grades are firmer, and No. 8 is held at 80@85c. by the carboy and 9@12c. for less; U. S. P., 7½@8c. by the carboy and 12@13c. for less.

Advertising Matter for Ridge's Food.

The manufacturers of Ridge's Food request druggists to apply for free supplies of advertising matter for distribution, and will co-operate with retailers in increasing the demand at all times. Inquiries should be addressed to Woolrich & Co., Palmer, Mass.

THERE ARE MANY PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNALS IN AMERICA;
ONLY ONE WEEKLY.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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ADDRESS, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,

Telephone: 2240 Franklin.

Cable Address: "ERA"—New York.

NEW YORK.

ERA BLUE BOOK.

Those subscribers, and there are not many now, who have not yet received their copies of the Era Blue Book, are requested to be a little patient. The task of shipping this large number of books is a great one, and taxes all facilities to the utmost. They are going out at a rapid rate, however, and in a few days everyone will be supplied.

THE PUBLISHERS.

ASK US.

Druggists who have calls for any goods which they cannot find or of which they do not know the maker or the price, are invited to correspond with us and we will supply the information whenever possible. We have perfect facilities for handling such queries and we are always glad to extend this service to our readers.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHANGE SHEET FOR MARCH 1.

On March 1 we will issue a Change Sheet which will include all Price List changes in the Era Blue Book from the first of the year to that date. This will take the place of the weekly change sheets issued during January and February. After March 1, by which date the distribution of the Blue Book will be completed, these Change Sheets will be issued each week, as heretofore, and should be preserved carefully by all Blue Book users.

THE PUBLISHERS.

WINDOW DISPLAYS.

If you have an attractive window exhibit, or if the interior plan of your store contains some unique feature, photograph it and send us a print. We have in preparation a special supplement which will consist of reproductions of show windows and store interiors, and we want to include in this as many good specimens as possible. Send in your contributions very promptly, that there may be no delay in issuing this sheet.

THE EDITOR.

See Students' Bulletin, Page 206.

PHARMACEUTICAL BILLS BAD AND USELESS.

In the bewildering mass of bills piled up by the legislators of New York State are to be found thus early in the session a full dozen or more affecting in some way the practice and the practitioners of pharmacy. There are a few good bills, but for the most part these new measures simply prove anew the dense ignorance of their introducers concerning a profession for which they are too far eager to make restraining and regulating laws, and therefore concerning the public good. Look at a few examples:

Mr. Maher seeks the enactment of a law ostensibly to lessen the number of working hours of drug clerks, but in reality to give absolute control of the drug business in New York City into the hands of the Board of Health, as at present administered, a Tammany tributary, conducted for political gain.

Mr. Wilcox wants a law to compel all the druggists in the State to dispense all medicines containing poisonous drugs in a specially designed "poison bottle," the selection of which is to be left to the State Board of Health. It is notorious that a patent on such a bottle is owned by one of his political friends. The bill, if enacted, would fatten a monopoly, for the Board of Health is said to be "fixed" to require this particular bottle.

Mr. Gale wants to make a law requiring department stores having drug departments to employ only registered pharmacists as managers of such departments. Under the existing law a registered man must be in charge if prescriptions are filled, and this new measure would be of doubtful benefit, if not altogether superfluous.

Mr. Fiske has offered a perfectly absurd bill to require the cleaning of old bottles picked up on public dumps, and permitting the use of such bottles after the prescribed cleansing.

Mr. Morgan would legalize the sale of antitoxin by the New York City Board of Health, and thus create an unfair competition against legitimate manufacturers.

Mr. Sullivan seeks to prohibit absolutely the sale of cocaine in "medicines, tonics, remedies, snuff or tobacco."

Mr. Weeks wants to appropriate \$5,000 of the State's money to found an asylum for habitual drunkards and drug fiends.

And so on. Most of these bills are bad. Most of them are wrong in principle. Such as are not vicious are absolutely useless as framed. Not one of them would bring about the results

its framer pretends (not intends) it is designed to accomplish. Not one of them should be enacted.

There are some other bills, prepared and introduced by the pharmacists themselves, which are designed to work only good. These have been fully presented and discussed in these pages. But most of the proposed legislation, as above stated, is bad, and thorough opposition is developing.

HOW TO INCREASE PROFITS.

The second installment of the views of jobbers, manufacturers and retailers upon the ever-present question before the retail drug trade, how may the retailer increase his profits, is offered in this issue. Very much interest is being taken in this discussion, which is not at all to be wondered at, as it is most surely a vital question. It will be noticed that none of the writers is able to present any absolutely new idea or novel method of relief. All agree that general improvement in already existing features is the line to be followed. In other words, the exercise of good business sense is the remedy. It has often been said, and with a good deal of truth, that the retail druggists are not as good business men as merchants in other lines. The atmosphere in which they are brought up is largely responsible for this, but, farther, is the fact that the majority of young men who enter pharmacy have not had a previous business education either in school or in practical store life. Pharmacy as a profession requires many years of study and preparation, and the boy commences at an early age to acquire this along professional lines, generally to the sacrifice of business training, and in after life he is obliged to correct errors of faulty preparation, and this is always hard and disheartening work.

But the writers of the papers in question, when they do specify some particular cause for present conditions, are able at the same time to point out a remedy for that particular cause or influence. It is not necessary to specify these here, but druggists should carefully read these papers and pick out the pertinent points themselves. There is a grain of wisdom and a hint of assistance in every letter. We trust that many more will feel impelled to contribute to this symposium.

INTEREST IN THE COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF PHARMACY.

The great interest taken in the market and trade reports in this journal, and in the *Era Blue Book* in particular, confirms the belief in the general awakening in the trade itself to the commercial possibilities within the practice of pharmacy as a profession. Even some of the most ultra "professionalists" are now buying and selling their wares according to modern business methods, and, as a result, their financial affairs have been placed upon a sound and healthy ba-

sis. "Goods well bought are half sold" is a principle which applies to the drug business as it never did before. Business conditions must be considered, market reports studied, and the whole commercial aspect of modern pharmacy be reviewed each week if one is to keep up with those who are forging ahead in the race for success. This advice is the theme of the leaders in pharmacy to-day. The laggard cannot win, and until he changes his tactics there is no hope for him.

PUBLICATION OF EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

The *Era* has published from time to time specimen sets of questions of the various boards of pharmacy employed in the examination of applicants for registration. No attempt has been made to publish all of the questions asked by any particular board of pharmacy, nor has any effort ever been made to secure these questions surreptitiously or to publish them without the full knowledge of the boards using them. The publication of the questions, we believe, serves a good purpose only as the student and applicant for registration uses them as samples of the character of the work required of him by the board. The study of them to the exclusion of the fundamental and general principles involved in preparing one's self for examination is directly harmful. The information gained thereby is too detached and fragmentary. But, as we have indicated, if the questions are used only as models, their publication can do no harm. Publicity of the deliberations of any board serves to show that its members are alert to the duties required of them and that the questions asked by them are of a character to call forth the student's best effort in preparing for the examination.

The majority of readers are interested in the work of the boards of pharmacy, and we shall from time to time continue to publish sets of questions as they may come to hand.

One of our best medical journals relates the history of an interesting operation upon an insane patient who swallowed a pair of suspenders. We wonder if this is the man whose troubles were described by his mother, an old lady who said Johnny had "ulsters in his throat, two buckles on his lungs, and his pants were dreadful short." If now he has a pair of suspenders he seems fairly well equipped.

Some of the medical journals are poking a lot of fun at the quarantine regulations recently enforced in some Southern states, for instance, the fact that a barrel of carbolic acid that was shipped to an Alabama town had to be thoroughly fumigated before it was allowed to be landed, and that a large load of rocks intended for building harbor defenses was disinfected. We can hardly imagine what method of fumigation or disinfection was applied to the carbolic acid, and would like to be informed.



"I say, Mummer, does God number the hairs of our heads?"
 "Yes, Harold, dear."
 "Then Pa's head must keep God pretty busy, doesn't it?"

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

DENIES THE ALLEGATION.

High Bridge, N. Y., February 11.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era—Please allow me to call attention to a few statements made in a communication published in your esteemed journal, the Era, February 8th inst., signed "Wm. J. Robinson, Ph.G., M. D.," statements which are liable to mislead and create a false impression on your readers and should be corrected under all circumstances. Mr. Sidney Faber, secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, is quoted by the writer of the article as a native of Germany, also as having a special grievance against Russians. Now, as both of these statements are absolutely untrue, I consider it my duty to enter a protest based on an acquaintance of twenty-five years' standing, giving me an intimate knowledge of Mr. Faber's history, a history which is not equalled by any one in devotion to pharmaceutical interests, untiring and persistent in the advance of our loved profession without any selfish motives, a capable and indiscriminating officer. Mr. Faber was born in New York City, and is above all a patriot and a thorough American, loving American institutions, unbiased by any nativistic opinions and tolerant in religious views. What better proof can there be than the fact that his present clerk, with him a number of years, enjoying his fullest confidence, is of Russian parentage. I do not desire to devote space to other parts of

the letter of Mr. Robinson, but when he assumes to publicly make statements let him tell the truth.

FELIX HIRSEMAN.

MORE THAN ONE REASON FOR THE N. A. R. D.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—Your editorial of January 25th, "What About Buying Clubs," and the response thereto in the issue of February 1st, have been read with much interest. In your statement that if it is found impossible to close up these clubs the N. A. R. D. might as well go out of business, have you not exaggerated for the sake of emphasis? Do you honestly believe that the N. A. R. D. has no other reason for existence than the solution of the patent medicine problem? It was, however, the response to the editorial which chiefly prompted this note. There is a vein of doubt running all through the article of our "praying and working" friend, which has a tendency to send doubtful chills along the spinal column of other weak kneed members.

"Never swap horses until you have crossed the stream"—inferentially the horse you ask him to swap for will break down in mid-stream. "Having a vivid recollection of the failure of many other plans," etc., presumably he expects to add another failure to his vivid recollection.

"Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just," and our friend surely believes the N. A. R. D. cause just when he contributes liberally of loyalty, work and money to what he fears is a failure. Now, what I and many other Era readers would like to know is, what particular joint of this triple armor does he suspect of weakness? Does he think that the affiliated associations will fall in allegiance to the national organization, or that the members of the local associations will speedily become lukewarm, or does he fear that the proprietary and wholesale associations will refuse their promised support? If his doubts have reference to the retailers

I would respectfully draw his attention to the local association which we "slow Quakers" organized a little over a year ago and which now represents over 75 per cent. of the retail drug stores of this village, and to the fact that over 90 per cent. of the members paid their renewal dues without solicitation. Will this "doubting Thomas" kindly enlighten us as to the wherefore of his doubts?

A PHILADELPHIA MEMBER.

ORGANIZE CITY AND COUNTY DRUG ASSOCIATIONS.

Chilton, Wis., Feb. 9, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: The actual and distressing need of universal, thorough and practical organization has never been more apparent and imperative than it is to-day in the retail drug business.

The day of the department store is at hand; our business and profession are in jeopardy, and if we do not organize and protect ourselves now, as we ought to and while we have a chance to, my friends, the time will come when our business shall entirely pass into the hands of the department stores, simply because we have neglected the duty of organization and self-protection.

The drug business is a profession and belongs only to the registered pharmacist of this Republic, but if the department store gets in possession of it nothing short of anarchy will ever cause it to let go again. As our worthy secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists so forcibly puts it: "We are like a great giant, who, pitifully unmindful of his vast strength, allows himself to be treated as a child."

We have the power to control the situation now, if we would use it. This fact the N. A. R. D. is aptly demonstrating, and it remains for us simply to do our duty individually. "In unity there is strength." Therefore, let us get together, form associations in every section of the country, and transmit the accumulated power to the central station, the N. A. R. D., and try to aid them in the work of the National Association with the vigor and enthusiasm necessary to insure the complete success of its plans. Pharmaceutically yours,

HENRY ROLLMANN,

Secretary Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

"HAND ME DOWN PHARMACY."

West Superior, Wis., Feb. 14.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Pharmacy of to-day can be compared to the "hand-me-down" establishments. Formerly it took a man years of training to become an expert tailor; to-day anybody can sell clothes, and the largest stores may have a poor, under-paid tailor stuffed away in a corner for repairing work. Is the pharmacy of the future to be like this? Will all prescriptions be dispensed from ready-made-fill-the-bottle-put-in-the-cork preparations? If so, the legislators may conclude that no special training is necessary except ability to read the labels, and then we may see enormous "pharmacies" employing forty to fifty girls, and the more enterprising may have—like the clothing stores—a dark corner where a poor, underpaid "pharmacist" is employed filling odd prescriptions, written by some old fogey country doctor who still has a smattering knowledge about drugs and whom the "detail men" have overlooked.

Now, brother city pharmacist, look over your prescription file and your shelving "behind the case"; how many "prescriptions" have you on your file, and how many "orders" for somebody's compound?

How many tinctures or powders have you on your shelving and how many "preparations"?

Now take down any "preparation" and see if you could not duplicate it. For instance, a well-known genito-urinary tonic could be made by the merest tyro in pharmacy—so many ounces of this and that fluid extract, elixir simplex, q. s. And still the manufacturers of this compound, whose very existence depends on the good will of the pharmacist, print this legend right on the label: "It has the advantage over extemporaneous prescriptions in that the proportions and vehicle have been so nicely adjusted that what in themselves are disagreeable medicines now become agreeable and acceptable to patients. This desirable result has been obtained at the cost of much ex-

periment, so that the preparation represents more than the ordinary skill of the pharmacist."

This is the merest clap trap, and what's more, we all know it. If the so-called chemical works (I call them kitchen pharmacies) would confine themselves to making coal-tar products and such, what the average pharmacist cannot do on a small scale, it would be well, but when, as the other day, a representative of one of our best houses persuaded the physicians that the ordinary druggists could not make a solution of sodium phosphate, matters have indeed gone pretty far.

It's bad enough to pay \$2.40 a dozen for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, etc., etc., but when we have to pay fancy prices for the simplest pharmaceutical preparations we may indeed ask ourselves, where is this going to end? I am sure that all pharmacists are not meekly submitting themselves to such high-handed ways, and would like to hear some suggestions as to what we can do. Every order (can't call them prescriptions) for these "preparations" is a direct slap in the face for the druggist, because it shows that the physician believes that the druggist is incapable to compound a simple solution, emulsion, or even to make a pill. And why does he think so? Very seldom from experience, but from representations made by our friends, the manufacturers.

The patent medicine question is easy in comparison with this. If they charge us too much, why we won't handle them (for instance, Cuticura), and the grocery or dry goods stores will sell them. But what are we going to do with this "preparation" question; if they charge us too much, what can we do?

If we refuse to handle them the doctors will carry them in stock. And what's left of our precious pharmacy if dry goods stores carry all the patents and the doctors all the "preparations"? Why, we will cheerfully sell sundries, cigars, soda, have lunch counters and public waiting rooms, art and toilet articles, etc., etc. But will we then be pharmacists?

P. A. LIGNELL.

EXPLOSION OF CHLORATE OF POTASSIUM.

M. Berthelot, in a series of experiments recently made, has succeeded in bringing about the explosion of chlorate of potassium by operating in a special manner.

This compound, although it enters into different explosive mixtures, has not hitherto been considered as an explosive body; when gradually heated, it decomposes into chloride of potassium and oxygen, which latter is given off with disengagement of heat. M. Berthelot finds that he can bring about a detonation under ordinary atmospheric pressure and in an open vessel; it is necessary to introduce it suddenly into a vessel which has been previously brought to a temperature higher than that necessary for the decomposition of the chlorate. The experimenter has already brought about in this way the detonation of picric acid, which burns, under ordinary circumstances, in the open air. He takes a glass tube, closed at one end, of 25 to 30 millimeters diameter; this is fixed vertically in a support and the closed end enveloped by the flame of a Bunsen burner, it being heated over a length of 50 to 60 millimeters until this part of the tube is visibly red. The chlorate of potassium has been prepared in advance by fusing it in a capsule and then cooled until it commences to solidify; a glass rod, drawn out to a long point, is dipped into this repeatedly, so as to accumulate a globule of considerable size at the end of the rod. The tube being kept at a red heat, the rod is introduced into it and the globule brought to within 10 millimeters of the bottom, care being taken not to touch the tube at any point. In a few moments the chlorate becomes liquefied under the influence of the heat and commences to drop upon the bottom of the tube; each drop makes an explosion, at the instant it touches the red hot glass, with a very sharp noise and a white smoke formed of chloride of potassium. This explosion does not, however, affect that part of the globule remaining on the end of the rod. M. Berthelot considers that an explanation may thus be found for the explosions of chlorate of potassium, which has been stored in large quantities in certain chemical works.—(Sci. Am.)

Continued from Feb. 8.

What Can Druggists Do to Increase Their Profits?

RETAILERS, WHOLESALERS AND MANUFACTURERS DISCUSS THIS
IMPORTANT QUESTION.

THE CAUSES AND THE REMEDY.

APPLY THE GOLDEN RULE ACCORDING TO DAVID HARUM.

The question propounded by the Era is one that comes up in the throat, as it were, of the retail druggist, and swallow, swallow all he may, there is a lump there that will not down.

"How to increase his profits."

Were there a fountain whose waters would restore the aged to perpetual youth, and the sick to robust health, its patrons would number few less than would be the admirers of the philosopher and chemist who would, by the deft hand of science, turn loss into profit and point out the way whereby the bank book of pharmacy might be ruled up at the end of the month or year in black ink, and not in a red ink balance upon the wrong side. Profit is that which remains over after paying all expenses of doing business. Whether it shall come, if at all, by the old method of small sales and large profits, or by "large sales and small profits," is a question which is being answered by those who have trenched upon that which the druggist was once wont to denominate his exclusive line. The Era asks for a remedy for the patient without having furnished a diagnosis of the case. In such event, we may be pardoned for emulating the old-time doctor who gives an omnibus prescription, trusting to luck to reach the patient with at least one of the many remedies of his drag net formula.

Closer personal and business relations between those on opposite sides the counter will bring better results, when that relation shall have convinced the patron that he may rely with greater confidence upon the integrity and competency of the druggist to furnish him with a potent and palatable remedy, than upon the proprietary article put up for the use of physicians. Greater profits may be obtained by living nearer to your possibilities, getting that which legitimately belongs to your business. While 70 per cent. of the goods come to you ready made, you are only 30 per cent. pharmacist and 70 per cent. merchant. Now you are entitled to a larger percentage in your profession. When this 30 per cent. is absorbed by pharmaceutical and patent medicine houses, you are out of business. Convince your patron physician that when he prescribes a patent pharmaceutical nostrum once, his patient leaves him and buys direct next time, thus leaving him to incur the penalty of his own evil practices. Since all lines have trenched upon the druggist, I see no way for him except to obey the golden rule as laid down by David Harum, "Do to the other fellow as he does to you, but do it first." As an example of the amplified and expanded drug store, I would relate an incident that came under my personal observation a few days ago in Hot Springs, Ark. A party of excursionists were taking in the city for a day, and were admiring the beautiful windows of Mobbs & Co., druggists, with their wealth of tropical plants, bath robes, confectionery, shoe polish, etc., when a lady of the party said to her friends, with an air of "I know" in her tone, "This is the 'woman's exchange'; let's go in and get something for our lunch." The party entered the store, and presumably got something for lunch, though it may have been "wet."

Beatrice, Neb.

M. E. SCHULTZ,

INCREASE YOUR PRICES.

Answering the question, "What can druggists do to increase their profits?" The following is gathered from observations made as to the methods of certain successful druggists:

The first suggestion is to carry small stocks, and buy for cash discounts. It seems to me that the present is a very favorable time to increase the retail prices, especially those which have been cut to a small margin. The present upward tendency of crude material and cost of production give an opportunity not likely to occur again in many years.

As an example of how this can be done, I call to mind an instance in our line where certain articles had been reduced to a figure where there was no profit left. One of our travelers took a day off and got the leaders in the warfare to agree upon an advanced schedule, which was put into effect to the great satisfaction of all concerned.

It is probable that in many communities the good offices of the traveling salesman can be secured to bring about a similar result.

In a recent investigation by us as to the selling prices of Johnson's Belladonna Plaster the fact was developed that a low price was not always the factor in their sale, and that a good article will always bring a fair price. A thorough canvass revealed the further fact that the places where the higher prices prevail are those showing the largest sale. As an instance, one druggist was found who had cut the price of these plasters to a very low figure in the hope of gaining trade from his more prosperous neighbor, but his shrewd competitor in the same block was selling three times as many at a considerably higher figure.

In our experience in attempting to adjust a warfare of prices upon our own goods, we have found it best to face the situation as it is, and have found that where the druggists were willing to take the cutter into account and acknowledge his existence, better progress was made. Public sentiment is generally in favor of the cutter, and a compromise is often much better than a fight.

Causes which have cut off the retailers' profit surround the manufacturer and wholesaler as well, and there is the same difficulty in maintaining profits. Each factor fears that some one else will gain an advantage, and, animated by sentiment and passion, prices and profits are thoughtlessly sacrificed. A warfare among manufacturers or wholesalers is of no advantage to the retailer; it not only tends to demoralize prices, but is a deteriorator of quality.

To sum it all up—in my judgment the best way for the druggist to increase his profits is to increase the price, and if necessary to accomplish this result, to meet his adversary half way, conceding certain points in order to gain others for himself.

In our line of plasters and surgical dressings, we believe that these can be made the most profitable goods at the present time that can be handled by the druggist, and we are using our best efforts to induce the trade to hold these profits well in hand.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Johnson & Johnson.

New Brunswick, N. J.

STICK TO PHARMACY; MAKE YOUR OWN PREPARATIONS; BE GOOD CITIZENS.

The subject "What can druggists do to increase their profits?" is a broad one, and can be treated in as many ways as there are different sections of the country and different conditions of trade to be met.

My experience has been confined entirely to the West in the drug business, and in my twenty years of business experience, I have observed some of the different methods adopted by successful druggists in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, California and Oklahoma.

The general desire of Western druggists to accumulate wealth rapidly leads them into all sorts of side lines; so much so that many of our drug stores present more of the character of a racket store than the neat and respectable appearance of what a modern drug store should be. Side lines of every description, such as lamps, coal oil, pocket knives, jewelry, wall paper, paints, oils, books, stationery, toys and endless variety of notions, are carried, with the idea, of course, of increase in profits which to the average Western druggist are always too meagre.

This side line business is carried to such an extent in many instances that the legitimate drug business is lost sight of, and becomes of that sort where you can buy anything, from a pill to a threshing machine, and the proprietor, with the idea that he is increasing his profits, has no time for legitimate pharmacy, and is the machine through which the manufacturing and non-secret pharmaceutical houses grind out their products to the consumer.

The extent to which a man may go in side lines, with a view of increased profits, must be governed entirely by his capacity, energy and ability, and even though he may be a Watnamaker, he might make a far greater success if his talents were confined to a specialty kindred to the drug business.

My idea is that, whatever may be the capacity of a druggist for business, if he will confine himself strictly to his profession and manufacture a line of reliable preparations, which he can push upon their merits, always carrying the best goods obtainable, he will eventually meet with greater success, in the way of increased profits, than is generally the result with the average druggist who makes a merchant of himself.

Many druggists may increase their profits by making themselves generally useful as citizens in the community in which they live and by attending their local and State association meetings.

I often think that the druggist gets the idea that he is exempt from social and civic duties, and by so acting loses largely in profits.

This question is so broad that only a small portion can be covered by any one paper upon the subject, but I hope to see all sides discussed in the Era in the near future.

F. B. LILLIE.

Guthrie, Okla.

ORGANIZATION, EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

I am unable to give you a lengthy opinion, but am desirous to comply with your request the best my time affords.

It is a known fact all over this great country that the druggists have not the proper confidence in each other, that they have no special love for associations, that they are a people suffering from several species of cancerous growth, such as selfishness, jealousy, conceit, mistrustfulness and many other "nesses," and unless they will use heroic treatment to accomplish a complete cure the future of the retail druggist will be as miserable as his past. The remedy is at the disposal of every druggist, if he will only show a willingness to make good use of it. As I stated at Albany, organizations of all kinds exist in other lines, and druggists must avail themselves of the same medium if they want protection. We must unite ourselves in city, county, State and national associations, all to work hand in hand, and a financial success cannot fail to be attained. To make an organization successful and protective the membership must not only be composed of all the druggists, but

those druggists must throw aside all boyish actions, all mean and despicable dispositions, they must prove themselves to be men of principle and honor, trustworthy in all their actions, sincere and honest in their dealings. The druggists of New York State are given an opportunity to show their faithfulness and manliness by unanimous support of the All State Pharmacy Bill, which has been introduced by Assemblyman Hill, at the instigation of the Legislative Committee, which was empowered to do so at the last meeting of the State association at Albany. That bill was framed by a committee partly appointed by ex-President Muir, and made up by representatives of colleges, boards of pharmacy and associations, and with one exception introduced as those learned pharmacists prepared it. The passage of this bill is a step in the right direction and leading to the road to success. If it needs amending in a year or two it can be easily accomplished. Do not forget to enroll your name in your city or county association. Attend its meetings; these conferences are of unlimited benefit. Meet your brother druggist on friendly terms, and you will find business much more of a pleasure than a burden. And you will be able to do away with cutting and slashing prices on proprietary or patent medicines, as well as on prescriptions and other goods. Be sure and support the National Association of Retail Druggists, which works faithfully, not for any man or set of men, but for the benefit of *all the druggists*. I trust this humbly-written article will be of some benefit, and am happy to know that you are striving for the benefit of the druggists. Let us all work together.

Syracuse, N. Y.

WM. MUENCH.

BE BETTER BUSINESS MEN.

This being a commercial question, it must be treated from a commercial view-point. Increased sales, decreased expenditures, the sale of more profitable goods—either or all—will increase profits, other things equal. The man who does not advance must necessarily retrograde, and the druggist who does not sell more goods in 1900 than in 1899 is losing ground. New customers must be made; old customers made better ones. How to do this is a question so complicated by local conditions that no general rules can be given except those trite ones familiar to every business man. Increase your business, but study out your own methods.

Curtalement of unnecessary expenditures is just as important. A small leak will soon empty a large till. Economize on help by keeping one good man at good pay rather than two poor ones at half pay; he will do more than both, do it better and cost less in the end. Give what you will to charity, but beware of the advertising man with a scheme. Advertise judiciously, but do not imagine that because a few wealthy men have become heavy advertisers every heavy advertiser will become wealthy; set aside an appropriation and stay well inside of it. Watch current expenses closely and cut them whenever feasible.

Sell no goods at cost except postage stamps—the fewer of these the better. Sell cut-rate goods only when forced to; at all other times push preparations that yield fair profits, remembering always to displace with better goods whenever possible—with inferior goods, *never*. Buy close and exact liberal cash discounts. Take these discounts at every opportunity and thus make your capital earn two profits. Remember that an inferior article is always more expensive than a good one, no matter what the price. Sell for cash as far as possible.

This year another Presidential contest will cast its disturbing influence over business, and business sagacity will again be taxed to keep trade at its normal level. The drug store should not be allowed to become a place for political wrangles, neither should the druggist obtrude his views on patrons, though he should never try to evade the question. No one likes a straddler. Keep cool and remember that whoever is elected your business will have to be run on business principles if it is to be a success.

In brief. Win new business, maintain spotless credit, buy carefully and pay promptly, push profitable goods,

preserve good health, incur no obligation without knowing how you can meet it, and be able to look every man squarely in the eye.

Detroit, Mich.

F. STEARNS & CO.

SEVEN POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

In reply to the question as to "what can druggists do to increase their profits?" I respectfully submit the following as my views on the subject:

First.—Be master of your profession.

Second.—Watch carefully your purchases and discount your bills.

Third.—Be very cautious to whom you sell on credit.

Fourth.—Calculate a living profit on your wares, and sell them at those prices, ignoring entirely what the other fellow does. If he (the other fellow) is committing commercial suicide, it certainly is foolish to follow his footsteps. Better quit business and get a job sawing wood.

Fifth.—Watch your expense account, both business and personal.

Sixth.—Live within your income. (This is perhaps the stumbling block of most men, and is the downfall of many a noble and well meaning spirit).

Seventh.—Above all, be satisfied with the results of your best efforts. Don't let an occasional gloomy period drive you to desperation. Remember that the sun may be shining to-morrow, although it is cloudy to-day. After all, the trouble is that our desires for the accumulation of riches and position is what is undermining our whole social system. The profits in our business are good, and the average druggist is succeeding in business, and ought to be satisfied. Too many of us are constantly striving to become the equal if not superior of those more fortunately situated in money matters, and are blaming our business for not giving us the desired lift. We clamor for unreasonable profits, and become unreasonable in our demands.

There is no reason for the question, if we will only be governed by the laws of supply and demand, and cut our cloth accordingly. The time is past when druggists (or any other mercantile business men) can make independent fortunes out of an ordinarily conducted business. There are too many of us to divide the profits. The only way to overcome this arrangement of nature is to have unlimited capital to begin with, and that is impossible.

Boonville, Mo.

WM. MITTELHACH.

DON'T BE A CHEAP MAN.

The question "What can druggists do to increase their profits?" is one of vital importance to at least 75 per cent. of all those now engaged in the business, and as it is a problem that a large majority are trying to solve, it seems presumptuous for any one person to point out a line of action claiming that it would result in producing the desired effect. All classes of side lines and all manner of combinations have been suggested. It would seem as though the business of a druggist should be sufficiently remunerative without being bolstered up by any of these makeshifts, but as it is a fact and not a theory which confronts us, we must admit that it is not. Hence, the true remedy is to look into the causes leading to the shrinkage of profits, which is due chiefly to diminished sales. This results from less demand, owing to decreased use both by the physician and the public. In an effort to make up for the loss of business, the druggist has become the dealer in all kinds of cheap preparations; he has show cases and counters filled with five and ten-cent remedies and, perhaps, in addition, has a window display of these articles. In fact, he has become a cheap man himself; he has become so imbued with the idea of cheapness that he fails to obtain the profits that he is justly entitled to on a large part of the goods he sells. The commercial side has overshadowed the professional.

The druggist who places a proper estimate on the value of the knowledge he has had to acquire in order



"Fadder, vy do you prefer the violet soap?"

"Don't you see, Rebecca? Dere is two more raised letters, enough to vash mine hants twice."

to make himself competent to dispense drugs, who demands proper remuneration for exercising that ability; who realizes that his knowledge is of as much value as is the article he is selling, and who makes the price on that basis will have, at least in part, increased his profits.

New Carlisle, Ind.

F. D. WARNER.

RAISE PATENT MEDICINE PRICES; MAKE YOUR OWN DOMESTIC REMEDIES.

"What can druggists do to increase their profits?" I would say that while the N. A. R. D. is working with success assured, sooner or later, to increase the profit on patent medicines, there is another source often overlooked by the average druggist, and that is in buying articles which he could just as well manufacture and save from 50 to 200 per cent. on. For instance, when "Mr. Smooth" comes along with a furniture polish, a dyspepsia tablet or headache powder that "does not need advertising, is sold entirely on its merits and only one-fifty a dozen," would it not be good business to decline introducing his goods for him, make a similar article, save a dollar a dozen and get the benefit of the advertising that will accrue from a good remedy, put up by yourself and having your own name? Druggists who have never put up a full line of general household remedies can hardly realize the amount of their own preparations they can sell in the course of a year in a legitimate manner, without ever showing them to customers when they ask for something else; as that or any other form of substituting should be, as it generally is, left to the "salesmen" in department stores and advertising cutters. I think the druggist will find his profits greatly increased if he makes it a rule to buy nothing that he can make to advantage himself, always bearing in mind to manufacture nothing that will infringe in any manner on the rights of others.

Detroit, Mich.

HENRY M. MORRIS.

STUDY YOUR TRADE AND PUSH THE PROFIT-ABLE GOODS.

In the present condition of the retail drug trade in this locality, I do not know that I can offer any new suggestions as to how the profits of the business may be increased. Patent medicines are sold at cost; soaps, perfumery and toilet articles are handled in large quantities by department stores and offered at ruinously low prices; traveling salesmen supply physicians with tablets and other medicinal preparations, which they dispense to their patients instead of writing prescriptions. This is the condition of affairs that we have to face. There is certainly not enough profit in the business any longer to support the large number of drug stores with which all our towns are supplied. Some will have to close up, while the surviving ones will have to push the sale of all those articles upon which a profit is made. Some patent medicines can always be sold at full prices; some kinds of perfumery and toilet articles can be sold at a profit; while the prescription trade by proper management can be increased. In addition to these, every druggist puts up a line of preparations which are his own, and the sale of which he can promote. Each one must carefully study his own trade and push the sale of all the goods on which he has a profit.

The retail drug business cannot be carried on as easily as it was twenty-five years ago. The people require more attention to their wants, more cleanliness in the store and in the proprietor and his clerks. Many sales must be made every day without profit, and customers borne with patiently and treated politely. By meeting all these demands of the times and by diligent care and attention to business, the profits will no doubt be very much increased.

Harrisburg, Pa.

J. A. MILLER.

LOCAL UNION AND HARMONY; SPECIAL SIDE LINES.

Most drug stores necessarily have a local or neighborhood patronage, and when the wants of the community have been supplied and all the available business secured by the attraction of a good stock, polite attendants, and other elements that enter into the securing and holding of a business, is it possible to secure further profits or increase present profits?

A large number of retail merchants are struggling with this problem, and many have successfully solved it. If patents are sold below a living profit, a determined effort should be made by the dealers to agree upon uniform selling prices. If unable to have a complete list, start with a few articles and when confidence has been established, increase the number. Any kind of a uniform list is better than an open market, and most dealers are willing to agree upon a list which, in its preparation, must represent mutual concessions and rely upon the good faith of parties interested to maintain it.

A careful study of a particular location may reveal a field for the supply of photographer's goods, and the druggist who has ability in this direction can add this profitable line to advantage. The same suggestion may apply to physicians' supplies and other branches of business for which there may be a special demand.

Care should be exercised in supplying general wants and, as a rule, a stock of sixty to ninety days will be found desirable. The profits of business will be improved by refusing to buy large quantities of proprietary goods for which there is not an established demand, as the extra discount offered is rarely an equivalent for the risk and investment of the capital.

WM. J. WALKER,
Walker & Gibson.

Albany, N. Y.

BE A PHARMACIST, NOT A DISTRIBUTING AGENT.

The successful treatment of a disease presupposes a correct diagnosis of the complaint. The changed and changing conditions of the drug trade demand an adaptation on the part of the druggist to meet these conditions. He who cannot rise equal to the occasion must necessarily suffer the consequence. The retail drug business is at present suffering from congestion, which means hard

lines, thin fare and great anxiety to make ends meet on the part of many who are engaged in it. The chances are that these conditions will continue until the number of drug stores is reduced to the commensurate needs of the people. The pharmacist who is to survive is he who is best qualified in his profession, and his success hinges on his ability, character and willingness to serve. What the people demand is not more drug stores, but better druggists, and his profits can be increased by producing in his own laboratory and selling over his counter all goods in his line for which there is any demand. The mere distributing agent for the manufacturer, whether he be physician or pharmacist, will very quickly reach the limit of his usefulness in the community.

York, Pa.

JOHN F. PATTON.

LEAVE OUTSIDE MATTERS ALONE.

The question "What can druggists do to increase their profits?" is certainly a very important one, and I shall look over the various suggestions with a great deal of interest, for that is what I want to know myself. I can make no suggestion that would either be new or novel.

The drug store of to-day is a department store. The druggist handles everything the public asks for, and has his shelves loaded down and his cases filled with things he ought to leave to the stationer, confectioner or grocer, etc. He has gotten so far away from his real business and profession that he has either forgotten or has not the time to make his own generalities, etc. Let him give his best time and thought to the drug business and those things which are legitimate drug sundries, and then if he has any time or space for other things let him "specialize" on some one or two side lines. I carry no side lines outside toilet articles and rubber goods.

LEO ELIEL.

South Bend, Ind.

ORDINARY INDUSTRY AND COMMERCIAL SENSE.

Ambler, Pa., Feb. 8.

We do not really feel able to answer the question which you propound, as we do not know anything beyond ordinary industry and "commercial sense," which would bring the semi-professional man with a college education into the domain of a merchant, and unless, in our judgment, this could be in some way affixed, the average retail druggist will not be likely to make any more money than he has been making, since it is impossible to get them to fix prices and keep them. We would be extremely glad to see the retail drug trade in better financial condition than it is to-day, but we feel that one trouble is that there are too many druggists to the acre, too large a proportion of stores in relation to the number of inhabitants in our cities. We have thought a good deal upon this matter, but we have not come to any conclusions which we deem practical enough to put upon paper.

M.

THE ANSWER IS EASY.

I am sure the answer is easy, and I shall not be obliged to give the oft-repeated "search me," but can truthfully say to all druggists who wish to increase their profits, advertise and meet competition.

FRANK A. DAVIDSON,
Theodore Metcalf & Co.

Boston.

SAVE YOURSELF.

I regret not being able to handle the subject with enough wisdom to be of any service to the retailer. It looks to me as if each individual had to dig out his future salvation himself.

W. P. RITCHEY,
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.

New York.

DRUGGISTS SHOULD CHARGE MORE.

My advice is: Let every druggist charge more for his goods as well as his services and avoid all unnecessary expenses.

PAUL G. SCHUH,
Schuh Drug Co.

Cairo, Ill.

THE PHARMACIST'S "SPECIALTIES."*

By A. R. OTIS.

Nowadays the alert, progressive pharmacist puts up and energetically "pushes" preparations of his own make. If he uses formulas in which he has confidence, and brings his preparations conspicuously to the attention of people, he has every reason to expect success.

One of the best preparations to push is a "blood purifier." At least, I have found this the most successful. It affords an excellent profit, and brings to my store a number of new customers who no doubt would otherwise have gone elsewhere. It was about a year ago that I put my blood purifier out in an attractive package, and began to advertise it very extensively. I soon found that it was selling very satisfactorily. I have a large sign-board erected on the main street of the town, size about 2x7; this cost, complete, with painting and lettering, about \$15, and it has proven an excellent standing advertisement.

I have been advertising this preparation extensively for the last month or two, and the sales are increasing steadily. The results from its administration have been highly satisfactory in every respect, so that now it is practically the leading sarsaparilla; people are calling for it as they used to call for well-known makes.

A popular formula for a blood purifier, one which you can recommend and which cannot fail to give satisfaction, is composed of:

Sarsaparilla root	8 ounces
Burdock root	4 ounces
Prickly ash bark	1 ounce
Mandrake root	1 ounce
Colombo root	2 ounces
Dandelion root	2 ounces
Sassafras bark	2 ounces
Potassium iodide	1 ounce
Glycerin	24 ounces
Alcohol	24 ounces
Water, q. s., ad	1 gallon

Grind all the drugs to No. 20 powder. Mix the glycerin and alcohol with two quarts of water; macerate twenty-four hours and percolate. When the liquid has ceased to drop, pour in hot water until a gallon altogether has been obtained. Add the potassium iodide and dissolve. If not sufficiently dark to suit the eye, add one fluidounce of caramel.

This preparation, put up in Blake or panel bottles, 12-ounce, will cost complete, with carton, about thirty cents each and should be retailed at seventy-five cents. Do not fail to guarantee every bottle that is sold. During my experience there has been but one bottle returned as unsatisfactory out of about three hundred sales. From my own experience you can readily see how successful one can be in pushing his own preparation when he has a good one and is not afraid to guarantee every bottle, always cheerfully returning money for any bottle brought back.

Another preparation which I have had great success with is a cough syrup. During three months last spring I sold nearly two hundred bottles. I put this up in three-ounce bottles and sell it for twenty-five cents; it costs about twelve cents. A good way to introduce a cough syrup, and one that I have found most successful, is to have special sales once or twice during the winter. I have found it successful to extend the special sales two or three days and to advertise accordingly.

Another article which has proven extremely satisfactory is a cathartic granule. Have forty pills in a bottle, obtaining these from some reputable manufacturer, already put up in neat packages. I find the popular price of ten cents makes a very large difference in the sales; this price not only affords an excellent profit, but brings to your store many new customers.

An article which sells well during the winter is a hand cream; this I find takes little pushing after it is once thoroughly introduced. During the past winter I had distributed from house to house 300 small vials of my lilac cream lotion, which very naturally increased my sales.

Unless you make your own preparations, or have them made after your own formulas by a reliable manufacturer, I do not see how you can successfully push these preparations. The only exception to this may be in larger cities where the pharmacist has not the chance to be person-

ally acquainted with his customers, and who may not be as particular. But in a small place it has been my experience that if you have the confidence of the people and push the remedies you will have no difficulty in establishing a fine trade on them. I have found it so and believe that others will who go about the undertaking on good business principles. I think that four or five preparations are about all one can successfully push, and that new ones should be taken up only as necessity requires to make the list complete.

There are several advantages in having a line of your own preparations. Perhaps the main one is the amount of profit gained over the regular patents, which as a rule are sold at very little profit. Moreover, in handling your own preparations you have absolute control of them; no one else can handle them; people have to come to you for them, and by a little push you are soon having people come to your store not only for them, but for other goods as well. But I do not believe a pharmacist can make and push his own remedies with success unless he has full and explicit faith in his formulas and has the vim and push to bring them before the people. Granting these requisites, I would strongly advise every pharmacist to enter the arena. I am sure he will never regret it.

SOME PHARMACOPOEIAL SYRUPS.

F. W. Haussman has been subjecting to critical examination and experiment several U. S. P. syrups, and contributes the results to *Amer. Jour. Pharm.* He approves of the following modifications:

Acetous Syrup of Wild Cherry.

The following is the formula for syrup prepared with a menstruum containing 1 per cent. of acetic acid:

Wild cherry, in No. 20 powder ..	150 grammes
Sugar	750 grammes
Glycerin	100 Cc.
Diluted acetic acid.	

Water, of each a sufficient quantity to make.....1,000 Cc.

Mix the glycerin with 300 Cc. of a mixture composed of 1 part of diluted acetic acid and 5 parts of water. Moisten the wild cherry with a sufficient quantity of the liquid and macerate for twenty-four hours in a closed vessel, then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator and pour on the remainder of the menstruum. When the liquid has disappeared from the surface, follow it by a mixture of diluted acetic acid and water in the same proportion as before, until the percolate measures 450 Cc. Dissolve the sugar in the percolate by agitation without heat, strain and pass a sufficient quantity of the same acid mixture as before through the strainer to make the product measure 1,000 Cc. Mix thoroughly.

Syrupus Aurantii.

Sweet orange peel, taken from the fresh fruit	50 grammes
Precipitated calcium phosphate ..	50 grammes
Sugar	750 grammes
Alcohol,	

Water, of each a sufficient quantity to make.....1,000 Cc.

Macerate the sweet orange peel, which should be as free as possible from the white inner layer, and grated, in 100 Cc. of alcohol during twenty-four hours. Pour the mixture into a narrow percolator, allow the alcoholic extract to drain, and continue the percolation with small portions of alcohol until 100 Cc. of percolate have been obtained. Mix the precipitated calcium phosphate in a mortar with 150 grammes of sugar and add the tincture with constant trituration. Set the mixture aside in a moderately warm place until the greater portion of the alcohol has evaporated. To the residue add 300 Cc. of water, transfer the whole to a filter and return the first portions of the filtrate, if necessary, until it runs clear. In the filtrate dissolve the remainder of the sugar by agitation without heat, and add a sufficient quantity of water to make the product measure 1,000 Cc. Strain if necessary.

Syrupus Rosæ.

Fluid extract of rose	125 Cc.
Diluted sulphuric acid	10 Cc.
Sugar	750 grammes
Water, a sufficient quantity to make	1,000 Cc.

Mix the fluid extract of rose with 300 Cc. of water, previously mixed with the diluted sulphuric acid. Allow

*Reprinted from Bulletin of Pharmacy.

the mixture to stand for two hours, filter, and in the filtrate dissolve the sugar by agitation without heat, and strain. Finally add a sufficient quantity of water through the strainer to make the syrup measure 1,000 Cc. Mix thoroughly. The advantages of adding diluted sulphuric acid are the production of a brighter colored syrup, an agreeable acidulous taste and possibly an increase in astringency. The disadvantage, however, is the liability of the inversion of the sugar and consequent deposit of grape sugar on prolonged standing.

(Written for The Era.)

ANALYTICAL SCHEME FOR TESTING PURITY OF OIL OF TURPENTINE.

By FREDERICK T. GORDON.

The common adulterants of oil of turpentine are gasoline or benzine and rosin oil; sometimes shale, naphtha or rosin spirit are also used to cheapen it. When gasoline is used to adulterate, rosin oil is added to bring up the specific gravity.

Tests.

Take the specific gravity, which should be from 0.855 to 0.870.

In a graduated test-tube put 10 Cc. of turpentine and 10 Cc. of glacial acetic acid, and shake well. It should form a clear solution.

At 70° F. 100 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol should dissolve 13.5 parts of turpentine, which solution should be neutral or slightly acid to litmus.

Put about 25 Cc. of sample in 200 Cc. flask, with about 100 Cc. of water, and distill over about 100 Cc. Pure turpentine will all distill over at about 150° to 156° C.; benzine or gasoline will distill over at much lower temperature.

The flash-point of good turpentine is about 90° to 100° F. If it is adulterated with gasoline or similar substances the flash point will be much lower, even as low as 60° to 70° F.

TABLE OF PROPERTIES.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.	ROSIN SPIRIT.	GASOLINE OR NAPHTHAS.
Smell— Cold—"Piney." Warm—"Piney."	Turpentineous, Turpentineous marked.	Coal Tar or Benzine. Coal Tar or Benzine, strong.
Taste— Hot, pungent, bitterish.	Bitter, terebinthinate.	Strong of Tar or Benzine.
Specific Gravity— 0.867 to 0.855-0.870.	0.853.	0.67 to 0.73.
Fluorescence— None.	Slight.	Marked, bluish.
Rotary Power— Strong (R. or L.)	Slight.	None.
With H ₂ SO ₄ — Equal parts of acid and turpentine, heat up, effervesce and turn black or red-brown.	Slight, less heat.	Slight or none.
With HNO ₃ — Action violent, red fumes.	Action less violent.	Slight, no fumes.
Boiling Point— 148° to 156° C.	High and variable.	50° to 60° C., variable.
Flash Point— 90° to 100° F., usually 96° to 97°.	98.5° to 101° F.	Low, 65° to 70° F.

Oil of turpentine is acted upon strongly by iodine, an alcoholic solution of which can be used to estimate the amount of iodine absorbed by samples. Compare with pure sample.

A rough but close estimation of the amount of turpentine in a suspected sample can be had by passing dry HCl gas through it, and weighing amount of "turpentine-camphor" formed and comparing with pure article as to percentage of "camphor" by weight.

QUESTION BOX

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Formula Wanted.—(C. E. L.) wants a formula for "Email Noir."

Elixir of Lactopeptine.—(C. T. E.) We cannot give the formula for this proprietary preparation. A formula for an elixir containing pepsin, pancreatin, diastase, lactic acid, etc., is given in the National Formulary under the title "Compound Elixir of Pepsin."

Materia Medica Cabinets.—(H. S. C.) Cabinets containing specimens of crude drugs for identification are manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. We think Allaire, Woodward & Co., Peoria, Ill., make a similar cabinet.

Books on the Manufacture of Elixirs.—(H. J. F.) The literature on this subject is more or less scattered, though the following may be profitably consulted: Lloyd, "Elixirs and Flavoring Extracts: Their History, Formulas, and Methods of Preparation," New York, 1892; the various volumes constituting the annual proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association; The National Formulary, revised edition; The Era Formulary, etc.

Solubility of Ammonium Benzoate.—(C. T. E.) You should have no difficulty in dissolving 2 drams of ammonium benzoate in 4 drams of syrup of acacia and 3½ ounces of distilled water, providing, of course, the ammonium benzoate answers the pharmacopoeial requirements and contains no free benzoic acid. See what the Dispensary has to say upon this point. To compound the prescription first dissolve the ammonium benzoate in the distilled water and then add the syrup.

Glycerite of Hydrastis.—(K. P. S.) The official preparation under this title is frequently dispensed when fluid hydrastis is ordered. See Pharmacopoeia, page 200. Here is another formula: Exhaust 17½ ounces of hydrastis in fine powder with a sufficient quantity of ether, recovering the latter by distillation. To the residue add 8 fluid ounces of water previously mixed with 1 dram of dilute sulphuric acid, let stand 7 days, agitate frequently, decant the aqueous solution and mix it with 8 fluid ounces of glycerin.

Liquid Peptonoids.—(J. J. K.) We cannot give the formula for the proprietary preparation. However, peptonoids are formed by the action of pepsin, or pepsin and pancreatin, on albuminous foods of substances, the result being partially digested foods fitted for assimilation. Upon this line manufacturers have introduced preparations containing peptonoids to aid deficient peptic digestion. Albuminous foods or substances may also be digested by means of some one of the various vegetable ferments, as papayotin, etc. Some formulas may be found in this journal, June 16, 1898, page 913.

Tincture of Aloes and Canelia (Hiera Piera).—(F. R. L.) A formula for "hiera piera" may be found in the National Formulary under the title "Pulvis Aloes et Canelle." A tincture may be readily made with this powder with alcohol by percolation or maceration in the usual manner. About two ounces of the powder to the pint of finished tincture should be employed.

A so-called "tincture" of hiera piera employed forty or fifty years ago as a popular remedy in the treatment of amenorrhoea was made by macerating 1½ ounces of powder of aloes and canella in 1 pint of brandy.

Compound Powder of Bismuth.—(G. C.) This title was formerly applied to the National Formulary preparation "Pulvis Anticatarrahals." It is also known as Ferrier's Snuff. Another preparation sometimes dispensed is the following: Powdered klno, 10 grains; powdered cinnamon, 10 grains; bismuth subnitrate, 10 grains; bismuth subgallate, 5 grains. For one powder.

Marsland's Cancer Paste.—(A. G.) The Medical Times is authority for this formula: Arsenous acid, 2 drams; gum arabic, 1 dram; cocaine muriate, 18 grains. The powder is made into a paste by adding water when it is to be used; the paste should be of a semi-liquid consistency and applied to the wound on a small piece of cloth and left on from 18 to 36 hours. It is stated this operation may be repeated as often as necessary. The above is the formula for the stronger paste. A weaker one may be made by using 1 dram of arsenous acid and 12 grains of cocaine in place of the quantities given.

Cold Water Paint.—(F. H. A.) We cannot give the formulas for the articles you name. The following preparation for wood and stone is said to have been thoroughly tested and found to do excellent service: Slake 20 pounds of burnt lime in a suitable vessel by covering it with water. Dilute the resulting milk of lime and add first 2 pounds of sulphate of zinc and then 1 pound of common salt. A beautiful cream color is obtained by adding 3 pounds of yellow ochre, pearl color by the addition of some lampblack, and stone color by adding 4 pounds of umber and 2 pounds of lampblack. The mixture is applied in the usual manner with a brush.

Books on the Manufacture of Tablets.—(G. F. M. and H. J. F.)—This journal has published many articles and formulas on the manufacture of tablets and tablet triturates which you can easily find by consulting the various indexes. Two valuable little books on the subject are: "Tablets, Tablet Triturates and Compressed Suppositories," by Prof. Virgil Coblentz, published by Whitall, Tatum & Co., this city, and "How to Make Tablets," by Frank Edel. The subject of coating pills and tablets is quite fully discussed in the works on practical pharmacy. See Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy, page 319.

Phosphorescent Oil for Luminous Bottle.—(C. H.) Place a piece of phosphorus the size of a pea in a long glass phial and pour warm olive oil carefully over it till the phial is one-third full. The phial must be carefully corked and when used should be uncorked a moment to admit the external air and closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous and give out light sufficient to see the face of a watch. Each time that the light disappears, on removing the stopper it will instantly reappear. In cold weather the bottle should be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed. It is said a phial thus prepared may be used every night for six months.

Composition for Plaster Moulds.—(W. W. M.) Your query is rather indefinite, but for making small models in plaster, gelatine is generally used. Good glue mixed with treacle or glycerine is said to answer every purpose. Workshop Receipts gives this formula: One pound gelatin (1½ lbs. glue) is soaked in water till it becomes flaccid, after which it is melted on a water-bath with 6 pounds of glycerine, the heat being maintained for a few hours to drive off all excess of water. The model is then immersed in the composition, and, when cool, a cut is made with a sharp knife, and the elastic nature of the composition allows the model to be taken out. The mould should be greased before the plaster is poured in; when set, it is extracted in the same manner.

Lotion for Pimples.—(G. A. S.) Reduce to fine powder 1 ounce crystallized alum, 1 ounce common salt, 1 ounce sublimed sulphur, 2 drams sugar and 2 drams sperm-acet, and rub up with 3 ounces of elder-flower water, 3 ounces of distilled water and 10 ounces of brandy, previously mixed. The lotion to be applied at intervals during the day upon linen rags, which should frequently be changed.

(2) Zinc oxide, 2 drams; resorcin, 1 dram; starch, 1

dram; petrolatum, 2½ drams. Apply a thin coating to the affected parts, allowing it to remain on 12 hours. Rub off with oil. It is best applied at bedtime. Many other formulas have been published in previous volumes of the Era. Consult the indexes.

Headache Powders.—(E. B. W.) The indiscriminate use of acetanilid in the treatment of headaches has been quite generally criticised by medical practitioners. The formulas you submit are types of many in general use, but, as you must be aware, the causes of headache are so many and so extremely divergent in their nature that no single remedy can be satisfactorily employed in the treatment of every case. For a discussion of the various phases of the subject and several formulas recommended by different authors, see July 6, 1896, issue of this journal, page 20. It is said that the administration of acetanilid in the form of "Pulvis Acetanilid Co.," N. F., is much safer than acetanilid alone. We much prefer this combination (compound powder of acetanilid) to either of the formulas you submit.

Excipient for Paste Dentifrices.—(E. L. H.) The following will probably answer your purpose: Dissolve 8 grains of saccharin in 9 ounces of alcohol and add 3 ounces of glycerin and 1 ounce of water in which 2 drams of gelatine have previously been dissolved. This excipient, or any excipient containing glycerin, should not be used with powders of which borax and any carbonate are constituents, because glycerin reacts with borax, liberating boric acid (in presence of water), which in its turn acts upon the carbonate, setting free carbonic acid gas. The paste then becomes spongy. Powders containing soap should be made rather thin at first, because the soap gradually gets into solution, and the paste in consequence stiffens with age. Glycerin diluted with about three times its volume of water is also a very satisfactory excipient.

Mahogany Soda Counter Tops.—(McC. & B.) Chas. Lippincott & Co., manufacturers of soda apparatus, Philadelphia, furnish the following information regarding cleaning and polishing mahogany soda counter tops: Avoid the use of hot water on any article that is not absolutely free from acids, grease, grit and other foreign matter liable to attack or scratch the glass. To clean: To a water pail of lukewarm water is added one-quarter ounce of aqua ammonia; remove the dust from the crevices and wash the top with the prepared water and a clean chamois, then dry with a piece of cheese-cloth. Shake well before each application and apply with a soft sponge an emulsion composed of two parts linseed oil, two parts turpentine, one part alcohol and one part pure cider vinegar; remove, and rub briskly with a soft, smooth cloth until a good finish is obtained.

Druggists' Fire Insurance Companies.—(C. L. S.)—There are at least three companies organized by retail druggists upon the mutual plan for the insurance of drug stocks. Ohio has what is known as the Retail Druggists' Insurance Association, operating under the auspices of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association and managed and directed by its members, all of whom are retail druggists. F. W. Herbst, Columbus, Ohio, is, we believe, chairman of the association's Committee on Insurance. Wisconsin has a similar organization, called the Druggists' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, whose principal office is in Janesville. The South Dakota Mutual Fire Insurance Company, operating under the direction of the South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, was organized at Huron in 1895. Lake Preston is the headquarters of the company and I. A. Keith, of the same place, secretary. The company limits insurance to \$5,000. We do not know whether any of these associations operates outside of the territory of the States named.

Administration of Arsenic.—(G. E.) We do not believe in the use of arsenic or other potent substances, except under the advice and watchfulness of a competent physician. For this reason we object to the indiscriminate sale of "skin whiteners" or other preparations containing arsenic, no matter how small the dose may be.

The physiological action and therapy of arsenic are fully discussed in the dispensaries and works on materia medica. Briefly, in small doses it is a stomachic tonic, promoting the appetite and digestion, increasing cardiac action, respiratory power and the secretions of the alimentary canal. In larger doses (not toxic), or when taken continuously, it is irritant to the mucous membrane and has the opposite effect of that just described. Tolerance is established by long usage when large doses are taken with impunity without poisonous effect. Toxic doses produce intense burning in the epigastrium, pain over the abdomen, violent vomiting, great thirst, rapid and feeble heart, oppressed breathing and collapse. A prompt emetic should be at once administered and the arsenical antidote, hydrated oxide of iron, or the hydrated oxide of iron and manganese.

Table Jelly.—(Subscriber). A powder for making table jellies may be made by incorporating with powdered gelatin of a good quality a sufficient amount of oil sugar (sugar flavored with any desired essential oil, see National Formulary), and a very small quantity of tartaric acid, just enough to give the jelly a slightly acid taste. A little fruit coloring may be added if desired. In preparing the jelly directions should be given to soak the jelly powder in cold water until softened before applying heat.

The following formula has been recommended for the preparation of table jellies from gelatine and glucose: Soak 3½ pounds of gelatine until soft in sufficient water to cover it. Boil 16 pounds of white sugar and 4 pounds of glucose in water to a temperature of 245° F. Remove the pan from the fire and gently stir in 4 additional pounds of glucose, the gelatine, 1½ ounces citric acid and ½ ounce salicylic acid. Let the pan remain a short time, then skim off the top; next add 1 ounce oil of lemon, previously mixed with 4 ounces of rectified spirit. Run the mixture into tins and when cold cut to size. Jelly of other flavors may be similarly made by substituting for the oil of lemon oil of orange or other flavoring.

Oleomargarine versus Butter.—(G. A. G.) The analysis of butter and other fats is freely discussed in Bulletin 13, "Foods and their Adulterants," Part I. (Dairy Products), published by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. The law as passed by Congress and approved August 2, 1886, defines as oleomargarine "All substances heretofore known as oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine, etc.; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, lard oil, vegetable oil, annatto and other coloring matter, intestinal fat and offal fat, made in imitation or semblance of butter, if when so made it is calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter." You should secure a copy of this Bulletin. We cannot print the various schemes of analyses here.

Butter fat is made up of the glycerides of oleic, palmitic and stearic acids (so-called insoluble acids) and the glycerides of butyric, caproic, caprylic and capric acids (so-called soluble acids). The proportion in which they exist in butter fat varies within very slight limits only, so that 5 to 6 per cent. may be called the average percentage of the soluble acids, and 88 per cent. the average percentage of the insoluble acids present in butter fat. These percentages afford a very important means of distinguishing between a natural butter and oleomargarine or natural butter adulterated with the imitations. In such butter the glycerides of the insoluble acids (butyric, etc.) are either wanting entirely or, if a little cream was used in the churning with "oleo oil" present, in very much smaller amount than the normal. The following is an analysis of one of several samples of oleomargarine reported by Sadler ("Hand-book of Industrial Organic Chemistry"): Water, 14.50; salt, 3.81; curd, 0.48; fat, 84.41; sp. gr. at 100° F., 0.9384; percentage of fixed acids, 94.34; percentage of soluble acids, —. Melting point, 82° F. A sample analysis of genuine butter is as follows: Water, 7.55; salt, 1.03; curd, 1.15; butter fat, 90.27; sp. gr. at 100° F., 0.9338; percentage of fixed acids in fat, 85.56; percentage of soluble acids, as butyric, 7.41; melting point, 85° F. The difference between the percentages of fixed acids in the above analyses is quite perceptible. A distinc-

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

Send All Recitations to Prof. J. H. Bent, ScD, Ohio.

In sending recitations to the director enclose those upon two or three or more of the lectures in a single envelope. In this way you will save postage and facilitate the work of rating.

All students who wish to procure the Era Class Pin are requested to send in their orders promptly. The price of the pin is \$2; the lowest cost consistent with good material and good workmanship. This pin has been illustrated in this column for some time past. It is of ten carat gold, with the letters and design in colored enamels; very attractive and tasty and sold at bare cost of production. Cash must accompany order, and please state what style of pin is desired, whether stick pin, button or safety pin.

Another supply of lectures was sent February 1 to both junior and senior students; juniors receiving lectures 38 to 45 and seniors 35 to 42. This installment will last until March 8.

Read This Bulletin Each Week.

tion, it is said (Sadler), can always be noted in the taste of imitation butter when it is melted upon hot boiled potatoes, to which it imparts a peculiar taste recognizable as distinct from that of a true butter. Some additional information on this subject may be found in Allen's "Commercial Organic Analysis," Volume II.

Repairing Mirrors.—(A. E. B. A.) The method of repairing a mirror depends entirely upon its character. If it is a silver mirror it is best to remove the entire coating and re-silver it. Here is a process:

Dissolve 1 ounce of silver nitrate in 3 ounces of distilled water, add 1 ounce of water of ammonia and 3 ounces of alcohol. Let the solution stand for about four hours and then filter. When ready to use, add to each ounce of this liquid which is to be employed, ¼ ounce of glucose previously dissolved in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water. Having cleaned the glass thoroughly, cover it with the liquid at a temperature of 160° F., which temperature must be maintained until deposition of the silver is complete. When dry, dry, coat the surface with mastic varnish.

If the mirror has a mercury back, you may be successful in a trial of one of the following methods:

(1) Clean the bare portion of the glass by rubbing it gently with fine cotton, taking care to remove any trace of dust and grease. If this cleaning be not done very carefully, defects will appear around the place repaired. With the point of your knife cut upon the back of another looking glass around a portion of the silvering of the required form, but a little larger. Upon it place a small drop of mercury; a drop the size of a pin's head will be sufficient for a surface equal to the size of the nail. The mercury spreads immediately, penetrates the amalgam to where it was cut off with the knife, and the required piece may now be lifted and removed to the place to be repaired. This is the most difficult part of the operation. Then press lightly the renewed portion with cotton; it hardens almost immediately, and the glass presents the same appearance as a new one.

(2) Pour upon a sheet of tinfoil about 3 drams of quicksilver to the square foot of foil. Rub smartly with a piece of buckskin until the foil becomes brilliant. Lay the glass upon a flat table, face downward; place the foil upon the damaged portion of the glass; lay a sheet of paper over the foil, and place upon it a block of wood or piece of marble with a perfectly flat surface; let it remain in sufficient weight to press it down tight; put it upon in this position a few hours. The foil will adhere to the glass.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

South Africa.

The British force under Lord Roberts relieved Kimberley on Thursday last week, after that place had withstood a siege of 123 days. The success was due largely to swift British flanking movements by which the Boers were out-maneuvered. The British lost only twenty men in the operations, and the Boer loss was also light. It is believed that the British force will now invade the Orange Free State.

The Boers have rebuilt their two forts that were demolished by the British at Mafeking.

Another Johannesburg foundry has been commandeered by the Boers to manufacture shells.

Some of the British prisoners have been removed to Irene, south of Pretoria, which is commanded by one of the Pretoria forts.

The British army agents at New Orleans have let another contract for 2,500 mules, to be delivered as fast as possible.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour, in speeches in the House of Commons last week, hinted that the British might encourage a Zulu uprising against the Boers.

The total British casualties up to the relief of Kimberley were 10,315.

A despatch from Mafeking says the garrison there can hold out until June.

The New York General Committee of the Transvaal War Relief Fund has raised so far \$12,000, which will be forwarded to London to be applied to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

Six large diamond grinders at Hanan have shut down work in consequence of the war in South Africa, and many workmen lose employment.

The Boers claim to have 120,000 men fighting, and say they can continue the war indefinitely.

The British Government is preparing to equip a military force of more than a million men to prosecute the South African war and for home defence of the United Kingdom. The navy is said to be in good condition, but if any defects should be found to exist they will be speedily rectified.

Great Britain is said to be placing large orders in Germany for Schwartzkopf torpedoes for the Admiralty. The orders are ostensibly being executed for Italy.

Immigrants arriving at Halifax, Nova Scotia, mostly Russian Jews, say that some of them were offered 200 roubles at Amsterdam to join the Transvaal forces.

Lieut. F. O. Tate, the amateur golf champion, has blown off the wounds he received during General Macdonald's reconnaissance at Koodoosburg.

In a speech in the House of Lords last week, Lord Lansdowne said there were about 170,000 reservists, between the ages of 25 and 45 who had served with the colors, whom the Government proposed to ask to join the army for a year for home service only.

The Philippines.

Three Massachusetts soldiers, members of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, are reported to have been captured by Filipino insurgents and tortured and murdered in the public square at Bolnag.

The American garrison quartered in the convent at Daraga, Province of Albay, was attacked last week by 5,000 insurgents, mostly bolo men. They burned most of the town before being driven off. Only one American was wounded.

The American flag has been raised over the Tatanes and Colagan islands, which were omitted from the Paris Treaty of Peace, because lying north of twenty degrees of latitude. The fleet sent to the Bay Islands to raise the flag found the Japanese flag flying there.

Other Foreign News.

The gripe is still gaining ground in Berlin. The physicians assert that at present there are more than 80,000 persons suffering from the malady, although relatively few cases prove fatal. Ambassador White is still ill. Many ships were lost at shipwrecks along the French coast in the recent gales.

The Prussian Ministry of Commerce is working on a bill providing for the control of trusts and pools.

The coal famine in the Saxon district has become more intense. At Leipzig the price has nearly doubled recently. Many factories lacking coal have been forced to close.

Reverend disorder and incendiarism are reported in the Island of Martinique, and a French warship is on the way to Port de France.

Two British commissioners employed in marking out the Russo-Chinese boundary have been murdered.

The Colombo foreign press is reported to be pressing the Cartagena and Barranquilla for the purpose of cutting off mail communication with Bogota.

The British India office has received a despatch from Lord

Curzon, saying that distress from the famine is increasing, and that those now in receipt of relief number 2,754,000.

Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, has renounced his claim to rule and married Countess Chotek, lady in waiting to Crown Princess Stephanie.

The natives of the Solomon islands group are murdering white settlers on several of the islands, and a German gunboat has gone to punish the culprits.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Congress.

The Senate passed the gold standard bill last week Thursday by a vote of 46 to 29.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs defeated and tabled last week the plan for a reorganization of the Diplomatic and Consular Service on a civil service basis.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has decided to report a Pacific cable bill along the lines of the Sherman Subsidy bill, defeating the Corliss proposition for Government ownership.

Congressman A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y., either fell or jumped from a fourth-story window of the Grand Union Hotel, in New York, Monday night of last week, and was killed.

The House Committee on Mines and Mining has acted favorably upon a bill to create a new cabinet officer, to be known as the Secretary of Mines and Mining.

Other Domestic News.

The dispute over the Kentucky Governorship is being contested in the courts, and may be settled finally in the United States Supreme Court.

The President has approved the act for the preservation of the old frigate Constitution.

Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam, commanding the Department of Colorado, has arrived in Washington to give testimony in regard to the part taken by the Federal troops in the suppression of the labor riots in the

Cour d'Alone mining district in Idaho last spring.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has declared the Minnesota inheritance tax law to be contrary to the Constitutional provision requiring equal taxation, because it exempted personal property and assessed such a tax only on personal property and for other exemptions.

Major Mills, of the Sixth Artillery, commanding at Honolulu, reports that the plague situation is encouraging, and predicts that the quarantine may be raised before March 1.

Floods in New England and New York destroyed much property and several lives last week. The freshest at Albany and in the Mohawk Valley was the worst since 1857.

Secretary Long has forwarded a letter to the Naval Committees of both Houses strongly urging the allowance of an assistant chief to each of the bureaus of the Navy Department.

The lower house of the Mississippi Legislature has passed an anti-trust bill.

Rolana E. Molinoux was sentenced to death in New York last Friday for the murder of Mrs. Catharine Adams. His execution is set for the week beginning March 20.

Commander Richard Wainwright has been assigned to duty as superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis from March 15.

The President has issued an executive order placing the Island of Tutuila under the control of the Navy Department.

Gov. Roosevelt positively stated last week that he could not consent to become a candidate for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

H. C. Frick, erstwhile manager of the Carnegie Steel Company, disclosed the information in a suit against the company last week, that the concern's net profits in 1899 were over \$21,000,000, and that the estimated profits for 1900 will be about \$40,000,000.

The Anti-Trust Conference in Chicago last week adopted resolutions favoring Government control of railroads, and provided for a national anti-trust organization, with branches throughout the country.

A resolution pending to a constitutional amendment to admit women to vote on the same terms as men has been reported to the Iowa house.

Mr. Macrum, the United States Consul at Pretoria, who left his post and came home at the outbreak of the war, made a long explanatory statement last week, complaining of British interference with his mails and telegrams. The State Department discredits his story.

Secretary Root has determined to continue the policy, begun by Gen. Leonard Wood, of reducing the number of United States troops in Cuba, and during the coming spring there will be a heavy reduction of the existing forces.

The formal ratification of the Sumner treaty took place last Friday in Washington, London and Berlin.

The United States survey steamer Nero, which has just returned from an ocean survey for a trans-Pacific cable, reported to be 100 fathoms deep near Guam island where the ocean was 5,269 fathoms deep, only a trifle short of six statute miles. This is the greatest ocean depth yet discovered.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

N. Y. DRUG TRADE SECTION AFTER CO-OPERATIVE JOBBING CONCERNS.

A regular monthly meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held on Thursday, February 15, with Chairman John McKesson, Jr., presiding. John M. Peters, for the committee on legislation, read the following report:

"Your Committee on Legislation respectfully reports that on January 3d a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives, by Mr. Lewis, of Georgia, to repeal the stamp tax. This bill (H. R. 3651) provides that all stamp taxes levied or increased by the act of June 13, 1898, be repealed.

"That the stamp laws in force immediately prior to the passage of the act of June 13, 1898, be continued in force, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to redeem all stamps that have not been sold and not cancelled without discount. This act is to take effect June 30, 1900.

"This bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and as at present advised your committee believes will be reported unfavorably.

"In the State Legislature, Senator Wilcox, the introducer of what was known as the 'infamous bottle bill' at last session, which bill was withdrawn by him from the hands of the Governor upon the rumor that it would be vetoed, has introduced a similar bill this year which provides that all druggists or dealers in drugs and medicines shall put up articles of a poisonous nature in quantities of less than eight ounces in special boxes or bottles, the form of which is to be determined by the State Board of Health.

"This is the old patent bottle bill disguised and with some modifications, and in regard to it your committee recommends the passage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation earnestly protests against the passage of Senate Bill No. 420, introduced by Mr. Wilcox, providing for the putting up of poisons or poisonous medicines, drugs, or preparations in bottles, boxes or packages of a special form, shape or design, upon the grounds: first, that the sale of poisons and poisonous substances is already amply regulated by the pharmacy laws of the State of New York; and, second, that the citizens of the State of New York should not be subjected to the useless expense and annoyance that would follow the passage of this act imposing upon them the forced purchasing and using of a patented poison package."

Mr. Peters explained the Wilcox bill briefly, and the assistant secretary explained more fully. He said the Francisco patent bottle was owned by a syndicate of politicians, of whom Senator Wilcox was one; that this syndicate had "fixed" the State Board of Health to require the use of the patented bottle if the bill should become a law, and that it was the same sort of "grab" as the bill of last year. The resolution was adopted, and it was voted to ask for a public hearing on the Wilcox bill before the Committee on Public Health.

Albert Plaut then addressed the meeting, asking the consideration of the section to the formation by retail druggists of jobbing concerns—co-operative buying clubs—which are cutting into the business of the wholesalers. Mr. Plaut did not mention by name any concern of this kind, but his remarks were plainly called forth by the recent action of the Consumers' Drug Co., of New York city, the buying club of the German Apothecaries' Association, in deciding to secure incorporation as the New York Consolidated Drug Co., and embark in the regular jobbing trade.

He thought if allowed to spread these concerns would ultimately do great harm. He believed they were spreading and the time had come to take up the matter seriously. He hoped the section would endeavor "to limit their action to the field where it belongs." He said manufacturing chemists and pharmaceutical houses as well as jobbers were affected and vitally interested by the spread of such concerns. He added:

"I understand one local organization of this kind did a business last year of over \$120,000—which represents just so much trade taken from the local jobbers."

Mr. Peters asked what action Mr. Plaut would suggest.

Mr. McKesson suggested it would be well to bring the matter to the attention of the proper committee of the N. W. D. A., and through it to the proprietors.

Mr. Plaut said that should be done also, but he would not wait for that. He thought the Drug Trade Section was strong enough to prevail upon manufacturers to limit their sales to the legitimate jobbing channels. He said he understood that little help could be expected from the retailers. He was informed that a paid officer of the retailers' national association was advising co-operative buying clubs to incorporate and become regular wholesale dealers. He asked for the appointment of a special committee, composed not alone of jobbers, to look into this matter and report at the next meeting.

Mr. McKesson said it would be difficult to formulate a plan that would effect a remedy.

Mr. Peters moved the appointment of a committee of five—one each from the standing committee of jobbing druggists, manufacturing chemists, manufacturing pharmacists, manufacturing perfumers, and importers. This was carried, and the chair appointed: William S. Mersereau, Henry T. Jarrett, E. W. Fitch, Henry Dalley, Jr., and James Hartford. The meeting was then adjourned.

KINGS COUNTY SOCIETY.

Eager to Uphold N. A. R. D.—The Consumers' Drug Co. to be a Jobbing House.

The regular monthly meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, February 13, was one of the liveliest sessions that wideawake society has held in some time. President Paradis was in the chair, and a goodly number of members was present. The lively part of the meeting was a discussion of the N. A. R. D., its plans and work, and of the recognition of co-operative buying clubs as legitimate jobbers.

In the regular order of business one new member was elected, William F. Riecker, of 161 Wythe avenue. The treasurer reported a balance of \$324.25 on hand; also having received from the City Chamberlain \$180 for the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy as its share of monies paid in fines by violators of the pharmacy law. He had also received for the college \$480 from the New York City Board of Pharmacy. Wm. Muir, for the Committee on Legislation, reported having attended the hearing at Albany on the Shorter Hour Bills. At that hearing, he said, Assemblyman Maher had stated emphatically that he and his associates were determined to get the Maher bill or nothing, "which proves that they do not care a rap about shorter hours for drug clerks, but their one aim is to give control of pharmacy to the Board of Health." Mr. Muir also referred to the Wilcox Poison Bottle Bill, asking the society to oppose it; he also called attention to House Bill No. 7,093, introduced by Congressman Boutelle, to amend the Stamp Tax law of 1898. By vote of the society the secretary was instructed to communicate to senators and assemblymen from the section the society's opposition to the Wilcox bill and to suggest that this opposition would be withdrawn if the bill were amended so as to forbid the adoption of any patented bottle. On motion of Dr. Ray it was voted to send a memorial to Congress urging the passage of the Boutelle bill.

Dr. F. H. Bartley, dean of the college, then conferred the degree Ph. G. on Edward J. Dobbins, of last year's class, who at the time of the commencement had not

completed all the requirements necessary to obtain the diploma.

A bill for annual dues to the N. A. R. D. was laid on the table until the annual meeting, which will be held in May. The Committee on Trade Matters reported a conference with New York City associations on the list of accredited jobbers and stated that a petition had been received from the Consumers' Drug Company to be recognized as a jobber. This started the discussion.

Wm. C. Anderson said that he believed that question was practically settled. He understood that Mr. Holliday had promised simply to present the claims of the Consumers' Drug Company to the committee on the list of jobbers. His personal opinion was that co-operative associations of retailers should not and would not be recognized as legitimate jobbers. He asked his hearers to remember that this was simply a personal opinion, and he did not state that it would have any weight with the committee, of which he was not a member.

R. C. Werner made a long and vigorous address, which he began by saying that he doubted the advisability and practicability of the plan of the N. A. R. D. He thought it was impossible to carry that plan out. He was against paying profit to the wholesaler. He did not see why the retailer should give up a good thing for a promise which he believed could not be carried out. The retailer should dictate terms to the jobber, not let the jobber dictate to him. Manufacturers should be handled independently of the wholesalers. He was sure the manufacturers would rather keep the friendship of the retailers, and he believed the best and only feasible plan would be to consider only the manufacturers and the retailers. He said: "Every plan heretofore for our betterment has been spoiled by the action of the jobbers, and now the N. A. R. D. is marching to defeat in the same way."

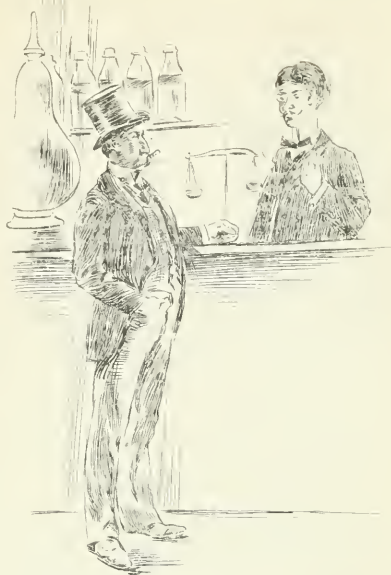
Professor Anderson answered that Mr. Werner's plan had been proposed many times, but that it was impossible to get manufacturers to deal only with retailers. The argument was that of a man who says: "I am doing a good business; let everyone else look out for himself." Such men were not willing to give up 10 and 2 per cent. for 33 1/2 per cent., even for a trial. If after a fair trial the plan of the N. A. R. D. should fail, the retailer would again go back to the old practice of buying direct from the manufacturer and getting quantity discounts. He believed the N. A. R. D. plan was the only feasible one, and he thought the majority of retailers of the United States, believed the same thing. He wanted to see the plan carried out, and urged the association to take radical action and ascertain just how its members stood on the question.

Mr. Werner replied, stating that he was for the retailer first, last and all the time. He then moved "that the secretary be instructed to inform the chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. that the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society is in favor of having the New York Consolidated Drug Company (the changed title of the Consumers' Drug Company, which has just been incorporated), recognized as a legitimate jobber."

Wm. Muir opposed the motion, saying that while he did not believe in asking co-operative concerns to give up their advantages before the N. A. R. D. plan is put into effect in their section, he did not see that the Kings County Society was called upon to pass any such motion. At its last meeting the society had re-affirmed its allegiance to the N. A. R. D.; now it was asked to throw the first obstacle in the way of the national association. Inasmuch as the "parent association across the river" had not taken action on this question, he thought it was cowardly for a member of that parent association and of the Consumers' Drug Company to start thus the agitation of the subject in the Kings County Society.

Prof. Anderson again opposed the motion, which he held was out of order, because the society was on record as being opposed to the recognition of co-operative concerns as jobbers.

Mr. Werner again spoke at length in support of his motion, and concluded by saying that every member of the German Apothecaries' Association had asked the N. A. R. D. for recognition of the Consolidated Drug Company. He was simply asking recognition for a new wholesale firm. By its incorporation and change in scope and plan that was exactly what the New York Consolidated Drug Company was.



"What's good for headache?"
"Take ten grains of caffeine."
"Gimme twenty grains. It's for the two-headed boy in my show."

Mr. Muir again spoke in opposition, and it was finally voted to lay Mr. Werner's motion on the table indefinitely.

Mr. Muir nominated Dr. Golding, Dr. Loines and Prof. Anderson as the society's delegates to the convention for pharmacopoeial revision. This election was made unanimous. The meeting was then adjourned.

THE WILCOX POISON BOTTLE BILL.

A good deal of opposition is manifesting itself in New York drug trade circles against the Wilcox Poison Bottle Bill, which is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Public Health. This bill was introduced in the New York State Senate by Mr. Wilcox on February 1. The same Senator last year secured the passage of a bill requiring that all poisons or medicines containing poison in any way disposed of in this State, must be put up in a bottle "the design of which shall be octagonal or polygonal with serrated edges." That bill was killed by Governor Roosevelt at once as he learned that there was a patented bottle in the market which answered exactly the description specified in the bill.

Mr. Wilcox's new bill, now pending, which is called "An act to prevent mistakes in the sale and handling of poison," is as follows:

"Section 1.—No pharmacist, druggist, or apothecary or his salesman, agent, clerk or representative, or person otherwise carrying on business as a dealer in drugs and medicines shall put up, sell, offer for sale, give away or dispose of, either on prescription or otherwise, any poison or poisonous medicine, drug or preparation, in quantities of less than eight ounces, except such poison or poisonous medicine, drug or preparation be put up, sold, offered for sale, given away or disposed of in a box, package, vial or bottle the form, shape or design of which shall be determined upon and adopted and approved by the State Board of Health; but the provisions of this act shall not apply to patent or proprietary medicines. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Section 2.—This act shall take effect January 1, 1901."
It will be seen that this is practically the same old bill in disguise. It is not believed to be honestly intended to prevent mistakes in the sale and handling of poisons. If it were, it would defeat its own end, because its pro-

visions are altogether too inclusive. Such sweeping language as "either on prescription or otherwise, any poison or poisonous medicine, drug or preparation, in quantities of less than eight ounces," means practically every medicine that is to be found in the druggist's stock. If such a provision should become law, the people of New York State would have no means whatever of distinguishing a package of the deadliest poison they might buy from any other medicine, which, while containing some poisonous drug in minute quantity, is absolutely non-injurious in ordinary doses.

Wholesalers as well as retail druggists, would be affected by such a sweeping requirement, as they handle many preparations which are put up in packages containing less than eight ounces. The only exceptions are proprietary medicines, which are the preparations the sale of which, many believe, should be regulated in some such way for the benefit of the public.

The bill is being opposed also on the ground that it is designed to compel the use of the same patented bottle that was required by the bill of last year. This patented bottle is owned by a syndicate of politicians, and word comes from Albany that this syndicate has secured pledges from a majority of the members of the State Board of Health and that they will adopt this patented bottle.

TOM FRASER MAKES A NEW STATEMENT.

The Dead Beat Grows Bolder in Asking for Credit from Local Firms.

Tom Fraser, whose name is a familiar synonym for "dead beat" to all readers of this journal, is making the most strenuous effort of his life to secure goods on credit. It has already been narrated in these pages with what a flourish his new concern of "Fraser & Co." embarked in the drug business in November last. At that time A. H. Rosenblat was his backer. It transpires now that this gentleman very soon tired of his association with Fraser, and pulled out; but Tom Fraser is still trying to carry on the business as "Fraser & Co., Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists." The pretentious letter-heads of the firm give three addresses, as follows: 81 Amsterdam avenue, corner Sixty-third street; offices, 23 Duane street, and 106 Park Row; laboratory, 2273 Third avenue. Tom still uses the same letter paper, but he runs his pen through the office and laboratory addresses. He says now that his father has set him up in business. Here is a sample of the letters he is sending to the most prominent wholesale druggists, manufacturing pharmacists, etc., begging for credit:

FRASER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

And Manufacturing Chemists.

51 Amsterdam Ave., Cor. 63d Street.

New York, Feb. 15, 1900.

Blank Co., New York City, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—About two months ago A. H. Rosenblat purchased this store from Mr. Frasier. Never being in the business before he was disappointed in not finding it all income and no outlay. Therefore he wanted to do a legal, but not honorable act, by letting the former owner foreclose his mortgage and he would remove stock. As I was hired on a salary and part of profits, and not wanting to be a party to such a work, I persuaded my father to buy out Rosenblat, which he did on the 23d of January. The price of the store was \$7,000, and there was only left \$2,500, the balance \$4,500, being paid. I am to run store on power of attorney, so you will confer an act, to be settled monthly. Our rent is \$300 per month, and our sales now average a little over \$20 a day, but will double that amount. There are no judgments or bills due or coming due against my father, whose name is James B. Fraser, and in whose name goods will be bought. Having delayed ordering on account of the lateness of the month, in which we had control, our list of wants must be wiped out, so you will confer a favor by advising us at your earliest convenience whether you are willing to open an account or not, as we must make arrangements. The only thing I can promise is, that your statements will be promptly met when presented. My telephone number is 405 Columbus, and if you desire to ask any questions I am at your command.

Awaiting your answer, I have the honor to be gentlemen, most respectfully yours,

(for James B. Fraser) T. EDWARD FRASER.

T. Edward Fraser is the same old Thomas E. The title "Fraser & Co." was assumed for the purpose of obtaining goods and credit on the good name, and commer-

cial rating of Fraser & Co., of No. 262 Fifth avenue, New York. The establishment which Fraser says cost \$7,000 is a small retail drug store at 81 Amsterdam avenue. Three months ago Fraser was informing his friends that this store was for sale and could be bought "for a cash payment of \$500." That Fraser is no wholesaler is proved by his own statement in the above letter that his sales amount to \$20 a day.

SHORTER HOURS BILL AMENDED.

Reported Favorably by Assembly Committee on Public Health and Likely to Pass.

At Albany, on February 14, the Public Health Committee of the Assembly gave a final hearing on the bills to regulate the working hours for drug clerks. Robert Mazet, as counsel for the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association; Charles W. Dietz, president of that association; Joseph Feldman, and M. Puff, members of the Clerks' Association; William Muir, of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and George Kleiman, of the New York German Apothecaries' Association, were present to favor the Henry bill, which had been introduced at the request of the clerks. Assemblyman Maher was there to oppose that bill, and to urge his own bill, which emanated from the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours. Mr. Maher raised no specific objection to the Henry bill. The result of the hearing was that the Public Health Committee decided to report the Henry bill favorably with amendment. As amended, the bill is to limit the working hours of drug clerks in cities of over one million inhabitants (which means New York city only), to 140 hours in two weeks, and the clerk is to be allowed one full day off, or its equivalent, in each two weeks. No clerk is to be allowed to sleep in any room connected with a drug store which does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health. The amendment provides that four sanitary inspectors shall be appointed by the State Factory Inspector. These inspectors shall be licensed drug clerks of five years' experience.

This amendment appears to be a satisfactory solution of the question of providing for the law's enforcement which has so long vexed those most interested in this measure. By placing the inspectorships under the State Factory Inspector the appointments must be made in accordance with civil service rules, and the matter is taken out of the hands of local politicians.

This amendment displeased Assemblyman Maher very much. The real object of his bill was to give absolute regulation of the drug business into the hands of the city Board of Health. When he found that his bill would be killed by the committee, he tried to alter the amendment drawn by Dr. Henry so that a bi-partisan board of inspectors might be appointed.

It is said by those who are in position to know whereof they speak that the Governor is well pleased with the bill in its present form, and there exists a feeling of confidence that it will be passed by the Legislature without further alteration.

NATIONAL PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States held its yearly meeting at the Down Town Club, No. 60 Pine street, New York City, on February 14. President Henry Dalley, Jr., occupied the chair and about half of the association's membership was present. The meeting, which was preceded by a luncheon, was an executive session. At its conclusion Mr. Dalley said to the Era's reporter that various matters of interest to the association had been discussed. The general report from the members in attendance was that business during the past year had been uniformly good, and prospects were bright for a good business this year. The president's address detailed the work accomplished by the Executive Committee since the association's last meeting, a year ago. The proposed reciprocity treaty with France had been opposed by that committee, and it was believed that the treaty would not be entered into by the Government. The status of the free alcohol for the arts question was

fully discussed. The bills in Congress, designed to make operative that section of the tariff law of 1894 which exempted from Internal revenue tax all alcohol used in the arts and manufactures, were outlined, and it was stated that many members of Congress had pledged their support to these measures, and there was a fair prospect of securing favorable action this year.

The president was authorized to proceed in securing information on this and other matters of interest to the association. The subject of unequal rates of transportation was discussed and a special committee was appointed to confer with the Traffic Associations.

Before the meeting there had been a rumor abroad that steps might be taken to form a combination or trust of manufacturing perfumers. Mr. Dalley said that subject was not mentioned during the meeting, nor had it been thought of by the perfumers themselves since last spring, when a promoter, who had little knowledge of the industry and its conditions, failed in his attempt to form such a combination.

THE BILL TO STOP DRUG SALES IN DEPARTMENT STORES.

The New York State Assembly last week, by a vote of 65 to 40, advanced to third reading the Gale bill to prohibit the sale of drugs in department stores in New York city, except by registered pharmacists. (The text of this bill was printed in the Era one week ago). Before the vote was taken Assemblyman Green, of New York, attacked the bill, declaring it to be entirely too radical and questioning its constitutionality.

Mr. Gale answered that his bill was designed to protect public health, as the drugs used in department stores in New York city were sold by children. He believed "its constitutionality could not be impeached even by the Hon. Joseph Choate himself."

Plan to Cure Drug Fiends and Drunkards.

Assemblyman Weekes, of New York City, is sponsor for a bill, which has been prepared by the Church Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to establish a reformatory asylum, under State management, for habitual users of alcohol and narcotic drugs. This bill provides for an appropriation of \$5,000 to establish an institution for the treatment of persons of both sexes who are addicted to the use of spirits and drugs.

The bill calls for a board of management, one representative from each judicial district in the State, and an additional member from each of the Counties of New York, Kings and Erie. The managers are to be appointed by the Governor, and are to receive compensation during the time they are engaged in making plans for the institution. After it is ready for the reception of the inmates, the managers are to serve without pay, each for a term of three years.

The institution is to have accommodations for 300 inmates. Each case is to be studied individually and compared with others. Incurables will not be admitted. Persons will be committed for terms of five years, but it is proposed to have a parole system similar to the one now in use at the Elmira Reformatory. A system of labor and discipline for inmates will also be adopted.

Commitments will be made by Magistrates, although persons seeking to enter for the purpose of treatment will be accepted. The cost of maintenance of inmates will be charged against the counties from which the commitments were made.

Temperance workers who advocate the passage of this bill think the plan will lead to increased knowledge of alcoholism and narcotism, and of methods for their prevention.

New York Wholesale Bowlers.

Six games were rolled last Saturday in the tournament of the New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, but the scores made were below the average. The team of Parke, Davis & Co. made the best showing and won two games. The team of Seabury & Johnson also scored a double victory. The team scores were: Merck & Co., 697; General Chemical Co., 635. Parke, Davis & Co., 840; General Chemical Co., 694. Parke, Davis & Co., 803; Merck & Co., 712. Seabury & Johnson, 761; National Lead Co., 714. Seabury & Johnson, 705;

Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 682. National Lead Co., 750; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 680.

NOTES.

—J. A. Wellington, who for several years past has represented Sharp & Dohme in Texas and territory adjacent to that State, is spending a few days in this city. He says all business in Texas is better than it has been for years past. The State is unusually prosperous and the people are confident that the "good times" have come to stay. Mr. Wellington is one of the most popular salesmen in the South. Throughout Texas he is known as "the duke." On his return South he is to take the management of a new branch establishment about to be opened by Sharp & Dohme in New Orleans.

—Among out-of-town visitors to the local wholesale and jobbing houses during the week were the following: C. O. Armstrong, Milford, Pa.; C. A. Bye, Lakewood, N. J.; S. I. Vanderbeek, Islip, L. I.; Charles Runker, of the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. U. Case, Somerville, N. J.; James A. Miller, Lancaster, Pa.; Frank Henry, Cleveland; C. P. Jaynes, Boston; M. Duryee, of the firm of Duryee & Conover, Freehold, N. J.

—The monthly meeting of the New York Section, Society of Chemical Industry, will be held at the New York College of Pharmacy, on Friday evening, February 23. The programme of the meeting comprises the following papers: "The New Radioactive Elements," by G. F. Baker; "Free Fatty Acids in Olive Oils," by R. W. Moore, and "Process for Sensitizing Paper," by R. C. Schupphaus.

—Notice has been received by the secretary of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry that an election of officers and five members of the local committee will be held on April 20. Nominations, which must be signed by ten members of the section, must be sent to the secretary, Dr. H. Schweitzer, not later than April 6.

—Incorporation has been secured in New Jersey by the Ukoma Remedy Co., of Camden, N. J., to conduct a drug business on a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are U. M. Shappell, A. W. Kahl, M. Le Viness, J. M. Mills and H. V. Kane, all of Camden.

—Magnus & Lauer, dealers in essential oils and perfumers' supplies, at No. 4 Cedar street, will move early in the spring to No. 92 Pearl street, where they have secured larger quarters, taking the whole building of four stories and basement.

—McRae & Co., now at No. 580 Tenth avenue, will remove their drug store about April 1 to the corner of Tenth avenue and Forty-second street, Manhattan, where they have secured a store in a new building now in course of construction.

—Among the guests entertained at the New York Drug Club during the week were the following from out of town: W. W. Hearne, Philadelphia; O. D. Hughes, Cranford, N. J.; George W. Peck, Roselle, N. J.; C. E. Belcher, Boston.

—Druggist C. W. Breed, of Malone, N. Y., visited the local wholesale market last week, and announced that he had taken his clerk, a young man named Dewey, into partnership. The firm name is to be C. W. Breed & Co.

—The pharmacy of E. B. Jones, at Gates and Classon avenues, Brooklyn, has been bought by Charles E. Cawl & Co., a newly formed firm, composed of Mr. Cawl and W. A. Stone, formerly of Linden, N. J.

J. J. Ludwig, who some time ago had a drug store in Long Island City, is opening a new pharmacy in Flushing avenue, Long Island City, a block above his former location.

—The retail drug firm of Gebhardt & Bell, 357 Eighth avenue, Manhattan, dissolved partnership on February 13. The business will be continued by A. E. Gebhardt.

—The drug store of Robert C. Mills, at Binghamton, N. Y., was sold by the sheriff on a foreclosure last week. It was bought by W. S. Smith & Son.

—The Apothecaries' Bicycle Club will hold a meeting and dinner on Thursday, March 1, at 1.30 o'clock, at No. 192 Third avenue, Manhattan.

—Druggist J. W. Ballou, of New Haven, stopped in this city last week on his way South, whither he is going on account of poor health.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Remonstrance Against Proposed Tax on Department Stores.

Boston, Feb. 17.—The recent proposed legislation to tax department stores at the rate of either \$1,000 or \$2,000 a department has been discussed at a hearing by the Joint Committee on Judiciary at the State House. There was a large attendance of merchants and others interested in the subject. Chairman Charles G. Washburn presided. The only witnesses heard were those for the remonstrants. Charles W. Whittier, real estate broker, said there has been a large increase in the last ten years in the salable and rental value of stores in the immediate vicinity of the department stores. These stores contain the same lines of goods that are carried by the department stores. There are to-day no small stores to be rented in the retail section of Boston. Witness said he came to testify at the request of Mr. Jordan, of Jordan, Marsh & Co. This house, like the R. W. White Company, does a large business in toilet goods, candy, etc., but they do not handle drugs at all. Lawrence Whitcomb, real estate broker, concurred in all that had been said by the previous witness. George D. Tenney, representing Houghton & Dutton, said that there are a number of people in Massachusetts who are each running from six to twenty small stores. About two years ago Houghton & Dutton introduced a meat and fish department. The average number of customers to that department is about five hundred a day. They come from all parts of the State. This house does a large business in patent medicines at cut prices. Their toilet articles department is a large one, too. Several other proprietors of department stores in Boston, Cambridge, South Boston, Chelsea, Lynn, Worcester and other places also were heard, all speaking along the line of those quoted above.

NOTES.

—Efforts are being made by Lowell druggists to stop and prevent future cutting of prices. One recent attempt on their part proved unsuccessful however. The druggists met in conference, but two of the leading ones remained away from the meeting and the plan thus failed. It was planned to form an organization, each druggist belonging to it to put in \$100 at the start and appoint a committee to buy all standard medicines with which to supply all the local druggists in the project. One feature is to shut out department stores by getting patent medicine firms to sell only to the committee. It is said several concerns promised to sell only to the druggists. The cut-rates are still in force.

—Although it is not long since Paul C. Klein, whose store is under Hotel Pelham, at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, made extensive alterations and improvements about his place of business, he is to bring about even a greater change in this corner. He has leased the adjoining store on the Tremont street side of the building and will greatly enlarge his present store, making it one of the most prominent and finest of the retail shops in Boston. Mr. Klein's lease of this new part went into force on February 1, and work was at once begun at putting his plans into execution.

—Signs point to Worcester's becoming a city of clocks, so many are the applications for permits to erect posts and timepieces in that city. It all is the outcome of the effort on the part of druggists not to be outtrivalled by the Hall & Lyon Company, which first started what is developing into a sort of craze. One after another the druggists have filed petitions, not that they really care especially for these clocks, to erect which will involve much expense, but they hope to so discourage the city fathers in this avalanche of petitions that a general refusal will follow.

—Lowell is in the throes of a small-pox scare, and among other places Arthur's drug store has been, in a measure, in quarantine. The store has been open right along, but the druggist and clerks are under strict orders regarding intercourse with customers, amounting practically to a quarantine.

—In the Superior Court at Cambridge, Morris J. Bailey, a druggist at the corner of Main and Austin streets, pleaded guilty to the charge of illegally selling liquor and

was fined \$100, which he paid. His case had been appealed from the lower court.

—A new drug store at Dorchester is that of Mills & Nolan, who for many years have been in the drug business in Haverhill. The place they have opened is an attractive store at the corner of Popes Hill street and Neponset avenue.

—After a long illness, beginning with pneumonia, and which kept him housed for about two months, Albert H. Eays, who has a drug store in Green street, Jamaica Plain district of this city, is now out and about again.

—The Broadway pharmacy, one of the prominently situated places at Malden, is now conducted by Charles B. Stevens, a druggist who has had an experience of about twenty years.

—Following a time-honored custom, John I. Brown & Son have made their annual distribution of their Bronchial Troches to the members of the Massachusetts Legislature.

—Among the week's exports at the Port of Boston were, drugs and chemicals, \$4,659; hops, \$190; India rubber manufactures, \$30,226; tobacco, \$135; wax, \$402; spirits, \$3,798.

PHILADELPHIA.

Enchre Prize Winners.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Owing to the fact that about 2,300 persons were present instead of only 1,200 as was anticipated, the Entertainment Committee were unable to make up a complete list of the prize winners and it was only with great difficulty that the accompanying partial list was obtained. Ladies' first prize, Mrs. R. C. Ross; ladies' second prize, Mrs. Meyer; ladies' third prize, Mrs. W. H. Campbell. Other ladies who succeeded in winning prizes were: Mrs. Theodore Campbell, Mrs. J. L. Crothers, Mrs. J. J. Finney, Mrs. C. A. Gill, Mrs. W. B. Jones, Mrs. J. D. McFerran, Mrs. D. G. Potts, Mrs. W. G. Toplis, Mrs. G. Y. Wood.

Gentleman's first prize, R. D. Coombs; gentleman's second prize, Charles Rehfsus; gentleman's third prize, E. R. Gatchell. Other gentlemen who were successful in a lesser degree were as follows: C. F. Chandler, W. W. Chalfant, G. W. Fehr, D. P. Fitch, Wm. Morrison, E. C. Stout, W. H. Jones, D. E. Bransons, J. B. Moore, W. H. Poley, W. J. Pechin, W. A. Rumsey, W. G. Ruff, W. F. Weisner, C. H. La Wall.

The contestant who had the good fortune to carry off the Era prize, two handsomely bound volumes of "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," was G. T. Shannon, an out-of-town druggist, who hails from Chester, Pa. The large number of prize winners caused much complication with regard to the distribution. The talley cards were collected of all the successful persons in each class and as their names were read off by one of the members of the committee they responded and each received a numbered check which entitled him to the prize corresponding to that number. As it often happens that four or five checks were offered simultaneously to the members having charge of the distribution, it was impossible to keep a complete record of the names of the lucky ones.

NOTES.

—Next week will be a busy one at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy as the Alumni Social Meeting and the Pharmaceutical Meeting both occur on Tuesday, the latter in the afternoon and the former in the evening. The programme for the Pharmaceutical meeting consists of the following features: "Mineral Tannage," illustrated with specimens, by Professor Samuel P. Sadtler; "Soluble Ferric Pyrophosphate," by W. E. Ridenour; "Crocus and Some of Its Adulterants," by William Stair Weakley; exhibition of specimens. Both of these meetings will be well attended no doubt, as this year's series of meetings have been unusually successful thus far. Wednesday, February 15, was the final date for the handing in the "Leses" of the students who expect to graduate. There was some tall hustling done for several days in advance of that date and as usual the time limit was extended to a few who had not yet completed their researches. The second year students are beginning to cram all sorts of miscellaneous information into their

heads in anticipation of the final examinations for that class, which take place about the middle of next month.

—The members of the pharmacy department of the Medico-Chirurgical College have organized a society to be known as the "Ippetias Olmon Society." The following officers were elected: President, C. E. Householder; vice-president, J. Parrish; secretary and treasurer, H. L. Wertzley; editor, V. G. Reynolds. The object of the organization is to promote the harmonious relations of the students and some social event will be held each month. The first of these social meetings consisted of a progressive *cachure*, held in the dental laboratory of the college on Friday evening, February 16. Three prizes were offered, the first being a U. S. Pharmacopoeia. Music was furnished by the Mandolin Club and by the quartette, both composed of members of the class. The master of ceremonies was C. E. Householder, assisted by members of the Entertainment Committee, Messrs. Corbett, Parrish, Leiskler, Minehard, Ryan, Anderson and Fisher. —The wedding of Elmer G. Brugier, pharmacist at 2062 Tioga street, took place on Wednesday at noon in the Tioga Methodist Episcopal Church. The bride was Miss Virginia F. Macdonald, of Tioga. Edward A. Eyer was best man and Charles Kelchner, George Lengert, D. S. Gardner and George G. Sloan were ushers. Mr. Eyer and Mr. Kelchner are both pharmacists, the former being manager for F. G. Mumma at 2500 Jefferson street, while the latter is in charge of one of John P. Frey's downtown stores. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. W. Gehrett, of Tioga.

—Charles N. Boyd, of Butler, Pa., who was elected president of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association last June, has issued a circular letter to the members of the association calling upon them to aid in increasing the membership and submitting a list of questions to which they are expected to reply.

—The trial of one of the employees of the Smith, Kilne & French Company, who was arrested last summer for embezzlement, was to have taken place on Tuesday morning, but was postponed upon application of the defendant's counsel and will probably not occur until next fall.

—The Chemical Section of the Franklin Institute will hold its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, February 20, at 8 o'clock. The paper of the evening will be by E. H. Morrison, of this city, on "The Chemistry of Paper."

—Mr. Poole, of Wilmington, Del., spent a day in this city early in the week in the interest of Z. James Bell, the well-known Wilmington druggist, with whom he is associated in business.

—The advertising columns of the papers this week show an increase in the ratio of clerks to positions; thirty-six clerks want situations, while only twenty-two vacancies are advertised.

—J. F. Powers, formerly with S. W. Strunk at 1800 North Fifteenth street, is now with George E. Evans at the Chestnut street store.

—C. W. Ellsperman, druggist at Eleventh and Susquehanna avenue, is the proud father of a bouncing girl.

—J. H. Redecker, of Lebanon, was in town one day last week on business.

BALTIMORE.

The Wedgewood Club.

Baltimore, Feb. 21.—The second session of the recently organized Wedgewood Club will be held next Friday night at Tierney's restaurant, on North Calvert street. At this meeting the by-laws drawn up are to be voted on, and a poem composed in honor of the occasion by J. Webb Foster, a popular member of the fraternity, will be read. The by-laws provide that membership shall be limited to thirty; that members shall preside in alphabetical order; that absence from three consecutive meetings shall be considered equivalent to resignation; that the monthly dues are \$1.50, which covers the expense of the dinner, and are payable whether a member is present or not; that members have the privilege of inviting a guest by paying \$1.50 and notifying the secretary; that the affairs of the club shall be managed by an executive committee of three members; that the presiding officer is

absolutely in control, there being no appeal from his decision; that meetings shall be held on the last Thursday of each month; that new members shall be proposed at least one evening before election, and that "shop talk" is strictly forbidden. Mr. Foster's poem, which, as can be seen from the subjoined copy, stamps the author as the club's logical laureate, is as follows:

The Wedgewood Club starts out to-night
To stretch its wings and take its flight;
Leaves dull care to earth, to mount in air.
To find its joys and consolation there.

Away with drugs, it finds surcease
With kindred spirits in this feast—
Let graduates graduate, stop measuring to-night.
The spatulas are knives, pestles out of sight.

Mortars are Steins when the beer is within,
To think of pill tiles would be a sin;
Our eyes are open, the scales, they fell.
Friendship is far greater than efforts to sell.

Away with the shop, laboratory and all,
We're not druggists, only friends that come at call
Only brothers that business ties bind,
That meet to-night with feelings kind.

Memories unpleasant we will banish a spell,
And wishing they were all consigned to—h—l,
Cordial good feeling in future we'll cherish,
Leaving all else forever to perish.

So here's to our Club, may its life be long,
As its members spin story, speak of long song;
Here's giving the toast, that I surely should,
It is a happy long life to the Club, Wedgewood.

Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Baltimore, Feb. 16.—The monthly meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy yesterday was devoted almost entirely to a consideration of the report of the committee on the revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia. After lengthy discussion the committee was instructed to report in favor of the introduction of doses and to recommend the admission of synthetical products of definite chemical composition and of known medicinal value, whether they be trade-marked and patented or not. It was also resolved to encourage the adoption of standardization of such drugs as are susceptible to tests other than physiological. In the opinion of the meeting physiological tests are not yet well enough established to furnish a reliable indication of value. The consideration of the report was not completed and will be resumed at the next meeting of the college.

Drug Trade Club Bowlers.

Baltimore, Feb. 17.—It is now nip and tuck between the leaders in the race for first honors to be bestowed by the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club. By winning three games last week the Root and Herb men broke the tie with Sharp & Dohme for first place, but the gap was again closed up last night, when Sharp & Dohme made it three straight in the contests with Gilpin, Langdon & Co. by 790, 754 and 741 against 716, 697 and 685 points for the losers. Tuesday night the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company met Parke, Davis & Co. for three games, and pushed the tail-enders still more securely into last place by taking all three contests. The week's contests leave the several teams in the following positions:

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	centage
Root and Herb.....	27	6	.818
Sharp & Dohme.....	27	6	.818
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co. 23	10	667	
James Baily & Son.....	13	17	.443
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.....	10	23	.303
Muth Bros. & Co.....	8	25	.242
Parke, Davis & Co.....	6	27	.182

The Card System.

Baltimore, Feb. 16.—The efforts of the special committee appointed by the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association to ascertain the views of the members of the trade in this city on the card system of purchasing drugs from jobbers are meeting with much encouragement. At an informal gathering this week Chairman O. E. Smith reported that of twenty retailers approached on the subject nineteen had signified their desire to join the movement. The 200 druggists which were regarded as necessary to the success of the project have now been secured, but the committee will not discontinue its efforts until the entire trade

has been thoroughly canvassed and every member has had an opportunity to express his preferences. It is the aim of the retailers to present a solid front when the attempt is made to put the proposition into effect.

NOTES.

—Charles H. Holtzman, druggist of Cumberland, Md., has moved into a new store in the Ladew Building, and now has one of the most attractive establishments in Western Maryland. The fixtures are of cherry, made in accordance with Mr. Holtzman's own ideas, and have fine paneling, together with much plate glass, stained glass and other decorative materials. A large white onyx soda water fountain stands to the left of the entrance. Glass cases of the most attractive design take the place of the customary counters to be found in country stores. There is a desk for the use of patrons and an elevator runs to the second and third floors, where paints, oils and other commodities sold in bulk are stored. Mr. Holtzman has been in the drug business for eighteen years.

—Chairman A. J. Cornish, of the committee appointed by the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association to confer with the medical organizations of the State with a view to bringing about closer relations, feels greatly encouraged by the kindly spirit in which the overtures of the committee have been received on the part of physicians. He expresses himself confident that all the medical associations will return favorable answers.

—Among the visiting druggists in Baltimore last week were Randolph Wehler, New Oxford, Pa.; H. C. Valentine, Belair, Md.; S. S. Van Trump, Trump, Md.; W. R. Rudy, Mt. Airey, Md.; Joseph E. Boyle, Westminster, Md.; J. Gilbert Leber, York, Pa.; Rudolph Wirth, of Fougera & Co., New York; and William Aughlinbaugh, of P. C. Aughlinbaugh & Son, Hagerstown, Md.

—Druggist W. M. Fouch is making extensive improvements in his pharmacy at the southwest corner of Charles street and North avenue. The establishment is being extended and widened. New fixtures will be installed, and an especially ornamental feature will be a magnificent soda water fountain made by Tufts. A handsome tiled floor will also be laid.

—Louis Hammerslough has left the employ of Druggist C. R. Myers, Edmondson avenue and Monroe street, and accepted a position with Charles L. Meyer, Madison avenue and McMechen street.

—Henry Waldschmidt, formerly a clerk in the pharmacy of Harry F. Vogel, Charles and Glement streets, has taken a similar position with D. R. Millard, Baltimore street and Collington avenue.

—George H. Schone, formerly with Arthur Nattans, Howard and Lexington streets, is now clerking for S. L. Robinson, Greene and Franklin streets.

—N. Roth has been succeeded in the proprietorship of the retail drug store at the corner of Light and Randall streets by Russell Talbot & Co.

—J. A. Taylor, of Milton, N. C., has taken a clerkship in the pharmacy of Otto Wreckshagen, 258 West Biddle street.

DETROIT.

Phenacetine Smuggling.

Detroit, Feb. 17.—About every so often one may be reasonably sure that some one will be caught smuggling phenacetine into this city. The latest is a Mrs. Elsie Smith, of Windsor, who was arrested on Wednesday, the 14th, by Special Agents of the Treasury Dowling and Gregory. Mrs. Smith, it is alleged, has been doing the work for her husband, A. C. Smith, who is in business in Windsor.

A few months ago Smith came to this city and entered into an arrangement with a man by the name of Glidden, manager of a storage house on Sycamore street, by which a compartment in the storage rooms was to be at Smith's disposal to place whatever goods he might wish to send there. He also rented a room at 17 Howard street, ostensibly to live in. By mail, Glidden was instructed at different times to deliver the goods stored in his place, sometimes to the Howard street room, sometimes to the U. S. Express offices. He was further instructed to call for "Miss E. Murnen," not for Mrs. Smith, when he went

to Howard street. It is believed that Mrs. Smith carried the consignments of the drug over, piece by piece, concealed about her person. There is also a story alioat that some of it arrived via rowboats and was received by men who delivered it at the Howard street room.

Of late Special Agent Parker has received letters from Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Cincinnati enclosing low prices on drugs quoted by A. C. Smith, of Windsor, and asking if the duty had been paid on the goods. The suspicion aroused by these letters resulted in a watch being established on the ferryboats. Mrs. Smith, who is a very pretty little woman of less than twenty years, was noticed to be making very regular visits to this city without any apparent reason for it. Wednesday she came over as usual and was followed to the U. S. Express office, where she called for a box which had already been left there and which she opened for the purpose of adding two more packages. She was arrested and taken to United States Marshal Bates' office. It took two officers of the secret service all the afternoon to make her tell where she lived and to answer other questions, but at last she told of the room on Howard street. When the room was searched the officers found about \$200 of phenacetine and other expensive coal tar products packed in soap boxes, collar boxes, candy boxes and so on. In the meantime the officers at work on the case had traced out Glidden, and in his storage house was found enough more to make the total amount carted to the Government building worth \$500. It is probable that this is but a small fraction of the sales of the last few months.

Mrs. Smith declares that she is not guilty. Her story is that her husband was in the business of manufacturing pharmaceutical compounds containing coal tar products at Cleveland, but that he left that city and went to Windsor to evade process in a civil suit commenced against him by Dickerson to enjoin him from using these coal tar products. She claims that the drugs found in the storage house and on Howard street are but the left-over stock of the Cleveland business. She also says that whenever she was unable to fill an order from it she got enough for her wants from L. J. Fulmer, the man who paid a \$250 fine about two years ago for the offence of smuggling coal tar products. The officers would be glad to know more of Mr. Fulmer's business at present.

Mrs. Smith was arraigned before Commissioner Graves and pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at \$500. Her attorney, Mr. Davis, of Windsor, stated that if she was released on her personal recognizance he would go bail for her appearance at her hearing, which was set for February 21. An opportunity had been given Mr. Smith to come over and procure bail for his wife, the officers promising not to arrest him, but he refused to try the United States soil and sent his lawyer instead.

This is the first really big phenacetine haul in a long time—about two years. A small lot was smuggled a little over a year ago by an employee of a big Detroit firm, but the matter was pretty well suppressed. The penalty for the offence is a minimum fine of \$50 with a maximum of \$5,000, or two years' imprisonment or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

NOTES.

—Garfield Nutson, a clerk in Fleming's drug store in Windsor, had a narrow escape from death Thursday morning, the result of a natural gas explosion in the basement of the pharmacy. Some of the tenants of the building complaining of the cold, young Nutson took a lighted taper and went down to see about the fires. He found everything all right in two furnaces, but when he opened the third his taper ignited the gas which had been turned on two days before. A terrific explosion followed and flames shot out, burning him severely about his face and neck. Fellow clerks ran to his assistance, but he had the presence of mind to tear off his burning garments and so probably saved his life. The explosion was felt all over the building.

—So many requests from State institutions have come to Ann Arbor for liquid air that Prof. Freer has asked the University authorities to have a machine built in the engineer shops during the coming summer vacation. The liquid air machine recently presented by Charles A. Brush, of Cleveland, and now in full operation at the

University, is not of sufficient capacity to produce any more than is needed to supply the demand for it in demonstrating in the University courses. The request of Prof. Freer will probably be granted.

—George W. Cox, bacteriologist at Parke, Davis & Co.'s, died very suddenly of heart disease Sunday, February 11. Mr. Cox at one time was a prominent physician in Colorado and occupied a position on the Medical Board of that State. He was buried with full Masonic ceremonies.

—John McInerney, a member of the firm of Calahan Bros., druggists at Wyandotte, was married to Miss Florence Girardin, of that city, on St. Valentine's Day. Mr. and Mrs. McInerney left for a wedding trip to the South and will take in the Mardi Gras carnival at New Orleans.

—About 225 couples enjoyed the entertainment and ball given by the employees of Parke, Davis & Co for the benefit of the Library Association. Quite a sum of money was realized.

—The Michigan Drug Co.'s baseball team will play an indoor game next Thursday evening at the Auditorium against the Western High School team.

—John J. Dodds, with Farrand, Williams & Clark, Detroit, is away "curling" in Canada.

CINCINNATI.

The Card System Working.

Cincinnati, Feb. 17.—The Retail Druggists' Association of Hamilton County held an executive meeting yesterday. The meeting was strictly secret and only executive members were present. That the local association is proving a factor in the fight against cut prices is evidenced by the demand for trade cards by some of the largest concerns in the county. Several parties have been denied the privilege of the cards owing to their stand in regard to supplying the aggressive cutters, and in consequence have been unable to sell to the members who ask for them. A representative of a well-known manufacturing concern lost over a week awaiting instructions from his employers regarding their position towards the N. A. R. D. It is not necessary to state that their reply was satisfactory and the card was granted. Cards were issued to the following during the past week and will remain in force until March 31: Albert Schwartz (Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.); George H. Drury (Billings, Clapp & Co., Boston, Mass.); Chas. Wood (Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis); W. L. Leuchtenburg (The Gray & Huston Co., Cincinnati, O.); C. M. Browning (Benton, Myers & Co., Cleveland, O.); Wm. Hanna (Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit, Mich.); Jno. McDonnell (San Yak Co., Chicago); S. D. Baldwin (Allen Pfeiffer & Co., St. Louis); G. C. Healy (Johnson & Johnson); Jos. Burdsall (J. & C. Reakert, Cincinnati, O.); C. C. Norton (J. J. Fleck, Tiffin, O.); F. A. Bauer (Duroy & Haines Co., Sandusky, O.); Geo. H. Wright (Phenique Chemical Co., St. Louis); Frank Bugier (E. Bugier & Co., Cincinnati, O.).

NOTES.

—The following scores were made by the Druggists' Bowling Club Friday, February 16:

	1st	2d	3d	4th
Muehlerberg	208	169	190	159
Voss	146	180	144	159
Nicholas	129	147	177	153
Freiberg	168	131	95	144
Linneman	149	159	124	111
Keniga	168	168	191	179
Leuchtenburg	147	157	162	148
Heineman	189	181	133	173
Streihorst	214	157	153	142
Kneiboller	210	154	147	146

—Louis O'Shaughnessy, the veteran journalist of this city, is dead. He died in Boston, where he was stationed as a government immigration inspector. Mr. O'Shaughnessy will be missed by the graduates of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, as no graduation banquet was complete without his presence, and his toast, "The Press," was invariably the event of the evening.

—A few Cincinnati druggists are trying to get appointed as delegates to the National Pure Food and Drug Association to be held in Washington, D. C., March 7. Ohio is entitled to twelve delegates, and it is hoped that Governor Nash will see fit to appoint at least two from Cincinnati.

—George Eger, the pioneer druggist at Mohawk street and Central avenue has been confined to his home with a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism. His son George Jr., is conducting the business during his confinement.

—Henry Goetze has sold his pharmacy at Newport to the Misses Scheffner, daughters of Dr. H. F. Scheffner. Mr. Goetze will take charge of his brother's drug store at Lockland, Ohio.

—J. F. Kutchbauch, druggist at Blue Rock avenue, Cumminsville, is convalescing. He underwent a severe surgical operation a few weeks ago which proved successful.

CHICAGO.

Troubles of Hyde Park Druggists.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—The daily papers reported this week that twelve Hyde Park druggists were arrested for keeping blind pigs, and duly recorded the statement that on February 15 the cases against these druggists were nolle prossed by order of City Prosecutor Murray. Several of these reported to have been arrested found it out only through the morning papers. Some of the druggists appeared in court and listened while the city prosecutor moved to quash the whole matter. The case is mysterious, but it has operated to solidify and weld together all the druggists in Hyde Park, Kenwood and Englewood in a very efficient association. The druggists' association of this section has appointed a committee to look after the liquor registers of druggists, and to recommend that the licenses of druggists who keep blind pigs be revoked. Failing in this they will appeal to the Board of Pharmacy to revoke certificates.

It is said that the Hyde Park Protective Association has given the pharmacists a helping hand. Arthur Burago Frawell, secretary of the association, had the following to say regarding the arrests:

"Many people are of the opinion that the Hyde Park Protective Association was instrumental in bringing about the arrest of the druggists. This is a mistake. We recommended to the police twelve druggists who were known to run 'blind pigs' in the prohibition district. It is a strange fact that but five of these were arrested. I am unable to understand the matter and will make no statements antagonistic to the police." The druggists consider that the decision to-day is a decisive victory for them, but the case is still shrouded in mystery and it is not known what further action will be taken. Officer Jesse Gillman would neither deny nor affirm that the druggists would be taken up again, but said everybody could draw his own inferences.

Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—The Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy will hold the second of the series of meetings for the discussion of pharmacopoeial revision at the Palmer House, Wednesday evening, February 21, 1900, at 8 o'clock. The subject for discussion will be "Standardization," and addresses will be made as follows: "Standardization, from the Physician's Standpoint," George F. Butler, Ph.G., M.D.; "Standardization, from the Pharmacist's Standpoint," Albert T. Thorburn, Ph.G.; "Standardization, from the Manufacturer's Standpoint," Mr. Frank S. Hereth; "Standardization, from the Analytical Chemist's Standpoint," Prof. W. A. Puckner.

Bowling.

The score of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club last night was as follows:

Mathes	161	122	166
Fechter	128	125	160
Stetson	172	182	119
Thomas	192	153	176
Whitson	112	156	146
Blecki	135	141	117
Bauer	162	180	122
McWilliams	149	156	155
Armstrong	158	146	170
Medley	169	148	181
Delbridge	95	5	98

Mr. Mathes won the high average medal for the week. The club entertained a visitor in the person of Henry Fuller of the Fuller & Fuller Company.

Chicago College of Pharmacy.

The Senior Class of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, held a meeting at the college on the evening of February 7th, for the election of class orators. Clarence Lorenzo James was chosen valedictorian and George Arthur Kiedaisch salutatorian. The other class officers are: President, Joseph Matthew Lestina; vice-president, William Rice Graham; secretary, Walter Holderread, and treasurer, George Arthur Kiedaisch.

Chicago Apothecaries' Society.

At a meeting of the Chicago Apothecaries' Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George R. Baker; vice-president, Albert E. Ebert; secretary, John Conrad; treasurer, Walter H. Gale. Resolutions were passed calling upon Congress to repeal the stamp tax act.

NOTES.

—At a meeting of a number of First Ward druggists, a committee consisting of L. K. Waldron, Harry Gundling and Walter H. Gale was authorized to call upon all the druggists of that ward for the purpose of organizing a First Ward Retail Druggists' Association. This movement of organizing by wards is being pursued generally all over the city. Hyde Park druggists, South West Side druggists and Ravenswood druggists have organized, and plans for organization are under way in other parts of the city.

—Charles L. Schaer, who achieved some notoriety the other day in connection with a threatened attack on him by a body of angry creditors in the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Frank L. Wean, was formerly a druggist and member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy. He is now a bookkeeper in the employ of a firm of furniture dealers.

—The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association has issued a compilation of the laws of Illinois regarding the sale of poisons, of cocaine, liquor, concerning veterinary medicine, labeling packages, stamps on medicines, etc. This compilation is printed on a large sheet suitable to be put in a conspicuous place for ready reference.

—The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy met in Chicago this week. The applicants came better prepared than usual for examination. Out of a class of 140 all but twelve passed the preliminary educational test and 50 per cent. of the remainder passed the technical examination and were granted certificates.

—The case of the People vs. Richard C. Frencksen and Carl S. N. Hallberg for libel came up February 16 in Judge Baker's court. Neither the defendants nor their counsel appeared and their bonds were therefore declared forfeited and capias were issued to bring the defendants into court.

—Ed. F. Mallory, a Western representative of Lazell, Dalley & Company, says that in all the sections of the West which he has recently visited, the druggists are forming associations to affiliate with the N. A. R. D.

—George Oglesby has bought out Weisenborn's drug store, at Forty-ninth and State streets. Mr. Oglesby was formerly manager of the Keith Pharmacy, at Fifty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue.

—Robert H. Van Schaack returned this week from a two weeks trip to Florida, where he went to accompany his brother, Henry C., of Denver, who is seriously ill.

—The Peters Pharmacy, at Cloud Court and Wentworth avenue, which was closed this week under a chattel mortgage, has been sold to a Mr. Wilson.

—W. A. Brabrook and wife, Ogden avenue and Van Buren street, have gone to California for the benefit of Mrs. Brabrook's health.

—Jones Brothers, 2018 West Lake street, have sold out to A. F. Pierce, who owns another store at 2115 West Van Buren street.

—The Metcalf & Miller store, on North Clark street, was sold Monday, February 12, at auction.

—Carl R. Gruener has bought the store of Richard C. Frencksen, at 954 Armitage avenue.

—Allen & Raber have bought Moore's Pharmacy, at Sixty-first street and Ellis avenue.

—W. J. Knick has bought the store of A. L. Coppock, at 1152 Lincoln avenue.

THE NORTHWEST.

The Drug Telephone War.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 16.—At the last moment the Minneapolis druggists have failed to present a united front in their controversy with the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company. At the regular monthly meeting of the Retail Druggists' Association held at Voegel's Hall, the majority exhibited a reluctance to stand by the independent action of some of their fellow druggists. As a result, the entire controversy was referred to the association's Telephone Committee, which was instructed to wait upon General Manager Walman at his office, when, it is expected, all differences will be adjusted. The druggists held their meeting behind closed doors, out of consideration for those members of the association who preferred to express their opinion in private. It is understood that many of the druggists were adverse to fighting the telephone company to the end, deeming it more politic to meet the company half way in its proposition to instal nickel-in-the-slot machines along side of ordinary telephones. Accordingly, the telephone committee has been instructed in its conference with Mr. Walman to act along conciliatory lines, with a view to an amicable settlement of the controversy to the satisfaction of all parties. It is possible that some druggists who will refuse to allow any nickel-in-the-slot 'phones to be installed in their stores will agree to pay an increased monthly rent for the free telephones. The telephone company is only seeking to inaugurate the same system in Minneapolis that is in vogue in probably all the large cities of the country. If it is successful it will probably extend the system to St. Paul, or at least try to.

NOTES.

—Successions: Mead & Millhouse, Luverne, Minn., by V. C. Mead; Wilson & Chandler, Monroe, Ia., by O. M. Wilson; Irgens Bros., Valley City, N. D., by Proctor & Fish; Homer Frankenfield, Hutchinson, Minn., by F. W. Hart; J. A. Schultz & Co., Uniontown, Wash., by J. L. Phipps; Burley & Camden, Walhalla, N. D., by N. R. Burley; O. L. Cole & Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., by O. L. Cole; Arthur L. Rogers, Murray, Ia., by H. M. Doolittle & Co.; W. R. K. Johnson, Turtle Lake, Wis., by J. E. Cornwell; J. D. Windell, Bowbells, N. D., by E. C. Kruger.

—C. Bender, who has for some years managed the drug business of Bengel & Goosen in Chicago, has returned home to Red Wing, Minn., where he has bought out the drug store of W. F. Hare.

—And now it is E. Y. Wilson who has joined the ranks of the benedicts, having married Miss Charlotette J. Johnson a few days ago. They will reside at Brewster, Minn.

—William Geysenhymer came down on a brief visit to his friends here this week from Hensel, N. D., where he is in the drug business.

—Bodkin & Williams have started at Silver City, Idaho; C. E. Kenney at Blackfoot, same State, and George H. Woodgate at Iona, Minn.

—J. C. Eliel, the widely-known wholesale druggist of Minneapolis, has just been elected president of the Board of Trade of that city.

—The Finlen-Medin Drug Co., Butte, Mont., contemplates reducing capital stock and changing style to the Finlen Drug Co.

—The style of the Crocker Stock Medicine Co., Milwaukee, Wis., has been changed to the Grant Chemical Co.

—G. R. Filmer, Morrilstown, Minn., and the German Medicine Co., St. Paul, have filed petitions in bankruptcy.

—W. F. Miles & Son, St. Ansgar, Ia., and A. B. Alexander, Osceola, Ia., have given bills of sale.

—C. S. Kendall, of Anaconda, Mont., has left the Kendall Drug Co., and will take a brief vacation.

—The senior member of Mills & Stuart, Colfax, Wash., has sold a five-eighths interest to his partner.

—Fred. J. Fehensen, Silver City, Idaho, and Garletz & Pointer, Blackfoot, Idaho, have sold.

—A. E. Lofstrom, of St. Paul, has gone home to Litchfield for a short vacation.

—A receiver has been applied for in the case of J. H. Kupfer, Butte, Mont.

—John W. Lindmark & Co., North Branch, Minn., contemplate dissolution.
 —Ben McKeon, Clay Center, Neb., has sold out and removed to Fairfield.
 —H. L. Sauters & Co., Cosmopolis, Wash., have dissolved.
 —Joseph Freisinger, of Oxford Junction, Ia., died this week.
 —F. A. Bailey, Hillsboro, Ore., has received sheriff's deed.

ST. LOUIS.

APOTHECARIES' ASSOCIATION WINS.

St. Louis, Feb. 20 (Special).—Judge Ferris has just rendered a decision sustaining the demurrer of the defendants in the case of the State against the members of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association for alleged violation of the trust laws. He holds that the joinder of the several firms in one cause of action with a prayer for separate judgment against each is fatally defective. The case is thus thrown out of court on a technicality.

The Antikamnia Formula Case.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.—T. M. Griffiths filed his return Friday in the injunction suit filed against him and the Buxton-Skinner Stationery Co., restraining them from issuing a book called "Non-Secret Formulas," and containing an alleged formula of Antikamnia. Mr. Griffiths alleges in his return that the same formula appearing in his publication has been printed in several medical works and trade journals and cites a number of them. He avers that the formula was printed on the outside of the packages in which the medicine was sold at the time it was first put on the market, and that if court grants the injunction and decree asked for all books and trade journals containing it would have to be destroyed and that their publication of the formulas is a common right.

NOTES.

—The Frost-Johnson Drug Co. was incorporated this week with a capital stock of \$20,000 fully paid, with the following stockholders and officers: F. V. Johnson, president and treasurer; L. E. Frost, vice-president; C. P. Johnson, secretary, and V. O. Saunders. They will succeed to the business of the Alexander Drug Store Co., the old M. W. Alexander store, at 518 Olive street, of which F. V. Johnson has been manager since the death of Mr. Alexander.

—Doering Bros. will occupy the new building on the site of the one occupied by Druggist D. A. Byrne, Grand avenue and Lindell boulevard, but recently burned, as an up-to-date pharmacy. Mr. Byrne expects to re-enter the retail business and is looking for a location.

—The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at the College, Tuesday evening next. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College will be held Tuesday afternoon.

—At the annual meeting of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co. the old officers were elected as follows: President, C. P. Walbridge; vice-president, Hubert S. Merrell; secretary, Edward Bindschadler, and treasurer, George R. Merrell.

—H. C. Brenner, who sold his interest in the Newstead avenue pharmacy last week to his partner, Mr. Ludwig, has bought the Republic Pharmacy, the old Allen & Geiger store, at 716 Olive street.

—The Portman Drug and Stationery Co. is a new concern to open at East Las Vegas, N. M., and which placed their order for stock and fixtures in St. Louis.

—George B. Moore, for many years a druggist and stationer of California, Mo., died in that city February 15 of pneumonia, aged forty-one years.

—The drug store of Dr. Barger, Neelyville, Mo., was burned in the fire which destroyed a large section of the town Friday night.

J. R. Tatum, whose store was recently destroyed by fire at Glasgow, Mo., has resumed business with new stock and fixtures.

—R. E. Drace, formerly clerk for Fred. H. Swift, 3562 Olive street, has bought Bartlett's pharmacy at 3201 Chestnut street.

—E. W. Maupin and Dr. R. D. Woods will open in the drug business at Clark, Mo., under the name of E. W. Maupin & Co.

—Gottlieb Schmidt, city sundry salesman for Meyer Bros. Drug Co., says it's a boy and it's very happy.

—G. W. Harrison & Son have bought stock for a new drug store for Newtonia, Mo.

—Robinson & Co. have succeeded Canady & Summers at Sturgeon, Mo.

—W. C. Wall, of Lineus, Mo., is here buying an opening stock of drugs.

—R. A. Motley & Co. will open a new drug store at Overton, Tex.

—Campbell & Grayson will open a drug store at El Paso, Texas.

—J. M. Brown will open a drug store at Sandoval, Ill., March 1.

—Ed. C. Jungkind, San Antonio, Tex., was here buying stock.

—Bedier & Co., Kellerton, Ia., will open a drug store.

MONTREAL.

—William B. Bulling, one of the oldest druggists in Montreal, has passed away. His death thins the ranks of our old-established pharmacists who have been practicing their profession long before our present college was incorporated. Mr. Bulling was born in Norfolk, England, seventy-four years ago. After about fifteen years' residence in the States he came to Montreal and shortly afterwards opened a first-class pharmacy which he always managed in a strictly English manner. The fittings, etc., to a casual observer would immediately stamp the owner as being purely English.

—The dinner of the Pharmacy Students Association this year was not like that of any of its predecessors, in fact it narrowed down to an oyster supper at an East End hotel. This is quite a change from former days, when the professors of the college and leading medical men were invited and a first-class menu was in evidence. The trouble is evidently due to some discord prevailing between cliques of the students and it is to be hoped that by next year harmony will once more reign.

—The many friends of Dr. Baker Edwards were deeply shocked when it was learned that he had succumbed to an attack of pneumonia after a few days' illness. He was one of the foremost analysts of the Dominion and had been demonstrator in chemistry in all the colleges of this city at one time or another. He was truly one of the old school, and although seventy-two years of age at his death, it can be said that he died in harness.

—Donald Tully, for many years past traveler for Evans & Sons, Ltd., has retired from the road. On his severing his connection with the firm he was presented by his fellow employees with a handsome onyx clock as a slight token of esteem. The territory heretofore covered by him will for the future become familiar with J. D. Ferguson.

—The drug trade of this city has for the past year felt the benefit of the wave of prosperity which is sweeping over this continent, the proprietors of pharmacies are all contented and happy, while the knights of the grip who travel from Vancouver to Halifax, with headquarters in Montreal, report trade exceptionally good.

—C. C. Brymer, M. D., will open a first-class pharmacy on Wellington street, near the Subway, on or about April 1st. He spent a good many years in the drug business before graduating in medicine, and although blossoming out now as a knight of the pestle and mortar he will still retain his practice.

—The drug trade of Montreal will be well represented this year on the Board of Trade, Henry Miles, of Leeming, Miles & Co., being elected vice-president by a very

large majority, while James Knox, of Lyman, Knox & Co., occupies a seat on the Council.

—C. E. Scarff, St. Catherine street, has purchased E. H. Lawson's pharmacy, corner Victoria avenue and Sherbrooke street. The latter will for the future be known as Scarff's Westmount branch.

—E. H. Lawson proposes starting a drug business at St. Lamberts, one of Montreal's nearest suburbs. If he carries out his proposition he will be the pioneer of pharmacy in that town.

—A. C. Paquette, for some time past manager of W. A. Hendrie's East End branch, is about to start in business for himself at the corner of Congregation and Fafard streets.

—Harold Reynolds, brother of H. E. Reynolds, proprietor of the Wellington Medical Hall, has gone to South Africa as a private in the Second Canadian Contingent of Artillery.

—H. F. Jackson, one of our most successful druggists, long since retired from the active practice of pharmacy, has accepted a lucrative position with Bovril, Ltd.

—Ed. White, formerly at Seneca's pharmacy, has purchased the business formerly carried on by Dr. Leprohon, corner of Laurier avenue and St. James street.

—At the recent preliminary examination held at the College of Pharmacy ten students passed on all subjects out of twenty-three who presented themselves.

—R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, spent a few days in town attending the recent session of Royal Arch Masons.

—J. A. E. Gauvin was a candidate for alderman this month, but unfortunately was completed snowed under.

OBITUARY.

JACOB M. WOOD, general manager and one of the directors of the Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn., died February 3 after a lingering illness due to Bright's disease. He was born in New York City in 1845 and went to Tennessee when thirteen years of age, entering the drug business of Mansfield & Jennings at Memphis. When the war broke out he volunteered his services to the Confederacy and served throughout the contest. After the war he re-entered the drug business and later, in 1866, became the managing director of the Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co. Two sons, aged fifteen and twelve years respectively, survive him.

J. A. MILLER, the oldest druggist in Winchester, Va., died there February 13, after a long illness. He was born in Winchester seventy-four years ago and for a long time conducted a pharmacy at Abingdon, Va. About 1857 he formed a partnership with his brother, the late George E. Miller, at Winchester, and there he remained in business uninterrupted until the time of his death. The deceased never married.

JOHN D. MOORE, member of the wholesale and retail drug firm of Owen & Moore, Clarksville, Tenn., died February 2 from catarrhal pneumonia, after an illness of less than a week. He was prominent in commercial, social, church and Masonic circles in Clarksville, where he had lived for more than forty years. A widow survives.

WILLIAM H. READ, for a number of years the proprietor of a cut-rate establishment in Baltimore, died February 16 in Washington. Since his retirement from business over three years ago, when he sold out to Arthur Nattans, he has spent most of his time traveling.

—The Tennessee Board of Pharmacy concluded its January examinations at Nashville January 19. The following applicants were successful: Registered pharmacists, J. T. Jenkins, Mt. Pleasant; R. M. Stahl, Memphis; Geo. H. Kyser, Memphis; A. S. Cron, Gallatin; Flossie Jackson, Memphis. Assistant pharmacists, A. E. Turner, Nashville; F. O. Colloch, McMinnville. The board adjourned to meet at Nashville April 17.

—The Marion County (Indiana) Druggists' Association has filed articles of incorporation. The directors are: Frank H. Carter, Edward Ferger, A. Timberlake, S. Muhl and F. E. Walcott.

N. A. R. D. NEWS.

The Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec, affiliated with the N. A. R. D., issues bulletins after the manner of the parent organization.

The dues for 1900 of the Waverly (N. Y.), Sayre and Athens (Pa.), and the Hancock County (Ind.) Pharmaceutical Associations have been received by Treasurer Heller.

The Hancock Co. (Ind.) Druggists' Association embraces all of the druggists in the county, twenty in all. There is said to be no cutting and the drug business of the county is in excellent condition.

The Waverly, Sayre and Athens Pharmaceutical Association has passed resolutions affirming that its members "will individually and collectively stand behind the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D." Joseph Hines, of Athens, Pa., is president, and Edward C. Tracy, of Waverly, N. Y., secretary of the association.

Resolutions and pledges of support of the methods of work followed by the officers of the N. A. R. D. have been received from the Aurora (Ill.) Association of Retail Druggists, Akron (O.), Pennsylvania and Will Co. (Ill.) Pharmaceutical Associations, Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, Chattanooga (Tenn.) Branch of the N. A. R. D., and the Jersey City Druggists' Association.

DRUG STORE FIRES.

An explosion in the drug store of A. D. Wright, Chandler, O. T., February 8, caused a fire which completely destroyed the building and stock, entailing a loss of about \$10,000. The insurance carried was small.

The drug store recently built by Carl Lorenz, in the Green Ridge section of the city of Scranton, Pa., was burned down February 1. The fire started from a torch carried by a plumber who was thawing out frozen water pipes. Loss \$9,000; partly covered by insurance.

H. R. Strehlow's drug store, Casselton, N. D., was destroyed in a general conflagration which visited that town January 31.

The drug store of C. M. La Rue, West Bay City, Mich., was badly damaged by fire January 31.

Four buildings were burned in a disastrous fire at Millersport, O., February 7. In one of them was located Samble's drug store.

L. K. Mead, a druggist of Hanover, N. H., located near Dartmouth College Campus, was burned out recently in a fire which caused a total loss of \$36,000, the entire block being burned. Mr. Mead carried \$3,000 insurance.

NESTLE'S FOOD PLANT BEGINS OPERATIONS.

The Nestle's Food Plant, under construction during the past year, began its manufacturing operations at Fulton, N. Y., February 1. About 100 hands are employed and it is expected that all of the milk and farm products within a radius of five miles will be utilized, and the output of the plant will reach two carloads of manufactured foods per day.

—At the recent quarterly meeting of the New Hampshire Commission of Pharmacy, held in Concord, the following-named candidates passed a successful examination: W. Clement Muttly, Berlin; Miles J. Mullen, Gorham; J. Albert Marshall, Manchester; James Herbert Willey, Saimor Falls; John Stephen White, Boston, Mass. In the junior examination George H. Duparr also passed.

—The Cameron County, Pa., Pharmaceutical Association was organized at Johnstown February 1. Secretary Edward C. Garber, of the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association, in which the new association will have representation, perfected the arrangements for the meeting.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from this record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory. We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

ALABAMA.—Geneva.—Jenkins Eros, sold to A. R. Chapman & Co.

Stevenson.—L. R. Alston and J. D. Champion have consolidated under new firm style Alston & Champion.

ARKANSAS.—Knoxville.—W. H. McPherson, sold to A. B. Williams.

DELAWARE.—Wilmington.—Dr. S. E. Finley. Ninth and Orange streets, sold to Owen C. Spear.

ILLINOIS.—Chicago.—Dr. S. B. Collins Co., incorporated by S. B. Collins, H. A. Bearup and S. B. Collins, Jr.; capital \$2,500; A. J. Foster, Halsted St. and Vincennes avenue, sold to Humphrey S. Brock; Sawyer Square Root Co., incorporated by A. P. Sawyer, W. J. Litchford and W. B. Burr; capital \$10,000.

Dixon.—D. S. Horton, sold to Leake Bros.

Homer.—E. T. Mudge, sold to J. R. Brubaker.

Quincy.—Graham-Yentzer Co., 129 LaSalle St., succeeded by Graham & Harden.

INDIANA.—Anderson.—Walter Sparks, cor. Meridian and Fourteenth Sts., new store.

South Bend.—Fink Eros, succeeded by Reuben Fink.

IOWA.—Kensett.—J. F. Emery, removed to Mason City.

Lynnville.—L. E. Fowler, sold to Wm. Painter.

Shellsburg.—Wirth & Co., sold to J. L. Welch.

KANSAS.—Garnett.—C. S. Pope, sold to W. T. Powell.

Garnett.—W. J. Lane, new store.

Little River.—Scolfield & Co., sold to F. R. Smith.

Paola.—W. H. Gatlin, succeeded by Gatlin-Campbell Drug Co.

KENTUCKY.—Berry.—A. H. Cochrane, sold to L. B. Rosenfield.

Columbia.—Page & Powell, succeeded by J. N. Page.

Louisville.—E. G. Isaacs, Third and St. Catherine Sts., sold to R. C. English.

LOUISIANA.—Arcadia.—W. M. Baker & Co., succeeded by W. M. Baker Drug Co. Ltd.

MAINE.—Biddeford.—Antonio Morin, Alfred St., new store.

MICHIGAN.—Marquette.—Owl Drug Co., succeeded by The People's Drug Co., incorporated.

MINNESOTA.—Luverne.—O. Skaug, sold to W. B. Stone Meyer.

Red Wing.—W. A. Hare, sold to C. J. Bender.

Rush City.—C. A. Rice & Co., damaged by fire; insured.

MISSOURI.—Kansas City.—C. L. B. Hines & Co., Tenth St. and Broadway, sold to Noland & Welsh.

Marshfield.—L. C. Seall, succeeded by Seall & Dickey.

St. Louis.—Hemm-Hoeffken Laboratory Co., incorporated by F. Hemm, W. D. Hoeffken and S. Hemm; capital stock \$12,000; Johnson Bros., cor. Broadway and Franklin St., damaged by fire.

NEW JERSEY.—Carteret.—John M. Randolph, sold to Chas. F. Grant.

NEW MEXICO.—Las Vegas.—F. B. Romero, succeeded by Romero Drug Co.

NEW YORK.—Lyons.—A. F. Sheldon, sold to John N. Norton.

New York City.—Alpine Mfg. Co., incorporated to manufacture drug specialties, by L. B. Gaylor and S. C. Haviland; capital \$10,000; Henry A. Schaefer, 1987 Third Ave., sold to Chas. Schumann.

OHIO.—Akron.—Kaufmann Bros., cor. Howard and Quarry Sts., new store.

Cleveland.—Quirk Remedy Co., incorporated by D. Kensley, S. P. Palmer, T. A. Palmer, R. K. Micky and W. F. Kees; capital \$80,000.

Sherwood.—James H. Miller, sold to W. C. Newman.

OKLAHOMA.—Mullhall.—D. McConnehy, sold to C. A. Fraser.

Noble.—W. J. Reed, sold to Noble Drug Co.

Perry.—L. E. Garnett, sold to James Hutchinson.

Shawnee.—Remington & Pottinger, succeeded by Chas. E. Pottinger.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Danville.—G. S. Hunt, 201 Mill St., sold to J. W. Love.

Newtown.—Walter R. Elliott, sold to Horace H. Cornell.

Philadelphia.—Frank W. Jordan, 3632 Longshore (Tacony), sold to Walter R. Elliott; David G. Potts, 24 So. Second St., removed to 224 Market St.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Willow Lake.—B. F. Filbert, sold to W. F. Michel.

TEXAS.—Gatesville.—U. M. Glider, sold to Baker & Ham-mack.

Orange.—S. W. Sholars, sold to R. B. Gore.

St. Louis.—J. W. Germany, sold to Wade & Thompson.

San Antonio.—Jungkind & Fischer, 323 E. Houston St., succeeded by Fischer & Davis.

VIRGINIA.—Hampton.—D. W. Mahone, sold to T. S. Howell.

Wytheville.—R. L. Poage, sold to Eureka Pharmacy.

WISCONSIN.—Lancaster.—W. N. Stone, of the firm of Stone & Hissell, deceased.

Merrill.—Zemlika & Lickel, succeeded by F. C. Zemlika.

Muscoda.—M. R. & H. E. Briggs, sold to James M. Lewis.

West Salem.—Johnson & Gulickson, succeeded by Alex. Johnson.

WYOMING.—Kemmerer.—Hoeker & Downs, succeeded by Hoeker & Lauder.

TRADE NOTES.

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS, NOTICES OF NEW GOODS, NOVELTIES, SPECIAL OFFERS, ETC.

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne aids to digest your food, no dinner table should be without it.

Space-Saving Shelf Ladders.

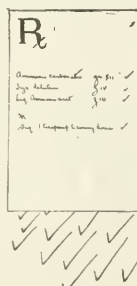
There is no doubt that shelf-ladders afford the most practical means of utilizing every inch of wall space for which rent is paid. Questions as to durability, economy and convenience in ladders seem to be effectually answered by Morley Bros., of Saginaw, Mich., who present testimonials from merchants who have used Morley's "Easy-Rolling" ladders for years without paying a cent for repairs and are entirely satisfied with them. This firm invites inquiries from druggists interested in these fixtures.

Green's "Polar System" Styles for 1900.

In a handsomely printed and illustrated pamphlet Robert M. Green & Sons clearly explain the marked advantages claimed for their "Polar System" soda apparatus and quote some highly flattering testimonials from prominent users. Attention is also called to the fact that a five years' written guarantee goes with every "Polar System" fountain and a two years' guarantee with the firm's large list of "seconds," i. e., fountains taken in trade and put in good condition. For the season of 1900 several large consignments of Mexican onyx have been secured by this firm, such as is not usually sent to this country, and new and striking variety in design will be the result. Copies of the pamphlet and of complete illustrated catalogues for 1900 will prove interesting and can be had for the asking.

Prescription Department Advertising.

Here is a cut which will prove attractive in any advertising referring to the prescription department, in newspaper, booklet or circular. It carries an idea of



Cut No. 229.

carefulness in prescription dispensing which can be emphasized with a few words in regard to the checking or double checking of prescriptions before they are sent out, etc. For advertising druggists, who are frequently the busy kind without much time to devote to "thinking up" advertisements, a suggestion for "copy" to accompany this cut will be found on page 4 of "150 Sample Advertisements for Druggists," published by the Era and supplied at 50 cents per copy, postpaid. Electrotypes of this or other cuts for druggists' advertising are supplied at 50 cents each or three for \$1. The stock of these cuts covers all the requirements of drug store advertising; a proof sheet showing them all is in preparation and will be mailed free on inquiry.

Bohner's Safety Crushed-Fruit Bowls.

Soda dispensers can save a great deal of annoyance and possible loss of trade by starting the season right and using Bohner's "Safety" bowls for crushed fruits, etc. These should be among the first articles put on the "want list" of fountain requisites; their practical utility has been demonstrated and the cleanliness gained by using them is worth all they cost. Illustrations and prices will be found in the advertisement of Robert Stevenson & Co., of Chicago, on another page.

A Handsome Tooth-Wash Bottle.

The "Princeton" tooth-wash bottle illustrated and quoted on another page in the advertisement of the Saltburg Bottle Works Co., Ltd., of Pittsburg, is one which will catch the eye of consumers and add to the selling qualities of any good preparation put into it. Its clear, cut-glass effect is much above the ordinary tooth-wash container, and, nicely labeled, it makes a handsome package. Samples with metal sprinkler tops can be secured from the manufacturers for three two-cent stamps.

Making Plans for the Soda Season.

Druggists who know the fine quality of "Gunther's" candies and the profit there is in handling them, should bear in mind the fact that C. F. Gunther, Chicago, is also an authority on the subject of successful soda dispensing and supplies a line of fountain requisites which possess in themselves the elements of success. In planning for the season of 1900 it will pay druggists to write Gunther for information on doubtful points and arrange for securing a measure of "Gunther" success next season. Such inquiries are invited and replies assured.

Material for Good Window Displays.

There can be no question of the drawing power of automatically moving figures in window displays, etc., and the druggist who wants to attract attention to his windows will do well to write to the Slade & Hicks Co., of Chicago, for their illustrated catalogue of such figures. This company also supply a handsome line of water color facsimiles and other display material which are utilized in the most striking and paying window displays by merchants of all kinds. Many of these goods are specially suited for druggists' purposes and all should know about them.

New Ideas in Drug Fixtures.

M. Winter Lumber Co., of Sheboygan, Wis., with their usual enterprise, have a new "1900 Sectional Drug Outfit," which will interest those opening new stores or thinking of buying new store fixtures. Another "Winter" specialty is the "Cornwell" show case, said to be the most practical display case ever made, and certainly very popular with up-to-date druggists. This company's complete illustrated catalogue, which they mail for twenty-five cents, is said to be really worth more than its cost to any druggist looking for new ideas in store arrangement or fittings, as it describes everything from store stools to complete outfits.

"Oleum Brand" Oiled Silks.

Walter Armitage, of Newark, N. J., manufacturer of "Oleum Brand" oiled silks, etc., calls the trade's attention to the accompanying trade mark, which appears on every package of "Oleum" goods. The factory at which these goods are made is said to be the largest and best equipped in the country; it is also claimed that, while the manufacturer has had an extended experience in this line and guarantees his product to equal any in the market and to stand all climates, there is a saving to druggists of from 10 to 30 per cent. in specifying this brand. Goods are packed in all usual sizes and can be ordered through jobbers or direct; price list is supplied on inquiry.



Points for Paint Buyers.

As the season for ordering spring stocks of paints approaches the inducements offered dealers by the Eagle Paint and Varnish Works, of Pittsburg, will interest all careful buyers. This company supply five different brands covering the requirements of all kinds of trade, and will send price list, color cards, etc., free on request.

A Practical and Pleasant Mouth-Antiseptic.

Thycolol, an antiseptic prepared exclusively for the mouth and teeth, and so well devised and elegantly put up as to meet every requirement of such a preparation, has been highly recommended by prominent dentists in several articles which have appeared in dental and medical journals. The reports of practical tests show a remarkable germicidal power as compared with other mouth antiseptics, and a pleasing absence of unpleasant taste or odor. The Elwin Laboratory, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., invite requests for Thycolol literature or will send a bottle free to physicians who will pay express charges.

The "Malay Oil" Word Contest.

The Malay Remedy Co., of Baltimore, manufacturers of Malay Oil, a popular remedy for rheumatism, etc., have inaugurated a word contest, offering prizes of \$50 down to \$1 for largest lists of words made from the sentence "Malay Oil Cures Rheumatism." The contest is open to everybody, the time limited to June 1, 1900, and prizes awarded according to priority of receipt of lists. Complete rules governing the contest are sent to all inquirers and druggists who wish to enter themselves or to receive a free supply of circulars for their customers are invited to address the company at 100 West Fayette street, Baltimore.

TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

January 9, 1900.

At this, the annual meeting, the following officers were elected: President, Hon. Addison Brown; treasurer, Martin L. DeLafield, Jr.; secretary, Edward S. Burgess, Ph.D.; editor, Lucien M. Underwood, Ph.D.

The secretary, Prof. Edward S. Burgess, reported an average attendance of thirty-one at the fifteen meetings held during the year, one death, a present active membership of 237, corresponding membership 142, honorary membership 3, total membership 382. Among the eighteen scientific papers presented five had been accompanied by lantern views; four papers related to ferns; nine illustrative exhibits of photographs, plates and flower paintings, etc., had been held; brief reports of collections and of botanical progress numbered fifty-five. The editor, Prof. L. M. Underwood, reported the regular monthly issue of the Bulletin, forming the largest volume published to date. Miss Ingersoll, as curator, reported upon the condition of the herbarium of the Torrey Club, suggesting its transfer to the New York Botanical Garden. Miss Marie L. Sanial, as secretary of the Excursion Committee, reported thirty-eight excursions held. The committee appointed to consider a programme for a Torrey Day in connection with the A. A. S. meeting here next summer, reported through the secretary a provisional programme.

The scientific paper of the evening was by Prof. Francis E. Lloyd on "The Relationship of Certain Rubiaceae," forming part of an investigation in the embryology of that order now in course of printing among the Memoirs of the Torrey Club. A discussion followed.

EDWARD S. BURGESS, Sec.

—The Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association will hold its next annual meeting at Owatonna, June 19-21, R. H. G. Netz, local secretary. The officers of the association are: President, John Neilson, Ortonville; vice-presidents, B. O. Kyseth, Lanesboro; Miss E. Williams, Minneapolis; C. A. Jack, Princeton; secretary, E. B. Wilson, Minneapolis; treasurer, H. W. Rietzke, St. Paul.

—The date of the next annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association has been changed from June 13 to June 25.

State of Trade.

Jobbing Activity a Prominent Feature.

New York, Feb. 20.—Jobbing activity continues a prominent feature of the general market, with a fair degree of interest manifested in nearly all leading descriptions and a number of more or less important price changes have occurred. Opium has received very little attention from either consumers or speculative operators, and the tendency of prices has been toward a lower basis, but thus far the actual decline is very slight and of no special consequence.

The quinine situation has developed additional strength and quotations show a further advance under the influences noted in last week's report. The anticipated improvement in values of bark at the monthly sale in Amsterdam on Thursday last was fully realized, the unit price showing an advance of nearly 20 per cent. This, together with the report that the shipments of bark from Java have continued to diminish, has resulted in a generally stronger market for quinine, notwithstanding the fact that the demand has been only moderate. Should the latter develop any material activity it is believed that prices will show further improvement and outside holders are decidedly firm in their views. Cinchonidia also is firmer in sympathy with the raw material and holders are indifferent sellers.

Cocaine is lower owing to a sharp decline abroad and manufacturers have reduced quotations 75 cents per ounce. The decline is due to increased supplies and lower prices of crude material. Citric acid has continued to move upward in price under the influences noted in this column last week, and manufacturers have announced a further advance of 3 cents per pound. Refined camphor also has continued to advance and domestic refiners have added another cent to their quotations. This is wholly due to the strong position of crude. The Japanese Government, which is now in control of the entire output, declines to sell and the stock in outside hands is becoming rapidly depleted.

Vanillin is unsettled and irregular owing to keen competition, and quotations have reached the lowest point ever known. One manufacturer has announced a reduction of 20 cents per ounce and it is not unlikely that others will follow. Developments are awaited with no small degree of interest.

In the department of essential oils a general revision of prices shows a slightly lower range for cassia, citronella, cubeb and natural wintergreen, but none is of sufficient consequence to call for extended comment, and the movement into channels of consumption has been chiefly of a jobbing character. Anise has moved more freely in a large way and holders are somewhat firmer in their views, but former quotations are still current.

Caster oil is again firmer owing to unfavorable reports from India regarding the bean crop, and manufacturers have further advanced their quotations 1/2 cent per pound. Balsam tolu is weaker under increased supplies and quotations show a decline of 2/3 cents per pound. Menthol is easier owing to light demand and more or less keen competition.

Caruba wax has recently attracted considerable attention and values have advanced under a steady consuming demand and reports from Brazil that there is very little stock to come forward from producing sections. It is claimed that for several seasons past prices have been so low that gatherers have turned their attention to other occupations.

In the heavy chemical department chlorate of potash and chlorate of soda have scored substantial advances in sympathy with similar conditions abroad where the demand for explosives is said to have caused a material increase in consumption. Carbonate of ammonia is also higher on account of scarcity and an advance in the import cost.

The only feature of interest in the roots is a partial reaction in quotations for ipecac, due to higher cables from London, where the situation is said to have im-

YOU can conscientiously recommend Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a high-class remedy for the prevention and cure of Indigestion, Acidity, Biliousness, Constipation and attendant ills, especially Headache.

"Abbey's" is a standard English preparation, prescribed and endorsed by physicians. It is a clean remedy, honestly advertised, not an exaggerated statement entering into the literature of the Company.

N. B. Sizer, M.D., New York, states:

"I am glad to say I find Abbey's Effervescent Salt an excellent laxative and antacid. It gives good results in various forms of Dyspepsia and Constipation. I have always thought that the Effervescent salines were not half as well known and used, in this country, as they ought to be."

We should be glad to have you keep Abbey's in stock constantly as the demand will be continuous owing to our steady advertising.

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade price-list on application.

proved on account of the withdrawal from the market of bear operators. Among the spices cloves are higher, and it is claimed that the statistical position warrants further improvement.

A Good Week in Boston.

Boston, Feb. 17.—The week has seen a little more than average business. There is still considerable sickness, and this has caused a little more than the usual demand for simple remedies. No complaints are heard, at places visited, of any dullness. There have been advances on some things in the market, alcohols being strong and in pretty good demand; camphor has started upward. Castor oil has advanced materially, as has citric acid, and all the other alcohols show more strength, on a slight advance. Opium and quinine are still holding to the recent higher prices, but show no special change over conditions of last week. Carbolic acid is still a strong feature of the market, but no change of price is recorded. Essential oils are fairly strong. Dyestuffs and tanning materials show a moderate demand only. In waxes there is a fair call for the leading qualities.

In a Very Flourishing Condition.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Business has been in a very flourishing condition during the past week, according to the unanimous reports of the wholesale houses. Orders are plentiful and good-sized and collections have been fair as usual. Citric acid has advanced 3 cents a pound and camphor increased in price slightly, but the market in general showed no change from last week's report. The retail trade is also reported to be booming and the prescription business especially is increasing constantly owing to the prevalence of the grip, which is rapidly approaching the proportions of an epidemic.

Slight Fattening Off Except in Prescriptions.

Baltimore, Feb. 20.—The prescription trade keeps up quite well, but otherwise the retail druggists of this city are not busy. The business in sundries has fallen off, a circumstance in part due to the Sunday closing agitation, and the pharmacists are not oppressed by prosperity. The jobbers experienced a fair movement last week, some days being productive of an extraordinary number of orders. Activity prevails in the local as well as the out-of-town trade. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals report a satisfactory state of affairs, with the distribution of goods quite up to expectations, and laboratory forces fully employed. The trade in heavy chemicals is rather above the average, and generally speaking a buoyant feeling prevails.

Unusually Good in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Manufacturers report very bright prospects for a continuing and increasing good trade. They say that January and February thus far have recorded a larger trade than in any previous year. Among jobbers this is usually a hibernating period, when trade slacks and waits for spring. For the season, however, business is unusually good, and shows better than for the corresponding period last year. Collections are very good indeed. One jobber reports that his outstanding accounts are \$100,000 less than a year ago on a larger volume of business.

Shows Increase Over Last Year.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.—Wholesalers report country trade excellent and showing a steady increase over the corresponding period of last year. Among the notable advances have been quinine, 2 cents; citric acid, 6 cents; castor oil, ½ cent; camphor, 2 cents. Turpentine has advanced and is salable at 60 cents in barrel lots. Local retail trade is reported on all hands as showing considerable improvement over recent weeks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

NAME	PAGE	NAME	PAGE
Armitage, Walter.....	11	New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Ltd.,.....	7
Chattanooga Med. Co., Cov. B.	1	Scott & Brown,.....	7
Green & Sons, Robt. M.,.....	2	Slade & Hicks Co.,.....	14
Hert & Frieichs Chem. Co.,	3	Stearns & Co., P.,.....	2
Holshauer Estate, G.,.....	4	Stevenson & Co., Robt. Cov. C.	4
Lucas & Co., John,.....	14	Tufts, James W.,.....	8
Malay Remedy Co.,.....	11	Warner & Co., Wm. R.,.....	9
Mathews, John,.....	20	Winter Lumber Co., M.,.....	11

Market Reports.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 20.—Business in a jobbing way continues moderately active, and in the aggregate showing satisfactory proportions. The general market retains a steady undertone, but there are a few important price changes favorable to buyers.

OPIMUM.—There is no improvement in foreign markets, and the tone is rather easy, but jobbers continue to quote the old range of \$3.30@3.50 for 9 per cent, and \$3.40@3.60 for 11 per cent, the higher figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIMUM.—Current trading continues of a light retail order, with jobbing quotations nominally unchanged at \$4.50@4.60 for 13 per cent, and \$5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent.

MORPHINE.—The consuming demand shows no abatement, and values are well sustained on the basis of \$2.40@2.50 for eighths in 2½-oz. boxes and \$2.45@2.55 for smaller quantities.

QUININE.—Increasing firmness is a feature of the market, but only a moderate trade demand is reported. Quotations have been further advanced to 35¢@37¢. For 100-oz. tins, 37¢@39¢, for 50-oz. tins and 42¢@44¢, in ounce vials, according to brand.

CINCHONIDA.—Values are higher, owing to scarcity and increased cost of raw material, and jobbers have advanced quotations to 32¢, in 100-oz. tins, 34¢@38¢, in 5-oz. tins and 38¢@40¢, in ounce vials, according to quantity.

COCAINE.—Manufacturers have reduced prices 75¢ per oz., and the revised jobbing quotations are \$3@5.25 for small crystals and \$5.25@5.50 for large.

CHLORIDE OF POTASH.—Foreign markets are stronger under an increased demand, and jobbers have advanced quotations to 10¢@10½¢, for American in kegs and 14¢@17¢, for less; powdered 10½¢@11¢, in kegs and 15¢@18¢, for less; English 11½¢@12¢, in kegs, 15¢@18¢, for less; powdered 12¢@12½¢, in kegs and 16¢@20¢, for less.

VANILLIN.—Competition among manufacturers has caused a weaker feeling, and jobbing quotations show a decline to \$1.50@1.75.

BALSAM TOLU.—An easier feeling has developed, and jobbers have reduced quotations to 35¢@36¢, in 10-lb. tins and 40¢@50¢, for less.

OIL CASIA.—A tame and uninteresting market is noted, with quotations showing a decline to \$1.25@1.50, as to quality and quantity.

OIL CITRONELLA.—Market weak, with quotations lower, the revised range being 40¢@65¢, as to quantity.

OIL CUBEBA.—Dull and easier, with jobbing prices reduced to \$1.05@1.20.

OIL WINTERGREEN.—Natural is more plentiful, and quotations for jobbing quantities show a decline to \$2.80@2.90.

CASTOR OIL.—Scarcity of beans has caused an advance in manufacturers' prices, and the revised jobbing figures are 12¢@13¢, in barrels, 13¢@13½¢, in cases and 13½¢@14¢, in casks.

IPEACAC.—The market has partly reacted from the recent depression, and jobbers have marked up quotations to \$3.40@3.65 for whole, \$3.45@3.70 for ground and \$3.50@3.75 for broken in casks.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.—Foreign markets are firmer, and spot prices for jobbing parcels have been advanced to 10¢@10½¢, in barrels and 13¢@17¢, in jars.

CITRIC ACID.—Manufacturers' prices are again higher, and jobbers have advanced quotations 42¢@43¢, in kegs and 48¢@50¢, for less.

CAMPHOR.—Crude continues to advance, and prices of refined have been marked up to 54¢@54½¢, in barrels, 54¢@55¢, in cases and 60¢@63¢, for broken lots.

CITRATES.—Jobbers have advanced quotations to 50¢@55¢, for potash and 52¢@57¢, for soda.

GUM THUS.—Stocks are materially reduced, and jobbers have advanced quotations to \$6.25@6.50 per barrel and 70¢@76¢, per pound.

UNION SALAD OIL.—Market firmer, with jobbing prices advanced to 47¢@50¢, in bbis. and 60¢@75¢, for less.

CLOVES.—Crop reports are unfavorable, and jobbing quotations have been advanced to 9¢@9½¢, by the bale and 12¢@13¢, for less; powdered, 18¢@20¢.

General Trade Excellent.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Feb. 16.—Quite a number of retail men report renewed activity in prescriptions, owing chiefly to the prevalence of colds and rheumatism. In addition, their general trade is excellent in most cases, but collections still fail to be what they should. Jobbers continue with their hands full. The expectation of an increase over previous years' business is being realized right along. They say, discussing the constant price advances, that there are no indications of any change from the course of events last year, when those who stocked up early realized very handsome profits from the higher rates at which they sold. Orders for spring delivery are reaching these cities in encouraging volume. Unlike the retailers, the wholesale houses find collections to be in good shape.

THERE ARE MANY PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNALS IN AMERICA;
ONLY ONE WEEKLY.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

COLLEGE PHARMACY
44 GERRARD ST. E.
TORONTO, ONTARIO

EVERY THURSDAY.

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NEW YORK.

BLUE BOOK CHANGES TO MARCH 1.

The Change Sheet bound in this number presents all the important price changes occurring during January and February in the lists included in the Era Blue Book. Subscribers may therefore destroy the Change Sheets previously received, substituting this one therefor. These sheets will continue to be issued weekly, as heretofore, and should be carefully noted and preserved as presenting latest price quotations and supplementing the information presented in the Blue Book.

THE PUBLISHERS.

SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY SUPPLEMENT.

We have gathered a very satisfactory amount and kind of material for preparing a Special Supplement consisting of reproductions of photographs of drug store window exhibits, interiors and exteriors. This sheet will be issued at an early date and will surely prove worthy the labor and expense incurred. We can still accept a few more photographs for this use, however, and subscribers are requested to favor us with anything in this line which is new, novel or trade-bringing. The display will picture stores and windows of various types and kinds in all parts of the country. This is the last call for photographs, so please be prompt.

THE EDITOR.

ASK US.

Druggists who have calls for any goods which they cannot find or of which they do not know the maker or the price, are invited to correspond with us and we will supply the information whenever possible. We have perfect facilities for handling such queries and we are always glad to extend this service to our readers.

THE PUBLISHERS.

OUR LETTER BOX.

Some of our friends have blamed us because the views expressed in some of the letters published in our Correspondence department have not entirely coincided with their opinions. A moment's consideration will convince one that a journal which would attempt to please everyone would very soon be compelled to go out of business.

The Correspondence department of this paper is not intended to reflect our own opinions. It is a forum for discussion placed at the disposal of any member of any branch of the drug trade. The patent medicine manufacturer may not like what a retail druggist may say, and if so, he is at perfect liberty and is invited to present his own side of the case. We accept no responsibility whatsoever for the views expressed by either.

In the drug trade there are many men of many minds, and it is the height of absurdity to expect all of them to think alike, or to bring them into harmony of thought upon even one single proposition. The manufacturer, the jobber, the retailer, have equal rights in this department, and they can say in it what they wish, temperately and properly. We by no means agree with everything that all our correspondents say. The manufacturer who does not like what the retailer says about substitution must remember that there are at least two sides to this subject. The retailer does not always like what the manufacturer says on this subject. Each of them can express his views without fear or favor in this department.

The drug business is a many-sided, varied featured calling. This is very emphatically proven by the numerous papers presented in these pages recently in answer to the question, what can druggists do to increase their profits? In regard to these papers we venture that each one of them contains some expression, some opinion, which will be accepted by someone else.

Expecting us to publish only what will please and to keep out all which will displease some particular set of readers reminds us of an old story, quite pertinent in this connection. In a revival meeting, an old deacon in the course of his remarks took occasion to offer thanks that it had been ordained by divine wisdom that there should be variety and difference of desires and wishes; he thanked God that all people did not wish the same thing, did not strive for the same thing, "for," said he, "if they did, everyone would have wanted my old woman." Another deacon arose, and proceeding along the

See Students' Bulletin, Page 234.

same lines, gave thanks also, but his conclusion was that if everyone should wish and strive for the same thing, no one would have wanted the old woman.

BENEFITS OF CANDID CRITICISM.

Recently one of our good friends objected because, in his opinion, the Era occasionally has been a little severe upon retail druggists. He believes it poor policy to tell the druggists that they are poor business men, that they are not up-to-date, and he showed evidence of great perturbation, if we may judge by the wholesale criticism and reprobation with which we were favored.

An evil cannot be cured unless one can place the finger upon it to point it out. There is nothing so healthy as good, honest criticism, even if sometimes it seems a little severe to those who know themselves to be deserving of it. But if the journals were to proceed day by day covering up and glossing over the faults and errors and evils which are only too apparent to them, the rank and file of the druggists themselves would be the first to complain that these journals had no individuality, no "git up and git," no hustle, and were therefore of no particular value.

Advice giving is always a thankless task. Seldom does the one for whom it is intended recognize that he is meant. We therefore are not very much afraid any particular individual will consider criticisms, suggestions and advice as pointed directly at him, but will believe it designed for the other fellow. The individual is very apt to look at things from his own individual view point. The journal, however, by virtue of the character of its work, is especially favored with opportunities for observing any question from all directions, even diametrically opposite ones. The individual may be unable in his own acquaintance to find a single druggist who is slow, a poor business man, and all that; but could he glance at the entire fraternity he might well be pardoned for exclaiming that the half has not been told. We do not expect to please everyone by everything we present. This would require infallibility and omniscience and omnipotence, but we do believe that no harm is done, but rather good, by pointing out defects with the sole purpose of seeking and applying a remedy.

It is in this spirit only that criticisms are ever offered in this paper. The trade journal, especially the drug trade paper, must, to a large degree, be but a mirror for the reflection of its readers' views, and these readers themselves very freely point out the weaknesses and faults of the trade. Taken as a class, the retail druggists of this country are a fine body of men, of intelligence, ability and attainment higher than the average, of general business sense a very creditable degree, but when the best is said there remains abundant room for improvement, and the journal which does not attempt to lead its readers in the direction of this improvement is false to its highest trust.

FEARFUL AND WONDERFUL.

The New York State Legislature this year is winning a rather unenviable reputation. It is said that its members have introduced more "fool bills" than have ever before appeared before any similar body in this country, and we are inclined to think that this charge is warranted. As a sample of these fool bills is one providing that hereafter hat or shawl pins over three inches in length shall be placed on the list of dangerous weapons, and it is made a misdemeanor for a woman to wear a pin over three inches in length. We venture the prediction that this measure will not be enacted into law. The legislators' wives will have something to say about it. What earthly use would a three-inch hat pin be, anyway? There are a lot more of equally inane bills, and we have heretofore commented upon those affecting pharmacy in particular.

RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS.

The New York City Board of Pharmacy has notified the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy that it will hereafter not recognize diplomas from the latter institution, but that all students therefrom wishing registration in New York City must pass the regular board examination. Our Canadian friends evidently did not like this ultimatum, as they retaliate by establishing a similar ruling directed against New York graduates. We are inclined to think that this action on both sides is eminently just and proper.

There is no reason under the sun why any board of pharmacy should recognize any college diploma. At the present time, when there is so much diversity of requirement on the part of colleges, such a wide difference in the character and extent of the instruction given, there is no parity whatever between diplomas from these teaching institutions. If there is any college of pharmacy in the country whose graduates are so poorly equipped that they are afraid to undergo the ordinary board of pharmacy examination, this is all the more reason why their diplomas should not be recognized and accepted in lieu of such an examination. A diploma from one institution may represent several times as much real attainment as that from another college, and it is nonsense to attempt to put them upon an equal footing.

We have always been opposed to registration upon diplomas. It is the function of the board of pharmacy to find out what the candidate knows. It should not rely upon a diploma, which is no evidence, as things are now, of what its possessor has acquired in the way of professional education. If the colleges all taught the same things and the same quantity thereof and maintained the same standards, so that their diplomas were on a parity of value, the objection to board recognition of them would be largely removed. But this happy state of affairs is not yet reached. So we advise our Canadian brethren and our New York friends as well not



MURDERING THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH.

to feel at all aggrieved over the action announced. If the Ontario students are afraid of the New York examination they had better stay away from here, and vice versa.

In this connection it is cheering to note that the examiners in the Ontario College recommend that its regulations for examinations be made more stringent, and that the standard required for entrance be raised. These propositions meet with favor from the governing body. It seems, however, that students of that institution think the work is already severe enough, for all of them have joined in a petition that the severity in the coming examinations be materially mitigated. They urge that the work demanded is too heavy to be properly assimilated, and they want the college to let up on them a little.

HERE'S A HINT.

Druggist Chalfant, of Philadelphia, writes that he is doing a very profitable business filtering water for customers. In every package of goods delivered is enclosed a slip advertising filtered water, two gallons for five cents, distilled water, 15 cents a gallon. In three days he sold 361 gallons of the former and 112 gallons of the latter, and is kept hustling to supply the demand.

The famous (or infamous) character of the Schuylkill River water, whence comes Philadelphia's supply, undoubtedly makes a good business of this kind possible in that city, but there are other localities where satisfactory success could be attained. St. Louisans would appre-

ciate the opportunity, if their fears prove justified that the Mississippi River is henceforth to be dangerously polluted by the outflow from the Chicago drainage canal, just opened.

In time of epidemic, of unusual sickness, the great public at once asks if the water is good, and welcomes any assurance on this point. Water is a great carrier of contagion, particularly typhoid, but it is not necessary to wait for such a visitation. The wide-awake druggist in any locality, who enjoys the confidence of his patrons, should have little difficulty in working up a mighty nice little trade in drinking water for the table and sick room. There's lots of people willing to pay a little something for it.

WINDOW DISPLAYS.

We publish extracts from two letters received in the same mail from two kinds of druggists:

No. 1 says: "We read your publication with much interest. In looking over the last issue we notice the heading, 'What can druggists do to increase their profits?' We would suggest a disposition to show their enterprise by making attractive window displays. It is not necessary that a window should always appear beautiful to the eye to be attractive. Some of our best and most attractive displays have had no beauty about them, but it was the real suggestiveness that attracted the passer-by. It requires thought, ingenuity and a great deal of hard labor to make good displays, but we know it adds materially to our profits."

No. 2 writes: "After personal inspection of several hundred stores I would consider only about half a dozen window displays worth photographing, and the reluctance with which these druggists met the proposition to have their windows photographed was remarkable. It seems as though the average druggist cares little or nothing about window decorations, so far as originality is concerned. Some of the windows have the same displays that I noted several weeks ago, and that, too, without dusting the goods or washing the windows. The average druggist seems densely ignorant of advertising as a means of increasing trade, and skips that part of his journal as of little or no account. Druggists in residence sections have an idea that people come to them when they want anything, and would not come any oftener on account of attractive windows."

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

OBJECTS TO THE LANOLIN PACKAGE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Please, please give me room to make a remark. If I had the driving idiot who puts solder on the lids of Lanolin cans just handy at my elbow, after I have pried and screwed and twisted the thing off in a hurry by using all the tools in the drawer, I think I should try to pound a grain of sense into his skull with the same tools before I put them away. What possible use it serves I cannot see. Can you?

THOMAS D. MCELHENIE.

A BLUE BOOK SUGGESTION.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 18.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:

If you would print the Drug and Chemical Price List (Part II.) of the Blue Book on writing paper, with a little more space opposite each name so that it could be used as a price list and cost book, it would make it much more valuable to all careful buyers. With such an arrangement each purchase or quotation could be noted opposite the item in pencil, and when full the prices could be erased to make room for new prices.

Yours very truly,

F. E. WOLCOTT.

This is a good suggestion and we appreciate how it would add to the value of the book, and in another year we hope we may be able to carry it out. With each successive edition we expect to make the Blue Book more complete, and gladly welcome such suggestions from our subscribers.

We have never claimed perfection for this first edition, but we do feel as if we made an excellent showing for our first attempt, and have given druggists a pretty clear idea of what they may expect with the improvements which will naturally come with each new edition.

[Ed. Era.]

LEGISLATION TO MAINTAIN PRICES.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 23.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: In your issue of the 15th inst. Mr. Chas. H. McConnell says: "the only way to increase profits is to increase business." He further says, "Be scrupulously honest." He then proceeds to defame proprietary medicines in a very unscrupulous manner. He calls them "faith cures founded in fraud and advertised in iniquity." He says he "fights their sales in every way possible."

In my opinion the law will, ere many years, restrain this unscrupulous advocate of scrupulous honesty. Let him advertise and sell his own preparations at cut rates if he so desires. I claim the right to sell mine to retailers with restrictions and that damages can be recovered if the retailer thereof violates the terms of sale. The statement of Mr. McConnell shows the need of such a judicial decision in the interests of fair competition. One man should not have the license to ruin the business of another by advertising a preparation for the purpose of defaming it and thereby sell "his own preparation."

The retail prices of many things are now protected by the manufacturers thereof. As the Government requires that the retail price of trade-marked medicines be fixed for the purposes of revenue, it is reasonable to assume that the courts will enforce price restrictions when trade-marked medicines are sold with restrictions to the retail trade. On this assumption I am making a test case. If I win I shall be able to deter would-be substitutes from advertising my article at a cut price. The advertising at a cut price does the manufacturer

more harm than the cutting. I consider it incumbent upon me to protect the retail prices of my goods if I can, because in protecting the non-cutting retailer I protect myself. The professional cutter is not only the foe of retailers, he is also the foe of manufacturers. He reaps wheat and sows tares.

JULIUS GARST.

PITTSBURG DRUGGISTS MAKE THEIR OWN SOAP.

Pittsburg Pa., Feb. 17, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Cuticura Soap costs \$2.30 a dozen. The department stores sell it at 19 cents a cake, which is just about what the druggists are obliged to pay for it, hence to meet competition they are obliged to sell without profit.

Druggists can make more profit by selling N. A. R. D. Skin Cure Soap. It costs \$1 a dozen to any druggist belonging to the N. A. R. D., large or small buyer, the price is the same. It retails for 15 cents a cake, netting a profit of 80 per cent., or two cakes for 25 cents, netting a profit of 50 per cent.

Later in the season the retail druggist can increase his profits still more by selling N. A. R. D. Skin Cure Ointment and N. A. R. D. Blood Purifier.

The above preparations are prepared by the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association.

LOUIS EMANUEL.

[The following grammatical (?) circular (and a wrapper used on the soap) are supplied by our correspondent.—Ed.]

N-A-R-D

MEDICATED

SKIN CURE AND TOILET SOAP.

THE PUREST AND GREATEST OF ALL SOAPS YET DISCOVERED FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND NURSERY.

It is strictly antiseptic. For a Complexion Soap it has no equal, and is the only Soap that can be used by persons having a delicate skin. Cures Dandruff and stimulates the scalp, thus preventing falling out of the hair. For Infants and children it will be found delightfully pleasant and an antiseptic addition to the bath.

For Ladies it is used to impart that fine velvety softness to the skin so much desired by the fair sex. For all persons having rough skin or scaly eruptions on the face or any part of the body it will be found invaluable.

NARD is a plant, the perfume of which formed one of the most durable aromatic ingredients in the costly Unguents used by the Romans and Eastern Nations. The exact botanical source of the true Indian Nard was long a matter of uncertainty, the descriptions of ancient authors being somewhat vague.

Theophrastus, classes Nard amongst roots, and states it came from India. He also states that it has wonderful healing properties and one of the most durable perfumes. Dioscorides, states that the true Nard was collected on mountains in India, beside which the river Ganges flowed. Sir W. Jones, identifies it as "Nardostachys Jatamansi," a plant with fibrous roots, which collected in the mountains of Ehotan and Nepal and used for healing all skin eruptions. Further evidence is afforded by Lambert, who found the roots in one of the oldest Chemists Shops in London, and also by Dymok, who states that the principle use of the drug was in making ointments and washes for healing and beautifying the skin.

More recent researches have proven the plant to be invaluable in curing diseases of the skin, and the idea was suggested to incorporate the active principle of the drug with some pure saponaceous material, so that it may be used often in a pleasant and agreeable manner, which led to the manufacture of

N-A-R-D

SKIN CURE AND TOILET SOAP.

Prepared only by the

PERFECTION MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

REMONSTRANCE FROM THE DRUG CLERKS' CIRCLE.

New York, Feb. 14, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era.—Kindly have the following published in the Era:

We wish to call your attention to the article which appeared in your issue of February 1st, 1900, entitled: "Thimme Tries to Found a New Order." In it, whether through ignorance or malice, or both, you have not only misrepresented us, but you have marred the good name of our Circle with preposterous falsehoods. While we deem you too honest and too fair-minded to be accused of malice, we are nevertheless astounded at your printing an article so full of misstatements and ignorance. Affecting as it does the reputation of our Circle, we feel it our duty to place before you the true facts concerning the Drug Clerks' Circle, trusting to your honor that you

will publish the same and rectify the erroneous impression which that article produced upon the readers of your paper.

On November 1st, 1899, a number of drug clerks came together and organized the present Drug Clerks' Circle, for the purpose of combating the numerous and unbearable evils prevailing in the drug trade. Our organization, like any other labor or professional organization, came into existence as a result of necessity for self-defense. When individuals are helplessly suffering from existing abuses, their combined efforts and united strength have ever proved a powerful check to those abuses, and it was for the same object that the Drug Clerks' Circle was formed. We absolutely and most emphatically deny that Thimme had any hand in the formation of our Circle. Furthermore, of those who originally organized this Circle, not one was acquainted with Thimme.

The statement, therefore, that "Thimme Founds a New Order, the Drug Clerks' Circle," is absolutely false. Our first acquaintance with him was made when the bills now before the Legislature affecting the Drug Clerks' Circle came up for consideration before the Circle, and after considerable discussion on the merits of each, the Circle resolved to support the bill introduced by Assemblyman Maher, or proposed by Thimme. It was on that occasion that we first made our acquaintance with his name.

Secondly, you attribute the authorship of our letter to Thimme, which you state "is eminently characteristic of his style." This is another falsehood—the result of somebody's diseased imagination. The fact is that on December 24, 1899, the Circle instructed its secretary, H. B. Robbins, to write a letter to all drug clerks of Greater New York requesting them to join us, and as a result he produced that able and masterly appeal you published.

In conclusion we wish to state that the Drug Clerks' Circle is not a secret organization. It is to-day a living and active force with a membership of over a hundred active young men, and that all intelligent clerks recognizing the usefulness and necessity of our Circle are constantly flocking to join our ranks. We are fully confident that before long every drug clerk will become aware of it, and that our influence and prestige will be felt not only by the Legislature, but even by the Era.

Hoping that we will publish the same, for published it will be, we remain, respectfully yours,

THE DRUG CLERKS' CIRCLE.
Officers.

M. Zeitlin, Ph.G., Pres., 312 Madison st.
M. Brodkin, Vice-pres., 216 Clinton st.
H. B. Robbins, Sec'y of Agitation Committee, 158 E. Bway

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF PARIS GREEN.*

There is more or less confusion as to the exact chemical compound that goes under the name of Paris green. Many chemical writers include two different arsenic compounds under this name, but the compound most frequently met in commerce contains copper, arsenic and acetic acid, and is chemically known as copper aceto-arsenite; in the trade this compound, in a form not chemically pure, is known as Paris green, Schweinfurt green, Imperial green, French green, Emerald green, etc.

Paris green, or copper aceto-arsenite, when chemically pure, contains the following amounts of the different elements indicated:

Arsenic	44.44 per cent.
Copper	24.99 " "
Oxygen	25.25 " "
Carbon	4.73 " "
Hydrogen	6.59 " "

Paris green may be regarded as approximately consisting of—

Copper arsenite	82 per cent.
Copper acetate	18 " "

However, it is customary, in speaking of the amount of arsenic contained in Paris green, to refer to it as

arsenious oxide; and, using this form of expression, we would give the composition of pure copper aceto-arsenite as follows:

Arsenious oxide	58.64 per cent.
Copper oxide	31.30 " "
Acetic acid	10.06 " "

Paris green, as found in commerce, rarely, if ever, consists of pure copper aceto-arsenite, but contains this compound as its chief constituent with varying proportions of other substances.

In the compound copper aceto-arsenite, there are, for each pound of copper oxide, 1.87 pounds of arsenious oxide.

1. In twenty-four samples of Paris green examined, the amount of arsenious oxide varied from 53.34 to 60.16 per cent. and averaged 56.48 per cent. This average is only about 2 per cent. below the arsenious oxide contained in pure copper aceto-arsenite and indicates a good quality of Paris green, so far as the arsenic content is concerned. Excepting one or two samples that run high in arsenic, the variation is surprisingly small. The legal requirement is 50 per cent. arsenious oxide.

2. The amount of copper oxide varies from 27.70 to 30.90 per cent. and averages 29.97 per cent. which is one and one-third per cent. below that in pure copper aceto-arsenite. The copper content therefore indicates a good quality of Paris green.

3. In pure copper aceto-arsenite there are 1.87 pounds of arsenious oxide for one pound of copper oxide. Now, this relation is of value in showing whether Paris green contains more arsenious oxide than it ought. The chief adulterant used in Paris green is arsenious oxide, commercially known as white arsenic. This is used because it is cheaper than Paris green and also because it can be safely added without any danger of reducing the amount of arsenious oxide. In fact, a very poor quality of Paris green can be brought up to the legal requirements by addition of arsenious oxide. However, arsenious oxide cannot be added to Paris green without increasing the ratio of arsenious oxide to copper oxide above 1.87. In the samples examined, the ratio of arsenious oxide to copper oxide varies from 1.82 to 2.17 and averages 1.88. In sample No. 14, the arsenious oxide exceeds 60 per cent. and the copper is less than 28 per cent.; hence, the arsenious oxide is present in amounts more than twice exceeding the copper oxide. In other words there is too much arsenious oxide for the copper oxide present and the only possible inference is that white arsenic has either been added purposely or is present as the result of carelessness in manufacture.

4. The solubility of Paris green in strong ammonia is a fair test of purity so far as concerns the addition of white arsenic and insoluble adulterants like barium sulphate, calcium sulphate, etc. In a table prepared we have indicated those samples that dissolved easily and completely in strong ammonia, making a perfectly clear solution without sediment. These samples were free from white arsenic. Fifteen samples dissolved satisfactorily, while nine samples did not dissolve completely at once but only on standing for a considerable time, and even then traces remained undissolved.

5. In general, it may be said that the results of our work indicate a very satisfactory condition as to the purity of the Paris green in the market. They do not justify the widespread belief that Paris green is extensively and seriously adulterated. In every instance the arsenious oxide considerably exceeds the legal requirements. The only material that we have found used as an adulterant is white arsenic and this in only one or two cases. In not a single case have we found such materials as sulphates of barium, calcium, etc.

6. The color of Paris green is changed to such an extent by addition of white arsenic or other similar materials that one can usually detect an adulterated article by its appearance. Paris green of good quality is intensely bright green and uniform. When adulterated, the green loses something of its intensity and is grayish green and is not always uniform.

CRURIN is a trade name for quinoline bismuth phocyanide, recommended as dusting powder in combination with starch for abscesses, etc. (Pharm. Post.)

* Portion of the report of a special investigation by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. L. L. Van Slyke, analyst.

(Continued from page 119, February 1.)

LONDON, PARIS, AND BERLIN.

Three Metropolitan Cities of the Old World. Their Places in History, Pharmacy and Commercial Importance.

A SERIES OF DESCRIPTIVE ARTICLES FOR THE TOURIST AND PHARMACEUTICAL VISITOR TO THE WORLD'S FAIR IN 1900.

SIXTH PAPER

(Written for *The Era*.)

EDUCATIONAL PARIS.

The "Latin Quarter;" Its Schools and Students.



PARIS is divided by the River Seine into two unequal portions, of which the Northern half is the largest and most important, containing the Bourse and commercial world, the wholesale and retail business districts, and the manufacturing and industrial region, as well as the elegant and fashionable avenues described in our opening article, the Champs-Élysées, the Trocadero, the Grand Boulevards, etc.

On the South side, or (as it is invariably styled by Parisians) the "Left Bank" of the Seine, the principal features are the Champ de Mars, the Invalides, and the surrounding wide avenues, the Faubourg St. Germain, where many of the old aristocratic families of France still keep up their town mansions, and the "Quarter Latin." This name,

The Latin Quarter

dates, of course, from those days when Latin was the common language of the studious and educated world. When Oxford and Cambridge were as yet but petty centres of learning, the University of Paris was already celebrated throughout the Western world. The English were one of the "nations" of the French University, William of Champeaux, John of Salisbury, Abelard of Bath, were among their teachers, around them gathered hundreds of young Englishmen; we need only cite two well-known Archbishops of Canterbury, Thomas à Becket (murdered in 1170), and Edmund Rich, both canonized by the Catholic Church. Here, a century ago, Roger Bacon "spent his whole heritage in costly studies and experiments;" Erasmus and an endless list of other famous names might be added did space permit. But it is not our intention to describe the glories of the ancient University, nor the picturesque Bohemian life of the struggling artist or poet fifty years ago. Du Maurier's "Trilby" and Henri Murger's "Vie de Bohème" are two charming books; but refer to a past age and to a limited class, and need by no means be accepted as pictures of real student life. The Latin Quarter may still boast a few Rodolphes and Schauarnds, Taffies and Little Billees, but the real Bohemia of modern Paris is rather to be sought at Montmartre, where our young artists and poets mostly congregate nowadays. A good number of the 950 students of the Fine Arts School live in the Latin Quarter, but two-thirds of them are budding architects; and as to the 1,450 students of the Faculty of Literature they rank (with the law students) among the wealthiest of the Quarter. The typical student is the "carabin" of the Faculty of Medicine, the "potard" of the School of Pharmacy, or the candidate for the P. C. N. (Physical, Chemical and Natural Science) degree at the Sorbonne. The Faculty of

Protestant Theology only numbers a few pupils, and the Catholic seminarist, leading a more or less cloistered life, need not be reckoned in this connection.

The Five Great Faculties.

The Faculty of Medicine numbers nearly 4,000 students, including 129 ladies (29 Frenchwomen, 91 Russians and 9 other foreigners). The Faculty of Law, just opposite the Pantheon, has over 12,500 students. The Faculties of Literature and Sciences are both lodged in the new Sorbonne. The former counts its 1,450 pupils including 206 French and 57 foreign ladies; the latter over 1,100 (35 female students). The School of Pharmacy, a Faculty in all but the mere name, has nearly 1,400 names on its books, including 19 Frenchwomen and 1 foreign lady student.

The buildings of the Faculties of Law and Medicine call for no particular remark, and the School of Pharmacy has been fully described and illustrated in the *Era*. The newest and handsomest school is the Sorbonne, which takes its name from its founder, Robert Sorbon, chaplain to Louis IX., and is one of the historic sights of Paris. From 1252 to 1790 it was principally a theological institution. Here printing was introduced to Paris in 1490, and there is a fine library. The building has just been entirely reconstructed, but the chapel, shown in our engraving, has its historical interest as containing the tomb of Cardinal Richelieu, the great statesman. Here is the chapel of Our Lady of the Students, where a students' mass is held weekly; the walls around are covered with votive tablets commemorating success in examinations.



A Polytechnician.

Some Other Great Schools in the Latin Quarter deserve mention. The celebrated College of France is next door to the Sorbonne, hard by is the Polytechnic, with its 250 students in military uniform. Most of these take commissions in the army (artillery and engineers), but some, like the late President Carnot, become Civil Engineers. The Ponts and Chaussées School forms civil engineers, while the mining and railway engineers are recruited from the Polytechnic. School of Mines (close to the School of Pharmacy), which has 180 pupils. The Ecole de Chartes, 60 pupils, next door to the Sorbonne Chapel, forms librarians and architects, and the Colonial School, shown in our illustration, is next door to the School of Pharmacy. The School of Modern Oriental Languages has 374 pupils, the Political Sciences School 500, the Special School of Architecture 75, and the Decorative Arts School 1,200. The Agricultural Institute occupies

the site of the old School of Pharmacy; there is a School of Naval Engineering and another of Physics and Chemistry in the same neighborhood. The Institute Pasteur is just outside the Latin Quarter, and the Faculty of Sciences has various laboratories in different parts. The Museum (Jardin des Plantes) is frequented by students of Natural History in all its branches. The military doctors and pharmacists pass their "stage" or probation at the Military Hospital of Val-de-Grace; part of the buildings are shown in our illustration.

Most famous of all the schools, perhaps, is the Ecole Normale, where those who wish to become professors, etc., study. Pasteur was a "Normalien," and his medallion portrait and an inscription on the front of one of the buildings celebrate the great discoveries he made in some of the little rooms here.

There are over 14,000 students in this part of Paris, exclusive of the large Catholic seminaries and high schools. We may just mention the Irish College, where 70 young Irishmen, ignorant of a word of French, are trained for the Irish priesthood in Paris. This institution naturally dates from 200 years ago, when Catholicism was persecuted in the United Kingdom.

The Pharmacy Student

and the medical student are, as a class, less wealthy than their comrades in Law and Literature, and their long period of study and "stage" keeps them for five or six years in the Latin Quarter; they are therefore its most characteristic class. Most students can do but little to earn their bread while they pursue their studies. But the pharmacist is luckier in this respect. During his "stage," or three years' probation in a pharmacy, he can at first earn his board and lodging, and at the end of the second year probably ask \$30 a month or so. But when inscribed on the school books as a regular student he must seek a situation where he will be allowed at least three afternoons weekly for school attendance and may consider himself lucky if he can find one at \$18 a month. Home study after 10 p. m. (closing time) may wear out his health; so, his only resource is to find a partial situation, that is, to work one or more days weekly in one or several pharmacies, and to profit by his spare time to attend the classes, etc. The position of "interne" in a hospital is a regular and easy one, but is only to be obtained by severe competition, as the number of vacancies is limited

and the advantages sufficient to attract numerous candidates.

The punning motto of the impecunious but persevering pharmacy student is "soufre and potasse" ("suffer and grind;" sulphur and potash); but he has brilliant examples in French pharmacy, Vauquelin, Thenard and others, that labor sometimes meets its reward.

But let it not be imagined that the average "potard" or "carabin" allows his youthful spirits to be crushed by his lot. On the contrary, it is a curious fact that if there is any little disturbance in the Quartier he is pretty sure to be in the van, ably seconded by his comrades, no doubt, but ever first in the field. Nothing very alarming, as a rule; an unpopular professor hooted out of the lecture room or treated to a chorus under the windows of the school or habitation, a few panes smashed in the window of an offender—a cutting pharmacy came in for this treatment not very long ago—certain series of lectures have had to be suspended at other Faculties from time to time when a professor is notoriously unpopular, and at the School of Pharmacy an excellent but unduly severe director was once obliged to resign his position altogether by a student agitation.

As to street riots, which occur almost everywhere where students are massed in the centres of population—and the French University has nothing of the semi-rural character of Oxford or Harvard—they are seldom or never political, and are usually caused by a vigorous sentiment of confraternity. The whole Quarter rose in 1893 on account of the prosecution of a few art students and the somewhat brutal police repression of a demonstration in their favor.

This spirit of union and mutual help has doubtless been largely fostered by the

General Association of Paris Students

founded in 1883 to band together the pupils of the various Schools and Faculties. Attacks were being made in the public press on the students as a body, so meetings were held and delegates elected to demand satisfaction from the journalists in question. The union thus formed has never been dissolved. The Association now numbers 7,000 members, and has twice had to move into more spacious quarters. President Loubet himself inaugurated the new premises only a few weeks ago. Presidents Faure and Carnot rarely failed to attend the annual ball, the annual banquet is presided over by men of world-wide reputation,



VAL DE GRACE.

SORBONNE CHAPEL.



M. LANCOSME.



ECOLE COLONIALE.

like Renan and Zola, Puvis de Chavannes and Duclaux; Madame Sarah Bernhardt invites the members to a special performance yearly when she returns to her Paris theatre, and savants like Chevreul and Pasteur have accepted the posts of Honorary Presidents of this interesting Association. There is a section for each Faculty; the Pharmacy section has its collection of drugs, minerals and botanical specimens, and a very complete library containing many expensive works on pharmacy and science; an analytical laboratory has just been added. The leading wholesale firms contribute largely to keep up these collections, and often invite the members to visit their factories under competent guidance. Lectures are organized yearly, and the identification of drugs practiced in view of examinations; there is also a registration office for situations as drug clerks.

The whole of the members of the association have the usual other advantages of a similar body—library, lectures, concerts, a fencing room and an athletic club. Athletics, by the way, is still less popular than in Anglo-Saxon countries, have made great progress lately in the French scholastic and student world. Of course, every second student has a bicycle, a residence on the sixth floor being considered no obstacle by the fervents of the wheel.

The Students' Carnival Procession

at Mid-Lent, one of the events of the Parisian year, is organized by the Association, and is usually full of amusing skits on current events, etc. In 1898 a costume group of Parisian students from 1200 to 1850 was one of the features. Our sketch is from a snapshot taken before the procession started.

The Student's Beret.

or velvet Tam O'Shanter cap, also originated with the Association; in fact the pharmacy student shown in our illustration, M. Lancosme, is one of the secretaries of the Association for 1900, and will likely take a leading part in the reception of foreign students during the Exposition. Each faculty is distinguished by the color of the band, light green for Pharmacy, red for Medicine, purple for Science, and so on.

The Parisian student, it should be remarked, has no official cap or gown. The professors, on the contrary, still wear on state occasions the striking costumes which date from Napoleon I.'s time, and a great University function at the Sorbonne is worth attending only to see the costumes.

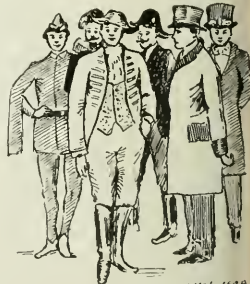
The Amical Association of Pharmacy Students

is in the Boulevard St. Michel—the grand boulevard of the Latin Quarter—barely five minutes from the School of Pharmacy. Founded in 1896, it has now 500 members and comprises a library, a room for study, a collector of drugs and pharmaceuticals, etc., etc., open from 8 a. m. till midnight. Its monthly magazine, the "Pharmacie Française," is edited by the president (Monsieur Louis Jolly), and frequently contains articles written by the Professors of the School, as well as papers on legal questions connected with Pharmacy.

The Aspect of the Latin Quarter

has largely changed during the last half century. The quaint old streets described in "Trilby" have for the most part disappeared, a few that remain should at once be visited by the 1900 tourist, for yearly new, broad straight thoroughfares, like the rues Gay Lussac and Claude Bernard, cut their way further and further till the Quarter becomes unrecognizable.

The student nowadays is less confined to his own quarter than formerly. Yet the students' district has physiognomy all its own. It has its own garden, the Luxembourg; its own theatres, the Odeon and the Cluny; I



CARNIVAL 1898

own public hall, the venerable but ever youthful Bullier; while the cafes and restaurants along the Boulevard St. Michel the "Boul' Mich," as it is called in student slang) are quite different to those of the rest of Paris, so far as their clientele is concerned. For though a few wealthy students have so far forgotten the ancient traditions of the Quarter as to hire and furnish small flats, the immense majority of the students still live in a furnished room in a hotel, and take their meals and lead their life outside. It is just this lack of home life (which gives such brightness and gaiety to the streets of central Paris) which fills the Boulevard St. Michel daily and nightly with its crowd of youthful promenaders on their way from Faculty to restaurant, from restaurant to cafe, and from cafe to hotel.



EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

LOUISIANA BOARD OF PHARMACY.

This board examines on six subjects, four written and two oral. The questions for the written examinations follow:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

- 1.—What is the difference between weight, specific gravity and specific volume?
- 2.—I have powdered opium assaying 16½ per cent. morphine; on exposure it absorbs 10 per cent. moisture. If I make tinct. opium with this moist powdered opium, what will be the percentage morphine strength of such a tincture?
- 3.—What quantity of each ingredient should be used in making 30 grammes of ointment to contain 5 per cent. aristol, 2 per cent. cocaine, 10 per cent. lanoline and the balance vaseline.
- 4.—How many grains of pepsin 1-1800 will equal 5i pepsin 1-3000?
- 5.—What is the measure of 18 avoirdupois ounces of glycerin sp. gr. 1.250 in C.c?
- 6.—How many grammes of ether sp. gr. 0.750 will a pint bottle contain?
- 7.—A piece of sugar weighing 150 grains was found to weigh when immersed in oil of turpentine (sp. gr. 0.87) 68.43 grains; what is its specific gravity?
- 8.—I have two ingredients, one 70 per cent. strength and the other 24 per cent. strength. I desire to mix 5 pounds of the 70 per cent. with such a quantity of the 24 per cent. as will make a 40 per cent. mixture. How much of the 24 per cent. should I use?
- 9.—What quantity of solution of atropine sulphate containing 1 grain to one drachm should be used in making a 12 ounce mixture containing 1-64 grain of atropine sulphate to each teaspoonful?
- 10.—What quantity of a 20 per cent. solution should be used in making 200 grammes of a 4 per cent. solution?

MATERIA MEDICA.

- 1.—Define the following terms: (a) anodyne; (b) ant-acid; (c) aperient; (d) cholagogue; (e) demulcent; (f) diaphoretic; (g) emollient; (h) prophylactic; (i) rubefacient; (j) salubagogue.
- 2.—What is aloes? (b) From what part of the plant and how is it obtained? (c) What two varieties are official? What other variety is most used in commerce? What is the dose?
- 3.—What is turpentine? (b) How obtained? (c) What important oil is derived from it? (d) In what manner

- is the oil obtained? (e) What is the residue, and give its official name.
- 4.—What part of rhubarb is official? (b) What special variety does the U. S. P. recognize? (c) What is the botan cal source? (d) What is its important constituent? (e) Give dose as a purgative and laxative.
- 5.—What is asafoetida? (b) How do its constituent does it owe its peculiar odor? (c) Name an official preparation made with water? (d) One with alcohol? (e) What is the dose?
- 6.—What is an alkaloid? (b) Outline a general method for obtaining them from the crude drug. (c) Name five official.
- 7.—What is a glucoside? (b) How do they differ from alkaloids? (c) Name two that are official. (d) How do they differ from alkaloids and glucosides? (c) How are they prepared? (d) Name three that are official.
- 3.—Give common name of the following: (a) Saccharum lactis; (b) sanguinaria; (c) sambucus (d) myristica; (e) matricaria; (f) krameria; (g) juglans; (h) ichthyocolla; (i) hiruda; (j) granatum.
- 10.—Give official name of the following: (a) Sweet flag; (b) male fern; (c) quercuro; (d) Canada hemp; (e) Roman chamomile; (f) starch; (g) lard; (h) bitter apple; (i) castor oil; (j) sava.

PHARMACY.

- 1.—How are the titles of official substances indicated in the nomenclature of the U. S. P.? (b) Illustrate your meaning by describing the following: Alcohol, mistura, glycyrrhiza, composita.
- 2.—Name the two principal solvents used in pharmaceutical operations. (b) When solids dissolve rapidly in liquids without chemical change, how is the temperature of the solution affected? (c) How affected if chemical action takes place?
- 3.—Name ingredients in compound syrup of squills. (b) What is its common name? (c) What syrup contains aqua ammoniac? (d) What syrup contains official vinegar? (e) Should it be made with or without heat?
- 4.—How would you prepare deodorized tincture opium?
- 5.—What is the difference between a natural and an artificial emulsion? (b) Give an example of each. (c) What is the difference between emulsion and saponification?
- 6.—What is styrax? (b) Describe its physical properties. (c) Into what official preparation does it enter as an ingredient?
- 7.—What is the common name of oleum tigli? (b) Is it a fixed or a volatile oil? (c) What is the difference between an ointment and a cerate? (d) What official ointment is made from an alkaloid? (e) What official cerate is used as a vesicant?
- 8.—What is the difference between a precipitate and a sediment? (b) What is a precipitant? (c) What term is applied to a liquid which remains above the precipitate. (d) Name one official mercurial preparation made by precipitation.
- 9.—What tincture is made by dissolving an extract in the menstruum? (b) What percentage of extract should the tincture contain? (c) What percentage of alkaloid should the extract contain?
- 10.—Name tinctures, the active ingredients of which are represented by the following percentages: One 5 per cent. tincture; two 10 per cent. tinctures; two 15 and two 20 per cent. tinctures; one each 30, 40 and 50 per cent. tinctures.

CHEMISTRY.

- 1.—What is an element? b) A compound? (c) How would you distinguish between them?
- 2.—What is a definite chemical compound? (b) What is a stable chemical compound? (c) Are all definite compounds stable?
- 3.—What do you understand by allotropism? (b) Give an example. (c) By isomerism? (d) Give an example.
- 4.—What is latent heat? (b) When is latent heat rendered sensible? (c) When is sensible heat rendered latent? (d) What is the latent heat of water?
- 5.—What is the formula of carbon monoxide? (b) Of carbon dioxide? (c) How would you distinguish one from the other?
- 6.—What is iodine? (b) How met with in nature? (c) To what class of elements does it belong? (d) What is resublimed iodine? (e) How distinguish its compounds?
- 7.—What is sulphur? (b) What is the difference between flowers of sulphur and powdered brimstone? (c) What acid does sublimed sulphur contain? (d) How may it be removed?
- 8.—What two classes of compounds of Iron are there? (b) How can their salts be distinguished physically? (c) How chemical? (d) Write the formula of both chlorides.
- 9.—Write the formula of the following: (a) Ammonium hydrate; (b) Sodium hydrogen phosphate; (c) Magnesium sulphate; (d) Chloroform. (e) Ethyl alcohol.
- 10.—Give tests to distinguish: (a) sulphites; (b) thio-sulphates; (c) nitrates; (d) lead; (e) zinc.

CARBOFORMAL-BRIQUETTES are offered by Krell Eib, of Dresden. They consist essentially of para-formaldehyde and are intended for disinfection. (Pharm. Post.)

PHARMACY.

PARTINIUM is an alloy of aluminum and tungsten intended for various technical uses.

SELENIN is an unctuous preparation for chapped and rough skin, placed on the market in collapsible tubes. The composition is not stated. (Pharm. Post.)

CAMPHOR INJECTIONS AS ANTIDOTE FOR NITROUS GASES are employed by M. Haufe in Russia. Injected hypodermically they have been found unfailing when nitrous fumes have been inhaled. (Apoth. Ztg.)

ZINOL is a new remedy for gonorrhoea, composed of 1 part of acetate of zinc and 4 parts of naphthol-sulphonate of aluminum. It is employed in form of injections in aqueous solution of 0.15 to 0.3 per cent. (L'Union Pharm.)

MONO-IODO-THYMOL is an antiseptic obtained by the action of iodine upon thymol dissolved in a solution of caustic soda. Instead of iodine an iodide, in conjunction with a substance capable of liberating iodine, may be employed. (Apoth. Ztg.)

MENTHOL, BROMOFORM AND FORMOL are employed jointly for laryngeal tuberculosis by Lacroix. The treatment consists in inhaling the hot vapors, the efficacy being due to the analgesic, calmative and antiseptic properties of the agents. (L'Union Pharm.)

CHICLIN is a dermatological preparation placed on the market in form of a hard soap and also in form of an ointment. It contains castile soap, glycerin, birolin, talcum, oxide of zinc, tincture of benzoin, water and an extract of the bulb of *Tulipea Africana*. (Pharm. Post.)

IBIT is a trade name for bismuth oxyiodo-tannate, which is recommended as an iodoform substitute. It is used as dusting powder and for impregnating gauze. It is stated to have the advantages of being odorless, sterilizable and in a high degree non-toxic. (Pharm. Post.)

PICRIC ACID SPARADRAP, which is stated to be effective in the treatment of burns, may be obtained by fusing a mixture of 100 parts of lead plaster, 10 parts of yellow wax and 15 parts of dammar resin, and incorporating with the cooled mass 50 parts of methyl alcohol and 20 parts of picric acid. (Pharm. Post.)

EAU DE L'IMPERATRICE.—The following formula is given in *Zisch. f. Kosmet.*: Sal ammoniac 20 Gm., salts of tartar 30 Gm., cologne water 375 Gm., oil of cedar, oil of bergamot, of each 15 drops, rectified spirit 30 Gm., orange flower water 250 Gm. The mixture is placed in a retort and 450 Gm. distilled off. (Apoth. Ztg.)

BALSAMIC COD LIVER OIL, as prepared by Brismecret (Bull. de Pharm.), is prepared by the admixture of 400 Gm. cod liver oil, 200 Gm. syrup of tolu, 12 drops tincture of tolu and 2 drops essence of cloves. No emulsion is made, but the mixture is vigorously shaken whenever a dose is to be taken. (L'Union Pharm.)

CRYSTALLIN is a colloid prepared with methyl alcohol and amyl acetate instead of ether and alcohol. It is claimed to have the advantage of forming a soft film, the solvent evaporating very slowly. The preparation consists of 5 parts colloid cotton and 20 parts each of methyl alcohol and amyl acetate. (Pharm. Post.)

DETECTION OF CAFFEINE.—The following is stated by Archetti to be a very sensitive qualitative and quantitative reaction for caffeine. A solution of ferricyanide of potassium is heated to boiling with one-half its

volume of nitric acid, then largely diluted with water. This reagent gives with caffeine a precipitate of Prussian blue. (L'Union Pharm.)

DISTINCTION OF PHENACETINE FROM ACETANILID.—According to G. Cohn (Lib. Ann. d. Chem.) this is readily effected by means of concentrated sulphuric acid, which is without action on acetanilid, but decomposes phenacetine with the liberation of ethyl acetate, readily identified by its characteristic odor. (Pharm. Post.)

COLORED GLASS, the advantages of which for bottles to serve as containers for chemicals have been determined photochemically by Mueller, has also been investigated by spectrum analysis, and the results proved that dark brown, dark green and particularly red glass offer the best protection against the action of light. (Pharm. Post.)

SOAP FOR POLISHING METAL may be prepared by incorporating 2 parts of emery dust and 1 part of magnesium carbonate with 10 parts of tallow soap, softened with the smallest possible quantity of water and placing the mass into moulds. A good metal polish in powder form is obtained by mixing 4 parts of chalk, 4 parts of magnesium carbonate and 7 parts of red oxide of iron in fine powder. (Drog. Ztg.)

CACODYLATE OF GUAIACOL is a new compound employed by Barbary (Jour. d'Hygiene) with good results in tuberculosis. It is obtained by combining cacodyl with guaiacol and is a well-defined chemical compound. The author had formerly used successfully a combination of creosote and cacodylate of soda. The new compound is employed hypodermically in doses of 0.03 to 0.05 Gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain). (Bull. Comm. de Pharm.)

MONOBROMATED CAMPHOR IN EPILEPSY.—Bourneville employs the remedy subcutaneously in form of a solution of 3 Gm. in 25 Gm. alcohol and 22 Gm. Glycerin, Halse (Bull. de Therap.), internally in capsules, in doses of 0.1 to 0.2 Gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains). It has been found to reduce the number of attacks and in some cases prevents them entirely, but as an unfailing cure for epilepsy it cannot be regarded. (Apoth. Ztg.)

MERCURIOL is a grayish powder containing about 40 per cent. metallic mercury in a finely divided state, associated with aluminum and magnesium in metallic form, and chalk. Through the action of the humidity of the atmosphere oxygen is absorbed by the aluminum and magnesium, converting them into hydrates and the mercury thus gradually liberated from its amalgam, is in a condition readily absorbed by the system. Mercuriol is proposed as a remedy for syphilis. (L'Union Pharm.)

TO DETECT NICOTINE in presence of conine, Schindelmeyer proposes the following reaction: Add to the liquid to be tested a drop of 30 per cent. formaldehyde solution and an hour later a drop of concentrated nitric acid. In presence of nicotine in small quantity a light rose-red color will be produced, in presence of much nicotine, dark red, resinified nicotine causing a blood-red coloration. (Pharm. Post.)

ODORLESS AND TASTELESS ICHTHYOL COMPOUNDS.—A method of preparation, patented by O. Helmers, of Hamburg, consists in the treatment of ichthyol-sulphonic acid with formaldehyde in an acid solution. The method is a general one for preparing odorless and tasteless compounds from substances obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon mineral oils and similar hydrocarbons containing sulphur. To 8 parts of a 25 per cent. aqueous solution of ichthyol-sulphonic acid 1 part of a 40 per cent. aqueous solution of formaldehyde is added and the mixture heated during ten hours on a waterbath. After cooling, the precipitate formed is separated from the supernatant liquid, washed repeatedly with water and dried at 100° C. The product is insoluble in water and in acids and is but very slowly acted upon by alkalies. (Apoth. Ztg.)

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc. Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Deodorizing Kerosene.—(A. L. H.) See Era, Dec. 7, 1899, page 767.

Hypericum Oil.—(E. S. E.) This article in ounce bottles is listed by Boericke and Tafel, homeopathic pharmacists, Philadelphia.

Naval Apothecaries.—(S. L. J.) See this journal August 24, 1899, page 263, for information regarding enlistment, qualifications, pay, etc., of naval apothecaries.

Manufacture of Wood Alcohol.—(E. S. E.)—See article "Modern Distillation of Wood for the Production of Acetic Acid, Wood Spirit and Acetone in a Pure Form," this journal, October 21, 1897, page 596.

Secretaries of Boards of Pharmacy.—(C. B. W.) The secretaries of the boards of pharmacy you name are: Oregon—R. E. Lee Steiner, Salem; Washington—J. W. McArthur, Spokane; Maine—D. W. Heselting, Portland; Vermont—J. G. Bellrose, Burlington.

"Beveralis."—(R.) In reply to your request (Era, Feb. 8, 1900, page 149), James Barr, Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. E. Phillips, Titusville, Pa., are of the opinion that the name was intended for "bitter aloes." They both think a little questioning of the customer would have confirmed this belief.

Aspirators.—(C. N.) Most all manufacturers of physical and laboratory apparatus make aspirators. Address Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., or any of the following in this city: Emil Greiner, 62 Center street; H. & J. Berge, No. 95 John street; Elmer & Amend, No. 211 Third avenue.

Emulsion of Linseed Oil (Thomson).—(U. S. K.) Triturate 3% fluid ounces of linseed oil, ½ fluidram oil of wintergreen and ½ fluidram of oil of cinnamon with 2 ounces powdered acacia, add 3 fluid ounces of water, triturate until emulsified, then add 2½ fluid ounces of syrup, 1¼ fluid ounces of glycerine, 40 minims of dilute hydrochloric acid and 3 ounces of water; mix well.

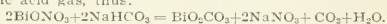
Medicine Chests for Vessels.—(H. R. B.) See "Medicine Chests in the Merchant Marine," Era, June 4, 1896, page 722. S. F. Haddad, 89 Broad street, and Cochran's Pharmacy, 23 Beaver street, both of this city, manufacture and supply this equipment to vessels in this port. Comstock-Hoff Manufacturing Co., 34 Warren street, this city, make "medicine cases," principally for the use of physicians.

"Sing-sa-goo-ga."—(J. H. F.) In reply to your query (this journal, Feb. 8, 1900, page 121), W. W. McAfee, Atlanta, Ga., writes that the Cherokee Indians in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Northern Georgia call ginseng "sing-sa-goo-ga" or "tonic root." He says the Indians gather the root in the early spring, carry it to market or the nearest trading post, and get from 30 to 50 cents per pound for the green root.

Tartarilithine.—(H. J. F.) We cannot give the formula. According to Coblenz, "Newer Remedies," tartarilithine is the lithium analogue of cream of tartar, is an effervescent salt, and contains none of the additional alkaline salts common to the granular effervescent preparations. It is recommended as a uric acid solvent in place of the other salts of lithium, for gout, rheumatism, etc., and is presented in tablet form. We cannot give the formula for the other preparation you name.

Toilet Cream.—(T. E. B.) Try one of these: (1) Mix 2 drams salicylic acid with 16 ounces glycerin and gradually add 120 ounces of water. In this mixture allow 10 drams of finest flake tragacanth to soak for several days until it is thoroughly diffused throughout the liquor. Strain through coarse calico with pressure and add a sufficiency of any kind of handkerchief extract. (2) Triturate 2 drams tragacanth to a paste with 4 ounces of glycerin; dissolve 2 drams borax and 4 drams ammonium chloride in 26 fluid ounces water, incorporate the solution with the paste and 2 fluid ounces of tincture of calendula. Finally add perfume, q. s.

Bismuth Subnitrate and Sodium Bicarbonate.—(L. B.) A satisfactory pill cannot immediately be made from bismuth subnitrate and sodium bicarbonate, as the former reacts with the latter with the liberation of carbonic acid gas, thus:



This action requires several hours for completion and causes the mass to swell to several times its original size, thereby preventing its formation into pills until all effervescence has ceased. This difficulty would have been obviated had the prescriber employed bismuth subcarbonate instead of bismuth subnitrate. Better see him and get him to sanction such a change.

Insolubility of Magnesium Sulphate in a Prescription.—(B. A. C.) submits the following:

Magnesium sulphate.....	6	drams
Fluid extract of rhubarb.....	6	drams
Tincture of nux vomica.....	2	drams
Spirit of chloroform.....	1½	drams
Simple elixir, enough to make.....	3	ounces

Can it be put up without "gelatinizing"? The difficulty is not one of gelatinizing, but of insolubility, there being an insufficient quantity of water in the liquids of the mixture to completely dissolve the magnesium sulphate. This salt is readily soluble in water (1:1.5) but is insoluble in alcohol, which, in this case, is the principal portion of the menstruum or solvent employed in all of the preparations named, simple elixir excepted.

Liquid Dentifrice.—(T. E. B.) We cannot give the formula for the proprietary article. The following formulas may answer your purpose: (1) Dissolve 10 minims oil of cloves and 20 minims of oil of wintergreen in 4 fluid ounces of eau de cologne, add 32 fluid ounces of rose water and in the solution digest 2 ounces of quillaja for two weeks, shaking occasionally. Then add ½ fluid ounce essence of vanilla, 2 fluid ounces of carmine made by rubbing 1 dram carmine with ½ ounce of ammonia water till dissolved, then adding 3½ ounces of water. (2) Add 1 ounce of cloves, 2 ounces of cassia and 2 ounces of castile soap to 16 ounces of alcohol and macerate for a week. Then add ½ dram oil of cloves, 1 dram oil of orange, 2 ounces tincture of benzoin, and 1 ounce tincture of rhaiatany; shake well and filter. Many formulas similar to the foregoing have been published in previous volumes of the Era. Consult the indexes.

Phosphorescent Paint for Match Safes.—(C. F.) Phosphorus is not used in the preparation of phosphorescent paint for match safes, etc., the "luminous" substance generally employed being a freshly prepared sulphide of one of the earthy bases, barium, calcium or strontium. Here are some formulas: (1) Orange—16 parts of varnish are mixed with 17.5 parts prepared barium sulphate, 1 part prepared Indian yellow, 1.5 parts prepared madder lake and 38 parts luminous calcium sulphide. (2) Yellow—48 parts varnish, 10 parts barium sulphate, 8 parts barium chromate, 34 parts luminous calcium sulphide. (3) Yellowish brown—48 parts varnish, 10 parts precipitated barium sulphate, 8 parts auripigment, 34 parts luminous calcium sulphide. All of these paints can be used in the manufacture of colored papers, etc., if the varnish is altogether omitted and the dry mixtures ground to a paste with water. The luminous paints can also be used as wax colors for painting on glass and similar objects by adding instead of the varnish 10 per cent. more of Japan wax and ¼ quantity of the latter of olive oil. The wax colors prepared in this way may also be used for painting on porcelain and are then carefully burned without access to air. Paintings of this kind may also be treated with water glass.

Witch Hazel Jelly.—(T. E. B.) (1) Dissolve 30 grains of borax in 4 fluid ounces of distilled extract of witch hazel, mix with 3 fluid ounces of glycerin and 2 fluid ounces of cologne water, add slowly to 4 ounces mucilage of Irish moss previously mixed with 3 fluid ounces of glycerin. After standing a few hours strain the mixture. (2) Mix in a large mortar 32 parts of glycerin and 20 parts of soft soap and stir until incorporated. Add 10 parts of distilled extract of witch hazel, stir in well, then add in a very thin small stream, under constant agitation, 255 parts oil of sweet almond and 1 part of extract of white rose, keeping up the agitation until complete incorporation is attained. Lastly add a sufficient quantity of tincture of musk to perfume the jelly. (3) Dissolve 108 grains of Russian Isinglass in 6 fluid ounces of distilled water by the aid of a gentle heat, add $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of glycerin, 4 fluid ounces of distilled extract of witch hazel and strain. Then add 1 ounce of clarified honey and $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidram of oil of neroli.

Fluid Extract of Bloodroot.—(X. Y. Z.) The following process, in which no acetic acid is used, was formerly official in the United States Pharmacopœia: Sanguinaria, in No. 60 powder, 25 avoirdupois ounces; alcohol, a sufficient quantity to make 24 fluid ounces. Moisten the powder with $5\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces of alcohol and pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator; then add enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator close the lower orifice, and having closely covered the percolator, macerate for 24 hours. Then allow the percolation to proceed, gradually adding alcohol until the sanguinaria is exhausted. Reserve the first 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces of the percolate, and evaporate the remainder to a soft extract; dissolve this in the reserved portion and add enough alcohol to make the fluid extract measure 24 ounces. Caspary states that this fluid extract formerly caused much annoyance by copious precipitation on the bottom and sides of the containers. The presence of 5 per cent. of acetic acid and a less alcoholic menstruum (see present official process) have been found to improve the character of the preparation, but precipitation can probably never be entirely prevented.

Colored Fires.—(W. M. L.) By adding certain chemicals and burning the latter in an ordinary spirit lamp a colored flame may be produced which is said to be practically odorless and smokeless. The lights most frequently used are red, blue and green. For light red add strontium chloride to the alcohol; for dark red, lithium chloride; blue, 4 parts sal ammoniac and 8 parts of copper sulphate; light green, boric acid or barium sulphate; dark green, 4 parts verdigris, 2 parts copper sulphate and 1 part boric acid. Other colors that may be useful are: Orange, add sodium nitrate; yellow, boric acid and common salt; apple green, copper sulphate alone or mixed with boric acid. Instead of using a spirit lamp you may saturate a ball of cotton with the alcohol and burn it on a metal plate or saucer. For indoor use the following formulas have been recommended (they contain no sulphur): Blue—(1) shellac, 2 ounces; potassium chlorate, 4 ounces; copper ammonium sulphate, 5 ounces. (2) Potassium chlorate, 10 ounces; ammoniated copper, 7 ounces; dextrin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; stearin, $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. Crimson—Potassium chlorate, 2 ounces; strontium nitrate, 13 ounces; charcoal, 1 ounce; shellac, 4 ounces. Red—Lycopodium, 1 ounce; strontium nitrate, 13 ounces; milk sugar, 4 ounces; potassium nitrate, 12 ounces. The ingredients for colored fires should be carefully dried and powdered separately. Potassium chlorate is not to be dried, simply powdered. The ingredients should be sifted and each put into a well-corked wide-mouthed bottle, and so kept ready for mixing. They are mixed with a wooden spatula (not steel), and sifted several times.

SACHET POWDER.—Lavender flowers, 150 parts;orris root, 150 parts; benzoin, 150 parts; tonka beans, 150 parts; cloves, 100 parts; sandalwood, 50 parts; cinnamon, 50 parts; vanilla, 50 parts, and musk, $\frac{1}{2}$ part. The ingredients are reduced to a fine state of division and mixed. (Pharm. Post).

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

NOTICE TO ERA COURSE STUDENTS.

Students will save themselves and the Director much unnecessary correspondence by keeping in mind the following rules of the Course:

1. Examination papers are not returned to students, but are preserved as a part of the permanent records of the Director's office.
2. Questions on the lectures are mailed to students as soon as received from the printers. If not received by the student within three weeks after the lectures, they have probably gone astray in the mails, and a card of inquiry may then be addressed to the Director.
3. It is expected that students will thoroughly study the lectures before looking at the questions. The student who confines himself merely to the questions in his study will necessarily narrow the range of his work, and will attain a lower grade than he otherwise would.
4. Communications respecting non-receipt of the lectures, concerning class pins, or regarding financial matters should all be addressed to The Pharmaceutical Era, and not to the Director.

J. H. BEAL, Director.

THE DRUGGIST'S FOOL FRIENDS.

The druggist who follows to the letter the advice of some of his fool friends is likely to wish he hadn't. In a recent contribution to Printer's Ink, reprinted in several drug journals, a writer suggests several cards to hang up in the store. One of them is as follows:

"In some cases we can save you the doctor's fee by recommending a good and sure remedy for your complaint. Tell us your trouble."

If we had an overpowering, burning anxiety to help druggists alienate the custom and influence of the medical profession we would advise them to have such a card as this printed and hung up in a conspicuous place in the store. Of all idiotic ideas suggested to the drug trade by expert suggesters this one deserves the diamond medal.

Here is another one:

"The better class of patent medicines we handle; the known frauds and fakes are banished from our store. We sell nothing we cannot endorse."

The objection to this is that the druggist who hangs it up is practically forcing himself out of the patent medicine business—that is, if he adheres to what he says in the sign. If he is going to quit handling patents he doesn't need the sign; if he is going to keep the patents he ought not to hang up the sign if he has a conscience as much as two millimeters square. No druggist can afford to endorse any secret remedy.

This list of signs is a gem, anyhow. Look at this for example:

"If you don't get the worth of your money here on every purchase it must be a mistake. Better tell us about it so we can rectify the mistake."

This, of course, is what is commonly known as a bluff and is so recognized by the public. But it amounts to much the same as telling people that you are very likely to make mistakes and overcharge them for goods. Do they enjoy such a prospect? Not that anyone ever heard of.—(New Idea.)

CHANGES IN LIQUIDS STERILIZED IN BOTTLES.

—When solutions of medical substances, particularly alkaloids, are sterilized in ordinary glass bottles by heating under pressure at 115° C. it is often noticed that separation of crystals takes place or the liquid becomes turbid, while it acquires an alkaline reaction. This is attributed to the action of the superheated water vapor on the soft glass, a slight quantity of alkali being dissolved from it. The use of Bohemian glass for this purpose would obviate this difficulty to a great extent. (Pharm. Post.)

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

South Africa.

General Cronje's defense against a vastly superior force of British at Koodoosrand, on the Sluider River, about one-third of the distance from Kimberly to Bloemfontein, has been the main feature of the South African war the past week. The British have him surrounded and have beaten off several Boer attempts to relieve him, but their assaults on his trenches have been repulsed. Every day that he can delay the British invasion is an immense aid to the Boer preparations for defense of interior points.

General Buller has been making another attempt to reach Ladysmith, but thus far without success. A despatch from London says a cablegram has been received there instructing Ambassador Choate to protest against the seizure of American cargoes by British warships.

It is believed that all danger of a Dutch rising in Cape Colony is over.

According to a despatch from Rennes, France, a factory there has received an order from the Transvaal Government for 150,000 artillery shells.

The British House of Commons last week rejected a motion to reopen the inquiry into the Jameson raid in the Transvaal by a vote of 206 to 152. The motion was a veiled attack on Secretary Chamberlain, and the vote is considered a personal triumph for him.

The British steamer Sabine from New York was seized by a British gunboat and taken to Delagoa Bay last week, suspected of having contraband of war on board, but she was soon released.

The British House of Commons has passed the supplementary army estimates of £65,000,000 by 213 votes against 52.

The Philippines.

Two islands in the southern part of the Philippine Archipelago found to be outside the boundary fixed by the Peace Treaty will be returned to Spain.

It is expected that the new commission which is to establish civil rule in the Philippines will be completed this week. Judge W. H. Taft, of Cincinnati, is chairman of the Commission.

General Otis will hereafter treat any insurgent guerrilla troops as bandits, and they are liable to be tried before a civil court for murder and be condemned to death. A strong expedition under Generals Bates and Bell left Manila last week to drive the rebels out of the Province of Camarines, Luzon.

Thirty-two deaths from the plague were reported from Manila last week. About half of the plague victims are Chinese.

Other Foreign News.

Some apprehension of Russian unfriendliness has been caused in England by the arrival of a Russian cruiser in the Persian Gulf, and two British warships have been sent there. Russia's recent heavy loan to the Persian treasury is taken to indicate that Russia intends to annex that country.

The Shah of Persia is making a tour of the Courts of Europe.

A mob of Musselmen attacked the British consulate in Beyrout, Syria, last week. Troops have been despatched to the scene.

A British force engaged and routed hostile Chinese on the Burmese border last week, inflicting severe loss.

Princess Cantacuzene, daughter of General Frederick Dent Grant, has been seriously ill with pneumonia at St. Petersburg, but is now recovering.

United States Minister Hart, at Bogota, has cabled the State Department that the Columbian Government is suffering reverses at the hands of the revolutionists.

An interesting series of races between automobiles will be held in Berlin during the spring, lasting four days.

Germany is suffering from a coal famine. In many parts of the empire the price is doubled.

Over \$500,000 has been raised by the Viceroy of India for the famine relief fund.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Congress.

The Senate agreed last Friday by a vote of 34 to 26 to take up the Quay case. This vote is thought to indicate that he will be seated.

The most important matter before the House this week is the tariff bill for Puerto Rico. The bill provides that one-quarter of the present tariff rates collected

at United States ports shall be collected on goods imported into Puerto Rico and on goods entering the United States from Puerto Rico. If the bill is defeated it seems likely that a measure giving the island free trade with the United States will be passed.

The Senate and House Conference Committee has agreed on a currency measure embodying the best features of the House and Senate bills and it will soon become law. The main feature is the provision directing the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the gold standard.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has made a favorable report upon the bill for the appointment of a commission to make an investigation of the trade relations between the United States and China and Japan. Chairman Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs introduced, last week, a bill prepared by the War Department authorities to improve the efficiency of the Army. It practically reorganizes the Army. Senator Clark of Montana, in arguing before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, denies that he secured his election to the Senate by any bribery whatever.

Other Domestic News.

The plague has spread to the smaller islands of the Hawaiian group.

The situation in Kentucky is quiet. Both sides have agreed to accept the decision of the courts.

The Democratic National committee has selected Kansas City as the place and July 4 as the date for the next National Convention. The Populist convention will meet at Sioux Falls, May 9.

The Texas Legislature, after a thirty-day special session, adjourned on Wednesday without having accomplished the object for which it was convened, the passage of a tax adjustment law.

The city of Boston is to be repaired at a cost of about \$400,000.

The new battleship Kearsarge was placed in commission at Newport News, Virginia, last week Tuesday.

Two new dry docks for the Navy are contemplated to cost \$1,250,000 each, one at New York and one at Norfolk, Va.

The Massachusetts House defeated a woman suffrage bill last week by a vote of 124 to 32.

Secretary Root has adopted plans for an Army War College to be located on Governor's Island and conducted on lines similar to those of the Naval War College at Newport.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has rendered a decision against the Associated Press which practically rules that the Associated Press must sell its news to every paper that wishes to buy. Heretofore it has been able to bring newspapers to accept its demands by threatening to cut off their news service.

The Municipal League of Philadelphia, a good government organization, won what it considers a victory in the city election in Philadelphia last week. Four of the twelve magistrates elected were League nominees.

Contracts have been made for vessels to carry 18,500,000 tons of iron ore down the lakes this year, exceeding all previous records.

Leslie E. Keely, of "gold cure" fame, died suddenly at his winter home near Los Angeles last week Wednesday, aged sixty-eight.

Secretary Hay has given out a reply to ex-Consul Macrum's charges. The Secretary says that a secret alliance between the United States and Great Britain is impossible, because contrary to the Constitution.

Miss Olga Nethersole and others interested in the production of a play called "Sapho" in New York were arrested last week Wednesday and may be compelled to withdraw the play as unfit for production.

Most of those who started on a week's diggings for the Cape Nome gold fields are making a detour to the recently discovered diggings on the Koyukuk.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, in a speech in Philadelphia last week Thursday suggested that we extend our Monroe Doctrine to cover China.

BILL TO AMEND CITY PHARMACY LAW PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

On February 22 the Assembly passed the bill introduced by Dr. Henry at the request of the various pharmaceutical societies of New York City to amend that chapter of the city charter regulating the practice of pharmacy. These amendments were printed in the Era for January 4, 1900 (page 11). They provide, in brief, that only a registered pharmacist may open or conduct a drug store; that the Board of Pharmacy shall examine candidates, issue certificates of registration, and shall be deemed to be a board within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure; that the proprietor's name must be displayed on every drug store, and that adulteration or substitution of any drug or medicine shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

MANHATTAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association was held at the New York College of Pharmacy on Monday evening, February 19. President Reuben R. Smith occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. The business of chief importance before the meeting was the consideration of some of the bills touching the practice of pharmacy now pending in the New York State Legislature. Clarence O. Bigelow, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, reported the status of the bill to amend the pharmacy sections of the city charter and of the bill to regulate the working hours of drug clerks. He said both these bills had been reported favorably in Assembly, and he believed both would be passed within a week. He also spoke of the Wilcox Poison Bottle bill, urging the association to protest against its passage. The Gale bill to compel department stores to employ registered pharmacists or give up the sale of drugs and medicines he thought was a good measure and should receive the approval of the association. Mr. Bigelow said there was only one department store in New York City to-day which had a prescription department and employed a registered clerk. In the others, medicines were sold by young girls, whose wages were \$4 or \$5 a week. If the Gale bill became a law it would require a registered pharmacist in every department store where drugs or medicines were sold. He thought that would be an improvement over the present condition of things.

William Muir, of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, who had spent a deal of time at Albany watching legislation, addressed the meeting, supplementing Mr. Bigelow's report. He said the only opposition to the amendments to the city pharmacy law had come from Assemblyman Maher, and that simply in retaliation for the opposition of druggists to Maher's so-called shorter hour bill. He also spoke against the Wilcox Poison Bottle bill, and in favor of the Gale bill, which he believed had been offered in an honest endeavor to better present conditions.

George Kleinau who had also attended hearings on pharmaceutical bills in Albany, also addressed the meeting on this subject.

The action of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation in condemning the Wilcox bill was reported. The meeting voted similar action, and instructed the secretary to protest in the association's name to Senators and Assemblymen against the passage of the bill.

The association voted its approval of the Gale bill. The treasurer reported receipts of \$102.18, and expenditures of \$32.89. An appropriation of \$50 for expenses of the Legislative Committee was voted. Louis Berger, of No. 1754 Lexington avenue, was elected a member. The president was authorized to appoint a special committee of three members to devise ways and means of increasing the membership. George H. Hitchcock, of the Committee on Trade Relations, reported that the committee had decided not to prepare a list of aggressive cutters.

Vice-President Joseph Weinstein and Abraham Bakst, of the New York Retail Druggists' Association, were present to express that society's fraternal feeling. They were given the privilege of the floor, and Mr. Bakst spoke, telling of the aims and objects of his association and asking the co-operation of the Manhattan association to improve the conditions of pharmacy on the lower East Side. He was assured of the association's willingness to do so, and Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Muir and Mr.

Faber explained for Mr. Bakst's benefit the powers of the Board of Pharmacy under the present law, and why it could not undertake certain reforms which he thought it should attempt.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ALUMNI DANCE.

The Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy held its eighth annual reception at the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, in Pierrepont street, on Thursday evening, February 22. The association is in a flourishing condition, the Committee of Arrangements prepared for a large attendance, and was not disappointed. Members and friends of the association and of the college came in larger numbers than ever before and the entertainment was the most successful in the organization's history. Everybody interested in the Brooklyn College who could attend was there, and to show their friendship a score or so of the New York College people attended also.

The programme of dancing was interrupted only long enough for a pleasant supper, and the evening was filled with happiness for all who attended. The committees which carried the undertaking through so successfully were the following:

Arrangements—William C. Anderson, A. H. Brundage, William Bussenschutt, John F. Crawford, W. F. J. Happ, William L. Morris, G. A. Mulvaney, Alfred Schletter, E. Schroeder, Jr., Fred. H. Meyer, E. Clayton Woodcock.

Reception—William H. Bussenschutt, E. H. Bartley, M. D., William McIntire, Chas. H. Meyer, Phar. D., Andrew F. Myhr, J. A. Schellings, Phar. D., John Schmitt, Paul Wellenberger, A. P. Lohness, Phar. D., J. L. Mayer, Phar. D., William F. Morgan, A. C. Reinhold, G. Schoenewald, Cornelius Vandersande, Stephen L. Wood.

Floor—F. P. Tuthill, Phar. D., J. F. Crawford, G. A. Mulvaney, George Lawrence, Frederick Schroeder.

Press—William Muir, Phar. D., Henry M. Borchers, A. E. Hegeman, Phar. D., Frank G. Goetz, William S. Schroeder.

Some of the people who were present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Lohness, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. H. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Crandall, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Downey, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bruun, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gies, Mr. and Mrs. Larkin, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. A. M. Johnson, Miss M. Ackerman, Miss J. Muir, Miss M. E. McGurn, Miss Cheney, Miss Eva Larsen, Miss Minnie Larsen, Miss M. Foley, Miss L. Marman, F. P. Tuthill, William Muir, M. F. Shiebler, L. F. Stevens, E. C. Wilson, C. E. Hegeman, J. Demon, Dr. George C. Dickman, H. B. Ferguson, E. Larkin, J. Larkin, W. F. J. Happ, W. L. Morris.

ARTIFICIAL "FRUIT JUICES" TAXABLE WHEN FERMENTATION BEGINS.

In a letter to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Cincinnati, the Commissioner has ruled that chemically prepared imitations of natural fruit juices, if they contain any perceptible quantity of alcohol, come under the Internal Revenue tax on liquors. The Commissioner says:

"The eight samples of so-called 'fruit juices,' to which you refer in your letter of the 9th ultimo as having been produced by the Ohio Wine and Fruit Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, have been examined by the chemist here, who finds that they do not contain in their present condition any percentage of alcohol sufficient to bring them within the notice of the internal revenue law, but he says:

"These beverages are all made up with acid and sweetening, and flavored to resemble fruit juice. Fermentation has been prevented by the addition of salicylic acid, a chemical preservative. It should be remembered,

however, that they may ferment, under favorable conditions, after they have gone into the hands of retailers, and would then be very likely to be taken by revenue officers for wine, especially as most of the names are suggestive of wines.

"You should so inform the Ohio Wine and Fruit Company, and advise them to warn their trade. For if these so-called fruit juices (which are not fruit juices at all, but, as the chemist finds, are 'all made up with acid and sweetening,' and are made to resemble fruit juices by the addition of some flavoring extract, and are sold under the false and misleading names: Orange, Concord, Raspberry, Peach, Blackberry, Cherry and Catawba) should at any time be found by the revenue agent or the local officers to be different from the samples submitted and to contain any quantity of alcohol, bringing them within the notice of the internal revenue law (even but one per cent.), and whether this percentage of alcohol is present by reason of fermentation or by the addition of spirits or alcoholic liquor of any kind, all such dealers will be reported for assessment of special tax and penalty as liquor dealers, and to the United States District Attorney for prosecution."

The letter still further deprecates the use of such names as orange, raspberry, cherry, Catawba, etc., for beverages, which are not made from the juices of these fruits, and says that, while there is no law for the suppression of their use, "they must not be considered as countenanced by any ruling that special tax under these laws is not required to be paid for their sale."

Prof. Coblentz on Experimental Physics.

At the New York College of Pharmacy, on Thursday evening, February 22, before a large and interested audience, Prof. Virgil Coblentz of the college staff gave a lecture on Experimental Physics. The lecture was rather a series of experiments, and was designed to exhibit to the members and friends of the college the extensive set of physical apparatus recently presented to the institution by its president, Edward Kemp. The exhibition was enjoyed by all who witnessed it.

The collection presented by Mr. Kemp, and for which the Alumni Association has provided a suitable plate-glass case, includes such instruments as Atwood's machine for demonstrating law of falling bodies, gyroscope, reversible pendulum, Pascal's hydrostatic pressure apparatus, glass hydraulic ram, Aneroid barometer, Heron's fountain, baroscope, sonometer, telescope model, thermometers of all kinds, Mellons thermopile, Crookes' radiometer, magnetic needle, electric pistol, 14 Geissler tubes, induction coil, arc lamp model, galvanometer, telephene model, polariscope, Edison phonograph, electric stereopticon, and many others.

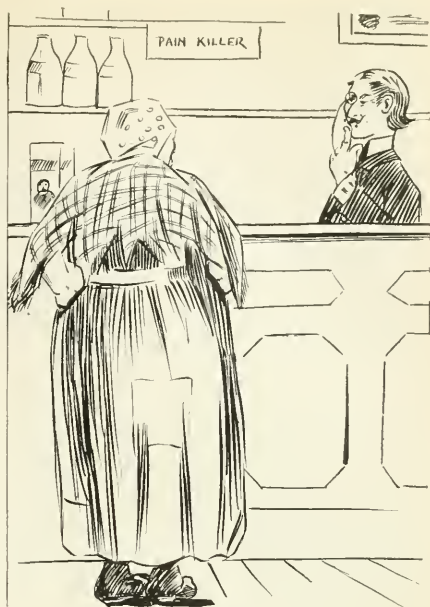
Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association.

A regular meeting of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association was held on February 21, with Vice-President Firth in the chair. There was little business to come before the association, and the session was a short one. John Schmitt and E. J. Steele, both of Brooklyn, were elected members. Mr. Feldman reported attending the hearing at Albany by the Assembly Public Health Committee on the shorter hours bill, and the action of that committee in reporting favorably with amendment the bill offered by Dr. Henry, at the request of the Clerks' Association. Secretary Deutschberger gave notice of an amendment to the constitution to hold regular meetings monthly instead of fortnightly. This will be voted upon at the next regular meeting.

The Indefatigable Crosher Still at It.

The indefatigable Henry P. Crosher, chief of drug trade swindlers, is still swindling and trying to swindle as industriously as ever. About two weeks ago he sent one of his brazen orders for goods to an out-of-town manufacturer who happened to know the kind of scamp Crosher is. That manufacturer answered never a word to Henry P., but sent the order to this journal. Now Crosher has followed it up with a letter, asking to be informed why he has not heard from his order of such-and-such a date!

If all the manufacturers would read the Era as carefully as this one does, Henry P. Crosher would soon have to quit the drug trade and find a more lucrative field for his operations.



"I have a pain in the small 'o' me back."
"Where is the small 'o' your back?"

Judgment in Favor of Lazell, Dalley & Co.

In the suit of William Sparks Thompson against Lazell, Dalley & Co., brought for trial in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, Judge Lacombe has dismissed the action for want of jurisdiction, it appearing that all the parties thereto are citizens of the State of New York. Judgment for the costs of the action was given the defendants.

This suit was begun in December, 1897, when Mr. Thompson, of the Crown Perfumery Company, asked the court for an injunction to restrain Lazell, Dalley & Co. from using the name "Crab Apple Blossoms" on any of their products, and also asked damages in the sum of \$40,000 for alleged infringement of trade mark.

New York Section, Society of Chemical Industry.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Section, Society of Chemical Industry, was held at the New York College of Pharmacy on Friday evening, February 23. The programme presented comprised the following papers: "The New Radioactive Elements," by G. F. Barker; "Free Fatty Acids in Olive Oils," by R. W. Moore; and "Process for Sensitizing Paper," by R. C. Schupphaus.

Announcement was made that plans were forming for an excursion for members of the society to Paris and London at the time of the Congress on applied chemistry, to be held in Paris July 23 to 31, next. Full information of this projected excursion may be obtained from the secretary of the New York Section.

Nominations for Officers of New York College.

The annual meeting of the New York College of Pharmacy will be held on Tuesday evening, March 26, at which time an election of officers will take place. The Nominating Committee appointed by President Kemp has placed in nomination the following candidates for the various offices to be voted for at that time:

For president, Charles F. Chandler; for first vice-

president, William M. Massey; for second vice-president, Gustavus Rampsberger; for third vice-president, Arthur C. Searles; for treasurer, Clarence O. Bigelow; for secretary, Thomas F. Main; for assistant secretary, O. J. Griffin; for trustees to serve three years, Charles Rice, Herbert D. Robbins, F. W. Carpenter, Arthur H. Elliott, Felix Hirsman.

Poison Bottle Bill Amended.

Senator Wilcox's poison bottle bill, which was printed in this journal one week ago, has been amended so as to provide that the State Board of Health, besides approving and adopting a poison bottle of special design, shall determine what "poison or poisonous medicine, drug or preparation, except patent or proprietary medicines," shall be put up in such special poison bottle.

This change is not regarded of sufficient importance to alter materially the intent of this vicious measure, and the representatives of all branches of the drug trade will continue to fight against it. A public hearing will be given on this bill at Albany, by the Senate Public Health Committee, on Wednesday, March 7.

New York Retail Bowlers Entertain the Ladies.

The New York Retail Druggists' Bowling Association held a special ladies' night on February 24, and had a royal good time. The bowling was swift and exciting. The ladies' prize was taken by Mrs. Gilbert T. Reeder, who rolled a score of 128. George E. Schweinfurth won the gentlemen's prize by a score of 198. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Otto Boeddiker, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Reeder, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Schweinfurth, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben R. Smith, Misses Androvet, Hitchcock, Colyer, Smith, Sanchez, Rentz; Messrs. C. S. Erb, F. Haddad, G. H. Hitchcock, Wichelns, R. Timmerman, F. N. Pond, L. Geisler, W. Hauenstein and G. H. White.

Another Wilcox Bill.

Senator Wilcox has introduced a bill "to prevent the use of unhealthy chemicals" in food preparations. This provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation doing business in this state to manufacture, sell or offer to sell any article, compound or preparation for the purpose of being used or which is intended to be used in the preparation of food, in which article, compound or preparation there is any arsenic, calomel, bismuth, ammonia, or alum." Violation of this act is to be punished by a fine of \$100.

New York Wholesale Drug Bowlers.

Six interesting games were rolled last Saturday in the tournament of the New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association. The teams of Parke, Davis & Co. and Robinson & Son divided the honors. The team scores were: Colgate & Co., 75; Seabury & Johnson, 749; Parke, Davis & Co., 736; Seabury & Johnson, 649; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, 706; Merck & Co., 656; Robinson & Son, 511; Merck & Co., 735; Robinson & Son, 744; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, 738.

Notes.

—Among drug buyers from out of town who visited the local wholesale market during the week were the following: Henry Wheeler, London; R. L. Richardson, Boston; A. Snow, Syracuse; C. Lewis, Toronto; R. Galloway, Raleigh, N. C.; Theodore Bristol, Ansonia, Conn.; T. S. Armstrong, Plainfield, N. J.; M. Nordhoff, of Nordhoff & Co., Seattle; M. De Witt, Brattleboro, Vt.; L. A. Miles, of the Canadian Drug Co., St. Johns, N. B.; J. G. Berry, Dallas, Tex.; Charles W. Whittlessey, New Haven; C. K. Brown, Deposit, N. Y.; J. Walker, Freehold, N. J.; E. Fisher, Bridgeport, Conn.; and W. L. Briner, Princeton, N. J.

—The Associated Drug Co., recently incorporated to conduct a co-operative jobbing business in this city, has elected the following officers: President, Nicholas Kruskal; first vice-president, Joseph Weinstein; second vice-president, Jacob Pick; treasurer, Joseph Bakst; secretary,

B. Backshitzky. Messrs. Weinstein and Backshitzky were appointed a committee to find quarters for a store for the company, and Jacob Pick and C. Bernstein were delegated to secure a manager for such store.

—The New York Retail Druggists' Association, whose membership consists mainly of druggists of the "Lower East Side," is preparing to give a "first annual concert and ball" on the evening of Friday, March 2, at the Lenox Lyceum, Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street. The Arrangements Committee, of which A. Bakst is chairman, is making strenuous effort to make the entertainment a success, and is inviting members of both the pharmaceutical and medical professions.

—H. E. Harding, actuary of the Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., asks publication of the statement that a man calling himself George W. Andrews has been duping Southern hotel keepers by representing himself as an agent of the above company. He was heard of last from Laurel, Md.

—Incorporation papers have been filed at Albany by the Boussingault Medicine Co., of Rochester, which has been formed to manufacture medicines on a capital of \$20,000. The incorporators are M. E. Brittingham, of New York city; W. M. Jones and W. M. Jones, Jr., both of Rochester.

—Papers of incorporation have been filed at Albany by the Generic Remedy Co., of Morristown, to manufacture medicines on a capital of \$1,000. The incorporators are: E. Kingsland, Miss L. Hooker, J. H. Brown, all of Morristown, and L. Hasbrouck, attorney of Ogdensburg.

—John F. Kehoe, of Newark, N. J., has been elected president of Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works. He has been connected with the concern for thirty years. Harry B. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, has been elected vice-president and treasurer.

—A. R. Bremer, the head of the Chicago firm which makes Coke Dandruff Cure, spent several days in this city last week, after a visit to Baltimore and Washington. He will visit the Toronto office of his firm before returning home.

—Drug Clerk William J. Cremin has resigned his position in the drug store of Hegeman & Co., at No. 200 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and F. St. John has accepted a position as prescriptionist in the same store.

—Charles Bjorkwall has resigned the editorship of the Journal of Pharmacology, the alumni journal of the New York College of Pharmacy; and Dr. Harry B. Ferguson has assumed the editorial duties.

—R. L. Richardson of Boston, Edward Dexter and Alexander Hill of London, and A. W. Bogert of River Edge, N. J., were among the guests entertained at the New York Drug Club during the week.

—Charles Meizerzheim, who has a pharmacy at No. 567 Central avenue, Brooklyn, has just bought the drug store of A. Steinam, at No. 516 Central avenue, the same borough.

—Gus. Brandus has bought the drug store of Fred H. Plate, at the corner of Classon avenue and St. Marks street, Brooklyn.

—William M. Warren of Detroit, general manager of Parke, Davis & Co., spent the greater part of the past week in this city.

—David Rachelin has bought the drug store of Jacob Seley, at Flushing and Nostrand avenues, Brooklyn.

—Frederick H. Plump has sold his drug store at No. 214 Bridge street, Brooklyn, to F. B. Jacox.

—M. J. Breitenbach and E. G. Wells, of the M. J. Breitenbach Company, have gone to Bermuda.

—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Board of Pharmacy of Virginia will be held at Richmond, March 20, in the Capital building. Applicants for examination must communicate before March 1 with the secretary, E. R. Beckwith, Petersburg.

—At the last meeting, in January, of the Floyd County (Ind.) Pharmaceutical Association it was decided that none of its members should handle the Cuticura preparations. The question of Sunday closing is now being agitated.

—At Dover, Del., on February 17, the wholesale drug store of Wilkinson & Wilkinson was closed by the sheriff on judgments for \$6,000.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Drug Clerks Witness Highway Robbery.

Boston, Feb. 24.—Two clerks of the Adams House drug store were amazed one evening recently at the boldness of an assault which took place directly in front of the store, which is on a great promenade within a few feet of two leading theaters and only a few yards from still another one. In the glare of the electric light a man was felled to the sidewalk, shortly before nine o'clock, by a blow from a fist or a blackjack, while his assailant slipped away unrecognized in the throng of promenaders. The two clerks in the drug store rushed out and found the victim prostrate, picked him up, carried him into the store and did all possible for his relief. Police headquarters were notified and soon an ambulance arrived and bore the man to the City Hospital. His assailant escaped. At the hospital it was learned that the man's injuries were far less serious than was at first supposed, but the boldness of the assault has been much commented upon.

A Liquor Measure of Vital Interest to Druggists.

Boston, Feb. 24.—A hearing on a proposed measure which is of vital importance to druggists has been heard this week by the Committee on Liquor Law of the Massachusetts Legislature. The measure seeks to save the certificates of druggists who violate the law. The proposition was offered by Representative Daly, of Lawrence, to amend the present law regulating the violations of the liquor law by registered pharmacists, so that no registration as a pharmacist and no certificate thereof shall be revoked or suspended solely on the ground that the person holding such registration or certificate has been convicted of a violation of the law relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Daly thought that a certificate should not be taken away for the first offense, as now allowed. There was considerable opposition to the bill. Mr. Bartlett of the Druggists' Alliance Association believed that the act would let down the bars to more illegal selling of liquor. Miss Eva M. Brown was emphatically against the bill. She represented the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, and said that it would result in lowering the standard of pharmacists. She said that the present law was weak enough and that many go into the druggists' business simply for the profits derived from the sale of liquor. Miss Brown cited from the report of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy that only three certificates have been revoked during the past year, whereas there had been eight suspensions for twelve months and seven suspensions for six months. Miss O'Hara, secretary of the Citizens' Law and Order League, also entered her protest in behalf of the organization. The matter is still under advisement.

Charged with Robbing a Drug Store.

On the charge of robbing the money drawer in the drug store of Maurice O'Donnell, Inman Square, Cambridgeport, two men have been arrested by the police inspectors. It was stated that they took about \$165 from the money drawer. During the evening when the loss was discovered, the two men, both of whom have been identified by Mr. O'Donnell, went into the drug store and asked to use the telephone. The instrument was behind the counter and not far from the money drawer. They claimed they could not find the number they wanted, and sent Mr. O'Donnell for another telephone book. When he returned one of the men left the store with the remark that he would see still another man, outside. Soon the other man went out of the store with the excuse that he could not find what he wanted. Mr. O'Donnell, when he went later to his cash drawer, found that \$105 was missing. He furnished the police with a description of the men and on their arrest they were turned over to the Cambridge police.

NOTES.

—The Noxon Manufacturing Company, of Boston, which has just been incorporated, will have a capital stock of \$25,000, the number of shares being 1,000, the par value of which is \$25. James H. Cleaves is president, Annie L.

Wade is the treasurer, and both, with A. M. Nickerson, Jr., form the board of directors. It is proposed to manufacture and sell extracts and patent medicines.

—The Weeks & Potter Co., Boston, wholesale druggists, make through A. G. Weeks, treasurer, this financial showing, in their annual corporation returns: Machinery, \$6,000; cash and debts receivable, \$122,740; manufactures and merchandise, \$183,665; miscellaneous, \$8,175; total, \$318,310. To offset this there is capital stock, \$200,000; debts, \$118,310; total, \$218,310.

—At Pittsfield, P. T. Whiting & Son have a window display of prescription books which is attracting much attention. It consists of all the prescriptions put up, from the first one, on November 1, 1850, up to the prescriptions of 1890, a collection of 34 huge books. They contain 125,487 new prescriptions and 131,600 which have been re-filled.

—A lamp which exploded in the drug store of Mrs. Margaret T. Conner, 212 Congress avenue, Chelsea, one evening this week, caused a blaze which was extinguished by neighbors. The stock and fixtures were slightly damaged.

—Charles Clare is the new manager of the Copley Square drug store, Huntington avenue and Exeter street, where he succeeds Alphonso Sumner, whose wife recently obtained a divorce from him, it may be recalled.

—Palmer's drug store, at Revere Beach, is soon to be opened on Beach street, near the State reservation. In the summer season this place is a mecca for thousands, so the chances for trade are good.

—This week's exports at the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals, \$42,778; hops, \$12,717; India rubber manufactures, \$1,966; tobacco, \$3,595; wax, \$227; spirits, \$2,969.

—The co-partnership between George W. Walker and D. Wallace Rintels, under the name of Walker-Rintels Drug Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

—To succeed his former clerk, George A. Bickford, a Clinton druggist, Henry A. Burdett, has hired C. H. Holland, of Lowell.

—A Roxbury druggist, Alvin George, Jr., of 381 Warren street, is in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$1,419 and no assets.

—A new retail drug store in the Dorchester district of this city is that of Forbush & Forbush.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—The February Pharmaceutical meeting was held in the College Museum on Tuesday afternoon. The attendance was a trifle below the average for this year's series, but when business is very good as it is just now, many druggists cannot spare the time to attend. Professor Sattler's paper on "Mineral Tannage" elicited some discussion, as did also Mr. Ridenour's paper on "Soluble Ferric Pyrophosphate." The character of the papers which have been read during the entire series of meetings thus far has been unusually high, and what is more to the point there are always present members who discuss the papers thoroughly bringing out many valuable points which are lost to those who do not attend the meetings, thinking that the perusal of the article in print is of equal value. The last of this year's series of social meetings held under the auspices of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College took place on Tuesday evening in the College building. This one was under the immediate direction of the second year class and every effort had been put forth by the committee in charge and by the class members individually to make it a record breaker. In point of attendance it was, indeed, ahead of all previous efforts, as more than five hundred persons partook of the hospitality afforded them by the class of 1901. The Class Social Committee was as follows: Miss K. W. Harbord, H. M. Highfield, O. S. Kraus, F. O. Lewis, Miss F. A. Fieley, chairman. The Arrangement Committee consisted of Wm. F. Steeva, E. F. W. Garber, L. O. Strathle, C. E. Shafer, chairman. The programme comprised a speech of welcome by R. H. French, president of the class of 1901, and several musical and

elocutionary selections by the talented members of the class. The dances were fourteen in number and followed the programme of entertainment. Many members of the Alumni Association were present, some with their wives. Among these were noticed Mr. M. W. Bamford, Mr. Campbell, Miss De Graffe, Mr. England, Mr. La Wall, Mr. Perry, Mr. Rideour, Mr. Stedem, Mr. Stem, Mr. Stiles and Miss Weston. The faculty was represented by Professors Kraemer, Morison, Moerk and Ryan. The festivities were brought to a close shortly after midnight.

NOTES.

—The Entertainment Committee of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists held a meeting on Monday evening in order to square up all debts and count the profits of the progressive euchre so successfully held on Wednesday evening, February 7, in Horticultural Hall. The total receipts from all sources were \$1,114, and after paying all expenses, amounting to a trifle over \$500, a net profit was left of about \$600. This money will be formally turned over to the association at the next stated meeting on the first Friday in March, at which time a discussion will take place as to what will be attempted next in the line of social features of the association. There is some talk of holding a smoker, to which every druggist in the city will be invited, with a view of bringing out those who have not yet joined so that they may see what a powerful factor the association has become in point of members.

—George B. Evans's Eighth and Arch street store was a very busy place on Friday evening of this week. There was a large fire on Arch street, between Seventh and Eighth, and a number of females employed in the burning building were injured by jumping and by sliding down a rope fire escape. One of the victims died in the store and there were as many as fifteen injured girls receiving attention at one time. The fire was checked several doors below Evans's, though at first it was thought that the entire block was doomed.

—The ratio of positions to clerks has again increased this week, twenty-four positions being vacant to twenty-three clerks desiring situations, according to the advertising columns of the daily papers.

—George Bille, pharmacist at Second and Thompson streets, is having his store re-papered and when the alterations are completed it will be one of the tastiest stores in that section of the city.

—J. R. Smyser, of Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, is now a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-fourth Ward, having been elected to that honor on Tuesday of this week.

—Dr. Wm. Hargreaves, of 2867 North Front street, will hereafter represent his ward, the Thirty-third, in Common Council, as he was elected to the position on Tuesday, the 20th of February.

—August Hohl, proprietor of the drug store at Fourth street and Girard avenue, was re-elected a member of Common Council from the Seventeenth Ward at the Tuesday election.

—Charles Durnin, of the fluid extract department of Smith, Kline & French Company's laboratory, has had a severe attack of the grip, but is again at work.

—All of the principal wholesale houses closed at 12 o'clock on Thursday, giving their employees a half holiday in honor of Washington's birthday.

—Carl H. Bohn, the well-known pharmacist of Second and Poplar streets, was re-elected as school director from the Sixteenth Ward on Tuesday.

—Dr. C. H. Gibbins, a P. C. P. graduate of the class of '81, is occupying the position of demonstrator in pharmacy at the Medio-Chirurgical College.

—J. C. D. H. Dougherty, of Honeybrook, Chester County, Pa., has accepted a position with Frank G. Mumma, 2500 Jefferson street.

—J. Harry Massholder, of Twenty-eighth and Master streets, visited some friends at Lansdowne on Wednesday with his family.

—Fred Schramme has resigned from his position with Edward H. Finhold at Thirteenth and Morris streets.

—The Phoenix Chemical Company of Philadelphia was chartered this week with a capital stock of \$25,000.

BALTIMORE.

The Vogeler Company's Affairs.

Baltimore, Feb. 24.—The Charles A. Vogeler Company is not to go through bankruptcy proceedings after all, an agreement having been reached between the parties interested in the matter to dismiss the application to have a rehearing of the case. Instead, two co-trustees have been appointed by Judge Stockbridge, of the Circuit Court. They will act as temporary receivers, and the assets of the company will be so managed as to yield the best returns. The new co-trustees are Lawrence B. Kemp, president of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank, and John B. Ramsay, president of the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore. The order of court requires both to bond in the sum of \$300,000. Mr. Dulaney, the other trustee, having given surety in a similar amount. The Vogeler Company has large English assets and steps have recently been taken in that country to bring these assets within the jurisdiction of the British bankrupt courts. It is believed by the parties in interest that the rights of American creditors can be much better protected under the deed of trust than under the bankruptcy proceedings in the United States Courts. The action recently taken was dictated, it is believed, by a desire to obtain uniform action on the part of creditors and for the purpose of avoiding as far as possible the expensive litigation and waste of assets which frequently result from disputes among those who hold claims.

Bowling Teams Change Places.

Baltimore, Feb. 24.—For the first time this season the Root and Herb team of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club actually finds itself in second place. The quintette from James Baily & Son, which did the trick last Tuesday night by taking two games out of three, has lately developed a marked spurt and has so improved in its work as to become dangerous to the best players. Tuesday night the Baily quintette ran up one score to more than 800, while the opposing team could not do better than 735. Baily & Son's average was 733 1/3 against 774 1/3 for the Root and Herb men. The totals were 176, 832 and 772 against 758, 771 and 795. Last night Muth Bros. & Co. had a disastrous encounter with the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company, the latter team carrying off all three games by 729, 729 and 674 points against 653, 622 and 611. The standing of the teams is as follows:

Teams.	Games Won.		Percentage.
	Won.	Lost.	
Sharp & Dohme.....	27	6	.818
Root and Herb.....	25	8	.778
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.	26	10	.722
James Baily & Son.....	15	18	.455
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.....	10	25	.385
Muth Bros. & Co.....	8	28	.322
Parke, Davis & Co.....	6	27	.182

Wedgewood Club Diners.

Baltimore, Feb. 24.—Wedgewood Club members to the number of twenty-five and several invited guests sat down last night at Tierney's restaurant on North Calvert street, to their second monthly dinner. The menu consisted of all the delicacies for which this city is noted and abundant good cheer prevailed throughout the evening. J. Webb Foster acted as the presiding officer and discharged his duties in a manner to win the unqualified admiration and approval of all the Wedgewoodites. Besides showing fine poetic qualities he developed splendid ability as a raconteur, and his noted sayings will doubtless in course of time appear in the form of a memorial volume. The invited guests were Dr. H. S. Baker, of Boston; F. A. James, of New York, and Dr. N. E. B. Iglehart, of Baltimore. At the meeting the constitution and by-laws outlined in last week's number of the Era were adopted. The fame of the club is steadily expanding and may shortly be expected to equal that attained by the Flint Club.

Retailers and the Card System.

Baltimore, Feb. 26.—The Executive Committee of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, John G. Beck, chairman, held a meeting last Wednesday to receive the report of the Canvassing Committee appointed to cau-

vass the trade in the interest of the card system of purchasing from jobbers and of accommodation among themselves. The situation was described as very encouraging, the committee having found sentiment generally favorable to the plan under consideration. It was resolved to call a mass meeting for Wednesday of the present week to discuss the subject in all its bearings. Every retailer in the city and as many others as can come are expected to be in attendance, and the entire ground will be gone over. There is little doubt that the plan outlined will be endorsed and adopted. The deliberations will not be confined to the card system, but will embrace all the various evils from which the retail drug trade suffers and suggestions as to the remedy needed will be received.

NOTES.

—Hynson, Westcott & Co. have introduced an innovation in their store, at the corner of Franklin and Charles streets, which will doubtless be much appreciated by the customers of this enterprising firm. The latter has employed a stockkeeper woman, whose duty it is to go over the entire stock of medicines, surgical instruments and hospital appliances as often as necessary and keep it in perfect order. Cleanliness and neatness have always been insisted upon in the establishment, and these qualities will be found in evidence hereafter more than ever before.

—Druggist A. T. G. Raiber, who has conducted a pharmacy at the southwest corner of Saratoga street and Park avenue with much success for several years, will shortly remove to the opposite corner, which is being rebuilt especially for his business. The new location will not only afford more space, but is also better adapted to Mr. Raiber's purposes. His success is another illustration to show that energy and attention to detail win recognition.

—The Pepsin-Seltzer Drug Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$25 each. The incorporators are Henry G. Fledderman, Maurice Wyman, Leon C. Coblens, Samuel Oberdorff, Benjamin Cohen, John B. Berger, Thomas B. Greenbow, Louis Desinger and Jacob Putzel. It is the intention of the company to manufacture a proprietary article.

—H. T. Thayer & Co., a Philadelphia firm, will shortly establish a retail drug store at 711 North Howard street.

CINCINNATI.

Era News a Guarantee.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 23.—Charles Diehl, representing the Pictorial Printing Co., is in town and pays a compliment to the Pharmaceutical Era. While visiting a customer in a suburb of Indianapolis, Ind., he was asked to show his card issued by the Indianapolis Association. Mr. Diehl upon his arrival at Indianapolis applied for the card but owing to the absence of the secretary could not get it at the time and concluded to visit his customers meanwhile. While he was explaining the circumstance the postman arrived and among the mail was the Era. The druggist glanced over it and told Mr. Diehl that he need not show any card, for among the Cincinnati news was an item stating that Mr. Diehl was among the first to take a salesman's card in that city, and this was sufficient proof that he was in sympathy with the N. A. R. D.

Druggist in Politics.

Cincinnati, Feb. 24.—A spirited contest is on in the Twenty-first Ward for the nomination for member of the Board of Education, and among the candidates is Joseph Nicholas, the druggist on Neare street. Joe is a strong Democrat and wants the nomination badly, as the ward is considered a Democratic one. He has asked his friends to support him, and among them Dr. L. J. Feid, an ardent Republican, who is assured of the nomination for the same office on the Republican ticket. Nicholas was ignorant of this and a few days ago asked the doctor if he would not go with him and visit the voters in the ward and use his influence in securing the support of the voters in his (Nicholas's) favor. Dr. Feid agreed,

provided Nicholas stood all expenses, and the two started out in the doctor's buggy, but it was late in the day before Joe found out that the doctor was making votes for himself at his expense. Meanwhile the doctor is still sending his prescriptions to Joe's drug store while Joe refuses to recognize him and declares he will defeat him at the election.

Howling.

The following scores were made at the Druggists' Bowling Club Friday afternoon. The visitors were Albert Schwartz (Parke, Davis & Co.), Dr. L. J. Feid, Chas. Diehl, Jr. (Pictorial Printing Co.), Charles Diehl, Sr. (Pictorial Printing Co.):

	First.	Second.	Third.
Rendigs	178	158	170
Kipp	167	168	183
Hickman	162	169	173
Knemoeller	146	119	156
Muehlberg	172	194	182
Yoss	147	159	196
Linneman	123	135	150
Freiberg	135	137	118
Leuchtenburg	175	162	168
Nicholas	114	133	146

NOTES.

—The following traveling men were granted cards by the Hamilton County Druggists' Association the past week: J. B. Horsley (W. S. Merrell Chemical Co.); W. H. Rand (Stevens & Stevens, Urbana, Ohio); W. R. Cummings (Sagine Co., Columbus, Ohio); W. V. Nicum (W. M. Walke & Co., St. Louis, Mo.); C. E. Wilson (Liquid Carbonic Acid Co., Cincinnati, Ohio); Charles Diehl, Jr. (Pictorial Printing Co., Chicago). The regular monthly meeting of the association will be held on Tuesday, February 27, and it is said will result in some very stringent action taken against the wholesalers who have not expressed their support.

—Among the visitors to this city attending the Forty-eighth annual reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons were the following druggists: H. J. Marshall, Aurora, Ind.; Jno. C. Bleher, New Richmond, Ohio; Fred. Grossman, Cleres, Ohio.

CLEVELAND.

Beneficial Activity of the Local Association.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 24.—In one of his beautiful poems Byron tells us that a change came o'er the spirit of his dreams, and this quotation fitly represents the conditions in pharmaceutical circles in this city at present. The Cleveland Pharmaceutical Association since its organization in 1880 has always been a strong and active factor in the life of our druggists, but such efforts as are being made at present to show that N. A. R. D. ideas are practical and beneficial to all are worthy of emulation by similar bodies all over the United States. Many of the methods to be used are still in embryo, but some beginning of a real campaign has been made. There are 203 drug stores here, owned by 260 firms, all of these proprietors, without a single exception, are members of the local association. At the meeting to be held on Friday, March 2, a still wider scope will be given to the work and push of the association. The committee on organization meet every Thursday afternoon at Benton, Myers & Co.'s store and carefully consider all complaints and "errors of judgment," and have done admirable work to date. They freely give their time and thought for the welfare of this and other pharmaceutical communities.

NOTES.

—The Cleveland jobbers have sent the following notice to their customers throughout Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Michigan:

ANNOUNCEMENT TO OUR RETAIL FRIENDS.

As several articles have appeared in the newspapers falsely reporting the position of the wholesale druggists of Cleveland, stating that they are selling department stores, and a few travelers having taken pleasure in circulating such reports, thinking thereby to gain favor with the retail trade, we, the Organization Committee of the Cleveland Association, feel it our duty therefore to correct such statements, and wish to state in justice to the wholesale druggists in Cleveland that they are not selling department stores, nor is there any antagonism whatever between the retailer and wholesaler in this

city; but on the contrary, most cordial relations exist, the retailers having the hearty co-operation of the wholesalers, and both are working hand in hand to improve the condition of the retail trade on the lines laid down by the N. A. E. D. We must recognize that the proprietor, wholesaler and retailer are all indispensable to each other; proprietary articles can never be kept out of the hands of the cutter without loyal co-operation of all, hence the necessity for harmony of action.

Jan. 12, 1900. Signed by the Committee.

—Prof. W. F. Kuder, sometime Professor of Microscopy and Materia Medica in the Cleveland School of Pharmacy, has been elected a trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Philip Acker. The faculty of the school the coming year will consist of Prof. Joseph Feil, Dean, physics and chemistry; Prof. H. V. Arny, theoretical and practical pharmacy, and Prof. R. A. Hatcher, materia medica and microscopy. The session has been lengthened, beginning September 10th and ending about May 1st. Additional room has also been secured.

—W. C. Drake, of Omaha, Neb., has purchased the fine drug store of Dr. E. B. Lane, corner of Euclid and Willson avenues. Dr. Lane has decided to take a rest after thirty years of conscientious and successful toil. He has built up one of the best drug businesses in the city.

DETROIT AND MICHIGAN.

F. STEARNS & CO.'S NEW LABORATORIES.

Frederick Stearns & Co., manufacturing pharmacists of Detroit, Mich., have completed their new laboratories and general offices at the corner of Jefferson and Bellevue avenues in this city. The new group of buildings, erected at a cost of about \$200,000, is one of the finest in the world for the purposes for which it is intended. The group is built in the form of a rectangle and covers an entire block, 164x328 feet, with a court yard in the centre. Facing on Jefferson avenue, the buildings extend 328 feet on Bellevue avenue and the same distance on the Michigan Central Belt Line on the west. There is a broad vacant space in the rear, thereby affording perfect light on all four sides.

Effort and expense have been lavished to make these buildings absolutely perfect in regard to safety, solidity, comfort and convenience. They are built on the plan of what is known as "mill construction," or slow-burning. The floors are extra heavy, consisting first of heavy planks, then asbestos paper, finished on top with hard maple. No joists are used in supporting the floors, but only heavy timbers (floor beams), which are spaced four feet apart, resting on heavy girders coupled together. The ground floors are of Portland cement concrete. All the elevators and stairways are encased in brick shafts, protected by fireproof doors, thereby making them fireproof, and entirely outside of the working rooms.

The seven different laboratory buildings (containing seventy-one different departments) are connected by a series of external galleries in the inner court, which are also of mill construction, supported by steel columns. This cutting off of interior connection between the departments is an additional safeguard against fire. The roofs of the buildings are of the most modern construction, asphalt being used entirely instead of tar. The brick walls are all finished off with tile coping, undoubtedly the best method of protecting them, those of the office building alone having heavy stone coping. The buildings are thoroughly lighted with electricity and supplied as well with illuminating and natural gas.

The office building, which fronts on Jefferson avenue, is entirely distinct from the laboratories, and is of modern store construction. It is believed that for the purposes for which this office building is used, it will last as long as the laboratory buildings, which should be for a century or more. The office building is divided into thirty private offices, exclusive of the general large main office and the reception room. All the offices are finished in antique oak, with office furniture, such as desks, etc., to correspond. All the floors are of polished oak and the walls appropriately tinted to harmonize with the general color scheme.

Some items regarding material and construction might be of interest. It may be stated that the largest building permit taken out in Detroit during 1899 was for these

buildings; that nearly 3,000,000 bricks were used in their construction, and that the largest shipment of heavy timber that ever came into this city from Georgia was used for floors and columns. The arrangement of the buildings for the proper conduct of the business of the house is almost ideal, one which the house has been planning for years. It is a sort of evolution of ideas, which an experience of forty-five years in the pharmaceutical manufacturing business would justify. The perfection of the plan is such that a car load of crude material that comes in at the stock building may work around in continuous order to the left until it comes out in finished form from the same portals through which it went in as crude material.

Frederick Stearns & Co. is what would be called a close corporation, for while it is a stock company incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, none of its stock is held outside of the members of the Stearns family and their immediate business associates. The business, which was established in 1855 by Mr. Stearns, was incorporated in 1882. Mr. Stearns retired from active business life in 1887, and was succeeded as president of the company by his elder son, Frederick Kimball Stearns, who has been connected with the business since 1876, and who has been its president for the last thirteen years.

In addition to this new manufacturing plant at Detroit, F. Stearns & Co. have just erected and are moving into their new Canadian laboratory, situated on the river front at Windsor, Ont., which is the finest and most complete of its kind in the Dominion. They also have two large established branches at New York City, 32 Platt street, and at London, England, 25 Lime street, E. C.

NOTES.

—The examination of Mrs. Elsie Smith, charged with smuggling phenacetin from Windsor into Detroit, was postponed from Wednesday, February 21, to Monday, the 26th.

—Druggists Shad, N. Vincent, of Lapeer, John J. Campbell, of Pigeon, Homer C. Blair, of Albion, and A. H. Webber, of Cadillac, were among the guests at the Michigan Club banquet at Detroit, February 22.

—O. J. Milliken, of Silverwood, is moving his drug stock to Vassar.

—G. H. Stoneburner, formerly clerk for Bird Bros., druggists at the corner of Fourteenth and Warren avenues, Detroit, has opened a new drug store for himself at Ford City. George J. Robinson has taken the clerkship with Bird Bros.

—The Michigan Drug Co. baseball team won the indoor game from the boys of the Western High School by a score of 7 to 4. It is reported as being a very fast, interesting and well played game.

CHICAGO.

Chicago Alumni on Pharmacopoeial Revision.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—The second of the series of meetings of the Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, for the discussion of pharmacopoeial revision, was held at the Palmer House on Wednesday evening, February 21. About twenty-five persons were present. George F. Butler, Ph.G., M.D., read an able paper on "Standardization from the Physician's Standpoint." The subject of "Standardization from the Pharmacist's Standpoint" was presented by Albert D. Thorburn, Ph.G., and Prof. W. A. Puckner, Ph.G., treated the subject of "Standardization from the Analytical Chemist's Standpoint" in his usual thorough and concise manner. Frank S. Hereth, of the Searle & Hereth Company, who was to speak upon the subject of "Standardization from the Manufacturer's Standpoint," was detained by illness and could not attend. Following the addresses a general discussion ensued. Several speakers touched upon the practice of prescribing proprietary preparations, deploring the custom. Dr. Butler declared that conscientious physicians sought the best results, regardless of whose pocket they lined. If the physician believes that the druggist's preparation in a given case can serve the patient best or as well as a manufactured preparation, he would be inclined to favor the druggist, otherwise the manufacturer's remedy would be prescribed.

The next meeting will be held March 7 at the Palmer House and will take up the Introduction of Protected Medicines: (a) Patented Processes. (b) Patented Substances or Products. (c) Proprietary or Trade-Mark Names.

New Pharmaceutical Company Projected.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—A long story appeared in one of the Chicago dailies yesterday to the effect that a chemical trust is in process of organization and that La Salle street was flooded with prospectuses of the proposed company, whose purpose was therein outlined as follows:

"It is the purpose of this company to take up only those classes of chemicals and manufacture them that are known as 'specials' where the cost of production is small and the selling price over the cost price shows a large margin of profit. Some of the great fortunes of America have come out of business of this nature.

"The economical elements that enter into the consolidation of industrial enterprises," says the prospectus, "whereby numbers of branches are operated from a central head, thereby greatly reducing operating expenses, will have full scope in this company, as many different articles will be promoted through the same general office and accounts and records kept by one staff of clerks.

"After exploiting a manufactured or chemical article and transferring it to the company's possession, no new article will be taken up against which additional bonds or stock will be issued until it has been subjected to a thorough test, thus reasonably assuring the success commercially and financially of each new article devised and manufactured by the company. The object of this precaution is to protect the company and those interested in its securities as far as possible against the danger of actually acquiring unprofitable new business and thereby not only causing loss to the company, but injury to the value of its good will.

"The success of future issues will increase not only the revenue but the good will of the company, and, as they successfully extend, so also the assets of the company will proportionately grow and the corporation will be sought for by exploiters of articles, among which the company will select the best. The value of the good will and name will increase as does the confidence of the public in the articles offered by this company.

"It is a well known fact that the failure of such articles as this company will exploit has almost universally been due to inability to bring them properly before the public. Their introduction and pioneering expenses have been so large as to discourage the ordinary promoter before any returns were in sight for his investment. This company will be secured by its advertising facilities the channels of trade and the confidence of the public the exploited new articles should be remunerative from the start."

The capital, it is stated, will depend upon how the public receives the new concern, but the capitalization will be represented by preferred and common stock. The various features of the proposed company as to stock, etc., were fully described. None of the manufacturers or jobbers whom your correspondent has seen knew anything more of the proposed company than that which the newspapers published. One prominent manufacturer declared he had not heard of it and was inclined to doubt the practicability of the suggestions made. The proposed concern could hardly in any case be called a trust, but was simply the suggestion of a new company with a capitalization such as future events might warrant. The proposal is along a line somewhat new. If carried into effect, its success would be a matter for the future to determine.

NOTES.

—Casimir E. Krzeminski, for many years in the drug business at North avenue and Halsted street, was closed this week on a confession of judgment. The store is in the hands of the sheriff, and the sale is advertised to occur on March 5. The failure of Mr. Krzeminski was a painful surprise to his many friends and associates, as it was generally supposed that he was in very good circumstances.

—The libel case against R. C. Freerksen and C. S. N. Hallberg has been dismissed on account of a defect in the indictment. The prosecution has the case before the grand jury now with a view to getting a new indictment.

—P. M. Coombes, former owner of Coombes' Pharmacy, at 2200 State street, has bought the store formerly occupied by Metcalf & Miller, at Huron and North Clark streets.

—C. A. Horton has sold his drug store in Dixon, Ill., to Leak Brothers, one of whom clerked for him for some time. The other has been in the book and stationery business for several years.

—The wife of R. R. Bowers, a druggist at 590 East Fifty-fifth street, gave birth to a son this week.

—The Coombes pharmacy, at 2200 State street, has been sold to A. S. Schmerker.

THE NORTHWEST.

Up Hill Race for Mayor.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 23.—S. H. Reeves, one of the best known druggists of St. Paul, and who runs two stores at the Seven Corners, is just now the central figure in municipal politics. He is a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Fifth Ward and a Republican. Mr. Reeves is a candidate for the mayoralty nomination, having been put up by the element of his party which is opposed, "tooth and toenail," to General Kiefer, the Republican incumbent. But the man of drugs finds that several grasses have been tied across his pathway. Not the least of these impediments—which, combined, will probably prevent his securing the nomination—is the refusal of the Republican "bosses" to indorse him. If Mr. Reeves cannot go into the city convention with the united support of the Fifth his success, it seems now, will be not only improbable but impossible.

NOTES.

—The telephone war in Minneapolis has been patched up. The company has agreed to replace the telephones taken out of drug stores during the late unpleasantness, that pay telephones be placed in the drug stores of the city where the private telephones of the Northwestern Company are located, and that patrons of the stores be allowed to use whatever instrument they choose—the free or the paid telephone.

—Successions: Warren Lee, Bozeman, Mont., by the Warren Drug Co.; John A. Sandholm, Des Moines, Ia., by the Sandholm Drug Co.; W. Schupbach & Co., Columbus, Neb., by W. F. Schupbach; W. F. Miles & Son, St. Ausgar, Ia., by H. E. Cross & Co.

—New: Henry Munzer, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. De Jong, Cornelius, Ore.; J. R. Michaels, St. George, Utah. —Charles Quinn, Merrill, Wis., was burned out this week.

—W. B. Camden, late of Burley & Camden, Waihalla, N. D., having seceded from that firm, is buying a new drug stock to start up in the same place next month.

—E. M. Bradseth has taken a position in the Sodegren drug store at Virginia, Minn., and goes there next week.

—A. E. Lofstrom has gone to Norwood, N. D., to take charge of the drug store of S. C. Lough.

—W. A. Kinner, druggist and prominent citizen of Eau Claire, Wis., died this week.

—Jens Jensen is leaving Duluth to take charge of a drug store at Clara City, Minn.

—F. Dawson, Albany, Ore., has admitted D. O. Woodworth to partnership.

—J. J. Tracy, Halley, Idaho, has started a branch at Shoshone.

—L. A. Wright, Union, Ore., has opened a branch at Granite.

—J. E. Lewis' drug store at Chinook, Mont., was burned to-day.

—John W. Robisud, Clarkson, Neb., has removed to Bruno.

—W. T. Heywood, Fremont, Neb., has given a bill of sale.

—The Wheaton, Minn., Drug Co. has been incorporated.

—J. V. Swift, Darlington, Wis., has assigned.

—The Kaysville, Utah, Drug Co. has closed.

—D. M. Aronsohn has returned to the city.

—Six candidates were successful in passing the February examination of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy, out of twenty-eight examined, and they were given certificates of registration. They were: William H. Lyng, William L. Nelson, Frank C. Uebel, Boston; E. Montrose Evans, Ipswich; Edward J. Sweeney, Springfield; William H. McGraw, Lynn.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis Apothecaries Win.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—The action of Judge Ferris on Monday of this week in sustaining all demurrers of the defendant druggists in the proceedings brought by Attorney General Crow for the State of Missouri against a number of the members of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association for alleged violation of the "anti-trust" laws of the State, has been greeted with general satisfaction by the retailers here. While the demurrers were sustained on technical grounds, namely that there had been a misjoinder of causes of action and of parties in the petition of the attorney general, and while the latter has the right to file an amended petition, the druggists feel that they have gained a victory and say that if it had been the intention of the State to push the case it would have done so long ere this. The only action the State has taken in the matter since the filing of the petition against the druggists was in arguing the demurrers, at which time the assistant attorney appeared. No brief was filed as promised. Judge Ferris notified both sides that unless briefs were filed by December 10, judgment would be rendered. No response was made by the State. A week before the ruling sustaining the demurrers was rendered the attorney general asked for two days longer, but did nothing whatever. Everyone believes that the State's intention has been simply to drop the matter altogether and that the attorney general has long been convinced that there was no ground for action against the druggists. President Jno. H. Allen, of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association said: "Of course it's a victory. We are certain there will be no further action by the State. Influential druggists all over the State have written the attorney general and I am sure after becoming posted regarding the facts of the case he has simply come to the conclusion that there was nothing illegal in the efforts of the druggists to better their condition." Ex-Chief Justice Shepard Barclay, who has conducted the defence for the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association, was asked by your correspondent for a statement regarding the present status of the case. He said:

The points involved in the decision of Judge Ferris were chiefly those of practice. The defendants, who were members of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association, were represented by our firm, Messrs. McKelighan, Barclay & Watts. We filed a demurrer, which claimed that there had been an improper joinder of parties defendant, and that different causes of action against the various defendants had also been improperly united in one petition. Other defendants had raised similar questions by demurrers, and the ruling of Judge Ferris sustained all the demurrers. The main question in the petition filed by the attorney-general as to the legality of arrangements regulating the sale of proprietary medicines and patent medicines was not decided by the court, inasmuch as the preliminary question regarding the form of the proceeding was decided in favor of the defendants. The effect of the ruling of Judge Ferris will be to require the plaintiff, the State of Missouri, represented by the Attorney-General, Hon. Edward C. Crow, to file an amended information or petition, setting forth the claim of the State in a manner conforming to the ruling of the court on the demurrers. Unless the State by the Attorney-General amends its pleading within the time allowed by the court, the defendants will be entitled to have the cause disposed of on the demurrers by a final judgment in favor of defendants. But the plaintiff, the State of Missouri, in the present proceeding, to amend the petition and state its claim in a different form if the Attorney-General sees proper to do so. The most important issue in the case is whether the owners of patent and proprietary medicines have the right to make contracts with persons who sell the same, whereby the prices of such articles shall not be cut or reduced below those which the proprietors establish. That is the important issue in the case; but it has not been decided. Every one who made. On that question the defendants, who compose the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association, contend that a proprietor of a patent medicine or a proprietary medicine has the right to determine at what price he will sell it, and that any attempt to restrict his right to make contracts which secure to him the full benefit of his ownership of such property would be in conflict with the constitutional protection to rights of private property, which attempts the courts would not sustain. That position is the substance of the defense which the Apothecaries' Association intend to make if the case ever reaches a form in which it is directly in issue. Every ordinary legal maneuver as to the proper form in which such a proceeding should be instituted are not yet ended, and it cannot yet be known into what form the Attorney-General will put his charge against the defendants in his amended petition, should he file one. The memoran-

dum filed by Judge Ferris on ruling upon the demurrers is very brief, the substance of it being that the demurrers were sustained for improper joinder of causes of action and of parties.

Annual Meeting of the Alumni.

St. Louis, Feb. 24.—The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy was held last Tuesday evening at the College. President Otto F. Claus read his annual report which reviewed in detail the work of the association for the year and commended the officers and various standing committees for the rich result of their labors. Various recommendations were also made. The report of Recording Secretary H. J. Tritschler showed the present membership of the association to be 478, of which 335 are resident and 143 non-resident. Twenty-three new members were received during the year. Treasurer Charles Gietner's report revealed a healthy financial condition. Receipts for the year with balance on hand at the beginning aggregated \$774.61. The disbursements amounted to \$236.38, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$538.23. Reports were also received from Corresponding Secretary Carl G. Hinrichs and Registrar Charles W. Stockhausen and the chairmen of the different committees. T. F. Hagenow from the Executive Board reported that the recent ball was a success and the expense fully covered. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, R. S. Vitt; first vice-president, Otto A. Wall, Jr.; second vice-president, George R. Merrell; recording secretary, H. A. B. Klippel; corresponding secretary, Oscar H. Elbrecht; Treasurer, Charles Gietner; registrar, C. W. Stockhausen. The Executive Board for the coming year will be as follows: O. C. Claus, Theo. F. Hagenow, Oscar F. Bausch, Charles A. Lips, Lorenz A. Seitz and Martin J. Noll. After the meeting the annual banquet was held as usual.

NOTES.

—The Anti-Monopoly Drug Co. will discontinue its store in the Lindell Hotel, Washington avenue and Sixth street, consolidating the business with that of the Sixth and Market street store. The Anti-Monopoly will thus have only one store in the future, the Franklin avenue establishment having been sold last December. It is reported that another drug store may go into the Lindell, but nothing positive can be learned at present.

—H. P. Kinsolving, the druggist of Malden, Mo., was in attendance at the first annual convention of the postmasters of Missouri held here this week. As far as known he was the only druggist in attendance. He says his previous experience in handling postage stamps probably had much to do with his securing the postmastership at Malden.

—John Guttman, formerly with John H. Allen, and one of the widely-known drug clerks of the city, has bought the Goode Avenue Pharmacy, corner Goode and Easton avenues, and will assume control March 1. Mr. Bunch goes to Bentonville, Ark., where he has bought the drug store of Black & Co.

—Oscar Mallinckrodt, brother of Edward and Emil Mallinckrodt, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., died last Sunday at Espanola, N. M., where he had been for some years on account of his health. The funeral occurred here Friday.

—C. O. Bunch, the East St. Louis druggist, has bought the Atwell pharmacy at Collinsville, Ill., and will conduct it in addition to his East St. Louis store.

—Wm. Tilly, of the office force of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., has resigned to represent the Detroit White Lead and Color Works in Kansas.

—Edward Mitchell, manager of sales of Meyer Bros. Drug Co., has left for a brief trip to Old Mexico combining business and pleasure.

—F. R. Scharlach, representing the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., in Central Missouri, has moved his family from Moberly to St. Louis.

—The engagement is announced of Thomas Haley, president of the Peacock Chemical Co., to Miss Isabel Chenier.

—A. J. Kidd, the druggist of Taylor and Finney avenues, is very ill with typhoid fever.

—Dr. Bolle's drug store, Marceline, Mo., was burned out February 22.

OBITUARY.

"HARRY" MINER DIES SUDDENLY.

The Druggist Theater Manager Stricken with Apoplexy.

Henry Clay Miner, familiarly known as "Harry" Miner, the druggist-theater manager of New York City, died suddenly on February 22. His death was entirely unexpected by his family and friends, and was a great shock to those who had been with him only a short time before it happened. He had remained in the house that day until about 4 o'clock, when he decided to go for a drive. While waiting for his carriage he fell to the floor, and was dead before medical aid arrived.

The career of "Harry" Miner has been marked with more variations than that of the average successful business man. He began life as a drug clerk, served on the police force, went to Congress, and during the active portion of his business life he is said to have controlled more playhouses than any other individual manager. He was born in New York City, March 23, 1842. His father, who was born here before him, constructed the waterworks at Havana, Cuba; invented one of the first rotary printing presses, and built the first locomotive run on Long Island. His son "Harry" first attended Grammar School No. 7 in Chrystie Street, and later the American Institute School. He decided to learn the drug business, and became a clerk in the store of Riker & Berriean, now Riker & Co., of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Later he was employed in the stores of Charles Hutchings and Demas Barnes & Co. He also read medicine under his brother, Dr. Edward Miner, then President of the Brooklyn Medical College.

When the civil war broke out, Mr. Miner was appointed pharmacist of the Mechanics and Artisans' Regiment, stationed on Long Island. In a short time he returned to his occupation as a drug clerk, but ill health caused him to give up the business, and then he became a member of the police force, serving for two years. Part of the time he did patrol duty in the Mercer Street precinct.

His first venture in the line leading to his future career came just after he left the police force, when he became advance agent to Prof. De Courcy, a lecturer on medical subjects. He made a success of this, and in a short time he took the road for Signor Blitz, the magician and bird trainer. His next engagement was with Thayer and Noyes' circus, and then he returned to New York and started upon his career as manager and owner of theaters.

Among the theaters he controlled at one time or another were the London, People's, Miner's Bowery, the present Third Avenue Theater, Miner's Eighth Avenue Theater, the Brooklyn Theater, Miner's Grand of Detroit, Mich.; Miner's Newark, N. J., and the Fifth Avenue Theatre of this city.

Even after his theatrical interests grew to large proportions, Mr. Miner continued his drug business, and at the time of his death he owned two drug stores, one in the Bowery and one in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The store at No. 203 Bowery he had owned for many years. It is one of the oldest drug stores in the city, having been established in 1804 as "Dr. Church's Dispensary." From Dr. Church the store passed into the hands of James G. Sands, and then to the son of the latter, with whom Mr. Miner formed a partnership. When Mr. Sands died, Mr. Miner obtained full control of the business. His up-town pharmacy was opened last autumn. Both stores are under the management of George W. Hackenburger, who has been in charge of the Bowery store for eight years.

In 1864 Mr. Miner married Julia L. Moore of this city. She died in 1894. Mr. Miner married a second time in April, 1896. His second wife was Annie O'Neill, the actress. Four sons—Henry C., Jr., Edwin D., Thomas W. and George H.—are the surviving children of the first marriage. About six weeks ago a son, John Lansing, was born by his second wife.

ALEXANDER HUDNUT DIES IN ENGLAND.

Alexander Hudnut, who was owner for nearly twenty-five years of one of the most famous pharmacies in New York City, died on February 16, at Brighton, England, of a complication of diseases. He was seventy years old. At the time of his death his six children, all the members of the family who survive him, were all in America. The Rev. William H. Hudnut, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, Ohio, accompanied by his sister, sailed on the Oceanic for England on February 21 to take charge of their father's body.

Hudnut's pharmacy was established as a modest little store in Court street, Brooklyn, in 1855. A few years later Mr. Hudnut decided that the opportunities for a successful drug business were much greater in lower Manhattan Island, a quarter which was then the very centre of New York's business activity. So when the old New York Herald building was erected on the site of the burned Baraun's Museum at the junction of Broadway, Park Row and Ann street, he leased quarters for a pharmacy therein and removed his business to New York. He was a shrewd business man and kept wide awake as to the public wants, and he soon began to prosper. During the succeeding quarter of a century he built up one of the largest retail drug businesses in the country. He inaugurated the all-night drug store idea, and eventually Hudnut's pharmacy came to be regarded as a resort for night newspaper workers, actors, dramatic critics and intellectual "night hawks" of all kinds. His soda water was the best in the city, and his fountain the largest. Scores of different kinds of drinks were dispensed there, and a huge placard in front of the store enumerated the varieties. Hudnut's chocolate soon became famous.

The fame of the pharmacy was enhanced by the establishment of a public thermometer, from which records of the temperature were taken and furnished to the daily newspapers. For many years Mr. Hudnut was known as the "official unofficial" weather recorder of New York.

After the pharmacy had made a fortune for him his health began to fail, and in 1890 Mr. Hudnut sold his drug business to H. L. Cutter, who had been associated with him in the pharmacy. It is said that the sale was made upon only thirty minutes' consideration and the price paid was over \$200,000. The business was continued under the old name of Hudnut's pharmacy. After a short time Mr. Cutter transferred the store to Frederick F. Anness and George H. Bancroft, who for its control formed a corporation under New Jersey laws. In 1899, after a year of trouble with its creditors, the company went into the hands of receivers, with liabilities of \$34,000.

It was an attack of influenza in 1890 that first warned Mr. Hudnut that his health was failing. After selling his pharmacy he decided to live in Europe. Since then he spent most of his time in France and England. He had a large circle of friends both in America and in England. His life on the continent, however, was secluded, and he was accompanied only occasionally by members of his family or friends.

While he lived in the United States Mr. Hudnut's home was in South Orange, N. J. Of the children who survive him four are sons, Richard, proprietor of a pharmacy at No. 925 Broadway, New York; Frank, a physician in Boston; Paul, who is practicing medicine in Pawtucket, R. I., and William H., the clergyman, of Youngstown, Ohio.

GEORGE C. WRIGHT.

George C. Wright, the general representative of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, died in the McMaster Hospital at Wheeling, W. Va., on February 20, of pneumonia, after a sickness of only a few days. He had been making a short trip in Pennsylvania, and was about to start for the Pacific coast. He stopped in Wheeling for a few days, and was stricken with pneumonia there. His friend and business associate, B. S. Buchanan, was with him when he died. The body was taken to the home of his family, Louisville, Ky., for burial.

George C. Wright was born in Louisville 46 years ago, and learned the retail drug business there. After a few years he left the retail business, and, going to Cincinnati,

took a position as salesman with Bart & Hickox. Later he served as traveling salesman for a brief period with Hale, Justin & Co. of Cincinnati, and with Stewart & Morgan of Indianapolis. About seventeen years ago he joined the traveling staff of the Mallinckrodt Works, and had been with that concern ever since.

He was one of the best known traveling men in the West, his territory including all the principal northern cities west of Pittsburgh, and perhaps it is not too much to say that he enjoyed the intimate personal acquaintance of every wholesale druggist in that section. In 1891, in order to select the most popular traveling men in the trade, the Era took a vote of all the jobbers and published the pictures of the twenty men receiving the most votes. Mr. Wright was among this number, and his picture, with the others, still may be seen in drug houses all over the country.

His home was in Chicago, where he shared offices with John Franklin.

Mr. Wright was a genial, whole-souled companion, ever ready to help a friend in trouble, and there is not a drug buyer in the western trade that will not look upon his death as a personal loss.

Besides his father, mother and one sister, Mr. Wright is survived by a widow, formerly Miss Boggs, of Pittsburgh.

J. W. NORCROSS, of Roxbury, Mass., whose death is just announced, was for more than fifty years identified with the commercial life of Boston. Before the war he was an importer of druggists' supplies, with a large Southern trade. Having lost a fortune through reverses in the South, he retired from business life for several years, but he afterward entered the business world and was active in it until within a few days before his death. Mr. Norcross was twice married, and a daughter and son by the first marriage survive him, as do a widow and one daughter by his second marriage.

GEORGE J. GUILFORD, a pioneer druggist of Cincinnati, died February 22 at his home on Dudley street. Although Mr. Guilford did not follow his chosen profession as pharmacist, he was well known among the druggists of the city. He started in the drug business at Seventh and Elm streets in 1846 and conducted the store for many years, after which he entered politics, holding several important city offices. Of late years he has been reporting on various newspapers and acting as press agent for a local circus.

PORTER SIMMS, until recently head prescription clerk at Brown's pharmacy, in Parkersburg, W. Va., died there on February 23, apparently from convulsions, which followed the taking of a dose of Epsom salts. He had been suffering from tonsillitis for several days and was under a physician's treatment. He was to have been married last Sunday to a girl socially prominent in Parkersburg.

WILLIAM BROWN, for 26 years in the drug business at Cohoes, N. Y., died February 16, aged 53 years. He was born in Scotland, but came to the United States when an infant. He served his drug apprenticeship in a store owned by his uncle, in Cohoes, and in 1874 entered the business on his own account. His widow and one son survive.

JOSEPH W. SAUL, a proprietor of several patent medicines, who had lived in retirement during the last ten years, died February 20, at his residence, 919 North Calhoun street, Baltimore, after a lingering illness. He was eighty-six years of age.

HUGH NEALY, druggist at New Albany, Ind., died of Bright's disease, February 13. He had been in business but a short time. The Floyd County Pharmaceutical Association attended the funeral in a body.

—The North Dakota Board of Pharmacy will hold a meeting at Fargo, March 14 and 15. W. S. Parker, secretary.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from this record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

- ALABAMA.—Birmingham.—Henry E. Klein, 322 Twentieth street South, succeeded by Klein Bros.
Huntsville.—Kinser & Cantrell, 100 South Jefferson, succeeded by M. Cantrell.
- ARKANSAS.—Argenta.—J. M. White, removed to Little Rock.
Booneville.—C. S. Anderson, succeeded by Anderson & Bear.
- COLORADO.—Anaconda.—B. P. Schoen, removed to Victor.
Durango.—John E. Smith, removed to Victor.
- CONNECTICUT.—Hartford.—Chas. A. Rapelye, 376 Asylum street, succeeded by Rapelye & Palmer.
- GEORGIA.—Wadley.—F. S. Battie & Co., sold to Holmes-Keady Co.
- ILLINOIS.—Ava.—Wagner Bros., succeeded by W. G. Wagner.
Chicago.—Stubenrauch & Greuner, 479 West Division, succeeded by Geo. Stubenrauch.
Jacksonville.—J. H. Williamson, succeeded by J. D. Brewer.
Lanark.—J. H. Allemon, out of business.
Niantic.—C. E. Tandy, sold to B. T. Hickman.
- INDIANA.—Indianapolis.—F. G. Bressell & Co., 1644 Bellefontaine, sold to C. M. Hatfield.
Syracuse.—Miller & Estlick, sold to F. L. Hoch.
Zionville.—W. Y. McNutt, sold to Albert E. Smith.
- INDIAN TERRITORY.—Dougherty.—Chitwood & Brentz, succeeded by J. W. Eriz.
- IOWA.—Cedar Rapids.—Herbert E. Foster, 120 South Third street, sold to Emerson & Hamilton.
Deep River.—J. G. Rogers & Co., new store.
Elion.—Phelps & Shores, succeeded by Phelps & Strickling.
- KENTUCKY.—Louisville.—R. W. Bottomly, 2400 West Chestnut, sold to Scott Bros.
Owensboro.—P. E. Tindall, 220 West Third street, sold to Martin & Veldon.
- MASSACHUSETTS.—Brookton.—H. H. Dudley, has consolidated his two stores, 168 Main street and 79 Center street, continuing at 168 Main street.
Everett.—S. R. King & Co., sold to R. E. Andrews.
Lowell.—E. F. Faulkner, Jr., 408 Suffolk street, damaged by fire.
- MICHIGAN.—Whitehall.—C. G. Pitkin, damaged by fire.
- MONTANA.—Bozeman.—Lee Warren, succeeded by Warren Drug Co., Incorporated.
- NEBRASKA.—Winnsie.—McElrath & Muirhead, succeeded by Frank McElrath.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Hanover.—L. K. Mead, burnt out, partly insured.
- NEW JERSEY.—Paterson.—Silk City Pharmacy, Chas. C. Regenbush proprietor, 68 Lyon street, new store.
- NEW YORK.—Buffalo.—H. J. Diamond & Co., 330 Connecticut street, succeeded by H. J. Diamond.
Delhi.—Wm. Winter, assigned.
Gloversville.—Houck & Patrick, 14 South Main street, succeeded by Charles E. Patrick.
New York City.—Robert B. Wilson, 99 Park street, succeeded by Pio. Mari.
- NORTH CAROLINA.—Dunn.—McKay Bros. & Skinner, succeeded by Wilson & Skinner.
Greeneboro.—J. K. McIlhenny, 504 South Elm, new store.
- OHIO.—New Vienna.—H. D. Edwards, sold to James R. West.
Orwell.—E. W. Naftziger & Co., succeeded by I. C. Grabbil & Co.
Weston.—Hartman & Jones, succeeded by Hartman & White.
Youngstown.—Wm. Breden, 9 West Federal street, sold to Rudolph & Clarke.
- PENNSYLVANIA.—Birdsboro.—H. F. Stine, new store.
Philadelphia.—Henry Schmidt, 1729 South Second street, discontinued.
Shenandoah.—Matthew Stein, 29 West Centre street, new store.
- RHODE ISLAND.—Providence.—W. H. Greene, Jr., 397 Westminster street, discontinued.
- SOUTH CAROLINA.—Newberry.—Robertson & Gilder, succeeded by J. K. Gilder.
- TENNESSEE.—Bellbuckle.—C. W. Booker & Co., sold to Smart & Trolinger.
- TEXAS.—Campbell.—Gaines & Burrows, succeeded by S. G. Gaines.
Eagle Pass.—Geo. S. Harper & Co., sold to W. L. Lyman.
Quitman.—Wood & Robbins, succeeded by I. W. Robbins.
- WISCONSIN.—Merrill.—Charles Quinn, burnt out, insured.

THERE ARE MANY PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNALS IN AMERICA;
ONLY ONE WEEKLY.

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EVERY THURSDAY.

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SAFETY IN POISON SALES.

In case of misuse or accident after a sale of poison it is a satisfaction and comfort to the druggist to be able to show a clear, legal record of his connection with the incident. If such a record is inconvenient to keep; if there isn't due provision for keeping it in a business-like way, it is apt to be neglected, and neglected at just the wrong time.

The Era Poison Register makes the registry of poison sales as convenient as possible, and keeping a book for this purpose impresses the customer with the propriety and necessity for registration.

The book has space for 800 entries, providing for record of name and quantity of poison sold, date of sale, price, purpose, names of purchaser and witness, remarks, etc. It also contains a digest of the poison laws of all the states and territories, making it a handy reference work in case of doubt as to the law. The book is bound in stiff board covers with leather back. Price, 60 cents per copy, postpaid.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers,
396 Broadway, New York.

WINDOW DISPLAYS.

If you have an attractive window exhibit, or if the interior plan of your store contains some unique feature, photograph it and send us a print. We have in preparation a special supplement, which will consist of reproductions of show windows and store interiors, and we want to include in this as many good specimens as possible. Send in your contributions very promptly, that there may be no delay in issuing this sheet.

THE EDITOR.

ASK US.

Druggists who have calls for any goods which they cannot find or of which they do not know the maker or the price, are invited to correspond with us and we will supply the information whenever possible. We have perfect facilities for handling such queries and we are always glad to extend this service to our readers.

THE PUBLISHERS.

See Students' Bulletin, Page 262.

PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATIVE MUDDLE IN NEW YORK STATE.

As everyone knows, there is a big lot of bills before the New York State Legislature calculated to affect the practice of pharmacy in this State, either beneficially or adversely. As everyone also knows, the majority of these bills come from the territory included in or influenced by Greater New York. There are pharmacy bills, poison bottle bills, pure food bills, shorter hours for clerks bills, etc.

But one bill of particular importance comes from the State Pharmaceutical Association, and this bill is in many respects opposed to one emanating from New York City. The State bill proposes the abolition of the now existing three boards of pharmacy in the State, or rather their combination into one State board, which will have jurisdiction over the entire State and of all the cities therein. The bill from New York City proposes amendments to the charter of Greater New York, whereby pharmaceutical regulations in force in this locality are materially altered. It is easy to see that if the State bill passes, the New York City one must be killed; if the latter is enacted, the former has no show.

All of the measures noted have received careful attention and their progress has been reported in this journal. What will be the outcome, how many will pass and what will be their effect, and how many will be killed, no one can say, but the pot is boiling very vigorously.

A new phase of the problem has just been presented. The Erie County (Buffalo) Pharmaceutical Association a few days ago adopted a resolution whereby that association "goes on record as opposed to every bill pertaining to pharmacy presented to the Senate and Assembly of New York State, unless indorsed by the New York Pharmaceutical Association, which is recognized as the proper channel through which such matters should be presented." This seems like a distinct "def" from "up-the-State" to the New York City brethren.

We have always been of the opinion that it would be far better to have one board of pharmacy, one which should have jurisdiction over the entire State, and have infrequently expressed this opinion as forcibly as we could. There seems to be, however, certain points of difference or friction between what may be termed the two factions in the State and particularly the State Pharmaceutical Association, almost, if not quite, impossible of reconciliation. Politics, pharmaceutical politics especially, is a strange thing.

EDUCATION OF THE APPRENTICE.

In the annual report of the president of the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy to the members of that board, occurs the following paragraph:

"No question has received more thought from the Board, likewise the up-to-date pharmacists of our State, than that of the apprentice. That the foundation for the successful student of pharmacy and the successful business man is embodied in the apprentice none can question. That the many difficult problems likely to arise in future years, in pharmacy, must in most cases be settled by the apprentice of to-day, is another reason why he should have a good, thorough education in the English language. Higher educational qualifications for our apprentices means fewer and better pharmacists, fewer and better drug stores, and will not this meet the approval of every druggist in the State? Our present plan of judging the educational qualifications of the apprentice is a farce and a mockery. The time is now right for us to formulate some plan whereby we may know, and not guess, that the applicant has the necessary educational qualifications to begin the study of pharmacy. The trade and the public demand it, and the pharmacy law does not prevent our saying what the standard shall be."

Whether a result of this plain speaking we do not know, but it is a fact that the Illinois board has adopted much more stringent regulations concerning the educational equipment of candidates appearing before it for examination. The board now requires evidence of a sound preliminary education, as has been fully reported in these columns.

It is one of the greatest obstacles to the satisfactory progress of the pharmaceutical profession in this country that those who adopt it as a calling are so poorly equipped in the preliminaries. Our colleges of pharmacy are very lax in the matter of preliminary education as a requisite to entrance to these institutions, and most of the boards of pharmacy require no evidence on this point whatsoever. It is absurd to matriculate students who know little of common school branches and less of mathematics and the physical sciences upon which pharmacy and chemistry rest. A student who cannot calculate a simple problem in percentage or proportion most certainly is unable to comprehend the scientific lectures which he is to receive in his college course. All who have any familiarity at all with the class of young men who year after year enter drug stores to learn the business, and later expect to go to colleges, agree that until reform is made at the beginning, there is little use trying to better the college curriculum, for students would not be able to understand it. It is in this respect that the departments of pharmacy of the universities are so much superior to the so-styled teaching colleges of pharmacy, and until the latter rise to the level of the former there can be no parity between them.

If pharmacy is to be considered a profession, better education of the boys and young men who enter it must be insisted upon by all who have its control in their hands, boards and colleges alike. If we admit that the drug business is a business only, not a profession, even then the most successful man is he who is well equipped, with a knowledge of general branches of education and of business procedure. This sort of education is something that cannot be obtained in the drug store nor in the college of pharmacy. It must come through institutions devoted entirely to that purpose. The position

taken by the Illinois board is a logical one, which cannot be assailed from any quarter.

WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN.

If the retail druggists of this country really wish to have the war tax on medicines removed or materially lightened, they can do much themselves to bring about the desired result. The N. A. R. D., through its Legislative Committee, is trying to arouse druggists generally to the importance of prompt action. This committee has sent a special letter to a large number of druggists urging them to appeal to their Congressmen to support House Bill 7093, presented by Hon. Henry S. Boutell, of Illinois, which bill is now in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. Every druggist is asked to request his Congressman to give his support to this bill and to work upon the Ways and Means Committee in every legitimate way, and druggists are requested also to write directly to each member of the Ways and Means Committee, as the more letters of this nature that can be poured in upon this committee the better prospect there will be for relief.

The chairman of the N. A. R. D. Legislative Committee, who is also an influential member of the Erie County (N. Y.) Pharmaceutical Association, is likewise widely circulating copies of the resolutions passed by that local association recently, and many other local bodies of druggists have complied with the request of the parent body, the N. A. R. D., and are sending in their petitions in large number.

But there are still many who have taken no action, and it is these who are urged to act, and act at once. A strong pull and a pull all together by the 40,000 druggists of the United States ought to exert very strong influence in the direction of securing repeal of the detested tax. The members of the wholesale and manufacturing drug trade are doing their part, and the retailers can help along very materially.

IS THIS TRUE?

The report of the Senate Committee appointed to investigate into the adulteration of food and drug products is printed elsewhere in this issue. The result of the committee's investigations is nothing but what might have been expected, save in one particular. The committee says that nearly every sample of cream of tartar purchased in drug stores was found to be a fraud. Druggists and drug trade journals have always urged that the public should not purchase this article from grocers, on the ground that the grocer's cream of tartar was always adulterated; the people should go to the druggist for a pure grade. Have we been mistaken in this belief? Is it true that the drug store cream of tartar is as bad as all the rest? If there is any doubt on this point every druggist in the country ought to get out his stock of this article and submit it to the closest scrutiny. The charge made by the Senate Committee is a serious one and must be refuted, unless the facts are distinctly against the drug trade.

PHARMACEUTICAL CELEBRITIES.



CLARENCE OTIS BIGELOW.

The above is not a flattering portrait, but it is a good likeness of Clarence Otis Bigelow. This gentleman is a conspicuously successful druggist—one who likes the business and who is content to be a druggist, a good druggist. He is also the president of the New York City Board of Pharmacy and the treasurer of the New York College of Pharmacy.

In Mr. Bigelow's make up an observer will tell you there is a harmonious blending of geniality and shrewdness, a commingling of affable good nature and sound practical sense. And in all manner of intercourse with his fellows these qualities, or traits, or elements, are so nicely balanced that the man who meets him once is always glad to meet him again; and he makes and keeps many friends.

Mr. Bigelow comes of an old Rhode Island family. He is one of the "Sons of the American Revolution." He began his career in the drug business in Springfield, Mass., but while still a mere boy came to New York City. That was in 1867. He soon found and accepted a clerkship in the old-established pharmacy of George L. Hooper, at No. 102 Sixth avenue, and with the exception of a single inconsiderable period he has remained continuously in that pharmacy to the present day. He bought out his employer, Mr. Hooper, in 1880; since which year he has de-

voted his time and energies to the expansion of the business. In 1880 he employed one licensed clerk, one junior clerk and one boy. To-day he employs fifteen persons, among whom are included seven registered pharmacists. He has a large prescription business and a flourishing trade in those articles of which the druggist is the legitimate purveyor. In addition to the business of selling drugs and medicines, Mr. Bigelow conducts a laboratory in which are manufactured all the galenicals and a hundred or more preparations from his own formulas.

Mr. Bigelow attributes his success largely to two facts: he keeps his capital invested in his drug business, and he selects and keeps the best men as clerks and assistants. He has made these practices his business principles. As fast as his capital has increased he has put it into his pharmacy. He carries a large stock, both in variety and in quantities. He selects his clerks with great care, and is proud of the fact that they like to stay. His chief clerk has been with him twenty years. In that time he has helped to start several of his men in business for themselves, but it is his boast that none has ever left him to take a clerkship in some other pharmacy. Among the regular patrons of "Bigelow's Pharmacy" there to be found many families which bought their medicines there when Mr. Bigelow first became its proprietor. His good service, honest dealing and unflinching courtesy have kept their custom through the years.

PLEASED WITH THE BLUE BOOK.

Milwaukee, Wis., February 17, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: I am just in receipt of the Era Blue Book. It is absolutely the best and most complete price list of all price lists, and I shall do all I can to recommend it to my fellow buyers. It's a good thing. Push it along. I thank you many times for your kindness.
SAMUEL A. SCHWANDT.

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 9, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: We are in receipt of the Blue Book, and wish to compliment you upon the successful carrying out of your idea. We believe that the Blue Book should be in the office of every druggist throughout this land.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

Martin Tenn., Feb. 12, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: I do not wish to express too much impatience, but would be glad to have the Blue Book come forward at once. I am a great admirer of the Era. I regard it by far the best drug journal published. Rush my Blue Book.

J. A. HINTON, M. D.

Baltimore, Feb. 10, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: It seems to me that every druggist ought to possess your Blue Book as it is worth the money without the Era. I wish you success in the future for your great enterprise.

A. C. HUTHWELKER.

New York, Feb. 8, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: You have done extremely well in getting out the first issue of your Blue Book, and we are pleased to enclose our check in settlement of our account in the matter.

H. PLANTEN & SON.

New York, Feb. 14, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: The Pharmaceutical Era and Era Blue Book will make a better business man of every druggist. This is what they need.

JAMES WILSON.

Pullman, Ill., February 19, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: Permit me to thank you for the Blue Book received to-day. I consider it a most valuable reference work.

CHAS. B. WOOD.

New York, Feb. 17, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: Accept thanks for Blue Book received. It is just the thing that the trade has needed for some time.

A. H. MISSILDING.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: Just received Era Blue Book. Many thanks. It surpasses my anticipations.
SIDNEY FABER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: The Blue Book is just what we want. It is up-to-date.

W. W. CHALFANT.

Harrisonville, Mo., Feb. 12, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: I think your journal a dandy.

WALTER J. KEMPER.

Continued from Feb. 22.

What Can Druggists Do to Increase Their Profits?

RETAILERS, WHOLESALERS AND MANUFACTURERS DISCUSS THIS IMPORTANT QUESTION.

THE CAUSES AND THE REMEDY.

A TRUST IS THE ONLY SALVATION.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be able to tell your readers what druggists can do to increase their profits. Were I able to give such an answer as your query implies I would not be engaged in competing for the meager profits of the retail drug business. The man who could teach the unsuccessful how to succeed, who could snatch the dismal failure from the slough of despond and start him on the highway to fortune, could command such a colossal sum for imparting his information as would beggar Cæsus by comparison.

Beyond certain rudimentary principles applicable to all the means of livelihood, there is none which will insure universal success or none which failure always follows.

All the roads leading to fame or fortune are strewn with the wrecks of hopes unrealized. Disappointment and drugs are not so inseparably connected as to give the dealer in the latter a monopoly of the former. All lawyers, doctors, preachers, merchants and editors do not succeed, then why should all druggists? Many men fail because of unfitness for their adopted calling. Others for the reason that they are out of joint with their environment. A change of occupation in the one case and of location in the other might fetch happier results.

To come closer to our nuttin:—let us consider the present condition of our own business—the retail druggist. So general is the complaint from all quarters regarding the profits of pharmacy that they are conceded to be well founded. The business is suffering from a combination of causes, either of which must prove disastrous to many of us.

The first and most important is the manufacturing pharmacist. When the making of pills, plasters, extracts and syrups became important enough to employ steam retail pharmacy received a staggering, if not a fatal, blow. The retail druggist's manipulation may be ever so dexterous, but he cannot compete with steam. His laboratory has been contracting, while that of the steam man has been expanding in geometric proportions. About the time the steam pharmacist made his debut, the colleges of pharmacy began to develop and increase in numbers, offering attractions which brought into the ranks of pharmacy many young men who without the college curriculum would have engaged in other occupations.

These two factors, loss of occupation and increased competition, constitute the upper and nether millstones which are grinding the financial life out of the practice of pharmacy.

Both of them, nevertheless, are essential to the progress of our art. The machine lessens the cost of production, and excess of registered pharmacists permits the public to exercise the right of selection, and the fittest survive. Thus is one of the laws of nature which works for the perfection of art and species made to show its "red tooth and nail" in promoting the science of pharmacy. If we would recognize the workings of this law, and when one has been winnowed out with the other chaff remain there, it would be all the better for the wheat.

Among the suggestions for our relief, "expansion" is often named. Add more side lines, they say. Let us see what we keep now in addition to the several thousand legitimate items of a drug store. We have tobacco, liquors, candles, stationery, magazines, newspapers, fishing tackle, garden seeds, paints and window glass, post

offices, telephone and telegraph offices, agencies for laundries and express companies, slot machines for all kinds of purposes, kodaks and bicycles, jewelry, musical instruments and appliances, wall paper, hot drinks, sandwiches, cutlery, optical instruments, and last, our show windows are given to the theatre poster. To my mind, if side lines would fetch the coveted shekel, we should all be bankers here this. What is the remedy? How can the business be made fairly profitable to those giving the best of their lives to it?

For destructive competition such as now afflicts the retail druggist there is but one efficient remedy—the Trust. For other branches of over-burdened trade the "trust" has brought relief. Where is our altruistic friend with executive capacity to organize the retail drug business into a trust that will save us from ourselves. The trust is the only salvation for the weak and incompetent. Let every town have its drug trust, and relief is easy.

W. S. THOMPSON.

Washington, D. C.

WORK, STUDY, ADVERTISE.

What a pharmacist can do to increase business and profits.

First—work.

Go to his business at seven to eight each morning and apply himself closely during the day. Keep his clerks busy as well as himself, and particularly keep himself busy, as clerks follow into the ways of their employer. Spend no time idly—talking to people who come into the store, reading the daily papers during business hours (a few minutes at the noon hour will suffice for them, nor being neighborly. Do not procrastinate, but when something is to be done, do it. Be systematic.

Second—study.

Not only keep the mind refreshed on the old, but be alert to learn of the new. Read thoroughly, advertisements and all, of at least three or four drug journals, which should be carefully selected to get variety. From them get ideas of use in his business for buying, manufacturing, advertising, displaying and selling. Keep memoranda of these ideas and put each down at once, as he would enter an item on the "want list."

Third—buying.

Be conservative in ordering; it is easier to order twice than to dispose of surplus stock.

Be courteous to traveling salesmen, but neither take their time nor his own if nothing is wanted from them. Beware of special offers of proprietary goods.

Fourth—advertise.

Liberally, but judiciously.

Fifth—organize.

The druggists of every community should have a full understanding, and each with entire confidence in the others. Gain the confidence of competitors, and that of the public will follow. There is a town, known to the writer, where these conditions exist—the druggists are cordial and friendly at all times. It is agreed among them not to cut prices on proprietary goods, and on many staples where there might be a tendency to sell too close, a price is made allowing a fair profit. These druggists take no unfair advantages of each other and are careful to take none of the public. An arrangement has existed between them for nineteen years, that only one store be kept open on Sundays, each taking its turn. During the winter all close at 8 p. m., except Saturdays. Other communities can do as well if they will; if all cannot be

accomplished at once then find some point on which all can agree. Make this a stepping stone to others; adhere to it zealously, and when all is going smoothly try to get together on something else—persevere. Have confidence in competitors and be frank with them after an agreement is reached. If one is reported to have broken faith, take no one's word for it, but his own; see him personally at once. It will usually be found the report was false, and even if not, matters can be adjusted and so prevent a war.

Work continually, study how to work, buy with care, advertise judiciously and organize with confidence.

He who talks continually will occasionally say something good.

He who works constantly will surely accomplish something.

Circleville, Ohio.

J. G. WILDER.

MAKE YOUR OWN TOILET SPECIALTIES.

I have just a word or two to say in connection with the agitation now going on in your valued paper on "How to increase profits." My view of why the profits are not increased is because the vast majority of the druggists make no attempt to. That's the whole thing in a nutshell. The day for making good profits on patent medicines and advertised toilet articles has gone by, as the margin of profit has been materially reduced by department stores and other cutters and their success is due mainly to the fact that after the prices have been cut they display them properly.

The druggist must offset this loss in sales and profits. You ask how can this be done? It is very simple.

The toilet department is quite a factor in every well-regulated drug store. The goods in this department can be made by every druggist with only a very small outlay of money and a very little labor, and the products will be equal to any standard goods in the market, the latter now being retailed with a very small profit to the druggist.

Let the druggist make up such goods as extracts, toilet waters, hair tonics, face lotions, tooth washes, etc., etc., put them up in neat packages (for in the present day he can buy bottles, labels, etc., at low figures), color such articles appropriately and attractively, display them with a neat price ticket, recommend them just the same as he would any other preparation he handles and he is bound to sell them.

He must not, however, lose sight of the fact that after these goods are properly put up, the displaying of them is next in importance, which will insure increased sales and consequently increased profits.

I come in contact with many who have adopted this plan and they have solved the mystery of "How to increase the profits in a drug store."

P. A. BABY,
Evergreen Chemical Co.

New York.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD REGULATE PHARMACY AND MEDICINE.

You ask me for an expression of my views as to the methods of increasing the profits of retail druggists. To be perfectly frank, I fear that I am not in a position to offer any advice of value except from an individual standpoint. Until the National Government recognizes the importance of the practice of both medicine and pharmacy by establishing a commission to that effect, how can we expect equitable protection for the public and for the profession? To illustrate in a more practical manner what I mean. In the District of Columbia, at the seat of the Government, this past summer, innocent, honorable and conscientious druggists were made to suffer through newspaper notoriety furnished by the Health Department of the District for an unfortunate condition of affairs caused by the neglect of a few druggists together with the varying conditions of an ethereal compound which is susceptible to a high temperature.

Possibly you may say that this is a theoretical point. Let me make it a little more practical, and tell you that the manager of my retail store informs me that more

than a dozen customers express themselves as apprehensive of making purchases for the reason that they had read in the newspapers that druggists were selling adulterated goods. What more can you expect then under such circumstances?

J. S. FYREE.

Washington, D. C.

SIX RULES TO OBSERVE.

What can druggists do to increase their profits? I can answer the question.

First. Be obliging and pleasant to your customers.

Second. Handle as few patent medicines as possible.

Third. Put up your own sarsaparilla, cough syrup, headache powders, ague cure, corn cures, etc., and recommend them to your patrons.

Fourth. Don't bother your head too much to please the medical fraternity. Prescribe when you have a chance, and you will gain the confidence and good will of your patrons. Over half of the physicians carry their own medicines.

Fifth. Keep your store clean and have everything up-to-date.

Sixth. Keep a good supply of candy on hand to give to the little ones, and always have a pleasant word for the youngsters.

If my fellow druggists will do these things they will have no trouble to pay their bills, and at the end of the month will be able to put a few dollars in the bank.

F. D. NEURO.

Baltimore, Md.

REMOVE THE WAR TAX.

"How to Increase Profits." Write to your Congressman; call special attention to the injustice of Schedule B of the war revenue law, and ask his influence for its repeal.

Ask ten or a dozen other voters to write similar letters.

If every retail druggist will do this and do it at once, schedule B can be repealed at this session of Congress. If not repealed now it will stand for ten years. This is reasonably certain.

Don't expect the committees of the different trade associations to do all the work, and don't rely on petitions but write personal letters, and write promptly. Sign petitions, as a matter of course, and ask your friends to do so.

Pittsburg, Pa.

II.

(For the Era.)

PURE SUGAR.

Pharmacists generally recognize it as a fact that the market does not afford a satisfactory sugar, one suited for all the purposes of our business. The granulated sugar more generally used contains ultramarine blue or other coloring matter which is liable to cause fermentation, even if not otherwise objectionable. The grade known as "Confession's A" is more desirable on account of the absence of this coloring matter, but is rather moist for accurate pharmaceutical work, and on keeping hardens in the barrel.

An article of the dryness of "granulated" and of the same general characteristics, except without coloring matter, would be an acceptable article to pharmacists. The market does not afford such an article because there has been no demand. There are no difficulties in the way of making such a sugar, simply leaving out the coloring matter, and the cost would be no greater than now paid for the colored. Why not then create a demand for such an article as we feel we need? Let requests be made by druggists generally when buying sugar for such a product as described. Ask the jobber to communicate to the factory that such a demand has been made. If such course be generally followed the manufacturers will recognize the existence of a demand and will soon undertake to meet it.

Woodstock, Va.

N. B. SCHMITT.

(For the Era.)

FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Paris, February 24.

The Senatorial Elections.

took place last month. Senator Poirrier, who was re-elected at Paris, has large chemical works at St. Denis, and his exhibit will be one of the features of the French Chemical Exhibit at the 1900 World's Fair.

The pharmacist Senator, M. Cesar Duval, was also re-elected; he represents a portion of the Savoy department.

The Pelletier-Caventou Statue

represents Caventou (on the left) showing the balloon containing the precious alkaloid to his collaborator Pelletier. Both are draped in their official robes as professors of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and our illustration (photographed from the model which sculptor Lormier has just completed in full size) gives an excellent idea of the monument to which our friends at Philadelphia and New York have subscribed, and at the inauguration of which, it is hoped, many American pharmacists will be present. The inscription on the front of the pedestal will be "To the pharmacists Pelletier and Caventou, professors at the Superior School of Pharmacy at Paris, authors of the discovery of quinine." On the rear of the base one will read:

"Pelletier, born at Paris in 1788, died in 1842.

Caventou, born at St. Omer in 1795, died in 1877.

By their precious discovery and by their disinterestedness they have merited the title of Benefactors of Humanity."

The inscriptions "International Subscription, 1897-1899," and "This monument was erected in 1900 in presence of delegate pharmacists from all nations," will occupy the two remaining faces of the pedestal.

The total sum now subscribed amounts to over \$5,400. The English contributors had hitherto been conspicuous



M. POIRRIER.

by their absence, but the British Pharmaceutical Society has just come handsomely forward.

It is evident that a collective subscription of this kind from abroad, even if small in amount, has the advantage of familiarizing thousands of French pharmacists with the name of a great society and of assuring them of its sympathy.

For the Lavoisier Statue

M. Berthelot recently informed the Academy of Sciences that the United States had been particularly liberal, more than 500 American chemists having subscribed. The site (just behind the Madeleine) is already surrounded by a boarding, and sculptor Barrias has the work well in hand. Nearly \$20,000 has been raised altogether.

Other Monuments.

A committee has been formed to raise a memorial to the late Senator Scheurer-Kestner; \$10,000 has already been subscribed.

Pasteur's statue, by sculptor Falguière, is to be placed in the Champs-Élysées, at the entrance to the new avenue leading to the Exhibition. It is proposed to fix the inauguration for April 15 (the opening day of the Paris Exposition). The monument represents Fame crowning the great chemist.

A committee has been formed at Strasburg to place a medallion on the house inhabited by Pasteur in 1855 (rue des Veaux), when he was professor at the Faculty of Sciences.

The Paris Society of Biology celebrated its centenary at the Sorbonne (faculty of Sciences) six weeks ago, and placed a commemorative slab on the laboratory of Claude Bernard. It may not be generally known that the great savant began life as a drug clerk, and served in a Lyons pharmacy for two years or more.

M. Benjamin Raspail, recently deceased, has left \$40,000 to form a museum of relics of his father, F. V. Raspail (the celebrated pharmacist-politician of half a century ago), almshouses, etc., just outside Paris.

Parmentier at the Pantheon.

M. Barille, announced to the Paris Society of Pharmacy that MM. Klotz, Legrand and Laloue has proposed to the Chamber of Deputies that the ashes of Parmentier, the pharmacist, should be transferred to the Pantheon. The members of the society present warmly approved the project. The portrait of Parmentier, by the way, hangs on the walls of the hall where the society meets monthly. His statue stands in the front garden of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and there is another at Neuilly. This fashionable Anglo-American suburb of Paris was a sandy plain when Parmentier obtained its use from the French King to cultivate and demonstrate the alimentary value of the potato. Potato soup still figures on French menus as "Potage Parmentier."

Cut Prices Discussion Tabooed.

The Committee of the International Pharmacy Congress of 1900 has decided that the question of cutting prices of patent medicines shall not be discussed. One can understand their motive, for the subject is a terribly sore one here, and the "specialistes" and "anti-specialistes" can rarely discuss it calmly. But many are disappointed at the decision, and question whether it will be respected by French and foreign delegates. M. Denizé, writing in the "Bulletin du Sud-Est," quotes Professor Remington's question at the Brussels International Congress as a proof of the lively interest taken in the subject. There is even some talk of organizing a special congress to discuss the matter thoroughly before the foreign delegates all leave Paris.

A Royal Hostelry.

The French government has long been seeking a suitable house in which to lodge the various crowned heads who may visit the 1900 exhibition. It has been finally decided to rent the town mansion of the late Dr. T. W. Evans, American dentist, at the corner of the Avenue du Bois and the Rue de la Pompe. The lease has been drawn up for ten months, and the landlord is the City of Philadelphia, to whom the doctor bequeathed this property. Royal guests will not be a novelty in this house. On the first floor may still be seen the historical room where the dethroned Empress Eugenie was sheltered one night in



PELLETIER-CAVENTOU STATUE.

September, 1870, while the doctor organized her escape to England. The whole of the mansion is being redecorated and refitted; Gobelin's tapestry and art furniture being forthcoming from the national storehouses. The particular room in question is being furnished as a study.

M. Robespierre.

pharmacist at Carvin, was found dead in a ditch by the side of the Northern Railway line. He had spent New Year's day at Lille, and had been seen in a drinking saloon (as well as at a wholesale druggist's) before he took the train home. It is conjectured that he fell from the carriage. He was a collateral descendant of the famous "sea-green incorruptible," who was so conspicuous in French history at the time of the Great Revolution.



PARMENTIER.

AN EXCELLENT HECTOGRAPH MASS is prepared from glue in the following manner, according to Der Drogist: 8 parts of glue, which must be transparent and colorless or only light yellow, is allowed to stand four or five days with 20 parts of strong vinegar (8 to 10 per cent.) when the glue will be thoroughly softened. The mixture is then warmed gently on a waterbath until the glue is completely dissolved, 35 parts of glycerin added and the heat continued at 80° to 90° C. until the liquid is uniform. It is then poured through a cloth into the tin cases, in which it is allowed to cool slowly. If the surface after cooling should be uneven or show air-bubbles, a very little alcohol may be poured upon it and ignited. Not more than just sufficient to moisten the surface thoroughly should be used. This composition has the advantage that it keeps well, yields a great number of very distinct copies and has a bright appearance. Hectograph compositions made from glue have come into discredit for several reasons, and the much more expensive gelatine has been largely used instead, but it is claimed that this formula will yield a product fully as good as those prepared from gelatine at a much lower cost. (Drog. Ztg.)

ADULTERATION OF SCAMMONY with litharge and starch has been observed by M. T. Baucher (Rev. int. fals.) A specimen of this drug aroused suspicion because of the presence of small cavities, which contained well-developed small, blue-gray crystals. The ether-soluble constituents of the sample amounted to only 41.2 per cent., against 75 to 80 per cent. in good products. It yielded 16.6 per cent. of ash of orange color, pure scammony giving 3 to 5 per cent., of a white or grayish-white ash. The residue insoluble in ether contained, in addition to the crystals mentioned, a large proportion of starch, which was identified by the iodine reaction, as also by conversion into glucose by means of dilute sulphuric acid, and treating with Fehling's solution. The crystals were soluble in nitric acid and responded to the reactions for lead. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

VANILLIN AS REAGENT.—A solution of 1 part vanillin in 100 parts concentrated sulphuric acid, according to W. Ellram, gives characteristic color reactions with various alkaloids, resins and essential oils. Maracabo balsam of copaiba is colored an intense orange-red, gradually passing to violet. Gurjun balsam gives the same coloration without becoming violet, but after several hours changing to pale brown. Oil of copaiba becomes violet-red, rapidly changing to a dark orange-red. Copalvic acid acts similarly to the Maracabo balsam. Colophonium gives a brownish-red color passing to violet. Camphor gives a rose-red color which changes in about 24 hours to gray, passing through various shades of red and violet. (L'Union Pharm.)

(Special Correspondence.)

BRITISH DRUG NEWS.

London, February 23, 1900.

The Chemical Trade and the War.

A royal proclamation was issued on January 11 forbidding the exportation, and even the coastwise carriage, of picric acid, carbolic acid, cresol and trinitro-cresol, and caused considerable excitement in the trade. The reasons assigned for this action of the British Government were that the Transvaal is receiving most of its ammunition from the Continent, and as England manufactures most of the crude phenols, etc., from which the explosives are made, it was hoped that some check would be placed on the Boer supplies. It was also hinted that in view of possible European complications Great Britain did not desire to place facilities in the way of Continental countries (particularly France) for acquiring large stocks of explosives. It was stated in another quarter that the British stocks of lyddite, etc., are not too large, and that the Government wishes to keep in the country all the material possible. The Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce were not long in taking up the Government decree, as this absolute prohibition was likely to seriously affect the drug trade. For not only by the terms of the decree was the export of the articles named forbidden, but even their transport by sea to places within the United Kingdom like Belfast or Glasgow. The most largely attended meeting of the Chemical Section which we recollect was held on January 22. Thomas Tyrer, the chairman, presided, and among those present were David Howard (Howard & Sons), G. B. Francis (Hearon, Squire & Francis, Limited), Charles Umney (Wright, Layman & Umney, Limited), F. H. Lescher (president of the Drug Club, Evans, Lescher & Webb), W. R. Arnold (Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.), T. P. Morson (Morson & Sons), T. Christy (Christy & Co.), etc. S. B. Boulton, chairman of the Tar Distillers' Association, was also present. It was recognized that it was useless to expect any alteration which would not entirely prevent these goods reaching the Transvaal. Great Britain is the main producer of carbolic acid, it being largely made from gas residues. Picric acid, however, is made mainly in Germany, and it was also pointed out that carbolic acid could be produced from benzol, and that if British supplies of the acid were cut off, Germany would probably start making for herself. Another aspect of the case was that German salicylic acid, salol and salicylates would be no longer obtainable, or only at much enhanced prices, and that hence it would also probably result that the manufacture of some German synthetic remedies would be seriously impeded, as much of the crude material from which they are made is British and included in the prohibition. The forbidding of coastwise trade is merely a means to an end and shows that the Government intends to make the order effective.

The Isle of Man Pharmacy Bill.

This bill passed the House of Keys, the local House of Commons, on January 16. The pharmacists of the island have secured amendments to the bill which will make it compulsory for every shop owned by a limited liability company to be managed by a qualified person. The qualifications for practice are (a) being in business in the island at the time of the passage of the act; (b) having been at the time of the passage an assistant for ten years in the United Kingdom, including one year in the island; (c) the possession of either the British or the Irish diploma. Carbolic acid and phosphorus will by another amendment be only allowed to be sold by pharmacists. In Great Britain neither of these articles has its sale restricted.

Myrrh.

G. F. Merson, F. C. S., read two practical papers on myrrh before a meeting of the North British branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on January 17. The British Pharmacopoeia gives no ash limit or spirit solubility figures for myrrh, although laying down limits for asa-fetida and kumbege. Mr. Merson found the ash to vary from 15.7 to 2.8 for commercial specimens, and the percentage of the drug soluble in 90 per cent. alcohol to range between 33 and 48. Sand was largely accountable

for the variations. His results show: (1) that myrrh can readily be obtained of good quality; (2) that the ash should not exceed 5 per cent, and that this should be almost entirely soluble in dilute HCl; (3) that not more than 60 per cent. of the gum-resin should be insoluble in 90 per cent. alcohol. The second paper dealt with the tincture of myrrh. In the 1855 B. P. this tincture was made by percolation, 2½ ounces to the pint. In the 1898 volume maceration (4 ounces to the pint) is the process. Merson gives figures to prove that percolation is the most rapid and effective process, using the drug in No. 40 powder and packing carefully. High colored tinctures are made with inferior myrrh.

Pharmacy Act Prosecutions.

Some few months ago the Pharmaceutical Society prosecuted a Worcester florist named White for selling a weed-killer containing arsenic. The facts were that the defendant took orders for the article and sent them to the Boundary Chemical Company, of Liverpool, who forwarded direct to the purchaser, White receiving a commission on the sales. The County Court judge held that in these circumstances White was not the seller, and therefore was not liable under the Pharmacy Act. The Pharmaceutical Society appealed, and on January 16 the Court of Queen's Bench upheld the County Court decision. The Pharmaceutical Society will probably carry the case to the Court of Appeals, as, if the decision stands, an easy loophole will be offered for evading the Act, particularly in the case of companies with several shops in the same town who could take orders for poisons at branches with no qualified assistants and despatch the goods from a branch with a qualified manager.

Society of Public Analysts.

The twenty-fifth anniversary dinner was held on January 24. The president, W. W. Fisher, presided, and among those present were R. T. Prowse, of the Analytical Department of the Customs; Dr. T. E. Thorpe, president of the Chemical Society; Dr. Thomas Stevenson, president of the Institute of Chemistry; W. Martindale, F.L.S., president of the Pharmaceutical Society; Dr. Stocker, master of the Society of Apothecaries; Dr. H. S. Armstrong; E. M. Holmes, F.L.S., president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference; P. W. Squire, B. E. R. Newlands, Otto Hehner, etc.

Strychnine Hydrochloride and Sodium Arsenate.

It has been proved that when solutions of these two salts are mixed, strychnine is set free and crystallizes out. Previous experiments had suggested that this result was due to sodium oxide in the arsenate, or to the action of hydrolysis producing sodium hydroxide. J. R. Hill, at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, held in Edinburgh on January 17, disposed of both these theories and argued by analogy from the interaction of sodium phosphate and HCl that a double decomposition takes place according to the equation:



Chemists' Ball.

The thirty-fourth annual Chemists' Ball was held in London on January 17. It was a very successful function, about 220 ladies and gentlemen indulging in the terpsichorean art to the strains of Dan Godfrey's band. The attendance showed a slight falling off, no doubt due to the war and the prevalence of influenza. W. Martindale, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, presided at the supper and proposed the sole toast, "Success to the Chemists' Ball and the health of the ladies." W. Warren, the honorary secretary of the Ball Committee, replied.

Chemical Society.

The meeting of the Chemical Society on January 25, the first of the new year, was but poorly attended. Dr. T. E. Thorpe, the president, was in the chair. The papers were not very important. The principal one was by Dr. E. C. Szarvasy, on nitrogen hydrides, in which he gave figures for a number of hydrides obtained. It was incidentally mentioned that although from volumetric figures it appeared that a condensed form of nitrogen existed (N₂), all attempts to isolate it had up to the present failed.

The Pharmaceutical Society and Unqualified Assistants.

The Pharmaceutical Society does not hesitate to prosecute the unqualified assistants of qualified pharmacists who infringe the law by selling poisons. At Birmingham recently the society proceeded against a chemist's son, and also an assistant of the same chemist. The case against the son failed, as the evidence of identity was not conclusive, but the assistant was fined.

Borax.

The first annual report of the Amalgamation of Borax Companies, which was founded at the beginning of last year under the title of Borax Consolidated, shows that the company had had a very successful twelve months, the profits amounting to £243,000, over £100,000 more than foreshadowed in the prospectus. Large sums were placed to reserve and payment of preliminary expenses, and a dividend of 12½ per cent. was declared.

Irish Examinations.

The January examination results show that four candidates passed the druggist examination, and six out of sixteen were successful at the license examination for pharmaceutical chemists.

London Examinations.

The January examinations resulted in six out of nineteen candidates passing the Major examination and 7½ out of 314 passing the Minor. The percentage of failures is appreciably higher than usual.

Chemist's Will.

Mr. G. E. Waterall, a Nottingham chemist who died recently, has left property valued at nearly \$100,000.

POST-DATING AND LONG CREDIT.

The retail dealer is very frequently injured by post-dating and long credit. A salesman representing a long-time jobbing house succeeds, by the inducements of post-dating and four months' time, in selling the retailer about twice as much as he ought to buy. Too frequently the retailer does not recognize this fact until he has received the invoice and opened up the goods. Then he becomes alarmed. He is seized with the fear that he will not be able to dispose of enough of the goods to be able to pay the bill by the time it falls due. In his anxiety of mind he takes risks. He sells to his customers on time, even making credit sales that he would not have thought of making had he bought his goods as he needed them from a short-time jobbing house, or for cash. The usual result is that when the post-dated bill falls due, the merchant has neither the money to pay it, nor yet the goods on hand. Accordingly, he is either compelled to ask for an extension or to borrow the money with which to pay the bill.

From experience, I have found that the long-time, post-dating wholesale houses are an actual injury to the trade, and the real enemy of the average retail merchant, while on the other hand the cash houses are his true friends. The retailer who buys for cash and sells for cash never fails. He usually accumulates a handsome fortune. He is a benefactor to mankind, for he can and he does sell to the customer cheaper than would be possible under other conditions of buying. The honest consumer who wants to pay for what he gets is greatly benefited by the cash system.—(H. C. Hargey, in Business.)

SOZOIODOL AS REAGENT FOR ALBUMEN IN URINE is proposed by G. Guerin (Jour. Ph. and Ch.) in form of a 10 per cent. solution. To the filtrate from 8 to 10 Cc. of the sample 10 to 15 drops of reagent are added. Albumen causes a white, flocculent precipitate or, if present in small quantity, a milky turbidity. Alkali urates and uric acid do not interfere, albumoses, peptones and most alkaloids are precipitated, but the precipitates re-dissolve on warming. Only the precipitates formed by nuclein-albumins remain on heating the liquid. The reagent should be kept in amber-colored bottles, as it is decomposed when exposed to the light. (Zisch. f. Pharm.)

HAIR TONIC.—Gessner recommends in Rev. de Therap., the following: Resorcin, 25; chloral hydrate, tannin, of each, 5; tincture of benzoin, 1; castor oil, 4; and alcohol sufficient to make 250 parts. (Apoth. Ztg.)

(Contributed to the Era.)

THE APOTHECARY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY*.

Time: 1950.

Place: N. A. R. Dville, formerly called Cincinnati.

Characters:

Hon. Vanderbilt John Pillroller.

Madame Vanderbilt John Pillroller.

Mr. A. Blow, representing Wholesale Druggists' Exchange.

The Hon. V. J. P. is seated in his luxuriously appointed office, busily engaged in making out his check for \$990.-99.00, which he has promised his daughter as a wedding gift for to-morrow.—Enter Mr. A. Blow.

Mr. A. B.—“Ah! Good morning, Mr. V. J. P., you are looking exceedingly happy and prosperous this morning.”

V. J. P.—“Good morning, Mr. Blow, very glad to see you. Just one moment, if you please. Kindly take a seat. Here are the morning papers.” (After he finishes writing his check).—“So, that little business is done, and a mighty agreeable task it was.”

Mr. A. B.—“Why, Mr. Vanderbilt J. Pillroller, you seem to be in excellent spirits this morning; may I inquire the cause of your rejoicing?”

V. J. P.—“Well, Mr. Blow, I don't mind telling you, as we have been so very intimate for so many years, but the fact is, my daughter is to be married to-morrow to the Prince of Wales, a very estimable young man, I can assure you, and I have just written a check for one dollar less than one million as a wedding gift to the young couple.”

Mr. A. B.—“Well! well! Mr. Vanderbilt, you certainly have my heartiest congratulations, and I know the future Princess, with her beauty, grace and talent, and with her father's millions, will certainly be an honor to the Royal Family. I must hasten to congratulate the Prince of Wales on being so lucky and fortunate in obtaining the hand and heart of the charming daughter of one of our multi-millionaire retail druggists.”

V. J. P.—“Yes, I truly thank you for congratulations, and I look forward with great pleasure to the coming winter, as I intend to spend several months in England with my wife, where we have been invited to be the guests of our royal son-in-law. My! my! How times have changed. Why, do you know, Mr. Blow, sometimes I hardly can realize the evolution that has taken place in the retail drug business since I was a boy in the drug store. Why, sir, in those days the average druggist plodded along from early morn till late at night, day in, day out. No Sundays, no recreation; always working between the four walls of his store, afraid to even think beyond those four walls, lest the dear public might take offense and withdraw its meagre patronage, and after working out the 365 days in a year should he be so fortunate as to have obtained enough of the dear public's favors to enable him to pay for the merchandise he bought, and possibly sufficient above to eke out a living for himself he would feel truly grateful and be fully prepared to serve out another sentence of 365 days. Yes, sir, I actually remember when we used to sell those so-called patent medicines, and then try to cut each other's throat by selling them at cost, or even lower, under the mistaken idea that we would gain custom thereby. Yes, I can even recollect when we used to think it was absolutely necessary to curry favor of physicians by presenting them with boxes of cigars, or their wives with bottles of perfume, also supply the physician with costly prescription blanks, under the idea that at least some of our stores with orders for medicines, when, as a matter of fact, the physician would more likely employ these blanks to wrap up some tablets which he happened to have in his office and give same to the patient in order to save himself the trouble of writing a prescription, or, perhaps, save the patient the cost of the medicine. In fact, these

blanks would be used for almost any purpose in place of the one which the poor druggist bought them for.”

Mr. A. Blow.—“Well, the druggists must have had a hard road to travel. I am glad I was not connected with the drug business during those troublesome times. But to what do you ascribe the greatly bettered condition of the drug trade?”

V. J. P.—“Well, Mr. Blow, the first step toward improvement was the formation of the N. A. R. D. a year or two before the close of the last century. That is the same association that to-day wields such a powerful influence in politics that all the national parties will pass almost any law if by so doing they can be assured of the support of the N. A. R. D. at the election. Why, even cities are named after the N. A. R. D., thus we have Nardsburg, Nardstown, and even our own beloved city derives its name, Nardsville, from the same source, very likely because the first annual convention of the N. A. R. D. was held in this city. After about five years' existence the N. A. R. D. succeeded in having a national law passed making it a felony for any proprietary medicine maker to fail to publish on the label the exact working formula of his medicine. After a few years Congress passed a law taxing publishers of newspapers and periodicals the sum of \$1,000 for every page of their publications upon which appeared an advertisement of any medicine, or anything pertaining to medicine. In the year 1921 the N. A. R. D. had the law enacted making it a felony for any physician to dispense. This and various other laws which were enacted through the efforts of the N. A. R. D. brought the drug business to its present prosperous condition. But not alone the apothecary is to be congratulated, but also the physician, for while it is unlawful for the physician to dispense, it is equally unlawful for the druggist to prescribe. And I assure you, Mr. Blow, neither the physician nor the druggist does anything to mar the pleasant relations now existing between these professions. You see, through the combined efforts of the N. A. R. D. and the different medical societies, the legal rate for medical advice was fixed at \$3 per visit, while the legal rate for compounding prescriptions was fixed at \$1 each; no one prescription exceeding two days' treatment. And Mr. Blow, where thirty-five or forty years ago I used to consider an average of fifteen prescriptions per day a fair business, even at demoralized prices, last month I had an average of 150 prescriptions per day, and this is ordinarily a rather healthy season. But, Mr. Blow, here I am busy telling you all about the olden times, when no doubt I am taking up your time unnecessarily, for of course you came after your order.”

Mr. A. Blow.—“Well, Mr. V. J. P., I have been highly entertained by your recital of the woes of the druggists of olden times, and they have my sincere sympathy. I am grateful that we live in a more advanced age. But to the point, what can we send you up this afternoon?”

V. J. P.—“Now, Mr. Blow, of course I know that your firm still subscribes to the principles of the N. A. R. D., but it always gives me a certain amount of satisfaction in seeing the yellow salesman's card. You see I have my blue membership card framed right above my desk.”

Mr. A. B.—“I beg your pardon, Mr. V. for not showing you the card sooner, but you know I could not afford to be without one. Why, sir, I could not sell a dollar's worth of goods in Nardsville in a year.”

V. J. P.—“Well, I am glad of that; it shows we are as strong as ever. Never mind, Mr. Blow, if you do waste an hour or so of your firm's time here, the order I shall give you will make up for it. By the way, will you join me in a small bottle?”

Mr. A. B.—“Why, with pleasure, Mr. V.”

(Mr. V. has a small bottle of Mumm's Extra Dry brought up, nicely packed in ice.)

Mr. V. J. P. (with glass in hand).—“I feel happy this morning. Here I am a rich man; respected by everyone, prospective father-in-law to the Prince of Wales, yes, and I owe it all to the N. A. R. D. Here's to the long life of the N. A. R. D. May you—”

Mrs. John Pillroller.—“John! John! John! Do wake up. The night bell rang three times.”

John.—“Oh, hang that night bell! Yes, yes, I am coming. One minute.” (At door.) “Well, what can I do for you, my little man?”

*A paper read before the Hamilton County (Ohio) Druggists' Association by Chas. H. Apmeyer.

Boy.—"Please, Mr. Drugg'st, mama sent me up to ask you if you sold Dr. Killen's Dyspepsia Tablets for 35 cents."

John.—"Well, I ought to get a little more than that for them, especially as this is a night call."

Boy.—"Because mama said if you did not sell them for 35 cents she would wait till morning and get them down town."

John.—"All right, all right, here you are, 35 cents."

Bo.—"Mama said you could charge it."

John.—"All right, sonny, here is a stick of candy for you. Good night."

Boy.—"Good night."

TREATMENT OF DISEASES BY LIGHT.

Minister Swenson sends from Copenhagen a letter to a Minnesota physician in reply to inquiries as to the treatment of certain diseases by concentrated light rays. The letter reads:

Dr. Finsen's Light Institute was founded in 1896, for the purpose, as expressed in the articles of incorporation, of making and encouraging investigations regarding the effects of light on the living organisms, especially with the view of utilizing light rays in the field of practical medicine.

The corporation numbers among its members men of eminence and recognized authority in the medical profession, such as the professors of the University of Copenhagen in pathological anatomy, anatomy, and common pathology; and the superintendents of the leading hospitals in Copenhagen.

The Institute has gained the confidence and aroused the interest of the public to such an extent that it now receives State as well as municipal aid in the way of appropriations. Its success and growth have been phenomenal. Altogether, some three hundred and fifty cases of lupus vulgaris have been treated, in all of which satisfactory results have been obtained. A large number of cases have been treated experimentally with diseases of the skin, among them erysipelas and alopecia areata. Scarlet fever is to be experimented with. In an interview which I had with Dr. Finsen a few days ago, he told me that the light treatment as now perfected is so effective that there is reason to believe that every case of lupus vulgaris can be cured by means of it. Dr. Finsen's successful treatment of smallpox by means of red light is also very interesting, and ought to be widely known.

Both sunlight and electric light can be used for medicinal purposes. Owing to its latitude, Denmark is not favorably situated for using sunlight; hence the institute makes nearly exclusive use of electric light. The arc lights used are each of 4,000 candle power (ordinary street arc lights are of from 2,000 to 4,000 candlepower). Earlier experiments with this method of treatment have failed because the light used has not been powerful enough.

Dr. Finsen is also experimenting with photo-chemical baths to ascertain how far light is instrumental in supplying the skin with blood. He says that the red color of the exposed parts of the skin is caused principally by light. Heat seems to hinder, and cold to further it. (Consular Reports.)

BLAUD'S PILLS.—V. Passati recommends the following method of preparation: 100 parts of pure carbonate of potash are gently warmed on a waterbath with a mixture of 60 parts each of honey and water, 150 parts of dried sulphate of iron added and the mixture warmed for an hour longer or until it assumes the consistency of honey. Finally a uniform mixture of 3 to 4 parts of powdered tragacanth with 6 parts of glycerin is added. The pills prepared from this mass are stated to have a permanently green color, readily dissolve in diluted hydrochloric acid with effervescence and do not crumble, although they may be crushed into a powder with the thumb. (Pharm. Post.)

DISINFECTING COMBINATIONS OF CHLORAL are prepared by patented processes: (1) Boric acid, milk sugar or salicylic acid is dissolved in anhydrous glycerin, the mixture heated until all water is expelled, cooled to 40° C. and the chloral introduced under vigorous stirring. The product is a clear, thick liquid, soluble in water and non-volatile. (2) An alcohol of the terpene series, e. g., menthol or terpinol, is treated with bromine or iodine and the resulting compound caused to react with chloral. The product is very volatile and soluble in alcohol. A chloral-phenol-menthol compound is obtained in a similar manner. The substances thus prepared are used in powder form by admixture with magnesium carbonate or hydrate, with which they form stable combinations. (Apoth. Ztg.)

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Information Wanted.—(J. C. & S.) Price and manufacturer of Zicotin. (H. F. R.); formula for Neal's surgical dressing. (D. C. P.); formula for "lung powder," a remedy applied externally.

Powdered Pumice Stone.—(O. W. T.) All jobbers sell finely powdered pumice stone. As you are near this market we suggest you address your inquiry to one of the following jobbing firms of this city: Scheffelin & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Lehu & Fink, Hamill & Gillespie, 244 Front street, this city, are importers of pumice stone.

Chota Harra (Lesser Gall Nut).—(H. H.) We have no information of this article beyond the statement made in one of the medical journals that "Chota Harra (lesser gall nut)" had been successfully employed in the treatment of piles by a physician in Calcutta. Importers of crude drugs in this city inform us they have never heard of the article.

Urotropin.—(C. Z.) Urotropin is a compound produced by the action of formaldehyde on ammonia. A short description of the process is given in the last edition of the U. S. Dispensatory. It is claimed to increase the flow of the urine and to liberate uric acid from its insoluble saline combinations. The usual adult dose is 1 to 1½ grams daily. It is also known as hexamethylene tetramine, formin, aminoform, etc.

Dental Colleges in the U. S.—(H. McP.) We cannot publish a list of all of the reputable dental colleges in the country. Here are the names and addresses of a few of them: Dental Department, Harvard University, Boston, Mass.; Dental Department, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dental Department, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, Md.; Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, O.

Antiseptic Tooth Powder.—(C. E. T.) The author of an English work on dental caries recommends the following: (1) Castile soap, 2 drams; powdered orris, 4 drams; borax, 2 drams; carbolic acid, 30 minims; oil of eucalyptus, ½ to 1 dram. (2) Resorcin, ¼ dram; salol, 1 dram; powdered orris, 1 ounce; precipitated chalk, 2 ounces; carmine, 3 grains; oil of peppermint, 6 minims. (3) Powdered boric acid, 40 grains; powdered potassium chlorate, ½ dram; powdered guaiac, 20 grains; precipitated chalk, 1 dram; oil of rose, 1 minim; magnesium carbonate, enough to make 1 ounce.

Cleaning Shells with Hydrochloric Acid.—(A. B.) asks: When sea shells are cleaned with hydrochloric acid what will precipitate the resulting mixture and leave free hydrochloric acid? There is no practical method of liberating free hydrochloric acid in such a mixture. But supposing there was a method, the expense of manipulation would likely be far in excess of the value of any acid saved by the operation. Shells of the crustaceae, mollusca, etc., contain a large percentage of calcium carbonate, a little calcium phosphate, and some animal matter. When hydrochloric acid is added to the shells, effervescence occurs, and the calcium carbonate is decomposed. If the action be long continued the acid dissolves out the calcium phosphate, etc., leaving only animal matter.

Antibilious Powder.—(D. C. P.) Dr. Beach, in "American Practice," gives the following formula: Jalap, 1 pound; Alexandria senna, 2 pounds; peppermint plant, 1 pound; pulverize the articles separately, mix together and pass through a fine sieve. Dose, a teaspoonful (about a dram) put into a teacup with a lump of loaf sugar, and add 4 ounces of boiling water. When cold give to the patient after fasting or on an empty stomach.

Dr. Hull's Bilious Physic Powder.—Aloes, 8 ounces; mace, myrrh, cinnamon, cloves, saffron, ginger, of each, 1 ounce; dried leaves of the garden sunflower or of the wild sunflower, 4 ounces. Powder the substances separately and mix thoroughly.

Books for Druggists.—(H. V. R. S.) The following books on the subjects named by you are recommended: Veterinary; "Veterinary Counter-prescribing," 315 pages, 12 mo., \$1.50. Dunn's "Veterinary Medicines, their Actions and Uses," 8 vo., 776 pages, \$5.00. Treatment and Cure of Disease, Domestic Medicine, etc.; "Diseases and Remedies," (an English work written for the drug trade by physicians and pharmacists), 12 mo., 228 pages, \$1.50. "Minor Ailments; Their Medical and Surgical Treatment," 12 mo., 190 pages. Gardner's "Household Medicine," \$5.00. Hartshorne's "Manual of Household Medicine," \$4.00. Conwell's "Practical Medical Therapy for the Family, the Physician and the Druggist," 8 vo., 656 pages, \$2.50. Wood's "Household Practice of Medicine, Hygiene and Surgery," 8 vo., 765 pages, \$5.00. The Practice of Medicine; Flint's "Practice of Medicine for the Use of Students and Practitioners," 8 vo., 1143 pages, \$5.00. Pepper's "Theory and Practice of Medicine," two volumes, \$5.00 per volume. Loomis' "Text-Book of Practical Medicine," 8 vo., 1147 pages, \$5.00.

Sodium Iodide, Ammonium Chloride and Codeine Sulphate.—(E. A. V.) asks criticism upon the following prescription:

Sodium iodide.....	2 grains
Ammonium chloride.....	4 grains
Terebene.....	1 minlm
Codeine sulphate.....	1/3 grain

For 1 capsule. Send 18 such capsules.

Sodium iodide will cause trouble here. It is incompatible with codeine sulphate and also likely to form new compounds with terebene. Then, too, codeine with ammonium chloride decomposes the latter with liberation of free ammonia. Just the order in which these reactions may take place depends somewhat upon the order of procedure, the excipient used in making the mass, etc. Our correspondent states that this prescription was brought to him to be compounded, but he criticised it and the prescriber "saw fit to make a change." He does not intimate the character of his criticism, however, nor he tell what change the prescriber made, two things we would like to know. He used glycerite of starch as an excipient.

Florida Pharmacy Law.—(C. B. L.) The present pharmacy law of Florida was passed in May, 1899. It provides a board of pharmacy consisting of five members, and the board has power to create "auxiliary boards." The term of office is four years. Five hundred dollars per year of the receipts are appropriated for expenses, the surplus above this amount being divided equally between the State and the Florida Pharmaceutical Association. Examinations are held whenever ten or more candidates make application. There is but one grade of licentiate. Graduates of colleges of pharmacy which require a practical experience of not less than four years before granting a diploma and qualified physicians are registered without examination. The fee for examination and registration is \$3.00. For registration without examination, \$2.00. A pharmacist is held responsible for the quality of goods he sells, except for those in original packages and proprietary articles. Intentional adulteration is punishable by fine and revocation of certificate. Itinerant vendors of medicines or appliances for the cure of disease are required to pay an annual license of \$500. All suits for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed in the act shall be presented in the name of the State in any court having jurisdiction, and it is incumbent upon the State's attorney to prosecute all persons violating the act upon proper complaint being made.

Glycerole of Wild Cherry.—(W. S. C.) We know of no definite formula under this title. However, some two or three years ago Prof. J. M. Good, of St. Louis, presented to the American Pharmaceutical Association a formula for a fluid extract of wild cherry, the menstruum of which consists of a considerable portion of glycerin, the product therefrom yielding a clear mixture with syrup. The method of moistening the ground bark, and the time allowed for maceration and fermentation are followed as in official process. Carefully selected bark is reduced by grinding to a No. 20 powder. Of the bark so prepared 1000 grams are taken and divided into portions of 250 grams each, and exhausted with a menstruum consisting of a mixture of 200 Cc. of glycerin, 200 Cc. of alcohol and 600 Cc. of water, the process employed being that of repercolation. Each portion of the drug (250 grams) is moistened with a mixture of 25 Cc. of glycerin and 50 Cc. of water, packed firmly in a cylindrical glass percolator, closely covered, and macerated 48 hours. In the initial operation the reserved portions may be, from percolator No. 1, 150 Cc.; from percolator No. 2, 200 Cc.; from percolator No. 3, 250 Cc.; from percolator No. 4, 300 Cc.—a total of 900 Cc. The final weak percolates may be collected in portions and used in subsequent operations as a percolating menstruum, 1000 Cc. of fluid extract being made from 1000 grams of drug. The process of "fractional percolation," the details of which are given in the last edition of the National Formulary, may be adapted to the preparation of this fluid extract. The syrup is made by taking an equivalent of the bark in fluid extract; that is, fluid extract 150 Cc. and syrup sufficient to make 1000 Cc. In this fluid extract the astringency of the tannin and the odor and taste of hydrocyanic acid are said to be very pronounced.

Restoring Faded Writing.—(J. R. K.) The best process for restoring to legibility faded writing must be determined in every case by careful experiment. The materials used in the manufacture of ink differ so widely that the treatment successfully employed in one case may entirely destroy the ink in another. However, the following suggestions are taken from Haldane's "Workshop Receipts": (1) Wash in warm water to remove salt, if the paper has been immersed in sea water, and then soak in a solution of gallic acid 3 grains to the ounce of water. (2) Wash in clean water and soak in solution of ferrous sulphate, 10 grains to the ounce. (3) Apply solution of ferrocyanide with a brush, when the writing will appear in blue, if any iron is left of the original ink. The reaction occurring in the latter procedure is similar to that given in the following process by Lehner: Dip the document in a fluid obtained by mixing 1 part by weight of chemically pure hydrochloric acid with 100 of distilled water. It is only necessary to immerse the document for a moment, so that the surface of the paper becomes moist. The hydrochloric acid used must, however, be absolutely free from iron.

After almost entirely drying the moistened paper in the air, scatter over it, by means of a sand box, a uniform layer of finely-pulverized yellow prussiate of potash and cover it with a glass plate lightly loaded down. After a few hours take off the glass plate, dry the paper entirely and remove the yellow prussiate of potash with a fine brush.

If the paper, when scattering upon it the yellow prussiate of potash, possessed the proper degree of moisture, the writing will appear with a beautiful blue color. This is due to the fact that by the action of the yellow prussiate of potash upon the iron salt, which has been slightly dissolved by the hydrochloric acid, a combination of a blue color—the so-called Berlin or Prussian blue—has been formed.

The hydrochloric acid adhering to the paper must be removed by careful washing, otherwise, even if present only in very small quantity, it would destroy the paper. For this purpose, float the paper for 24 hours upon a solution of 2 parts by weight of crystallized soda in 100 of distilled water, then wash it several times with pure water and finally dry it.

The writing restored by this method is of a beautiful dark-blue color, and permanent if kept in a dark room. By too much exposure to the light it becomes paler.

Chinese Blue.—(W. E. B.) Regarding the identity and manufacture of Chinese blue, Blount and Bloxam (Chemistry for Beginners and Manufacturers) say: The best and purest variety of Prussian blue is known commercially as Chinese blue, and is made by mixing a solution of ferrous sulphate ("copperas"), containing 100 pounds to every 30 gallons of water, and 10 pounds of sulphuric acid with a solution of potassium ferrocyanide of equal strength. This dilution is advantageous as giving a finer precipitate than would be obtained in stronger solutions. The precipitate is white at first, being ferrous ferrocyanide, Fe_2FeC_6 , but on account of dissolved oxygen and of ferric sulphate in commercial copperas it is frequently light blue owing to the formation of some ferric ferrocyanide. The precipitate is allowed to settle, the clear liquor run off, and the precipitate oxidized to ferric ferrocyanide by treating it with any convenient oxidizing agent, bleaching powder (made into a thin cream with water) being the cheapest; nitric acid is preferred on the Continent; air would probably be cheaper than either of these, but it is found that the color of the product is not so good. After the addition of the bleaching powder, dilute hydrochloric acid is added, chlorine is thus evolved, and oxidizes the ferrous ferrocyanide to Prussian blue. Sometimes the bleaching powder is used to oxidize the ferrous sulphate into ferric sulphate previously to precipitation, but the blue thus prepared is not of equally good tint. By substituting potassium ferrocyanide for the ferrocyanide, a blue of redder tint than that produced by the latter is obtained. The blue is washed and pressed into cakes. Common Prussian blues are either prepared by oxidizing ferrous ferrocyanide by air, or by the addition of diluents such as barium sulphate, chalk, etc., to ordinary Prussian blue. In the preparation of Prussian blue, potassium ferrocyanide is kept in excess—e. g., by pouring the iron solution into the solution of ferrocyanide—"soluble" Prussian blue is formed. This substance is only soluble in pure water, so that it does not dissolve until the mother liquor has been removed and the blue washed. Formerly, soluble Prussian blue was much used for making inks, but it is now largely replaced by aniline dyes.

Preserving Cut Flowers.—(J. S. D.) The English method of preserving flowers so as to retain their form and color is to imbue the plants in a mixture of equal quantities of plaster of Paris and lime and gradually heat them to a temperature of 100°. After this the flower looks dusty, but if it is laid aside for an hour so as to absorb sufficient moisture to destroy its brittleness, it can be dusted without injury. To remove the hoary appearance which is often left, even after dusting, a varnish composed of 5 ounces of dammar and 16 ounces of oil of turpentine should be used and a second coat given if necessary. When the gum has been dissolved in the turpentine, 16 ounces of benzolin should be added and the whole should be strained through fine muslin. Another preserving varnish is composed of 500 parts ether, 20 parts transparent copal and 20 parts sand. The flowers should be immersed in the varnish for two minutes, then allowed to dry for ten minutes, and this treatment should be repeated five or six times. Still another method, which is used in the Paris Museum of Natural History, is to place the flowers in a solution of 30 grains of salicylic acid in 1 quart of water.

The following method published some years ago in *Zeitschrift d. oestr. Apoth. Ver.*, Prof. Pfützer declares will preserve flowers so that they retain their natural colors and shape: Moisten 1,000 parts of fine white sand that has been previously well washed and thoroughly dried and sifted, with a solution consisting of 3 parts of stearin, 3 parts of paraffin, 3 parts of salicylic acid and 100 parts of alcohol. Work the sand up thoroughly so that every grain of it is impregnated with the mixture, and then spread it out and let it become perfectly dry. To use, place the flowers in a suitable box, the bottom of which has been covered with a portion of the prepared sand, and then dust the latter over them until all the interstices have been completely filled with it. Close the box lightly and put it in a place where it can be maintained at a temperature of from 30° to 40° C. for two or three days. At the expiration of this time remove the box and let the sand escape. The flowers can then be

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY

NOTICE TO ERA COURSE STUDENTS.

Students will save themselves and the Director much unnecessary correspondence by keeping in mind the following rules of the Course:

1. Examination papers are not returned to students, but are preserved as a part of the permanent records of the Director's office.

2. Questions on the lectures are mailed to students as soon as received from the printers. If not received by the student within three weeks after the lectures, they have probably gone astray in the mails, and a card of inquiry may then be addressed to the Director.

3. It is expected that students will thoroughly study the lectures before looking at the questions. The student who confines himself merely to the questions in his study will necessarily narrow the range of his work, and will attain a lower grade than he otherwise would.

4. Communications respecting non-receipt of the lectures, concerning class pins, or regarding financial matters should all be addressed to The Pharmaceutical Era, and not to the Director.

J. H. BEAL, Director.

We have on hand a supply of pins for Era Course in Pharmacy students. These are made up in attractive styles, 14 karat gold, beautifully enamelled, and bearing a mortar and the letters E. C. P. in special design. The pins are mounted in three styles—safety pin, stick pin and button. The price is \$2 (either style), which is barely sufficient to cover the cost of production. Students who desire these pins are requested to send in their orders (with cash) at once, stating style of pin desired.

In this present issue are sent to Junior students lectures 45 to 51 inclusive, and to senior students lectures 43 to 51 inclusive. This is sufficient to last until April 5, when another set will be forwarded.

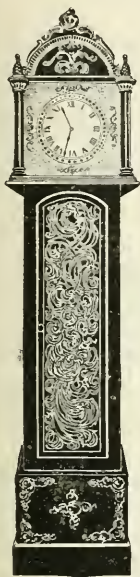
It will be noted that a new Junior subject, that of Microscopy, is entered upon. The lectures upon this subject have been very carefully prepared and are complete. They start at the beginning or foundation of the subject, and carry the student by successive graded steps upward. The use of the microscope has now become so important, in fact, essential, to every well-posted druggist, that these lectures cannot fail to be one of the most valuable features in the Course. The senior students likewise take up the subjects of Materia Medica and Organic Chemistry. The lectures on the former subject have been prepared from an entirely new standpoint from preceding years. They are much more extended in scope, and the subject is treated in sufficient fullness for both the student of pharmacy and all who would be posted upon the materia medica of the United States Pharmacopoeia. The lectures can well serve for a classified epitome or synopsis of the U. S. P. in this particular.

Read the Bulletin each week.

put into suitable receptacles or glass cases without fear of deterioration. Flowers that have become wilted or withered before preparation should have their color freshened up by dipping into a suitable anilin solution.

ETHYL SALICYL-CARBONATE.—The ethyl ester of salicyl-carbonic acid is a new product claimed to possess valuable therapeutic properties. It is a white, crystalline powder melting at 90° C., easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and benzol; also soluble in water. The alcoholic solution is not colored violet by ferric chloride, differing from alcoholic solutions of salicylic acid and salicylates. The substance forms stable alkali salts, which occur in form of white powders, having therapeutic value. (*Zitseh. f. Pharm.*)

Your Grandfather's Clock



Standing placidly in a corner of the old drug shop, looked down on A FEW names that are very familiar in your store—but mighty few. In the front rank of these old-timers came the legions of the Ayer, for even in those days Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ayer's Hair Vigor, Ayer's Pills, etc., were almost as well known as they are in our own time. Now, mere age means but little—there are lots of trees in the forest that are very old and very rotten—but when you find in old age constantly increasing strength and size and usefulness, you have the best indication in the world of real value, real character, the real backbone of all business, for the meretricious novelty that depends on advertising alone for its popularity doesn't stay to grow old. The character of the goods you sell is of more importance to you than you sometimes think, for you can never prevent your customer from giving you some of the credit for good stuff and some of the blame for bad stuff, so long as you take his money for it. Your only safety lies in selling him what you know to be "good stuff"—like AYER'S.

We shall always be glad to give attention to any matter of mutual interest which you may present. Get our goods from your jobber.

THE J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, \$1.00 size only; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, three sizes, 25c., 50c., \$1.00—25c. size is a very rapid seller; Ayer's Pills, 25c., more for the money now than ever; Ayer's Sarsaparilla, \$1.00, in new cartons with sample box of Pills free; Ayer's Ague Cure, 50c. now, new and improved; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters, 25c., "they take the ache."

A Sure Winner — Ayer's Comatone.

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Perfection in AROMA, FLAVOR, RICHNESS and SOLUBILITY. No greasy glasses with "PHILLIPS'" 1, 5, 25, 50 and 100 lb. packages.

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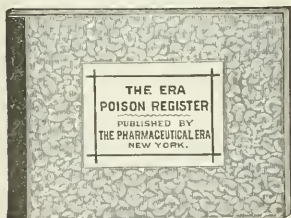
OUR SPRING OFFER

This Year is  
Causing a Sensation.

It will be to the interest of retailers to lay in a cask of "Best" Tonic, and thus be in a position to get the benefit of our advertising.

Pabst
Malt Extract
The "Best" Tonic

ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS SUPPLY
THE "BEST" TONIC.



POISON LAWS

Have, in most cases, been made after the druggists have unitedly and forcibly asked for them. The public expects the druggist to faithfully and carefully observe both the letter and spirit of such laws. The druggist naturally inclines to the easiest and best way for observing the requirements, and in the matter of registering sales.

THE ERA POISON REGISTER

Furnishes the easiest way. It contains space for 800 entries, providing for the register of name and quantity of poison sold, date, price, purpose for which it is to be used, name of purchaser, witnesses, remarks, etc.

A DIGEST OF THE POISON LAWS of all the States and Territories is included. It presents in condensed form all the essential requirements and is handy for reference whenever there is doubt as to the law. The book is bound in stiff board covers, with leather back. Size of page, 8 x 11 inches.

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NEW YORK

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

South Africa.

General Dundonald on February 28 found that the Boers had abandoned the siege of Ladysmith, and he entered the town with the Natal Carabineers. He found the garrison greatly weakened by disease and lack of proper food and drinkable water. General White's men had suffered very little from the Boer bombardment, although the Boers had thrown about 12,000 shells into the town. It is thought that General Buller will garrison Ladysmith and the surrounding hills and go with most of his men to reinforce Lord Roberts' army.

A report from a Boer source says that the Boers have also abandoned the siege of Mafeking.

The Boers have abandoned Colesburg, in Cape Colony, where they had been gaining some successes, and were threatening the British line of communications. The Boers are supposed to be concentrating all their forces to stop the invading army of Lord Roberts.

With the addition of 600 Boers made prisoners at Kimberley, it seems that the number of Cronje's men captured by Lord Roberts reaches nearly 5,000.

Military experts declare that General Cronje's ten-days' resistance with rifle fire against the "terrific British bombardment," which seems to have made more noise and smoke than injury, proves that the rifle is becoming superior to artillery in modern warfare.

It is reported that a considerable part of the Dutch in Cape Colony and many of the Free State burghers think the time has come when Kruger and Steyn should ask for terms of peace.

London received the news of the relief of Ladysmith with the wildest demonstrations of joy. Men who remember the rejoicings over Waterloo and the Crimean victories say that they are not equal to the rejoicings of last week. In front of the Mansion House the cheering, shouting and singing continued for over six hours. Similar scenes occurred in all parts of the United Kingdom.

A despatch from Kimberley says its inhabitants have planned to erect a statue to Cecil Rhodes in recognition of his services during the siege.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords last week, gave the particulars of the contemplated despatch of troops to Africa this month. A total of 28,000 men is to be sent to the front.

It is reported that Lady Roberts, the wife of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, will shortly start to join her husband in South Africa.

In German military circles it is believed the lesson of the Boer war will result in a large increase in the cavalry and lead to a change in cavalry tactics eliminating massed charges.

Other Foreign News.

Astonishment was caused in the German Reichstag last week by a detailed statement respecting a secret decree forbidding answers to the inquiries of the United States consuls wherever a probability existed that German interests might thereby be injured.

Disorder and incendiarism continue on the island of Martinique.

The anti-foreign attitude of the Chinese Government grows more pronounced daily, and is regarded at Peking as extremely menacing to foreign enterprise.

The Russian Ministry of Finance is working out a law to make the petroleum industry a state monopoly.

The independence of Siam is said to be threatened by a proposed French expedition to seize Hainan.

The Japanese Minister to the United States, Kuroto Komura, has been notified from Japan of his appointment as Minister to Russia. He will leave Washington for St. Petersburg about April 15.

As a result of the investigation in connection with the recent insubordination of two battalions of Soudanese troops, five Egyptian officers have been sent as prisoners to Cairo.

The Uganda Railway telegraph line reached the Nile, at Ripon Falls, February 18, and was carried across the river, thus establishing telegraphic communication between London and the sources of the Nile.

The Anglo-Abyssinian Convention has settled the bounds of the latter country; the city of Metemmach is no longer to be in English hands.

The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was discussed in the Danish Parliament last week. The majority were opposed to the scheme.

Colonel Schwartzkoppen, who figured in the Dreyfus trial, has been promoted to the rank of major general by the German War Office.

Germany has established post offices in Smyrna, Beyrout and Jerusalem.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

The Puerto Rico Tariff Bill, amended so as to reduce the tariff on articles passing between the United States and Puerto Rico in either direction, to 15 per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates, and limited to two years, passed the House last week by a vote of 172 to 161. Six Democrats voted against the bill, and four Democrats voted with the Republicans for it. Each side made herculean efforts to get out a roll vote, six members being brought from beds of sickness to vote. The opposition to the measure still continues strong in the press and among commercial bodies, and the bill may be defeated or shelved by the Senate.

The Senate has passed a bill providing a territorial form of government for Hawaii. The bill also excludes the Chinese from entering Hawaii, and extends the United States contract labor law to the islands.

The Senate Committee on Manufactures has reported on the result of its investigation of the adulteration of food products. This adulteration is very extensively practiced, the committee says, and it recommends legislation that will prohibit the sale of deleterious or unhealthy foods, and the regulation of those in which the adulteration merely cheapens the product.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Brigadier-General Harrison Gray Otis to be a major-general by brevet.

Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, has introduced joint resolutions against the steel trust and trusts in barbed wire, wire nails, etc., and against the sugar and paper trusts.

Other Domestic News.

The Bureau of Navigation made public last week the report of the commander of the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, in which he explains the Spanish defeat off Santiago by saying that as the Spanish vessels came out of the harbor in single file, each one had to engage the whole American fleet, making the odds against the Spanish too heavy to be overcome.

The United States Court of Claims last week decided in the case of Admiral Dewey's claim for prize money that the Spanish fleet at Manila was not superior to the American. The admiral will receive \$9,570 prize money.

The Industrial Commission, in its report last week, recommended publicity as a remedy for trust evils. The commission contemplates sub-commissions to go to Chicago, the South and the Pacific coast, to take testimony in regard to industrial conditions.

The largest fire that Newark ever experienced swept through the retail dry goods district on Tuesday night of last week, destroying a score or more of buildings. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The Erie Telephone Company, said to be the largest Bell system in the United States, has been absorbed by the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company of New York went into the hands of a receiver last week. The company's bonds are taken about 200 points in a year. Corrupt management is rumored.

Secretary Root will soon make a tour of Cuba in company with General Wood. It is said that the critical problems of administration are demanding attention.

A receiver has been appointed for the United States Milling Company, otherwise known as the Flour Trust. The floating debt of the company exceeds a million dollars, and it is said to have less than a hundred dollars cash in bank.

The United States Supreme Court has denied the application of Captain Oberlin M. Carter to bring his case into that court.

Howland has been offered to be one of four men to give \$25,000 each to the Dewey Arch Fund, provided \$400,000 is raised before the end of the year.

A report on Pacific cable surveys by Commander Hodges, of the Albatross, shows that a thoroughly practicable route was discovered.

The Idaho Democratic, Silver Republican and Populist Committees have declared for a union of all silver interests in a State.

The total Government receipts during February were \$15,611,265, and the expenditures \$37,738,742, leaving a surplus of \$7,592,790.

An appropriation of \$100,000 was made last week by the Kentucky Legislature to be used in detecting and convicting the assassin of Governor Gobel.

A bill to prohibit the issue of free railway passes to all State officials failed by one vote of passage in the Iowa House last week.

Major General John B. Brooke is to be given command of the Department of the East in June, when Major General Wesley Merritt retires.

A heavy fall of snow in New York State and the Central West last week caused much delay to travel.

A naval expedition in Luzon last week rescued five hundred Spanish and ten American prisoners from the Chinese.

General Otis has purchased from the Spanish Government and turned over to the Navy two small gunboats and a transport.

THE DRUG NEWS.

MANUFACTURERS WILL STAND BY THE N. A. R. D.

Ayer, Greene, Hood, Pinkham and Wells & Richardson Co. Agree to Restrict Their Sales to the List of Recognized Jobbers.

THE REQUEST OF THE N. A. R. D. GRANTED.

The chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, F. E. Holliday, announces as a result of several weeks' work in New England that five of the most prominent and largest manufacturers of proprietary medicines have finally signed an agreement to limit their sales to the list of recognized jobbers, to be drawn up by the joint committee from the retailers', jobbers' and manufacturers' national associations. These five proprietors are Ayer, Greene, Hood, Pinkham and Wells & Richardson Co. Mr. Holliday authorizes the following statement:

"We are pleased to say to the retail druggists of the United States that at the request of the N. A. R. D., the above-named well-known manufacturers of proprietary medicines have agreed to distribute their goods through the jobbing trade only, and will refuse to include on their sales lists all aggressive cutters. They have also incorporated in their individual contracts a clause declining to sell their preparations to any jobber who supplies their goods to cutters at any price. Therefore, if cutters obtain goods made by them, it will be through the retailers themselves or through a jobber who violates his agreement and takes the risk of not being able to buy such preparations, a risk which few jobbers will care to take.

"Moreover, not satisfied with their efforts to assist the retailer in restricting the sale of their own goods in proper channels, they go further, and join in a request to the jobber, asking him not to sell aggressive cutters any goods whatsoever.

"Thus, they have put themselves on record as giving the full force of their influence in favor of the retail druggist and against the cutter and department store, and in return for it ask the retailer to supply the goods called for, the demand for which has been made by the expenditure of large amounts of money paid for advertising, and not to ask the customer to take something in place of it."

The manufacturers named have also joined in the following statement, which, it is desired, may be given wide publicity.

The Proprietors Say.

First—It is the sentiment of each of the following five proprietors, Ayer, Greene, Hood, Pinkham and Wells & Richardson Company, that to render the agreement effective, all jobbers should agree to stop selling all goods, sundries, pharmaceutical and proprietary, to cutters and department stores, immediately upon the adoption of special list of jobbers by the manufacturers; but for the purpose of carrying this plan into practical working, the proprietors will waive their objection to the selling of druggists' sundries and pharmaceuticals, if the sentiment of the jobbers shall so favor. If jobbers are to continue to sell to cutters for a considerable time while coming to an agreement, the manufacturers should have the same privilege.

Second—Jobbers, through their salesmen, must refrain from running down proprietary goods, and give instructions to sell what is called for without giving preference to any particular article which may happen to pay a higher profit.

Third—The jobbers agree to refrain from asking any further discounts than those at present allowed.

Fourth—Each jobber for himself will agree to discontinue his non-secret department.

Fifth—All manufacturers, as far as practicable, certainly all large manufacturers, must agree upon the same list of distributors.

Sixth—Retailers, in exchange for this concession on the part of the manufacturers, to limit the distribution of goods, and on the part of jobbers to refuse all orders from cutters and department stores, will agree not to substitute when standard proprietary articles are called for, but in each case will give the customer what is asked for without argument.

[The contract proposed between the manufacturers and jobbers is directly along the line of work advocated by the N. A. R. D. It is sweeping in its terms and a practical indorsement of the retailers' contention. We reserve it for editorial comment in our next issue.—Ed.]

SENATE PURE FOOD COMMITTEE REPORT.

The United States Senate Food Investigating Committee submitted its report to the Senate on February 28. Accompanying the report is a great mass of testimony taken by the committee in the leading cities of the country. The committee found, says the report, that

"The adulteration of prepared or manufactured foods is very extensively practiced, and in many cases to the great discredit of our manufacturers. It is only fair to say, however, that a large proportion of the American manufacturers who are engaged in adulterating food products do so in order to meet competition. These gentlemen say, 'We would be glad to get out of the business of adulterating. We would like to quit putting this stuff in coffee, and would be willing to brand our syrups for what they are, but our competitors get a trade advantage which we cannot surrender.'

There have been two general ways suggested as to the matter of regulation. First, to put the important food products under the internal revenue law, as we have in the case of butter, filled cheese, and, at the last Congress, flour.

The other plan to regulate the food products is contained in Senate Bill 2,426, which establishes a department under the Secretary of Agriculture, and provides for the establishment of a board which will fix the standards for foods, drinks, and for drugs based on the American pharmacopoeia. The evidence before the committee shows that all our peppers, cinnamon, cloves, and spices generally, including ginger and mustard, are adulterated. One manufacturer testified that he adulterated these largely with coconut shells, and that the amount of the adulterants put in depended upon the man who ordered it. Sometimes as high as 60 per cent. was put in. It would be difficult, it may seem at a glance, to establish a law for spices, to compel them to stamp as mixed spice every package sold. It may be that such cumbersome legislation will have to be made in order to properly punish those who adulterate their goods, but it is hoped that Senate Bill 2,426 will reach all inter-State trade in manufactured food products.

If it is the policy to restrict our own citizens to the use of pure food, we certainly should apply the same rule to foreigners who manufacture goods to be sold in the United States. There is no doubt in the minds of the committee that large amounts of imported goods are sold in this country, the sale of which goods would be prohibited in the country from which they come.

The committee gives some glaring instances of this unjust competition which reputable American dealers and manufacturers have to meet, and recommends the establishments of standards of purity for various articles and the establishment of ports of entry, of inexpensive examinations and tests to determine whether imports come up to these standards.

New York and Vicinity.

WHAT WILL THE N. A. R. D. DO?

RECOGNITION AS JOBBERS ASKED FOR CONCERNS COMPOSED OF RETAILERS.

New York Consolidated Drug Company Says the Question is a Very Simple One; Others Think it Very Complicated; Not a Buying Club, But a Corporation to Carry on the Jobbing Trade.

The work of the National Association of Retail Druggists in this Eastern section of the United States, or rather the question how the plans of that organization are to be carried into effect here, is the one topic of absorbing interest to all branches of the drug trade at the present time. Manufacturers, jobbers and retailers alike are unanimous in holding that the general plan of the N. A. R. D. is an excellent one—if it can be carried out. But as to the possibility of carrying it out there is no such unanimity of opinion. And as there are different views on the possibility of executing the scheme, so also the many men interested are of many minds concerning the detailed working of the plan, and the best methods for attempting its establishment.

The entire trade is awaiting with breathless interest the action of the executive committee of the N. A. R. D. on the proposed list of accredited jobbers for New York city. Application has been made for inclusion in that list by a concern which has been in existence for several years as a co-operative buying company of retail druggists. The application of this concern on the one hand is being urged by the German Apothecaries' Association (of which its stockholders are members), which is affiliated with the N. A. R. D. On the other hand, it is being opposed by the members of another affiliated local association of retailers, and more vigorously still by the local jobbers. The question to be settled by the executive committee is regarded by all interested as one of great delicacy, and furthermore it is thought that its settlement will establish a precedent for all future action of the national association. In short, the feeling is pretty general in this section that a crisis has been reached in the life and affairs of the N. A. R. D.

THE NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED DRUG COMPANY.

The concern which has asked for recognition as a jobber is the New York Consolidated Drug Company. This concern has been in existence for about six years under the name of the Consumers' Drug Company. It was started by a mere handful of the members of the New York Apothecaries' Association, who tried the experiment of combining in making their purchases of a few proprietary medicines. Sidney Faber, the secretary of the German Apothecaries' Association, was one of the starters of the movement, and at first his store at 1102 Second Avenue was the distributing agency for the goods bought. He demonstrated to his fellow-members at the very start that the scheme of buying gross lots and dividing the purchase among several retailers was both practicable and profitable. In a short time other members of the association were eager to join with their fellows in this informal co-operative buying club, and enjoy the benefits of lower prices and larger discounts. The matter was talked over very thoroughly among the members, and as a result the Consumers' Drug Company was formed. At the start there were eleven members, each of whom invested \$50. The total \$550 was expended for proprietary medicines, and these were sold to the stockholders at an advance over the price paid by the Consumers' Drug Company just sufficient to pay for handling and carting the goods. The advantages of buying in this way were so evident that the Consumers' Drug Company grew rapidly. Each year its membership increased by leaps and bounds, and each year the price of shares was

increased \$25 or \$50. The company was never incorporated, and its sales were always confined to members. Sales were also made at a slight profit, merely sufficient to cover operating expenses. So successful was the operation of this buying club that with a membership of about ninety-five, each of whom had invested \$175, the concern did a business during the past year approximating \$130,000.

Membership in the Consumers' Drug Company was limited to members of the German Apothecaries' Association. This association has been affiliated with the N. A. R. D. ever since the national association was organized. It is thoroughly in sympathy with the objects and aims of the N. A. R. D., and eager for their success. Its members realize fully that if the plan of the N. A. R. D. to secure the perfect co-operation of the entire drug trade (to restrict the sales of manufacturers to legitimate jobbers, and the sales of jobbers to legitimate retailers) is to be carried out, such a buying club as the Consumers' Drug Company must cease to exist. There is no place in that scheme for a co-operative buying association of retail druggists.

Realizing this fact, the officers directing the affairs of the Consumers' Drug Company decided to take what appeared to them to be the only possible step under the circumstances, namely, to reorganize their concern as a stock company to carry on a regular wholesale and jobbing trade in medicines, drugs, chemicals and proprietary articles of all kinds. Counsel has been employed to prepare papers of incorporation and a new constitution and by-laws. The incorporation papers have not yet been filed, but are ready to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of State. The Consolidated Drug Company will be incorporated under the laws of New York. Its charter will permit it to issue 150 shares of stock, each of the value of \$175, thus giving the concern a total capital of \$26,250. According to the by-laws no member will be permitted to own more than one share of stock, and the shares will not be transferable. The newly elected officers of the New York Consolidated Drug Company are the following:

President, George Gregorius, 421 Eighth Avenue; vice-president, Oscar Krause, 349 Seventh Avenue; secretary, Charles F. Schleussner, 644 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; treasurer, Albrecht Wortmann, 178 Avenue A. The executive committee, which will act as the board of directors, includes the above officers and in addition, R. C. Werner, 2502 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Paul Zimmerman, 61 Bowery, and Reinhard Eschmann, 755 Ninth Avenue.

For the past four or five years the business of the Consumers' Drug Company has been carried on at 176 Avenue A. where quarters were secured adjoining the drug store of Albrecht Wortmann, who has been general manager of the concern. For some time past a force of three men has been employed, and a large stock has been carried. For the present, the business of the Consolidated Drug Company will be conducted at the same quarters.

The plans of the reorganized company are to buy druggists' supplies of all kinds for cash at the lowest possible price, and to sell these goods to retail druggists, members and outsiders alike, at the prevailing jobbers' quotations. The only profits accruing to members of the concern will come in the way of dividends declared on the capital stock. It is hoped that the profits of the business will be

sufficient to satisfy the shareholders that the investment is a good one.

Having made this change in the concern, the retail druggists who compose it feel that they are justified in asking for their company recognition as an accredited jobber by the executive committee of the N. A. R. D. They say that the whole plan of the operation of their company has been altered for the express purpose of conforming to the requirements of the N. A. R. D. in its attempt to unify and conciliate all branches of the drug trade, and they do not see any valid reason why such recognition should be refused. Here is their position, as stated by a member of the company:

POSITION AND PLANS OF THE NEW COMPANY.

"Six years ago a number of our members, forced by stress of circumstances, organized a co-operative buying concern for the purpose of improving the condition of our members, each one of whom contributed his share of the capital in the business venture. It proved an unqualified success and a blessing to our members. We are now confronted with a peculiar condition. We are asked to give up that which for the past six years has enabled us to compete successfully with the cutters, and to trust to the future to bring back the good old times. We have been loyal to the N. A. R. D. in every respect, have worked for its success, and shall continue to do so; but we do not think it is hardly right and fair to be asked to give up a proved benefit for an uncertainty. Yet, we have gone more than half way, we have given up the co-operative buying concern. Henceforth our company will be conducted on totally different lines. As now constituted, the concern does not partake in any manner of the co-operative buying club idea. It club idea is now formed for the purpose of conducting a regular and legitimate wholesale and jobbing trade in drugs and druggists' supplies. That its stockholders are retail druggists has nothing whatever to do with the concern, which business is conducted of the kind of business that is done. The retail druggist who has a little money to invest has a perfect right to put it into railroad stocks, or into a manufacturing business, or into a wholesale drug house. It is nobody's business but his own whether he invests his money in any of these ways, or in the business of a retail drug store.

"Probably there would have been no objection raised to the recognition of our company as a legitimate jobber had it not been for the outcry of certain local wholesalers who were alarmed when a report reached them of the Company last year, and they were alarmed because they stepped on, and they made a big noise. For many years the jobbers have been doing as they pleased with the retailers, and have had things pretty much their own way. But when the retailers see a way to better themselves, and proceed to execute it, the jobbers cry, 'unfair competition' and 'illegitimate trade.' The local jobbers who have raised the outcry will find that it will not benefit them; rather, it will send more stockholders to us, and increase our business. If it had not been for them, public attention would not have been called to the Consolidated Drug Company. Our intentions were not to enter into any aggressive competition with these wholesalers. According to our plans, the sales of the company would continue to be mainly to its own shareholders. For, while we are ready to sell to any retail druggist who offers to buy we shall sell only for cash.

George Gregorius, the president of the Consolidated Drug Company, said to the Era reporter:

"We are just as firm in our allegiance to the N. A. R. D. as any other association affiliated with it, and we are ready to stand by it when we find that its purpose (the furthering of the interests of retail druggists) is being carried out. The N. A. R. D. has been in existence now nearly two years, and everyone must be satisfied that the results it has accomplished so far are very small. Under the circumstances, I think we have done the only right thing—the only thing that could be expected of us. The N. A. R. D. has no right to do what it will give us in place of our plan, which has operated successfully for the past six years. But, notwithstanding this, we have given up our co-operative buying concern, but no longer exist. In its place we who held stock in it have invested in a new company to do a regular jobbing business, and in asking for recognition by the N. A. R. D. as an accredited jobber we are not demanding anything unreasonable or at all out of the way.

"The New York Consolidated Drug Company will not sell to its members at special rates, but, like every wholesale house, will sell to all at the regular jobbing prices."

Another of the officers of the company, who did not wish his name to be used, said:

"Our company has been most liberal toward the N. A. R. D. and has been in no way thrown open our business to all comers, and changes from a co-operative company to a regular jobber, in order not to interfere with the plans of the N. A. R. D. Our interest as members of the New York Consolidated Drug Company is now simply the same as an investor in any other kind of business. We are acting entirely within our rights, and it is not our intention to have our methods or policy of doing business interfered with by the wholesale trade. If the wholesalers should attempt to compete with our business, I think it would be an easy matter to bring

them before the courts for conspiracy in restraint of trade."

WHAT THE WHOLESALERS SAY.

The objection of the wholesalers to the petition of the German Apothecaries' Association for recognition of the New York Consolidated Drug Company was brought to a focus at the last meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. As reported in this journal on February 22, Albert Plaut, of the wholesale drug house of Lehn & Fink, sprung the mine at that meeting, by asking the section to devise ways and means for the suppression of co-operative buying clubs, or, as Mr. Plaut put it, "to limit their action to the field where it belongs." The speaker said that the fact "that one local organization of this kind did a business last year of over \$120,000 means just so much trade taken from the local jobbers." He thought the time had come for the N. W. D. A. to act, and for the N. A. R. D. to co-operate, and in addition to whatever they might do he wanted the Drug Trade Section to take decisive action also. Mr. Plaut did not say just what action he wished the section to take. He did say he thought the Drug Trade Section was strong enough to prevail upon manufacturers to limit their sales to the "legitimate jobbing channels. At his suggestion, Chairman John McKesson appointed a special committee to look into this matter. That committee comprises Wm. S. Mersereau, Henry T. Jarrett, E. W. Fitch, Henry Dalley, Jr., and James Hartford. This committee has not yet prepared any report, and while its members are not talking about the matter for publication, it is pretty generally understood in the trade that it will not prepare one.

The following interviews give the opinions of some of the jobbers and manufacturers:

Albert Plaut: "If these co-operative buying associations or clubs are permitted to increase in number, they will undoubtedly prove most detrimental to the jobbing and importing druggist. They are even now seriously encroaching on the legitimate field of the jobber, and some action should be taken at once to limit their field of operation. Such clubs are usually under very little expense, but they do a very large business. These clubs will not benefit ultimately any firm that supplies them, and the retailers themselves are not working for their own best interests in belonging to these clubs, and thus they are interfering with the jobbers should not interfere with the jobber. These organizations were started by the German druggists of New York, and have been in existence in other cities for some time, but I do not believe they are legitimate. The business of the retail druggist is to sell drugs at retail, and this is a case where each man should stick to his trade.

"The N. A. R. D. has been formed to assist each member in the proper field of his trade. If the association is to recognize these co-operative clubs, it will interfere with the proper sphere of the jobber, and the jobber, in self-defense, will have to find other outlets for his goods."

John McKesson, Jr., of the wholesale house of McKesson & Robbins: "Manufacturers ought not to sell to small buyers at the same price that they do to large purchasers. The evil is in the cutting down of the quantities at which the wholesale figures prevail. To obtain the wholesale price on a lot of polish, for instance, it would be necessary to buy five gross at least. Now one gross is sufficient, and where they used to hold out for the purchase of one gross, half a gross, or even three dozen, will now obtain the coveted figures. Now the profit to jobbers is very small indeed. It hardly pays to handle certain goods, and when retailers can deal with direct references to them, that small amount does not seem very desirable. The cheaper way, our manufacturers to sell is through the jobber. The jobber carries a great deal. Many of the retailers are carried on his books for the full sixty or ninety days, and they ought to be entitled to something or the other. The manufacturer wants the cream of the trade. He is willing to deal with the cash buyer only, and he turns over the slow pay to the jobber, which is hardly fair. But, as things are, I do not see how we can do anything forming co-operative buying clubs and conducting them as jobbing concerns, if they wish to do so."

John M. Peters, of Wm. J. Matheson & Co., who is a member of the executive and legislative committees of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, said that, while he was not directly concerned to the extent that others were, he had taken a great deal of interest in this controversy. He said:

"The question of the manner in which these organizations seems to me to hinge on one point—whether the profits from such clubs are divided among the members in proportion to the amount of stock or shares that each holds, or whether the profits are divided on the basis of the amount of purchases made by individual members. If the division of profits is made on the basis of the stock held by each member, regardless of the amount of purchases, it appears to me that a club or organization operated on that principle is a legitimate jobbing concern in

the commonly accepted definition of the term. A body of retail druggists has just as much right to organize, incorporate and do business on that basis as they would have to form a company or organization to operate a railroad or any other enterprise. But on the other hand, if the division of profits is made on the basis of purchases, so that the larger buyer receives a greater proportion than the small buyer, the club or organization is not a legitimate jobbing concern. It is simply a subterfuge.

VIEW OF A N. A. R. D. OFFICER.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, R. C. Werner, a member of that society, who is also one of the directors of the New York Consolidated Drug Company, asked that society to indorse the application of this company for recognition by the N. A. R. D. as a jobbing house. After prolonged and animated discussion the society refused to give the endorsement asked. One of the leading members of that society who spoke against Mr. Werner's motion was William C. Anderson, who is vice-president of the N. A. R. D. Mr. Anderson is certain that the national association will not recognize co-operative buying clubs as legitimate jobbers. He said:

"This is simply my own personal opinion, remember, but I feel confident that this is the only consistent course that can be followed by the association. I think the members of the executive committee who are to pass on this question are alive to the situation, and fully appreciate what I contend would be the inevitable result of pursuing any other policy. If the N. A. R. D. through its executive committee should recognize the co-operative buying clubs of retailers as legitimate jobbers, it would unquestionably stimulate the growth and establishment of such clubs throughout the entire country, with the result that present wholesalers would be either wiped out or confined or restricted to a very limited field. This question is one which demands the most careful deliberation. The interests of the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer are all involved. I trust that the executive committee at an early date will take such a decided stand on this issue as to settle the controversy as to whether the N. A. R. D. is going to live up to the agreement entered into or break faith with the retail organization."

"Retail druggists cannot consistently form these organizations whereby they take trade from the wholesaler, and at the same time expect the wholesaler to aid in protecting them from the reduction of prices. I think that the necessity for the formation of co-operative concerns is sure to pass away with the success of the policy of the N. A. R. D. Under that policy prices will be rightly maintained without looking for discounts. The plan of the N. A. R. D. I believe is perfectly feasible, and can be made a success. Its success or failure is entirely in the hands of the retail druggists."

NOT A BUYING CLUB, BUT A JOBBING HOUSE.

After all this has been said, the stockholders in the New York Consolidated Drug Company maintain that their concern is not a co-operative buying club, but a legitimate wholesaler; that its recognition by the N. A. R. D. would not encourage the formation of co-operative buying clubs in other quarters, and that no precedent for the recognition of such clubs as jobbers would be set. President Gregorius goes even further, and says:

"We intend to remain loyal to the N. A. R. D. If the executive committee refuses to recognize our company and put it on the list of accredited jobbers, the time may come when we shall have to give up all trade in proprietary medicines. Very well, when that time comes we shall do so. We shall then continue our business in drugs, chemicals and sundries, concerning which there is no controversy over prices. We have started in the wholesale drug business, and we are going to remain in that business. Ours is a jobbing concern, pure and simple, and if we are forced to give up the sale of proprietary medicines we shall do a jobbing trade in other articles with the N. A. R. D. by its tripartite agreement does not seek to control."

SAMUEL W. WOOLDRIDGE.

Samuel W. Wooldridge, for a number of years a faithful member of the office force of this Journal, died March 5, in this city. Death was due to cerebro-spinal meningitis, following an attack of the "grip." Mr. Wooldridge was a native of Kentucky, where he received a common school education, later attending the Louisville College of Pharmacy. For some years he was engaged in the retail drug business in Louisville, afterward going to Chicago, where he entered the employ of Robert Stevenson & Co., wholesale druggists, and with whom he remained several years. He was about 35 years of age, and leaves a widow.

GERMAN APOTHECARIES' ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York German Apothecaries' Association was held on Thursday evening, March 1, with about fifty members present. A visiting committee from the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association was welcomed fraternally. Most of the evening was taken up by a discussion of the work of the N. A. R. D. and its attitude toward the New York Consolidated Drug Company (composed of members of the German Apothecaries' Association), which has asked for recognition as a legitimate jobber. The members who spoke on the subject said that inasmuch as the whole scope and plan of this concern had been altered and incorporation sought, expressly for the purpose of conforming to the requirements of the N. A. R. D. executive committee, they failed to see how that committee could consistently refuse recognition to the Consolidated Drug Company. The majority of the members are hopeful that such recognition will be accorded at an early day.

In the regular order of business two new members were elected. They were August Volland, Avenue A and Eighteenth street, and Eugene A. Scherph, Broadway and Stewart street, Brooklyn. Money was appropriated for the purchase of a new book case for the association's library. The movement for the elevation in rank of the apothecaries in the service of the State militia received a vote of endorsement. The association's delegates to the conference committee of the three local associations affiliated with the N. A. R. D. appointed to prepare a list of accredited jobbers and of aggressive cutters reported, presenting a list of jobbers. This was approved. The committee decided not to prepare a list of aggressive cutters for the present, but advised urging manufacturers to refuse to sell their goods to department stores, or to the managers of drug departments in such stores.

EAST SIDE DRUGGISTS HAVE A BIG CELEBRATION.

The New York Retail Druggists' Association, a comparatively new society, which is composed of the druggists of the "Lower East Side" of Manhattan Island, gave a concert and ball at Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue, on Friday evening, March 2. This was the first entertainment of the kind given by the association, and it was so successful in every way that the plans of its projectors to make the celebration an annual affair will probably be carried out. There were at the lowest estimate 250 people present, the most thorough-going sociability prevailed, and everyone had a good time. The concert which preceded the dance consisted of a musical programme of ten numbers, participated in by the Tschakowsky Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of A. Zaslavsky, and the following soloists: Miss K. I. Pelton, J. Massell, A. Zaslavsky, L. Miller and Dr. M. Puck.

At twelve o'clock the ball was started with a grand march, led by the floor managers, A. Bakst and S. Harkavy.

In the souvenir programme, under the heading, "What We Stand For," the objects of the association are thus stated:

"We deem it our duty to elevate the profession to the highest point attainable, to protect and promote the commercial and legislative interests of the pharmacists of Greater New York, to foster commercial integrity, to discourage unfair and unbusinesslike competition, to abolish existing evils and by co-operative activity prevent the growth of customs that are detrimental to the druggists and to the public interest and to sound business principles."

The officers of the association are: President, J. Weinstein; vice-presidents, B. Mishking, A. Rachow; treasurer, J. Bakst; recording secretary, L. Marmor; financial secretary, B. Bockshitzky; trustees, A. Bakst, A. Goldman and Ch. Bernstein.

The arrangements committee which carried through the plans making this entertainment so successful comprised A. Bakst, chairman; B. Mishking, G. Ginsberg, J. Massel, S. Lifshutz, A. Goldman, S. Harkavy, J. Hammer, A. Hammer, A. Rockow, T. Kahn, G. Pollock.

The following members constituted the reception committee: J. Weinstein, chairman; B. Mishking, assistant chairman; N. Kruskal, N. Khazan, J. Bakst, J. Pick, M.

Bakst, J. Hammer, I. Levin, L. Marmor, G. Ginsberg, A. Goldman.

The floor committee comprised the following: B. Bockshitzky, J. Massell, L. Lurie, S. Lifshutz, B. Kirshstein, V. Altshul, J. Davidoff, M. Meyer, V. Lovenberg, I. Kahn, V. Valerstein, A. Rosenberg, Ch. Bernstein, A. Rockow, L. Schoob.

PROGRESS OF PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

In the Assembly, on February 28, the Henry bill regulating the working hours of drug clerks in New York city was advanced to a third reading. This bill, which is the measure asked for by the drug clerks themselves and approved by the various associations of pharmacists of the city, would have been passed very probably early in the session but for the obstruction of Assemblyman Maher. That Tammany politician had a rival bill intended to give absolute control of the drug business into the hands of the Board of Health; and he fought for it like a tiger. After the clerks' bill had been reported favorably by the Assembly Committee on Public Health, Mr. Maher delayed it as long as he could. And then, on February 28, he moved an amendment requiring the local Board of Health, instead of the State Factory Inspector, to make the sanitary inspections. The Assembly killed the amendment by a vote of 80 to 50, and advanced the Henry bill as it stood.

In the Senate, on March 1, the Health Committee reported favorably Senator Sullivan's bill prohibiting the sale of any patent or proprietary medicine or tonic, snuff, tobacco, or headache, catarrh or hay-fever remedy containing cocaine.

It was announced at Albany last week that the Senate Public Health Committee would give a hearing on the Wilcox poison bottle bill on Monday, March 12.

Ended His Life Because Business Was Slow.

Arkim Kantrowitz, a druggist of No. 60 Bayard street, Manhattan, committed suicide on February 28 by drinking prussic acid. He left a note written in Yiddish on the back of one of his business cards saying that "business was very slow" and asking to be forgiven for "making this trouble."

NOTES.

—George White, of the counting room staff of McKesson & Robbins, with whom he has been for fifteen years past, left that firm on March 1 to take a position in the local office of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. Mr. White began his work with McKesson & Robbins as errand boy and worked up to a position of responsibility. He has a wide acquaintance among drug brokers, with whom his work brought him in daily contact. His many friends wish him success in his new position.

—The drug store of Wm. F. Ridgeway, at 172 Sixth avenue, Manhattan, was sold at auction on February 28. Mr. Ridgeway has been in poor health for several weeks past and has been depressed by business troubles. Several days ago his friends prevailed upon him to leave the city for a period of quiet and rest. Before going he placed his store in the hands of a friend, who later turned it over to an auctioneer.

—Administrators of the estate of Emil Huberti, a druggist who was found dead recently in his store at 62 Vernon avenue, Long Island City, have found among his effects stocks, bonds and mortgages aggregating in value \$15,000. Huberti had no relatives in this country, but after considerable investigation it was found that he had a sister living in Germany.

—Bernhard and Frederick Kleinschmidt, who have been conducting an importing and jobbing drug and chemical business under the title of Kleinschmidt & Co., at 122 Fulton street, have dissolved partnership. The business is to be continued, under the old name, by Bernhard Kleinschmidt.

—The corporation of J. N. Hegeman & Co., which conducts several retail drug stores in Manhattan Borough, has just elected the following officers: President, Geo. W. Hopping; treasurer, C. A. Wingert; secretary, Geo. H.

Bancroft. The same men are the directors of the corporation.

—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of L. Louis Frank, for five years past managing clerk of the pharmacy of Wheeler & Guck's successors at No. 426 Pearl street, and Miss Pauline Levy, of Boston. The wedding is to take place at New Haven, Conn., on March 18.

—M. Tanida, chemist and druggist of Klotz, Japan, spent several days in this city during the past week calling on the local manufacturers and jobbers. Mr. Tanida is in this country for an extended visit to learn all about American methods of conducting the drug business.

—Herman Grundhoefer, who has been clerking in the pharmacy of J. Archambault, at Ninth avenue and Twenty-first street, has accepted a position in the drug store of Louis P. Rupp, at 408 Ninth avenue.

—The Montgomery Drug Company has opened a new pharmacy at 530 Court street, Brooklyn. The company is a new one, and is composed of S. Montgomery and George Buchold.

—Julius M. Rosenthal, who has a drug store at 142 Clinton street, has bought the pharmacy of Samuel Fieldman, at the corner of Third street and Avenue B, Manhattan.

—Drug Clerk J. N. Perron, formerly with T. J. Backes, at 1521 Broadway, has left that place to take a position in the pharmacy of J. Archambault, at 178 Ninth avenue.

—G. Wiley Holmes, who formerly owned the Longacre Pharmacy, at 1491 Broadway, has bought the drug store of Walter S. Rockey, at 121 Columbus avenue, Manhattan.

—Wm. Winter, a druggist of Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., last week made an assignment to Wm. C. Hutson. His liabilities were stated at \$2,000; assets unknown.

—D. Liebe has exchanged his drug store at No. 60 Fulton street, Brooklyn, for the store of Otto Zeitfuss at Union avenue and South Third street, Brooklyn.

—Charles Chauvin has just opened a new drug store at the corner of 158th street and Elton avenue, Bronx Borough, which he calls the "Elton Pharmacy."

—N. D. Lippincott, proprietor of a drug store at 1502 Lexington avenue, has bought the drug store of James C. Ridley, at 2227 Third avenue.

—J. W. Reed has bought the drug store of Davis & James, at No. 1900 Seventh avenue, Manhattan.

—J. Anderson, of Charles Pfizer & Co., sailed for Europe on February 28 for a short business trip.

UP THE STATE.

The retail drug trade of Elmira, N. Y., is reported to be in an uproar. A Philadelphia firm has opened a cut-rate patent medicine store. This is the first time prices have been cut in Elmira. The local association is very strong, and was ready for the fight. All its members cut below the prices of the cutter, and the association keeps a standing advertisement in all the papers bearing all the druggists' names, and a good fight is being put up. A man by the name of Jackson figures as manager of the cut-rate store, but no one knows who he is or where he comes from. Evidence is said to be available that a Philadelphia jobbing house is back of the concern.

At Rochester the local association seems to be making it rather lively for the largest cut-rate store, if one may judge by the quarter page ads, the latter is running in the daily newspapers. These ads. are headed with the word "Conspiracy" in inch long black face letters, and state that "a big conspiracy is on foot by the drug combine of this city to compel the Drug Company to restore high prices on patent medicines and drugs." The body of the ad. is devoted to quoting cut prices on staples and novelties in drugs and sundries. Customers waiting for prescriptions are told that they will be given a check to the amount of five cents for any of the drinks at the soda fountain.

—R. E. Walsh, a druggist in the sixth ward of Altoona, Pa., was a candidate for select councilman on the Republican ticket at the recent election, but was defeated by fourteen votes.

—W. H. Burgoon, Altoona, Pa., has moved his drug store from 1301 Seventh avenue to 613 Twelfth street.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Want Registration on Diplomats.

Boston, March 3.—Before the Committee on Public Health a hearing has been given on the bill introduced on leave of William D. Wheeler, Boston, against the unlawful practice of pharmacy. William W. Bartlett, president of the Massachusetts Druggists' Alliance, appeared in favor of the bill, which provides that graduates of reputable colleges of pharmacy may be registered without passing an examination. William F. Sawyer, former president of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, also spoke in favor of the bill. Opposition to it was shown by James J. Brown, a Lowell druggist, who claimed that the proposed legislation was unjust and discriminated against those who were not graduates.

A Rich Display Attracts Burglars.

Boston, March 5.—An exhibition of 9,000 new pennies in the front window of Frank E. Norris's drug store at the corner of Fairmount avenue and Davison street, Hyde Park, and which were to be given away to those guessing nearest to the correct number, probably attracted burglars to that place. Anyway, they gained an entrance by forcing a rear door and broke into the safe and two cash registers, taking a few dollars in change therefrom in addition to the 9,000 pennies. They smoked cigars and cigarettes and took boxes from the cellar in which to carry away a quantity of cigars and other articles.

NOTES.

—At the annual business meeting and dinner of the Class of '99 of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, held at Young's Hotel, the election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. S. S. McCully; vice-president, Dr. Arthur H. Tupp; secretary-treasurer, Dr. G. W. Russell, Dr. George Burroughs presided at dinner. Dr. Tupp spoke on "Evolution of Student Life," and Dr. Archibald Ralston, Jr., on "Why Go to College?" Dr. S. S. McCully, Jr., was also a speaker, his subject being "Fraternity."

—The Buffington Pharmacy Company of Worcester makes the following financial statement: Machinery, furnishings and fixtures, \$7,387; cash and debts receivable, \$27,575; manufactures and merchandise, \$23,669; insurance, \$200; total, \$58,831. Against these there is capital stock, \$56,000; debts, \$6,750; depreciation in machinery and fixtures, \$785; depreciation in stock and accounts, \$1,343; total, \$38,831.

—About twenty members of the Boston Druggists' Association attended a dinner of that organization at Young's Hotel on the evening of February 27. G. W. Cobb, the new president, presided. Osborne Howes spoke upon "Trade Relations Between the United States and Canada," and J. Willard Browne talked upon "The Signal Corps in the War of the Rebellion."

—On the charge of practicing medicine without a physician's diploma, Harry R. Foster, a clerk in the drug store of John N. Ames, of Chelsea, has been arrested. The police allege that he has been pretending to be a physician and has been giving medical treatment to people. He was bailed out very soon after his arrest.

—A new corporation is the York Drug Company, which has been formed to compound drugs. The capital will be \$10,000, of which nothing is paid in. E. F. Adams, of Malden, is president, and Waldo March, of Malden, treasurer. F. E. Rowell, of Kittery, is the third incorporator.

—Edward Cantwell, a well-known Fall River pharmacist, and Miss Ellen E. MacDonald were married on February 23. A wedding breakfast and a reception took place at the bride's home. The bridal trip was to New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

—Important changes in the interior of Pearson's drug store at Lowell make especially attractive this popular place. Steel ceilings, well decorated walls, incandescent electric lights and other improvements make the place quite like a new store.

—Walter A. Washburn, a Lynn druggist, has pleaded guilty to violation of the screen law, and, through his counsel, entered a plea of *nolo contendere*. The judge imposed the minimum sentence, a fine of \$50.

—As the result of much petty sneak thieving in Arlington the police have arrested three boys who confess to

being the culprits. One theft was a lot of cigars taken from the drug store of O. W. Whittemore.

—The week's exports at the Port of Boston include, among other things, drugs and chemicals, \$11,447; India rubber manufactures, \$2,391; wax, \$692.

—Abbott & Stubbs are closing out their drug store at Ware preparatory to going out of business.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists.

Philadelphia, March 3.—The Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists held a very interesting meeting on Friday afternoon in the Museum of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In point of attendance this meeting was the most successful one yet held. President McIntyre occupied the chair. The applications of eight new members were received and acted upon favorably. Mr. Harris, chairman of the entertainment committee, submitted a report on the net proceeds from the Progressive Euchre held on February 7th, which were \$580. A resolution was offered by Mr. Harris requesting certain concessions from the Bell Telephone Company toward those members of the association who have public telephones in their stores. The resolution was accepted and a committee of five was appointed to wait on the Bell Telephone Company and report at the next meeting.

A resolution was also adopted requesting Governor Stone to reappoint Charles T. George, of Harrisburg, as Secretary of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board. A motion was presented and carried, authorizing the association to pay all druggists, who were members of the association, the amounts of the fines they were compelled to pay for violation of the Sunday selling law up to date. The most important feature of the meeting, however, was the adoption of a resolution regarding Sunday closing, which had previously been favorably acted upon by the Executive Committee. The resolution reads as follows:

"Desiring to promote a proper observance of the Sabbath Day and to uphold the laws of the State, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, do abstain from selling soda water, cigars and candy on the Sabbath day, confining our sales to drugs, medicines and such other articles and preparations as are necessary for purposes of health and physical comfort.

"We suggest the lowering of curtains and the extinction of all window lights."

This action was taken by a unanimous vote of all the members present, although the discussion which preceded the vote showed that some of the members, at least, would be acting against their best interests in supporting it, but even those who spoke against the resolution stated that they would abide by whatever the association thought best after full consideration of the subject.

The negotiations which have been carried on during the past month between the Executive Committee and Dr. Mitchell, representing the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, have had much to do with the passing of the resolutions, as it was shown that the Sabbath Association was willing to meet the druggists half way, as the following resolution, passed by that body on February 26th, indicates:

"Resolved, That the Philadelphia Sabbath Association approve the proposition of the executive committee of the Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association, with reference to the discontinuance on Sundays of the sale of all articles except medicines and such other articles and preparations as are necessary for purposes of health and physical comfort, and hereby agrees, if the Druggists' Association acts favorably on the proposition of the executive committee to follow the outline of the plan as proposed by the executive committee: First, That the Philadelphia Sabbath Association will first refer all complaints of violations of the Sunday Law on the part of the druggist to the executive committee of the Druggists' Association, whereupon, the committee will endeavor to secure observance of the law by such violators. Second—In case where the executive committee's endeavor fails, they will refer such cases back to the Philadelphia Sabbath Association for such further action as the officers of the association deem then advisable."

In the original resolution as first presented, postage stamps were included in the prohibited articles, but as the discussion brought out the fact that those druggists who have sub-postal stations in their stores are required by the Government to sell stamps at all times when the store is open for business, this item was left out of the

resolution as finally presented and adopted. From present indications the time is not far distant when the thirty per cent. of the Philadelphia retailers who have not yet joined the association will have to come in and share in the benefits which are already resulting from membership in this body of earnest, active men.

NOTES.

—A West Philadelphia druggist, speaking about the progressive *euchre* held recently by the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, said that he had sold a ticket to one of his customers, who attended the *euchre* and won a dozen bottles of malt extract as a prize. The next day he brought the malt extract around and said he had no use for it but would like to exchange it for something else if the druggist was willing. The druggist consented and gave the man credit for it at its full retail price, after which the customer took it out in cigars, on which there is very little profit. As it happened to be one of his best customers the druggist could do nothing but submit without a murmur.

—A sensation occurred last week in Philadelphia pharmaceutical circles, when one of the large department stores announced, in their advertising columns in the daily papers, that they were offering bougies for sale, in one of their departments, at 25 and 30 cents each. Several members of the local association of retailers took the matter up and verified the facts, also discovering the name of the manufacturer who had supplied them. It was also learned that catheters were being sold also, and the Druggists will no doubt take active measures to prevent any further encroachment on their rights by the department stores.

—W. A. Rumsey, pharmacist at Forty-first street and Westminster avenue, is one of the enterprising druggists who has taken advantage of the present indescribably filthy condition of the water supply, as furnished by the municipal authorities, to make a little extra profit on the "druggists' old stand-by—water." Mr. Rumsey's store is located near Fairmount Park, where there are many springs from which pure water may be obtained, and he sells spring water in 5-gallon demijohns.

—The "Photographic and Microscopic Branch" of the "Chemical Section" of the "Franklin Institute" will hold a meeting on Tuesday evening, March 6th, in the lecture hall of the Institute. A very instructive program has been announced, in which the subject of "Developing negatives" will be considered from different points of view.

—Professor Joseph P. Remington, dean of the faculty of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, was absent for a few days last week on a visit to New Orleans. While there he witnessed the celebration of "Mardi Gras." Since his return he has been confined to his home by a sprained ankle, but expects to be about again in a few days.

—The meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Sub-committee on Research for Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, which was to have been held on Tuesday, February 27th, has been postponed on account of the absence of Prof. Joseph P. Remington, chairman of the committee.

—The proposed new office building which is to be erected at Fifteenth and Market streets is not yet a certainty, but if it goes through C. A. Eckles, pharmacist at 1430 Market street, will probably be compelled to move his store from its present location.

—Out in Germantown the druggists are beginning to realize the value of membership in the local association, as by unanimous agreement they were able this week to restore several preparations to the full retail price.

—H. C. Blair, Jr., proprietor of the well known store at Eighth and Walnut streets, and also the store at Twelfth and Spruce streets, has been unable to attend to business duties on account of illness.

—The announcement of the first year class examinations, which begin next week, is posted up on the bulletin board in the entrance hall of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

—Mahlon N. Kline has sold his house in West Philadelphia where he has resided for so many years, and will move to Germantown with his family in the near future.

—The number of "clerks wanted" last week was twenty-two, while thirty-eight clerks were looking for positions.

BALTIMORE.

The Card System.

Baltimore, March 5.—At a largely attended meeting held last Thursday at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association decided to put into effect the card system of regulating purchases from jobbers and of accommodation between retailers, and to endeavor by this means to combat the evils from which the trade suffers. As explained in previous numbers of the Era, the card system, which has been successfully inaugurated in various cities, provides that jobbers shall sell goods only to the holders of cards showing the latter to be regular druggists. A pharmacist who permits himself to become a medium through which a cutter obtains goods thereby forfeits the privileges extended under the arrangement. Much enthusiasm was manifested at last Thursday's meeting, and the report submitted by the canvassing committee, which showed the druggists to be almost a unit on the subject of co-operation, was received with expressions of intense gratification. It was decided to have the association incorporated—John G. Beck, president; Owen C. Smith and J. Webb Foster, vice-presidents; R. E. Lee Hall, secretary; Louis Schulze, treasurer; Henry P. Hynson, John H. Hancock, Charles Morgan and August Schrader being the incorporators. President Beck and Secretary Hall were appointed a committee to call on the jobbers in the city, and secure their signatures to the agreement embodying the aims of the association. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, realizing that sharp competition in the manufacture and sale of drugs and medicines, if often done, result in danger and injury to the community;

That the best is none too good in the treatment of disease, and

That the public should be protected against evils which are the certain results of unhealthy competition; and

Believing that an unremunerative profit tends to, and frequently does, result in substitution, sophistication and degradation of medicinal preparations, and that thereby defeating the objects for which medicinal remedies are employed or prescribed; and

That the use of drugs and medicines for advertising purposes is highly pernicious and detrimental; and

Whereas, a card system has been devised and submitted to this Association, the object of said system being to protect alike the drug trade and the public; and

Whereas, this Association regards said card system as the best practical method so far presented, as a means to attain the desired end; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association hereby adopts the card system above mentioned; and further

Resolved, That the adoption of said system is for the bona fide purpose of conducing to the public good, by confining, so far as it is practicable, the traffic in drugs and medicines within legitimate, competent and reliable channels, as well as for the protection of the interests of the Retail Drug Trade; and, finally,

Resolved, That with these objects in view we invite the active co-operation and cordial support of every retailer and wholesale druggist in the State of Maryland.

A contract setting forth the precise conditions under which jobbers bind themselves to sell medicines and drugs to members of the trade has been drawn up, and will be submitted to all the wholesalers for their signatures.

The Proposed Drug Law.

Baltimore, March 2.—The prospects for the passage of the State pharmacy bill, introduced in the Maryland General Assembly by Delegate Truitt at the instigation of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, are very encouraging. Much of the opposition which had developed toward the bill as originally drafted, has been withdrawn, in view of the several amendments accepted by the Druggists specially interested in the measure. A delegation of pharmacists—among them Dr. A. R. L. Dohney, president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association—and a number of the most prominent druggists of Baltimore, visited Annapolis this week, and offered such strong arguments in support of the bill that the House Committee on Hygiene decided to make a favorable report. In this connection it may be pertinent to mention that, with the single exception of the Sunday laws, the Pharmacy bill has called out more petitions for and against it than any other measure in the House. The first of the amendments offered and accepted by the druggists strikes out the first section, and re-enacts it, leaving out all reference to the

sale of patent medicines by merchants and permitting this branch of the trade to be unaffected by the proposed statute. Section 9 is amended so as to make the restrictions placed upon assistants to pharmacists less stringent. The original bill provided that any person over 18 years of age employed as a clerk or assistant in a pharmacy, and who has been actively engaged for one year in a pharmacy, shall be entitled to registration as assistant pharmacist and to a certificate as such. The amendment changes the age to 17 years, and the term of service to two years. It also allows a youth 16 years, who has had three years' experience, to register under like conditions. This amendment is a concession to a large delegation from Western Maryland, who appeared before the committee yesterday morning. Determined efforts have been made to prevent the enactment of any measure, and petitions have been circulated freely among country store-keepers to rally against the bill under consideration, and to defeat it as being against their interests. The effectiveness of this agitation was recognized in the amendments accepted by the promoters of the proposed law. These amendments deprive it of much force, but half a loaf is better than none, and when an actual demonstration has once convinced the public of the benefits of a state pharmacy act, it will be less difficult to get such supplementary legislation as the circumstances may call for.

Among the Bowlers.

Baltimore, March 2.—The James Baily & Son quintette are adding to their reputation as a stumbling block in the way of the leaders in the race for the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club cup. Last Tuesday night they managed to take two games from Sharp & Dohme, so that this team and the once haughty Root and Herb men are again tied for first honors. This result, however, was due rather to somewhat low scores for Sharp & Dohme, than to high totals for James Baily & Son. The result was: James Baily & Son, 724, 747 and 761; Sharp & Dohme, 766, 759 and 761. The highest score made during the evening was only 181—the distinction falling to Goldsborough, of Sharp & Dohme. Tonight the tail-enders had a battle royal, in which Gilpin, Langdon & Co. came out second best—Parke, Davis & Co. taking two games in three, by 639, 683 and 703, against 664, 586 and 633.

NOTES.

—The W. P. Parker Company, of Baltimore, has been incorporated at Dover, Del., to manufacture medicines and patent compounds, with a capital stock of \$100,000. W. J. Parker, J. R. Parker, James T. Mullikin, Howard Mullikin and J. A. Kemp are the incorporators. The company will succeed W. J. Parker & Co., at 7 South Howard Street.

—Druggist E. L. Allen, of Alexandria, Va., has fitted up his store at Fairfax and King Streets, in handsome style. New furniture and fixtures have been installed, and various other improvements have been introduced. The pharmacy is now one of the most attractive in the town.

—Among those who sustained losses by a fire at Waynesboro, Pa., on last Friday, which destroyed property valued at \$75,000, were Forthman & Miller, druggists. Their damage is estimated at \$1,000.

—James Feldmeyer, of the Annapolis drug firm of Feldmeyer Bros., and a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, was among the visitors in Baltimore last week.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.

D. M. Long, a drug clerk of Columbus, Miss., accidentally shot himself, February 24, while examining a new revolver he had recently purchased. The ball entered his left side, causing a dangerous, if not fatal, wound.

SOLD LIQUOR AND WAS FINED.

Nels Buseth, a Deerfield, Wis., druggist, was convicted in the Municipal Court, February 23, of selling liquor without a license and fined \$50 and costs, \$63.95 in all. As soon as this case was disposed of he was arraigned on another complaint, charged with selling to minors. He pleaded guilty and was again fined and had to pay the costs.

DETROIT AND MICHIGAN.

The Phenacetine Smuggling Case.

Detroit, March 3. The examination of Mrs. Elsie Smith, charged with smuggling coal-tar products from Windsor into Detroit, took place before United States Commissioner Graves, on Monday, February 21, and resulted in the woman's being bound over to the grand jury, with bail at \$300. There was no evidence at the examination to show that the duty had ever been paid on the goods Mrs. Smith was handling at the time of her arrest, or upon the goods found in the rooms rented by the Smiths. It transpired, however, that Mrs. Smith's errand at the express office, where she was arrested, was to add some package to a shipment already placed there by Lewis J. Fulmer, who was convicted of smuggling phenacetine two years ago. Mr. Fulmer's share in the shipment mentioned bore no signs of having passed the customs officers, and so the authorities are looking for Mr. Fulmer, to give him a chance to explain. Mr. Fulmer seems to be a hard man to locate just now, but the officers are hopeful. The Grand Jury has been drawn, but no time fixed yet for its sitting. It will, however, be sometime during the present month.

Bowling.

Detroit, March 3. The last games of the series between the bowling teams of the two jobbing houses of this city resulted in a victory for Farrand, Williams & Clark, who have won 14 of the 27 games played. Walter McAdam of the winning team has proved himself the best player of all, having an average for the season's work of 158. Charles Carlisle of the Michigan Drug Company had the best average of his team. The highest individual game played was by Wm. Moffat of F. W. & Co., who made a score of 214. On Monday night, March 12, the losers will entertain the victors at an oyster supper in one of the big hotels here. So much interest has been exhibited in the contest that elaborate plans are in preparation for the formation of a druggists' bowling league, the games to be played next season. Six houses will go into it—Parke, Davis & Co.; Frederick Stearns & Co.; Nelson, Baker & Co.; Fred. Ingram & Co., and the two jobbing houses. The six teams will be paired each week for a season of twenty weeks, thereby giving each team a chance to play twelve games with every other team of the league. Already the boys are enthusiastic over it.

NOTES.

—George N. Whipple, druggist for nearly 20 years at the corner of Orleans and Champlain Streets, Detroit, has been appointed one of the clerks in the local census office. He will have general charge of one of the districts, and will be busy for the next two or three months in field and office work.

—Port Huron druggists are doing their "house-cleaning" early: R. G. Burwell and George Williamson are papering and painting; George S. Sharrard is just about to move into the adjoining store, which is being refitted and refurnished for him.

—While assisting L. M. Hines of Hersey, Mich., in cleaning his drug store, John Palmer accidentally drank an ounce of carbolic acid in place of simple syrup. The young man lived but ten minutes.

—Fire in a hardware store at Davisburg, Michigan, affected the wall of Ely & Son, druggists. Loss covered by insurance. Clerk Street, who lived above the store, lost some of his household goods. No insurance.

—Druggist Andrew M. Farland, corner Greenwood and Reed Place, was one of the many who started a little fire he didn't intend in attempting to thaw out his water pipes after the big storm. Damage slight.

—The Western High School boys took the second game of indoor base ball from the Michigan Drug Company base ball team, by a score of 8 to 3. The "rubber" will be played March 15.

—Mr. Dunlop, of the drug firm of Dunlop & Hovey, Fenton, Michigan, has been laid up for two weeks with rheumatism.

CHICAGO.

Bowling.

Chicago, March 3.—The score of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club this week was as follows:

Fechter	131	105	141
Storer	193	176	156
Waldron	167	139	156
Odbert	115	87	158
Block	142	115	142
Matthes	111	166	118
Medbery	124	137	128
Baker	170	208	189
Armstrong	165	182	175
Mathews	156	117	164
Bauer	177	149	169
Thomas	203	210	166

The score for last week was as follows:

Matthes	111	114	90
Fechter	118	127	153
Medberry	100	135	121
Odbert	100	106	143
Storer	138	294	167
Thomas	119	130	131
Waldron	138	152	159
Armstrong	146	158	161
Baker	146	149	165
Mathews	119	193	163
Bauer	131	129	155
Block	130	84	90
Delbridge			

NOTES.

—B. F. Parnell has sold his drug store at Fowler and North Robey Streets, to G. Fernitz, who, a short time ago, owned a store at Washtenaw and North Avenues. Mr. Parnell was head clerk for L. K. Waldron at Fifth Avenue and Randolph Street for six years. He finally bought Stone's drug store at Madison street and Western Avenue, and in the course of a few months moved it to Fowler and North Robey Streets. Finding that the confinement of the store was injuring his health, Mr. Parnell sold out, as stated above. He expects to secure a position as salesman for some jobbing house or manufacturer, for which occupation his long experience and his wide acquaintance with the city trade have especially fitted him.

—A. Ahrend, one of the old druggists of Chicago, has sold his store at Fifth Avenue and Madison Street, to Adamick Brothers, for a consideration, it is reported, of \$11,000. Mr. Ahrend opened a drug store in Chicago in 1871, at 521 West Madison Street. He subsequently moved to Franklin and Madison Streets, where he remained for a year or two, when he removed to Madison Street and Fifth Avenue. In the latter '50s, Mr. Ahrend was in the liquor business in Philadelphia, where he opened a drug store on Eleventh Street, between Arch and Race Streets. Later, he sold out and came to Chicago.

—Results from the first concerted effort to operate the "relay" Sunday-closing plan in the druggists' trade will be forthcoming Sunday evening, March 4, when throughout Lake View druggists will observe the agreement adopted by the Twenty-Sixth Ward Druggists' Association, whereby ten of the thirty-two pharmacies in the district will remain open, while the remaining ones close after 6 o'clock. The druggists have been arranged in groups of three or four, thus dividing the district into sub-districts, in each of which the local drug stores will alternate in keeping open Sunday evenings.

—The First Ward Druggists' Club, whose proposed organization was mentioned in these columns recently, met and perfected final organization on Tuesday last. The objects of the new club are identical with those of the other ward societies of druggists—to promote good feeling, co-operation in policy, uniformity in prices, and Sunday closing. The following officers were elected: President, Walter H. Gale; secretary, Louis K. Waldron; treasurer, George R. Baker.

—The third of the series of meetings of the Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, for the discussion of pharmacopoeial revision, will be held on Wednesday evening, March 7, at the Palmer House. The subject will be, "The Proposed Introduction of Protected Medicines into the Pharmacopoeia." A. G. Vogeler will present a paper. Dr. D. R. Brower, of Rush Medical College, will lead the discussion.

—Nathan Evans, formerly manager of the Boulevard Pharmacy, at Forty-third Street and Grand Boulevard,

has bought the interest of Mr. Lowman in the firm of Buck & Lowman, at Forty-seventh Street and St. Lawrence Avenue. The new firm will be known as Buck & Evans.

—The following druggists have filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy during the week: Fred J. Trimble, 1150 Flournoy Street; liabilities, \$3,500; assets, \$200. A. S. Keats, liabilities, \$5058; assets, \$298. J. A. Renner, 2107 West Madison street; liabilities, \$9,461.30; assets, \$365.20.

—Mrs. Marion Scott Stevenson, wife of Robert Stevenson, the wholesale druggist, died suddenly Saturday evening, February 24. She was ill only two hours. She leaves six children—five sons and a daughter.

—Notices have been issued by Walter H. Gale, local secretary of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, to the effect that the association will meet this year in Chicago, on July 17, 18 and 19.

—Minnie A. Rausch has filed a bill for divorce against Charles A. Rausch, a Chicago druggist.

THE NORTHWEST.

Drug Clerk's Chill Environment.

St. Paul, Minn., March 2.—Judging from a private letter received in this city from a clerk who not long ago connected himself with a drug store in one of the small towns tributary to St. Paul, he has as hard a row as "The Man with the Hoe" ever tackled. Here is a portion of his melancholy narrative: "This building I am in is a regular ice cooler. One morning it was only 2° above zero, another 4° above; inside, too, and a fire burning all night. So you see I am trying to enjoy my misery as well as possible. If Mr. — (his employer) were home I would simply lock the door and telephone him that I had quit; but I hate to do it now. He . . . will be gone six weeks. . . . I would not stay in this building a whole winter for all the money in — or —, as it has half killed me already. Have got rheumatism and almost everything else. Expect a dose of the hog cholera soon. Well, I guess I must quit, as the lead pencil is freezing. Hope you are warm and in good health."

NOTES.

—With the advent of spring an unusually large number of firm changes in this section is to be noted. In addition to the changes told of in other paragraphs in this column is the following list of successions: Olson & Anderson, Mondak City, S. D., by W. A. McClaren; W. F. Waldhoff, Foreston, Minn., by R. W. Kniffen; E. J. Seykora, South Omaha, Neb., by M. A. Dillon; R. C. Lehman & Co., Johnson Creek, Wis., by Frank Sempeel; Snyder & Shaner, New London, Ia., by R. B. Snyder; Harris Drug Co., Rising City, Neb., by Dr. J. H. East; E. Horsman, Church's Ferry, N. D., by S. E. Pixley; Arnold & Beaver, Kirkman, Ia., by W. B. Arnold; Collins & Tisdal, Winthrop, Ia., by E. E. Collins; W. W. McDJaid, Courney, N. D., by H. J. Murphy; Phelps & Shore, Eldon, Ia., by Phelps & Strickling; Homer Frankenfeld, Hutchinson, Minn., by Fred W. Hart; Helgeson & Stensrud, Lake Mills, Ia., by A. Stensrud; F. A. Mayo, Bemide, Minn., by Mayo & Barker; G. W. Nickels, Wyndmere, N. D., by M. Christianson, M.D.

—"Sid" Reeves, the two-store druggist of St. Paul, whose aspirations for the Republican nomination for the majority were recorded in the last number of the Era, had better luck in his second trial to secure the endorsement of the Republican leaders of his ward, which he has long represented in the city council. Mr. Reeves obtained an indorsement, but it was not unanimous; and his political sky cannot yet be said to boast an "overly" stock of blue.

—On the 15th inst. the students of the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, are to have an extra treat—something like what the printers call a "pick-up"

—In the shape of a lecture by E. A. Warren, chemist of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul. Mr. Warren's subject will be "A Medley on Pharmacy," and most entertaining and instructive talk it will no doubt prove to be.

—Richard Gray, a druggist of Volin, S. D., was arrested charged with selling intoxicating liquors without a state

license. Gray's preliminary hearing occurred at Yankton. Pleading not guilty, he was bound over to the circuit court in the sum of \$200.

—Bonnie Oberg has left Alexandria, Minn., and returned to his old place in the dispensary of the City & County Hospital, St. Paul, vice E. A. Davies, resigned.

—The National Chemical Co., which will manufacture drugs, has been incorporated at Portland, Ore.

—C. H. Foss, St. Charles, Minn., and G. W. Bishop, Wauwoc, Wis., have been burned out.

—H. S. Goodard has started at Goldendale, Wash., and R. W. Wilkins at Broken Bow, Neb.

—The Hamilton, Mont., Drug & Jewelry Co. has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital.

—Senator Gausewitz, of Redwing, paid the city a short business visit this week.

—F. G. Danielson, having sold his Princeton drug stock, has gone to Iowa on a visit.

—L. A. Luffield, Mystic, Ia., and E. D. Russell, Clare, Ia., have given bills of sale.

—The New Economical Drug Co., Omaha, Neb., has been sued on an account.

—M. M. Colbert is taking a term in Drew's Pharmacy College, Minneapolis.

—J. C. Wilson is now working in the Ryan Hotel Pharmacy, St. Paul.

—X. L. Gregg has gone to work in Vogell's drug store, Minneapolis.

—J. H. Kiefer, Butte, Mont., will discontinue about May 1.

—Joseph Hammel, Medford, Wis., will remove to Appleton.

—H. F. L. Eckerman, Omaha, Neb., is negotiating to sell.

—William P. Callow, Weisen, Idaho, has discontinued.

—Olmstead & Rosendorf, Ritzville, Wash., have dissolved.

—B. O. Krueger has left the Dreis pharmacy, St. Paul.

—A new drug stock is to be put into Kenmare, N. D.

—J. ns Jensen has gone to work at Clara City, Minn.

—H. E. Palmer has discontinued at Shelley, Idaho.

—M. Gordon & Co., Chewelah, Wash., have sold.

ber goods, etc. They expect to occupy the new store about May 1.

—The drug store of George Polston, 1301 North Broadway, was burned out Thursday. The stock and fixtures are almost a total loss, and were insured for \$2,500. Mr. Polston lived on the second floor and his household furniture was badly damaged. The loss on the building, which is owned by Druggist Thomas Halpin, of Grand and Olive streets, is placed at about \$1,000, insured.

—The State Board of Pharmacy will hold a special meeting at Liederkranz Hall, March 19, for the benefit of members of the graduating class of the College of Pharmacy so that the students will not have to go to the expense of going from their homes to Kansas City, where the next regular meeting will be held.

—Robert Ruckstuhl, formerly in charge of the sundry department of J. S. Merrell Drug Company, will leave in a few days on his first trip as their traveling representative in Southern Illinois.

—A. G. Enderle, the president of the Druggists' Cocked Hat League, and a member of the Burdocks team, holds the record, averaging fifty-nine and four-fifths in five games.

—George Stiehl, clerk for H. F. Griesbach, has the sympathy of his friends in the trade on account of the loss of his father, who died a few days ago.

—Jordan W. Lambert, of the Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, has been seriously ill, but on Saturday an improvement in his condition was reported.

—Edgar Roberts expects to open his new drug store in East St. Louis. It represents an investment of about \$3,500, it is said.

—Wm. Lamont, representing the St. Louis branch of Eli Lilly & Co. in Missouri, is the proud father of a bouncing boy.

—J. W. Peeler has moved his drug store at Jefferson avenue and Gamble street to 4105 Easton avenue.

—Henry Garwood will open a new drug store at Fair Plav, Mo.

WHEELING, W. VA.

—There has been considerable sickness among our druggists and clerks lately. H. C. Stewart, of the south side, who has been ailing for some time, is getting along nicely. J. Schafer, clerk at Waterman's pharmacy, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is recovering. R. T. Devins, of Wm. Hague's pharmacy, is able to be out again after an attack of rheumatism. A. M. Ambuster, of C. Menkemiller's pharmacy, is recovering from a fall, which made him unconscious for several hours, received while decorating for Washington's Birthday celebration.

—The Wheeling Druggists' Association, a member of the N. A. R. D., is in a flourishing condition, nearly every druggist in this city and vicinity within a radius of fifteen miles belonging to it. Some little cutting is going on in this city by several non-members, but a much closer line is being drawn by the association and the outcome will be all right.

—W. W. Irwin, the popular south side druggist, is aspiring to the nomination on the Democratic ticket for sheriff of Ohio County, the best paid office in this State. He is sure of the nomination and has the best of chances of being elected.

—The West Virginia State Board of Pharmacy meets in Parkersburg on April 3d next.

—Wm. Gaus, the Island druggist, now displays daily the U. S. weather signals.

—The card system for drummers will be introduced in this city shortly.

A New Drug Store in El Paso, Tex.

Potter & White have recently opened a handsome new drug store in El Paso, Tex. The members of the firm are Scott C. White and Herbert L. Potter, the former having been engaged for a number of years with the drug trade in El Paso, the latter being a graduate of the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy and also president of the Eddy Drug Co. at Carlsbad, N. M. The fixtures of the new store are done in cherry, mahogany and French plate glass. A handsome soda fountain of Italian onyx forms part of the equipment.

ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Crow is Silent.

St. Louis, March 3.—There are no further developments in the druggists' case. Attorney General Crow has not yet filed an amended petition or signified his intention of doing so. If he does not do so in a reasonable length of time motion will be entered for final judgment on the demurrers after due notice is given him of such intention.

Druggist Fails.

St. Louis, March 1.—George S. Aroid, druggist at 1805 South Broadway, filed a chattel deed of trust on his stock and fixtures for \$2,397.85 to Michael C. H. Arende as trustee for the benefit of the following creditors: J. S. Merrell Drug Co. \$129.55; William A. Stickney Cigar Co., \$8.25; Frank J. Lutz, \$700.00; W. D. Hoeffken Pharmacochemical Laboratories, \$5.25; Mrs. Mary Dill, \$100; F. H. Ameling, \$5.90; Dr. H. W. Kohler, \$57.80. A few minutes prior to the filing of the deed a mortgage for \$1,000 to Mrs. Dill on the fixtures was filed. This last deed was dated October 13, 1899, but as stated above, was not filed until a few minutes before the deed of trust.

NOTES.

—Raboteau & Co., who for thirty years have occupied the same store, 714 North Broadway, have leased for ten years the four story and basement building, 35x45 feet, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Lucas avenue, in the same block as their present location. The building will be altered at once, an electric elevator put in and other changes made. Raboteau & Co. will occupy the first and second floors and basement, sub-letting the upper stores. Mr. Raboteau says that his plans now are to devote the store on the first floor mainly to patent medicines, having the prescription department and drug stock on the second floor, as well as a salesroom for rub-

TRADE NOTES.

Manufacturers' Announcements, Notices of New Goods, Novelties, Special Offers, and General Information for Enterprising Drug Buyers.

Highest quality, exquisite bouquet, delicious taste makes Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry the fad in good society.

Advance in Price of Major's Cement.

The Major Cement Co., of New York, explains that its recent advance in the prices of Major's Cement from \$1 and \$1.50 to \$1.20 and \$1.75 per dozen for the 15 and 25-cent sizes, respectively, was caused by the increase in the cost of glass, material, etc., used in the manufacture.

Window Displays of Cole's Catarrh Cure.

The Cole Medicine Co., 240 Plymouth street, Brooklyn, is putting handsome window displays in the prominent pharmacies of Brooklyn. They are advertising Cole's Catarrh Cure, and in the displays are using an automatically moving figure of an elephant which readily attracts attention. Their plan has been so successful that a large number of the figures are being imported to extend it to other cities.

Fountain Chocolate.

Phillips' Fountain Chocolate is a concentrated powder, free from any admixture, easily soluble, and makes a syrup without grease or sediment, which is much richer and more delicate of flavor than any chocolate now on the market. Cheap chocolates for fountain use contain more or less starch. If you want starch don't pay the price of chocolate for it. Buy Phillips' pure chocolate and add the starch yourself.

Write for 4 ounce sample to the Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co., 77 Pine street, New York.

J. C. Ayer Co.

A very clever advertisement is that of the J. C. Ayer Co. on Page 9. The old clock did indeed look down upon but few of the patent medicines now found on the shelves, and of these old-timers, none was in better repute or in more demand than Ayer's, and none is to-day. Their advertisement bears the mark of sincerity. It is frank and convincing, and seems to say just what they want to say: that they recognize the druggists' interests as their own, and that they feel they can best increase their business by securing his good will and co-operation.

F. A. Thompson & Co. Enlarge Their Plant.

This is the home office and laboratory of F. A. Thompson & Co., Detroit, who manufacture concentrations, such as Aloin, Podophyllin, Cascarin, Hydrastin, &c., and

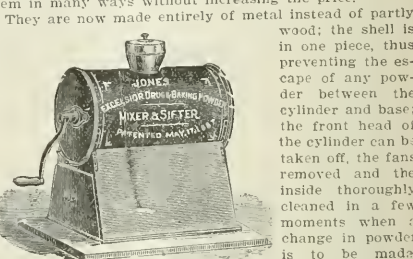


Powdered and Solid Extracts for the manufacturers of proprietary preparations. Although the business was but recently established in their present location, it has prospered, and they were obliged not long since to build an addition to their plant to be devoted to the preparation of aloin alone. They are now planning further extensions which will double their capacity.

The Druggists' Fruit Tablet Co., of Detroit, Mich., are manufacturing a line of fruit tablets and dainty confections, the latter in 5, 10 and 15 cent packages, exclusively for the drug trade of the United States and Canada, and sold as the Anglo-American Brand.

A Money Maker.

Jones' Excelsior Mixers and Sifters have been very successfully sold in a quiet way for a number of years and hundreds of druggists have used them. Their manufacture has now been placed in the hands of Wilmot Castle & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., the well known makers of Arnold Milk Sterilizers, who have materially improved them in many ways without increasing the price.



They are now made entirely of metal instead of partly wood; the shell is in one piece, thus preventing the escape of any powder between the cylinder and base; the front head of the cylinder can be taken off, the fans removed and the inside thoroughly cleaned in a few moments when a change in powder is to be made.

The machine holds the ingredients in the cylinder and by a few turns of the handle, thoroughly mixes them, rubbing out all lumps with an elastic rubber and stiff brush set on a strong revolving frame. The slide is then removed and the same operation quickly sifts the product to any degree of fineness desired into a drawer in the base.

With one of these machines the druggist can manufacture his own tooth powders, face powders, condition powders, etc., and the finest grade of baking powder at a comparatively small cost, thus greatly increasing his profits. Valuable formulas are supplied to every purchaser. For further particulars write Wilmot Castle & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Needham's Extract of Red Clover.

The efficacy of Red Clover Blossoms in diseases of the blood has been known for a long time, and to this day Red Clover Tea, as it is called, is administered in country homes where the drug store, with its modern medicines, cannot easily be reached. But it remained for Mr. D. Needham to prepare Red Clover in a form easily taken, after he had been cured of a cancer by its use. He first prepared it for general sale in 1878. His preparation was first sold in Chicago, but it soon became popular; one cure induced other sales, until in a few years, and with but little advertising, it became known all over the country. Mr. Needham retired in 1882, and died six years later, 80 years old. The business is now conducted by his sons, G. S. and E. B. Needham, under the style of D. Needham's Sons.



The Red Clover Blossoms used in the preparation of their extracts are not bought in the open market, but are gathered for them by men who understand their requirements thoroughly, and whose crops are contracted for in advance. The blossoms and extract are exhibited for sale in three forms.

The dry blossoms, pressed into one pound packages, for making the old-fashioned tea.

The fluid extract, a liquid preparation, all ready for use.

The solid extract, evaporated in vacuum and put up in tins containing one pound each. The solid extract is recommended for most cases.

Needham's Red Clover is sold to the retail druggist as follows:

- Dry Blossoms, \$4 per dozen pound packages.
- Fluid Extract, \$8 per dozen pound packages.
- Solid Extract, \$20 per dozen pound packages.

These preparations are well known and in steady demand. They are kept in stock by all wholesalers, or will be sent, tax paid, directly by the manufacturers.

State of Trade.

Little to Report, but Trade is Good.

New York, March 6.—There is very little to report in the way of large transactions in any department of the wholesale market, and most of the fluctuations in prices during the past week are of only ordinary importance. The jobbing trade, however, has continued of satisfactory volume, the demand for small parcels showing no abatement, and values as a rule have had a fairly steady support. Opinion has continued slow and exceed-ingly quiet conditions have prevailed both here and in the foreign markets. The undertone has been weak, and in some instances case lots have sold at a concession from previous inside quotations.

Quinine has ruled but fairly firm, with the situation somewhat peculiar. At the Batavia auction sale on Thursday last, the entire quantity offered, about 275,000 ounces, was reported sold at satisfactory prices. The shipments of bark from Java during February were the smallest for any one month for a long period. Notwithstanding these stimulating influences, the London market for quinine developed weakness and some irregularity. Manufacturers' prices, however, have remained unchanged, and among outside local holders a firm feeling prevailed, together with an opinion that the apparent depression in the London market was wholly the result of manipulation.

Carbolic acid has reacted materially from its former strong position, and, as usual on a declining market, buyers decline to operate in excess of actual current necessities. The restrictions placed upon shipments by the English Government are said to have been considerably modified, and supplies have begun to arrive more freely. Speculative holders have shown more or less anxiety to sell, and in consequence the general market is somewhat demoralized. Salicylic acid also is easier owing to the unsettled condition of carbolic, and outside holders have reduced quotations about 5c. per pound, but manufacturers have not yet announced any change.

Salines are exceedingly scarce, and as the article can be manufactured only during the summer months, the outlook is considered favorable to extreme prices. Manufacturers quote without offer, while dealers have advanced their quotations materially and decline to sell except in a very small way.

Grain alcohol is firmer, and leading distributors have advanced quotations 1c. per gallon owing to a stronger position of crude material. Wood is unchanged but steady, with a fair movement, mainly on orders from large manufacturing consumers.

Nothing of consequence has transpired in essential oils, beyond a further slight reduction in quotations for cassia, and a lower range of prices for cubeb. Rumors are current that exceedingly low figures have been named to out of town buyers of oils produced in China, Japan and East Indies. In some instances the quotations are said to be so far below cost of importation that the question of adulteration is worthy of attention.

Among the roots golden seal continues to reflect weakness, but the spot stock is too small to admit of any radical decline. New crop jalap has begun to arrive, and the tone of the market is a shade easier, with holders of old stock inclined to grant concessions. Culver's root is in much better supply, and with continued free offerings from producing points, spot values are lower. Ipecac has developed improved conditions abroad, and the feeling among local holders is firmer, with quotations showing an advance of about 10c. per pound.

Ergot is unsettled and irregular owing to cables from Europe regarding easier primary markets, but some holders are not disposed to give credence to the reports, and decline to meet the lower prices named by others.

Balsam Peru is slow of sale, with values tending downward, and quotations have been reduced 5c. per pound. There are no new features in any of the other balsams, and the general market has a tame appearance.

Potassium cyanide is firmer owing to a new classification by the Board of Appraisers, which increases the duty. While arsenic is fractionally higher in the large way, but former jobbing quotations are still current. Short bunch leaves are offered more freely and prices are a shade easier.

Good Trade Continues.

Boston, March 3.—Good trade almost everywhere continues. The demand seems to be general, rather than for any special line of goods. There is no prevalence of any special diseases, although there is probably as much sickness as usual. No marked changes in the general market are reported. Lines as a class are a bit quiet. Imports of various lines are now reaching here far more satisfactorily than in the recent past. Alcohol and cologne spirits are fairly a-tive and the call for them is steady. Byestuffs are dull, with no notable activity in any one line.

Slight Easing Off in Baltimore.

Baltimore, March 5.—The jobbing drug trade eased off somewhat during the latter part of last week, having been very active and busy that time. The volume of local orders was of fair proportions, and no abnormal conditions developed. Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals experience a gradual increase in business, and report the outlook as very favorable. Retail druggists are still more or less affected by the stringent manner in which the Sunday

YOU can conscientiously recommend Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a high-class remedy for the prevention and cure of Indigestion, Acidity, Biliousness, Constipation and attendant ills, especially Headache.

"Abbey's" is a standard English preparation, prescribed and endorsed by physicians. It is a clean remedy, honestly advertised, not an exaggerated statement entering into the literature of this Company.

N. B. Sizer, M.D., New York, states:

"I am glad to say I find Abbey's Effervescent Salt an excellent laxative and antacid. It gives good results in various forms of Dyspepsia and Constipation. I have always thought that the Effervescent salines were not half as well known and used, in this country, as they ought to be."

We should be glad to have you keep Abbey's in stock constantly as the demand will be continuous owing to our steady advertising.

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade price-list on application.

Law is being enforced, their trade being otherwise relatively good. Heavy chemicals are about up to the average as to movement, and the whole situation bears a satisfactory aspect.

Favorable Reports from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 3.—The favorable reports of business conditions which have been received from the wholesale trade for several weeks successively are still applicable to this week's business. The orders are gradually increasing in size as well as in number, and the city delivery wagons are often kept busy until late at night. The retail trade is enjoying a period of unusual business prosperity; at the meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, held on Friday afternoon of this week, there were not more than two or three druggists who did not seem well satisfied with the present state of affairs. It is hoped by everyone connected with the trade that the existing condition will continue through the Spring months.

Detroit Feels the Storm.

Detroit, March 3.—The big snow storm put every kind of business at a standstill in Michigan, drug business not excepted. Orders and shipments come in nor get out, and the result was the quietest three days ever known in the history of the trade, it is said. All the excitement the retailers experienced was to watch the doors for a possible customer—and to keep up the fires!

Three Days of Enforced Idleness.

Chicago, March 3.—Except for the severe storm, trade would have been good this week. The blizzard inflicted three days of enforced idleness upon most of the jobbers this week, however, retarding shipments, delaying mails, and playing hob generally. Nevertheless, conditions are now very favorable and the demand is good in drug lines. Dealers in paints and oils loaded up their trade for the Spring before January 1, and after that date raised prices. They are now complaining of poor business.

Continues Active and Encouraging.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., March 2.—As was the case all winter, business continues active and encouraging, according to the reports of those best qualified to know. Country buyers who come in on the excursions not only make cheerful statements concerning trade, but buy freely. The expected rise in linseed oil has not yet materialized, but is looked for daily. Paris green is as yet unchanged here, for all that the manufacturers have put up quotations. The prescription business keeps up amazingly. This is especially the case in Minneapolis, where small pox has been alarmingly prevalent the past ten days or more. Retailers as a rule are giving a fair imitation of the busy bee. Indeed, some of them are amazingly fit time to tell the correspondent how nicely they are thriving. But it would never do to have things "all sugar." Therefore a retailer here and there volunteers the statement that the past week was not quite up to the mark, dull days being altogether too frequent for comfort of mind.

Snow Storms Injure Trade.

St. Louis, March 3.—The terrific snow and sleet storm this week has succeeded in rendering trade, both country and local, decidedly quiet in drug as well as other lines. Trains were belated, shipments delayed, the street car service demoralized for several days and business generally turned topsy-turvy. Bulk acid is moving easier. One house has raised the limit for the number of pounds they will sell to one customer from 25 to 100 pounds. The price on carbolic acid this week is 45 cents in 50 pound bottles, a reduction of five cents. Alcohol has advanced one cent, and oils of cloves and cassia also have advanced five cents.

DRUG STORE FIRES.

The drug store of John Binning, Phoenix, N. Y., was damaged by fire February 19. His stock of drugs was completely ruined by the smoke and water; loss covered by insurance.

In a fire which wiped out seven business buildings at Wauwec, Wis., February 23, entailing a loss of \$30,000, the drug store of G. W. Bishop was destroyed.

The drug store of Dr. Barger, Neelyville, Mo., was burned along with several stores, February 16. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Fire destroyed the Norway block at Merrill, Wis., February 15, in which was located Charles Quinn, a druggist. Loss, \$7,000; insurance, \$4,000.

Robin's drug store, 1035 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., was completely destroyed by fire February 19. Loss \$3,000.

Market Reports.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 6.—Jobbers report a continued fair degree of activity, but very few new features of more than ordinary importance and only a limited number of price changes.

OPIMUM.—Round lots are dull and neglected, with the tone of the market easy, and in a jobbing way prices are nominally unchanged at \$3.30@3.50 for 9 per cent, and \$3.40@3.60 for 11 per cent, the higher figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Dealers report the movement slow and unimportant, with quotations unchanged at \$4.05@4.19 for 13 per cent, and \$5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent, according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—There is a continued steady movement into channels of consumption, with jobbers' quotations maintained on the basis of \$2.40@2.50 for eighths in 2½-oz. boxes and \$2.45@2.55 for smaller quantities.

QUININE.—The market is somewhat steadier in tone, and leading brands are a shade higher. The quoted range is 35¢@38¢. for 100-oz. tins, 37¢@40¢. for 500z. tins, and 42¢@45¢. for ounce vials, according to brand.

CARBOLIC ACID.—An easier feeling has developed, owing to increased supplies, and quotations for pound-bottles have been reduced to 45¢@55¢. for white and 40¢@50¢. for amber; 5-lb. bottles, 3¢. per lb. less.

SALICYLIC ACID.—Quotations are unchanged at 75¢@85¢. but the tone of the market is easy in sympathy with carbolic.

GOLDEN SEAL ROOT.—The market continues to weaken and increased offers from producing sources, and jobbers have further reduced quotations to 75¢@85¢. for whole, 80¢@90¢. for ground, and 85¢@90¢. for powdered.

CULVER'S ROOT.—Supplies are more abundant, and the market is easier, with quotations showing a decline to 20¢@25¢. for whole, 22¢@27¢. for ground, and 25¢@30¢. for powdered.

SERPENTARIA ROOT.—Holders are firmer in their views, and quotations have been advanced to 45¢@50¢. for whole, 47¢@52¢. for ground, and 50¢@55¢. for powdered.

COCAINE.—Competition is more or less keen, and jobbers have reduced quotations to \$5.25 for large crystals, and \$5 for small.

SALICIN.—Stocks are steadily shrinking, and as there is none offered by manufacturers, the market is firmer, with jobbing prices advanced to \$56.25 per lb. and 40¢@5¢. per oz.

CECAIC.—Conditions abroad are more favorable to holders, and jobbers have advanced quotations to \$3.50@3.75 for whole, \$3.55@3.80 for ground, and \$3.60@3.85 for powdered.

TALAM PERU.—A quiet and easy market is noted, with jobbing prices reduced to \$1.90@2.20.

OIL CASSIA.—Values are slightly lower, and the revised jobbing range is \$1.35@1.60 as to quantity and quality.

OIL CUBEBS.—The demand is slow and values a shade easier, jobbers having reduced quotations to \$1.10@1.25.

—The Board of Examiners of the Nebraska Board of Pharmacy met at Omaha, February 14. There were 35 applicants, of whom the following passed a successful examination: John B. Chadwick, Omaha; Will E. Fowler, Hastings; John Hauptman, Weeping Water; Edward Helsing, Wahoo; Richard C. Houston, Omaha; F. C. Kenzler, Jackson; Frank Kinyon, Fullerton; Christopher Koeh, J. Omaha; James Marlen, Humphrey; C. A. Manning, Omaha; Chas. E. Stout, O'Neill; F. G. Thomas, Omaha; Adolph Zastera, Howell. There were 33 cases of violations of the pharmacy law reported. Niels P. Hanson, chairman of violation committee, prosecuted C. H. Simmons, Gering, Neb., and O. F. Wade, Oconto, Neb. Both paid heavy fines and costs. All violations were prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Next meeting of the board will be held at Lincoln, Neb., May 9. Henry H. Barth, Secretary.

Druggist C. H. Foss, St. Charles, Minn., suffered a serious loss by fire February 23. The loss on the building is \$3,000, fully insured; on stock, \$6,500, with insurance of \$4,100.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Armitage, Walter.....	21	Lucas & Co., John.....	4
Ayer Co., J. C.....	9	Matthews, John.....	52
Chattanooga Med. Co., Cov. B.	6	McKesson & Robbins.....	5
Chemical Goods Co.....	2	Needham & Sons.....	12
Donnell Mfg. Co.....	4	New York Quinine & Chem.	12
Druggists' Fruit Tablet Co. 18		Works.....	10
Freck Co., The Wm.....	16	Robert Brewing Co.....	10
Green & Sons, Robt. M.....	5	Phillips Chem. Co., Chas. H. 10	
Hert & Frerichs Chem. Co. 3		Scherer & Glatz.....	3
Heed & Co., C. L.....	4	Schultz, Carl H.....	17
Ideal Rubber Co.....	3		

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

VOL. XXIII.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

Telephone: 2240 Franklin.

Cable Address: "ERA"—New York.

NEW YORK.

DRUG CLERKS AND THE ERA BLUE BOOK.

We find that the ERA BLUE BOOK has no warmer friends than those among the drug clerks. Several of these have expressed to us their appreciation of the work. The clerk frequently wants to know, on short notice, who it is that manufactures a certain article, and its price, and the Blue Book is the most complete book in the drug store for furnishing him with such information.

We now have a request to make of our friends, the drug clerks.

We are already at work upon the Blue Book for 1901, and we will esteem it a special favor if every drug clerk will make it a point to notify us of any preparation for which he has a call, and which he cannot find in the Blue Book. We refer to the Drug and Chemical Price List and the Patent Medicine List, as well as among the Manufacturers' Lists.

Also let us know what Manufacturers' Lists you particularly require which you do not find in the Blue Book.

With each successive year this Blue Book will be more complete, and its completeness can be quicker attained through the kindly suggestions of our friends in the trade who use the book, particularly the drug clerks.

THE PUBLISHERS.

ASK US.

Druggists who have calls for any goods which they cannot find or of which they do not know the maker or the price, are invited to correspond with us and we will supply the information whenever possible. We have perfect facilities for handling such queries and we are always glad to extend this service to our readers.

THE PUBLISHERS.

See Students' Bulletin, Page 288.

WHAT THE MANUFACTURERS AGREE AND REQUIRE.

A week ago in our news pages announcement was made that five of the largest patent medicine manufacturers had acceded to the wishes of the N. A. R. D., and would confine their sales to the list of jobbers now in preparation and to be accepted by the joint committees from the national associations of retailers, jobbers and manufacturers. In the few days since elapsing other large manufacturers have signed the same agreement, and the list is growing, and will before long show most satisfactory proportions.

The manufacturers alluded to have drawn up a form of contract with jobbers which contains some provisions directly calculated to further the aims of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and at the same time work very decided benefit to jobbers and manufacturers alike, in confining sales of patent medicines to regular channels and procuring for them prices at which all can make a decent profit. This contract, which the jobber is to agree to, assures him liberal rebates on his purchases of proprietary goods, but only on the condition that he shall not divide with any other party or permit them to be disposed of in any way by salesmen or others at less prices than those named in the contract. The manufacturers assert that these conditions are imperative, and any violation thereof will be regarded as an abandonment of the rebate plan, this being a penalty which the jobber, it is supposed, will be very unwilling to risk.

The manufacturers state also that, believing the sale of their goods to aggressive cutters and brokers (note this) is detrimental not only to their own business but to the retail trade as well, they will decline to sell their preparations to any firms supplying such cutters or brokers, either directly or indirectly, with their goods at any price. If complaint is made that jobbers violate the terms of the agreement, or if the manufacturers have reason to believe that they have done so, they will, when satisfied of such violation, decline absolutely the orders of parties who have refused to maintain the agreement.

While the foregoing is not the wording of the agreement, it presents the substance thereof. Just so soon as the list of accredited jobbers is settled upon, the manufacturers named will put this regulation into immediate effect. The retail trade can judge from this determination how important the effect upon their business will be. The agreement seems to be an iron-bound one, and the manufacturers who have announced their readiness to adopt it should most certainly re-

ceive the unqualified approval of the retailers, for whose direct benefit it is designed. The retail druggists have serious troubles, as we all know, but the manufacturer and the jobber have theirs as well. It is a matter of very serious import for the manufacturer to alter his methods so radically as this, and he should not be denied credit for thus doing his part toward meeting the wishes of the retailer.

It is believed that with the start thus made all of the important proprietary medicine houses will decide it to their advantage to do likewise, and the movement is sure to spread. As soon as the list of jobbers is decided upon (in two or three weeks now, we are told), it will then be "up to" the retailer to keep his promises. As a matter of fact the retail druggists of the United States have the solution of this cut-price problem in their own control. Their salvation lies in the N. A. R. D. If they affiliate with the N. A. R. D. in sufficient numbers to represent the majority sentiment and power of the retail trade, will adhere to its purposes and not be traitors themselves, they can get exactly what they want. If, however, they fail to seize upon this opportunity, we are very sure that no other plan will ever be advanced for their relief. So get together, gentlemen, organize your local branches, pay your dues to the national body, and when you go back to your stores keep the promises you have made in the meeting room, and the prospect is bright.

THE QUESTION BOX DEPARTMENT.

In a general way all our readers know the nature of the Question Box department of this paper. A few words of special explanation, however, are periodically found necessary. The prime object of the Question Box is to furnish subscribers information upon all points pertaining to the professional and practical conduct of their business, such as hints on practical pharmacy, solutions of prescription difficulties, criticisms on dispensing work, etc. To satisfactorily accomplish this object requires the observance of a few rules which experience has demonstrated to be necessary, and which must be enforced by us. The information published in this department is for the benefit of all, not alone of the individual seeking it, and because of this fact it is absolutely impossible, as well as inadvisable, to answer queries by mail. Farther, the use of the facilities of this department must be limited to subscribers to this paper and their clerks or others immediately connected with them. To go outside and attempt to answer all queries would constitute a tax upon the editor's time beyond all reason.

The Question Box is really a department in which druggists may present the results of their own experience and observation for the benefit of their fellows. The querist receiving assistance therein should, in common politeness and justice, feel constrained to impart of his own store when occasion offers. Therefore, all subscribers are cordially invited, not only to make use of

this department, but to contribute to it of their own information, to make it a mutual, co-operative concern.

A word or two concerning the nature of the queries sent in. Please make these as direct as possible, and be sure that they are of an appropriate nature. Do not make unnecessary or unreasonable demands, but, on the other hand, feel at perfect liberty to call upon us at any and at all times for any legitimate assistance which we may be able to render. Do not ask the printing of a formula or process which may easily be found in the Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary. Consult your reference works before writing, and particularly look over the indexes of this and other trade papers which you have on file. In many instances exactly the information wanted has been published in this paper, and you can find and make use of it at once if you will but go to the trouble of looking it up.

Make your queries as explicit, clear and pointed as possible. Don't force the editor to guess at your meaning. Assist him by giving all the collateral information you can. Explain the intended employment of the compound you desire to make. Describe the difficulties you have experienced in manipulating an untractable prescription. Give the history as far as you know it of a given subject. Oftentimes it is just this additional information which querists omit, but which is absolutely essential if the editor is to correctly frame the desired reply.

A considerable proportion of queries received is for information concerning the composition of patent, proprietary or secret preparations. It must be understood that queries of this sort are not answered. The formulas of such articles are the property rights of their owners, and we have no justification, even did we possess the desire for divulging their secrets. This reason is, or should be, alone sufficient for a declination to publish answers to queries of this character. But farther than this, should we attempt to give formulas, it would be merely an attempt, a guess, nothing more. These formulas are secret. No one but their owners knows definitely about them; others could only guess, and we prefer not to guess. A moment's thought will convince any one that the manufacturer will not make his trade secrets public, for they are part of his stock in trade, his principal asset. If the druggist wishes to make preparations in any particular line, there are plenty of formula books at his service, and beside this, the "Question Box" of this paper is at his command, and in it we will always do our best to give formulas and processes requested. When it comes to bare-faced imitations and infringements, however, we respectfully announce that "we pass" on this proposition.

Subscribers are requested, in using the Question Box, to carefully consider its purpose, the rights of meum and tuum, and act accordingly. Use the Question Box legitimately and as freely as you wish.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

ONE DRUGGIST'S METHODS.

Jersey City Heights, N. J., March 7, 1900.

Editor *The Pharmaceutical Era*: In March 1 issue I noticed that the Pittsburg druggists make their own skin soap. I think this is a good idea, but I do not like the style in which the wrapper and circular are gotten up—too much on the nostrum style.

On my way back from Cincinnati last fall, where I had been as a delegate to the N. A. R. D., I had the pleasure of meeting a member of a firm of prominent soap makers in one of our Eastern cities. He was making inquiries as to what had been done by the N. A. R. D. on the soap question. After giving him what information I thought was proper, I suggested that I thought it would be a good chance for some one to get up a soap to sell to the drug trade, and if possible to get the endorsement of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. After my return I had some correspondence with him, but his firm, being engaged quite extensively in the manufacturing of another line of soap, thought they would not have the time to devote to this. I then concluded to have a soap of my own made, the sale of which I have been pushing lately. I now have none of the Cuticura preparations in my store. I have also had made for me a tablet to take the place of Ripans, which I have met with wonderful success in selling, and now sell more of them than I do of Ripans, and if the manufacturers persist in placing them in the groceries, etc., in my vicinity, I am in a position to drop them entirely.

I have had some circulars printed giving a list of all my preparations, which I have distributed quite freely in my neighborhood, and also used as counter wrappers.

I have now concluded to try the value of printer's ink by advertising in our local paper. My first ad. is the circular referred to above, which I shall follow with other smaller ads. from time to time, giving one or two of the preparations.

Some time ago you had considerable discussion in reference to the selling of naphtha indiscriminately, without cautioning the buyer as to the dangerous nature of the article. I have used for several years a caution label, which is placed on naphtha and all inflammable articles which are sent out. With this I send you one of the labels, also circular and advertisement. I simply offer this to show what can be done.

JAMES FOULKE.

MORE WHO LIKE THE BLUE BOOK.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 5, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: We have received your Blue Book and have very carefully looked it over. We want to congratulate you upon your enterprise and thought in getting up such a combined price list; it certainly fills a long felt want. For over twenty years the writer has had the price lists to contend with, and has spent many minutes at times hunting for a certain price list, and nine-tenths out of ten could not find the one wanted. Havertek & Co. We have occasion to look this up often. There are others we shall mention later. The articles published in the *Era* by leading druggists and also by yourselves, are good and ought to be read by all retail drug dealers. We are never too old to learn.

GAMBLE & LUDWIG.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 7, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: Enclosed please find check for *Era* Blue Book. Am pleased with the investment. Druggists need a reliable list of drugs and proprietary medicines, if possible giving the prices on 2 dozen lots where special discounts are offered, and leave out such lists as —, —, etc. Such lists are easily

gotten, and usually are at hand in all drug stores doing any business. Your offer is as I say worth a great deal more than the cash, with weekly Change Sheets. It could contain less and be of great advantage, but I presume there is a business feature in including the lists I mention, which makes it possible for you to issue the book.

E. C. WARG.

Syracuse, N. Y., February 23, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: I wish to congratulate you on the *Era* Blue Book. It is all that could be asked for, and is the most complete of any work of its kind I know of. I hope if you publish another edition more Eastern manufacturers will be in your list. This is the only criticism I can offer, and it is not mentioned in a fault-finding spirit at all, because if I was not highly pleased with the Blue Book I should return it.

W. B. BISSELL.

Roanoke, Ala., February 27, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: We are just in receipt of the Blue Book and to say we are well pleased does not express it. We could not do without it and your weekly change sheets, and it would be impossible for us to say what they have already been worth to us. We wish you much success, and you may always depend upon our being regular subscribers.

P. G. TRENT & SON.

Ashland, Ala., February 22, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: Enclosed find check to balance my account with you. I have received the Blue Book, and am sure I am making a good investment. I have felt for some time the need of just such a book. I hope you will meet with all the encouragement you deserve.

CHAS. S. NORTHEM.

Dunn, N. C., March 3, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: We have for a long time thought much of the *Era*. We feel that we could not do business without a good drug journal. The *Era* is good enough for us. We thank you very much indeed for the Blue Book. It is just the thing we have needed for years.

HOOD & GRANTHAM.

Washington, Ark., February 26, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: The Blue Book reached me in safety. It supplies a long felt want. I used to be a subscriber to your journal. It is superior to all others, and—like the prodigal—I have returned after several years wandering.

S. M. CARRIGAN.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 2, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: I must congratulate you upon getting out so complete a price list as the *Era* Blue Book. It is handsomely bound and well arranged. I thank you many times for the copy sent me.

SAMUEL A. SCHWANDT.

Jersey City Heights, N. J., March 4, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: The Blue Book to hand several days ago. Must congratulate you on its general get up. No doubt it will be a great convenience and value to the retail druggist.

JAMES FOULKE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, February 27, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: Money invested in the *Pharmaceutical Era* may be considered well spent. Have already saved more than subscription price through weekly Change Sheet.

M. Wm. HAMILTON.

Memphis, Mo., March 1, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: I received the Blue Book yesterday, and was glad to get it. It is surely a fine book, also a very convenient one, and I thank you for it.

HENRY T. SWIFT.

Milford, Del., February 27, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: We have received your Blue Book, and find it very comprehensive and complete, really covering more ground than our needs require.

T. F. HAMMERSLEY.

Liverpool, Pa., March 6, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: The Blue Book came to hand O. K. on the 3d inst. I appreciate it very much. Accept my thanks for same.

H. A. S. SHULER.

Flint, Mich., February 26, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: Enclosed find draft for subscription for *Era* for one year, and the *Era* Blue Book. The latter is very fine.

ORRIN P. SAFFORD.

Decorah, Ia., February 24, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era: We are highly pleased with the Blue Book. We hope that all manufacturers will see the value of the publication.

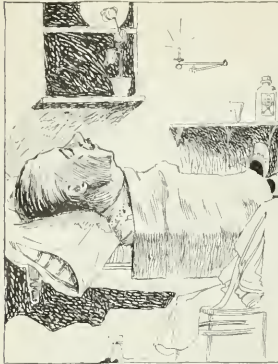
WANGLER BROS.

P. S.

The Pharmaceutical Era: Blue Book to hand this morning. Am much pleased with it.

THOS. V. HANNAH.

A SAD ADVENTURE



1.—The night clerk had just fallen into sweet slumber when—



2.—The alarm rang. A common drunk demanded alcohol.



3.—The C. D. was gently ushered out.

PATENTED SYNTHETICS AND THE U. S. PHARMACOPOEIA.

BY S. W. WILLISTON, M. S.

Shall medicines of established value and wide use be barred from the United States Pharmacopœia because they are patented? In other words, must remedies remain unofficial so long as their manufacture is a monopoly? Is the question one of policy, utility, or of ethics? The medical profession has long looked with disfavor upon the patenting of any device, instrument or medicine intended to alleviate human suffering. The motive is an ideal one, doubtless, but it is a very serious question whether humanity has been the better for such a system of ethics. So long as man is selfish so long will he require something more than philanthropy to spur him on to his best efforts.

The patenting of a newly-discovered synthetic compound, if under proper safeguards, is, I believe, for the best interest of mankind, and the question of its advisability is not and should not be one of ethics. Is the official recognition of such compounds then a question of utility?

The pharmacopœia is a work prepared primarily for the physician, and secondarily for his agent, the pharmacist. A physician is criminally culpable who does not use those remedies which his own and the experience of others have proven to be most desirable in the treatment of disease. If nothing will take the place of phenacetin, and phenacetin is positively indicated, the physician must use it or be guilty of neglect. The manufacture of phenacetin is a monopoly he deprecates, even as he deprecates the monopoly of petroleum. But that fact will not excuse him from the use of either when the interests of his patients are concerned. He may be willing to pay ten times their actual cost rather than not have them for use at all, when the question of suffering or comfort, or life or death, is involved.

The physician does rightfully insist that he shall have the opportunity of knowing, in an unprejudiced way, all that there is to be known about such medicines. He insists that these remedies shall be as pure as possible, and that they shall be uniform in strength. Where is he to get the assurance of this purity and uniformity if not in the pharmacopœia? Supposing that some compound is discovered which vies with or outranks quinine or opium in its usefulness and value. Is there to be no place where one can find an impartial and honest statement of the medicine, because, forsooth, its manufacture is a monopoly? With this information the pharmacist stands between him and fraud and adulteration. Without it he is absolutely at the mercy of the manufacturer. It seems to me to be beyond all reasonable dispute that a remedy widely used and of proved value must find admittance to

the pharmacopœia, no matter where it is made, or by whom, or what it costs.

Is it good policy to admit such synthetic remedies to the pages of the pharmacopœia? It is claimed by the editor of the *New Idea* that the trade name will practically give a perpetual monopoly to all patented synthetics. If his contention is true that such remedies will be superseded in the future by newer preparations, then, of course, the trade names will die with the medicines. If, on the other hand, they remain as indispensable additions to the physician's stock, then nothing will more quickly break up the monopoly of their manufacture—after their patent has expired—than their recognition by the pharmacopœia under their true scientific names. With the pharmacopœia's treating phenacetin under any other name, and its manufacture unrestricted, it is idle to insist that the monopoly would continue under its trade name.

An objection of some validity is the free advertising that such recognition by the pharmacopœia will give to the patented compounds. But, so long as they are used generally by physicians and spoken of in the medical journals, the additional advertisement will be slight indeed. The committee of revision will be culpable indeed if it admits to the pages of the pharmacopœia every candidate for public favor that is presented to it. Their duty is to admit such as have stood the test of experience. What would be thought of an independent journal of photography if it refused to mention in its pages all developing agents that are patented? Hydroquinone and *ikonogen* are synthetic compounds of established value that have been patented. To refuse to include them in a manual of photography would be childish indeed.

The argument that any standard of purity established by the pharmacopœia would not avail with the manufacturers is untrue. If a standard is given by the pharmacopœia the manufacturer would be the last one to change that standard, knowing that by so doing he would lose the confidence of the pharmacists and physicians, and consequently largely or wholly destroy the sale of the medicine—at least until he could demonstrate satisfactorily that any change in the composition or mode of manufacture had been for the better. (W. Dr.)

ANTI-ETHYLIN is a serum against alcoholism, discovered by Eroca, Sabeller and Thibault, who have communicated the results of their researches to the Paris Academy of Medicine. The serum was obtained from a horse that had been caused to become habituated to a voluntary consumption of alcohol. The blood serum of the animal was injected into other animals that had acquired a taste for alcoholic liquids, with the effect that it induced such a strong antipathy to alcohol that the animals would refuse all food, that contained any alcohol whatever. (Pharm. Post.)

OF A NIGHT CLERK.



4.—The N. C. received a few bouquets.



5.—The N. C. bravely defended his koppe.



6.—Next morning explanations were of no avail. The N. C. was paid off and entered the millinery business.

A NEW ELECTROLYTIC PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING CHEMICALS.

For some months past there has been an increasing activity in the chemical trade of this district—the largest and most important of its kind in Great Britain—and quite recently an added impetus has been given by the establishment of works using a new electrolytic process. Up to a few years ago, the chemical trade of this district was exceptionally prosperous; but now it has to meet German competition, and since the going into active operation of the present tariff, the exportations to the United States have tremendously decreased. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, there were exported to the United States from this district alone chemicals to the value of \$4,567,260. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, the value was only \$1,982,536. The trade appears to recognize that it can never recover the American market—at least not to the extent heretofore existing. The endeavor is to create new markets and to meet competition by more economical methods of manufacture.

There has just been started at Farnworth, near Liverpool, a new process of separating chlorine and sodium by the direct decomposition of salt by electrolysis, without the introduction of any other ingredient. It is called the Hargreaves-Bord process. The Liverpool Post gives the following explanation of the method:

Salt is submitted to a suitable current of electricity, and both the substances are produced unmixed and pure. The salt used is in its cheapest form, being that of brine pumped up from its native bed, the salt of which—delivered into the actual apparatus of the factory—costs no more than about 3d (6 cents) per ton, as against 7s. (\$1.70), the usual price for the rough salt used in the other alkali works. The apparatus, or cell, in which this is effected is a narrow tank, the walls of which are porous. Brine is pumped into it, and on the passage of electricity a solution of soda flows slowly down from the outside of these wet walls, yielding at once soda crystals; while the chlorine, in like automatic manner, passes away for the production of bleaching powder, chlorate of potash, or such other chlorine compounds as may be required.

No raging furnace, no sulphur kilns, nor the noxious fumes rising from such are present. No waste materials are produced, unless as such reckoned the ashes from under the steam boilers which produce the motive power for the generation of the electric current. Even the smoke from the boiler fires and the waste steam from the engine are used in carbonating and dissolving the soda thus formed. In the actual production scarcely any hand labor is required. All moves on in silent regularity, and it is only in the necessary handling and packing of the materials produced that labor comes in.

One distinction of the cell is the peculiar diaphragm used. It is a sheet of asbestos composition, non-porous in the ordinary use of the term, but when forming the walls of the cell, the contents of which are electrically excited, it allows molecules of sodium hydroxide to pass, but very little sodium chloride.

It is claimed that the above process is much more economical and simple than the former, including the rival electrolytic methods. It is stated that one difference between the Hargreaves-Bord process and the Kastner-Keller process (which has been in use in this district for some time) is that mercury is used in the latter process, but not in the former. Large sums of money have been spent in experiments with different electrolytic methods with varying success, and it is too early yet to say whether the new process will meet expectations. Speaking generally, however, the chemical trade of this district is now in a flourishing condition, and orders during the last month have been exceptionally large—mostly, however, for home consumption. Still, trade is not as good as it was ten years ago. Since the great decrease in shipments to the United States, continental orders have largely increased, in spite of German competition. Most of the new orders have been from Germany, Russia and France. Present prospects are good.

The salt trade is naturally closely allied with the chemical trade. Strange to say, however, the salt trade has not followed the chemical trade in a resumption of comparative prosperity. For months past attempts have been made to form a combination of all the salt companies of Great Britain, most of them being in this neighborhood, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. The combination was effected at a meeting of the trade in Liverpool, and the announcement officially made of an advance in prices. It is not proposed to consolidate the many individual companies into one gigantic "trust," to be operated by one executive, with a "pooling" of the profits and losses; but the arrangement is to form an agreement to regulate and limit the output of each concern and to keep prices up to a certain point; each company, however, to retain its own separate organization, both as to management and profits and losses. JAMES BOYLE, U. S. Consul, at Liverpool (Consular Reports).

ICHTHYOL SUPPOSITORIES.—Eschenberg (Apoth. Ztg.) recommends for the preparation of ichthyol suppositories with cacao butter an addition of white wax and states that without wax a plastic mass cannot be obtained. He proceeds by melting the ingredients together at 90° to 95° F. on a waterbath, then forming into suppositories after partial cooling. According to Selten (Pharm. Post) the addition of wax is undesirable and unnecessary, powdered tragacanth being preferable. This author directs an addition of 10 to 15 per cent. of tragacanth to the prescribed quantity of ichthyol, with sufficient cacao butter to form suppositories of suitable size, the mass being readily and quickly made without heat.

(Continued from page 280 March 1.)

LONDON, PARIS, AND BERLIN.

Three Metropolitan Cities of the Old World. Their Places in History, Pharmacy and Commercial Importance.

A SERIES OF DESCRIPTIVE ARTICLES FOR THE TOURIST AND PHARMACEUTICAL VISITOR TO THE WORLD'S FAIR IN 1900.

SEVENTH PAPER

(Written for *The Era*.)

THE MUSEUMS OF PARIS.

There are few, if any, capitals in Europe which can vie with Paris in the variety and extent of their public museums, art galleries and libraries. The intrinsic value of the French collections is, in many cases, considerably enhanced by the beauty and historical interest of the buildings in which they are placed.

The Louvre

contains what is probably the largest and most valuable art collection to be found under one roof in the whole world. Built for the town residence of the French monarchs, the nobly proportioned and richly decorated rooms form a great contrast to the bare galleries in which collections of paintings are often placed. The finest apartment is the Gallery of Apollo, shown in our illustration, the rich carving, gilding and tapestry and the painted ceilings—nearly all the ceilings in the Louvre are in themselves valuable works of art—are unfortunately only partially visible in a photograph.

It is not our intention to describe the Louvre in detail—an entire number of the *Era* would not suffice—but simply to note a few leading features. The "Hall of Seven Chimneys" contains the masterpieces of modern French art, Gericault's "Ratt of the Medusa," David's "Coronation of Napoleon I.," Gros' "Napoleon I. Visiting the Plague-Stricken Patients at Jaffa" in 1799; portraits of Baron Larrey, surgeon of the Grande Armée, and his son, etc., etc.

The Square Hall, or "Salon Carré," is, on the contrary, devoted to the world-famed works of the Old Masters. Most of them are known everywhere by printed reproductions. This comparatively small room contains paintings to the value of one or two million dollars—perhaps more. \$123,000 was paid (half a century ago, when pic-

tures were cheaper) for Murillo's "Immaculate Conception." Here also is Raphael's "Holy Family," Van Dyck's portrait of King Charles I. of England, Holbein's portrait of Erasmus, and (what is considered by many the gem of all the collection), Leonardo da Vinci's "Joconde," a female portrait. An interesting picture is Gerard Dow's "Dropsical Woman," where the doctor holds up the bottle to the light to examine its contents. Exquisitely finished and colored, one of our leading Paris pharmacists so much admires this masterpiece of Dutch art that he has had it reproduced (in the finest manner and at considerable expense) on a large porcelain jar which is the centre ornament of his shop window.

The "Grande Galerie" is the longest picture gallery in the world; every school is represented, the religious subjects of the medieval Italian artists, Ruben's robust allegories, the homely scenes of the Dutch painters, the rich treatment of Velasquez and the Spanish masters, etc., etc.

Drawings, bronzes, metalwork, arms and armor, jewelry and goldsmiths' work, carving, furniture, pottery, a remarkable collection of drawings, and a museum of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Assyrian and other antiquities fill the rest of the vast first floor. Down stairs is the sculpture, ancient and modern. Here is the Venus of Milo, the well-known armless female statue in marble. An offer of \$200,000 was made by the British Government for this masterpiece of Greek sculpture, but refused. On the upper floors is the Naval Museum; the fine collection of ship models seems strangely out of place in this inland city.

The collection of Italian pottery includes a handsome and interesting set of drug jars several centuries old, and the French pottery specimens include two big blue and white jars marked "Orvietan" and "Theriaca" (Venice treacle) such as every self-respecting French apothecary placed in a conspicuous position in his officine in days gone by.



THE LOUVRE: EXTERIOR.



NATIONAL LIBRARY.



THE DROPSICAL WOMAN.

Among the Egyptian antiquities, the tiny pestles and mortars (which may have mixed drugs for the ointmentaries of Moses and Aaron), the pots for salves, and eye washes, the combs, spatulas, etc., will probably catch the eye of the druggist.

The Luxemburg Museum

of modern paintings is a sort of feeder to the Louvre. The works of living painters are not admitted to the great museum, but after the artist's death they find their way there one by one. Besides the French pictures, the Luxemburg contains an interesting little gallery of foreign works, where the familiar names of Whistler, Sargent, Gay, Lorimer, etc., are to be found. In the sculpture gallery, the masterpieces of our modern medallists should not be overlooked. We may just cite A. Dubois' medals of Pasteur, Chevreul, Wurtz, J. B. A. Dumas, Becquerel and other famous savants.

Not far off is

The Cluny Museum.

the fine old mansion, built in 1515, and illustrated in our article on "Modern Paris." It is, generally speaking, a museum of applied art of medieval Europe, though it is hard to exactly define a collection which ranges from the nine crowns of the Gothic kings of Spain (A. D. 649) to a pair of postboy's boots. The arts of the wood carver, locksmith, goldsmith, potter, blacksmith, cloakmaker, embroiderer, coachmaker, etc., etc., are all represented. Some of the old drug pots have already been illustrated in the Era; there are also a dozen small mortars and two



CUVIER'S HOUSE

larger ones. One of these large mortars bears the arms of Brittany, the date 1616, and the founder's name, Simon Abblo. The other was made for the pharmacy of the Spanish Inquisition at Seville, as the inscription attests:

"Sold de Andres Romero Ministro de la Santa Inquisicion de Sevilla Francisco Solano Mc Ecedi en Triana.

Ano D 1677."

We may also just mention an interesting collection of the scientific instruments used three hundred years ago, astrolabes, compasses, etc., in fact whatever be a man's trade he is likely to find much to interest him at "Cluny."

At the other end of the Latin Quarter of Paris is

The Natural History Museum

("The Muséum," as it is styled par excellence), better known by its ancient name, the "Jardin des Plantes." This garden was founded in 1635 by Guy de la Brosse, physician to King Louis XIII., and was specially intended to enable physicians and apothecaries to study botany; classes were held and lectures given on general botany, and more particularly medicinal plants. Some of the ancient buildings, bought by Guy de la Brosse and enlarged by the naturalist Buffon, may still be seen along the Rue Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

The Menagerie,

which is the great attraction for the general public, was commenced by Geoffroy St. Hilaire in 1793, and now contains over 500 animals, 800 birds, etc. On a fine Sunday 35,000 persons pass the gates, not the aristocratic Sunday loungers of the London "Zoo," but the toilworn inhabitants of Eastern Paris with their children; the soldier, the nursemaid and the country v'sitor—it is an interesting place to study the French character.

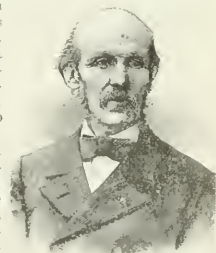
The Botanical Garden

is evidently not to be compared with Kew, but it is useful for students, etc. There are 14,000 plants, classified after Jussieu's system, with D. Brongniart's modifications. The system of labels is worth noticing—red for medicinal plants, green for alimentary, black for poisonous, yellow for ornamental, blue for those employed in various arts and manufactures. Specimens are supplied to the Sorbonne, Ecole Normale and other educational institutions of the Latin Quarter. The greenhouse is small, but beautifully kept. An old building contains a herbarium of 175,000 specimens, and the Mineralogical and Geological collection, next door, contains 31,000 samples.

The Zoological Collection

is now lodged in a fine building at the end of the garden, opened in 1888. This, like the new Anatomical Hall here, is a proof of the zeal and intelligence of the present Director of the Museum, M. Milne Edwards, member of the Academy of Sciences, Professor of Zoology at the Paris School of Pharmacy, and one of the most distinguished of living zoologists.

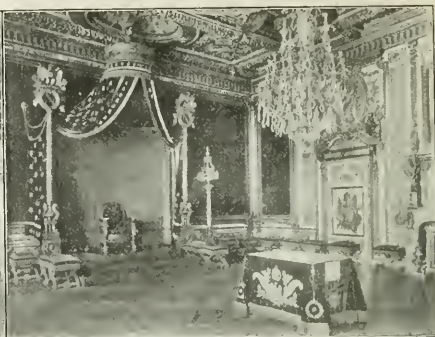
A vast central hall contains the larger specimens, including some immense whales, etc. In the lateral galleries of the ground floor are the Mammalia, arranged in classes as usual, on the first floor the birds—a splendid collection, un-quailed either at London or Berlin—above are the fish, reptiles, insects, etc., half a million specimens of crustacea, a million of molluscs, and zoophytes. The painstaking exactitude exercised in the mounting of specimens may be judged by a recent case—the death of an orang-outang in a Parisian menagerie. Ere the body was yet cold M. Milne-Edwards and his assistants were hard at work photographing, measuring and taking plaster casts. The skeleton itself was bedded into the plaster model, and the skin thus re-mounted on the actual bones of the animal. M. Milne Edwards, like several of his colleagues at the Museum, is an artist as well as a



M. MILNE-EDWARDS



GALLERY OF APOLLO (LOUVRE).



AT VERSAILLES.

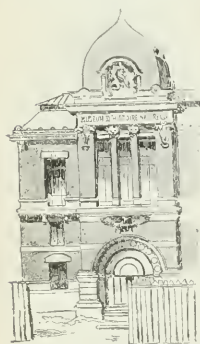
savant, and has made clever sketches of his various charges.

The Galleries of Anatomy.

paleontology and anthropology, opened in 1808, form one of the newest and best arranged of our Paris Museums. On the ground floor the Anatomical collection, arranged by M. Filhol. In the centre the skeletons of whales and other Cetacea, around the walls skulls of large animals. In the wall cases on the left, skeletons arranged by classes (Carnivora, Rodentia, etc.), on the right the organs, grouped for comparison, the stomach of the lion side by side with that of the rodent or the ruminant, etc. This exceedingly clear and simple arrangement makes the collection as readable as a book. We have often seen teachers with their pupils going round the room, illustrating the lesson by these admirably mounted specimens.

The Museum may be said to have been the birthplace of the Science of Paleontology, for was it not here that the great Cuvier found the confused mass of bones out of which he patiently constructed the monsters of the antediluvian epoch. Prof. Gaudry has made this collection (on the first floor) very striking, the gigantic Mammoth (*Elephas Meridionalis*) found in the Gard (France), the Paleotherium from Choisy, near Paris, and other specimens from America and all parts of the world.

One cannot help thinking how "primeval man" managed to exist alongside of such uncomfortable neighbors, as one mounts to the top floor, the Anthropological Section. Prof. Hamy has spared no means of illustrating the human race of every age in every clime. Skeletons, skulls, models, drawings, photos, mummies, dolls, nothing which can afford documentary evidence is lacking. This collection of models of heads of Red Indians is from the Smithsonian Institution; yonder assemblage of Oceanic Islanders from the German Museum, these figures of Hin-



ENTRANCE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

doos evidently of British origin.

Before leaving the Jardin des Plantes

Two Historical Trees

must just be noticed. This Cedar of Lebanon, every Frenchman will tell you, was brought here by Jussieu "in his hat." As a matter of fact it came in a little flower pot, but it really dates from 1735, and is the first Cedar of Lebanon planted in France. It is still growing—it increases about half an inch in circumference yearly.

Still older is the pseudo-acacia, propped up by bars of iron, which dates from 1636, when the garden was opened. There is only one other tree so old as this in the City of Paris.

Another object of interest is the house once inhabited by Baron Cuvier, the naturalist.

Pottery.

Space forbids any description of the other Museums. We may just advise lovers of old pottery and porcelain to inspect the Chinese and Japanese specimens at the Guimet Museum of Oriental Art and Religion. M. Guimet is a chemical manufacturer, and is president of the Historical Section in the Chemical Industries Group of the 1900 Exposition. There is a unique collection of old drug pots at the Central Hospital Pharmacy, of which Prof. Prunier, of the Paris School of Pharmacy, is director. Just outside Paris is the Sevres Porcelain Museum, where M. Garnier (who, like, M. Guimet, is a charming cicerone), can show some rare specimens of pharmaceutical and other ware.

No summer trip to Paris can be considered complete without a visit to one of the

Royal Palaces.

The Tuileries are destroyed, the Louvre is a museum, but Versailles is only twelve miles away, and the round trip to Fontainebleau and Compiègne can be made in a day. Our illustration will give some slight idea of the magnificence of these former homes of French kings and emperors. Chantilly, the late Duc d'Annamale's stately home, is also well worth a visit.

The National Library

of Paris claims to be the largest in the world. A trifle forbidding and prison-like in outward aspect, it is comfortable and cheerful enough inside. Founded in 1724, it contains 2,500,000 volumes, 90,000 manuscripts, 1,220,000 prints and 200,000 medals. The book shelves form a total of about thirty-three miles in length.

In the Mazarine Gallery some of the most remarkable manuscripts are shown in cases. We may just cite the most ancient having reference to Medicine. (No. 76) Dioscorides' Treatise (Greek uncials, Ninth century); Nicander's manuscript on Theriaca (Greek, Eleventh century); a handsomely illuminated collection of works on medicine dating from the Thirteenth century (No. 29) which the poet Charles of Orleans won (at a game of chess) from his doctor, Jean Caillau; an equally handsomely illuminated French translation of Hippocrates' Aphorisms, made in 1827 for John, Duke of Bedford, by his surgeon, Jean Tour'or.

The Oldest Printed Books

on Medicine are "The Virtues of Waters and Herbs," by Master Jehan Hymbres, a quarto volume in "old English" text; the "Antidotarius Nicolai" (Venice 1471); the "Lumen Apothecariorum," a Gothic folio; the "Thesaurus Pauperum" of Petrus Hispanus (1476), probably the first book ever printed at Antwerp; Verrard's "Ship of Health,"

("Nef de Sante"); and Arnauld de Villeneuve's "Regimen Sanitatis," the first book ever printed at Besancon (in 1487).

It will be seen that medical works were among the first to be produced after the invention of printing, though Theology was then the leading science. Wood engraving, as applied to scientific illustrations, is also a very early art. Witness the "Fasciculus Medicinæ" (Venice, 1483) with its remarkable engravings; and the "Arbolyayre," a French work of about the same date, "containing the quality and preparation of herbs, trees, gums and seeds, extracted from several medical treatises," which is also very fully illustrated. There are only two copies extant of this work, the other one was sold by public auction in London last year for \$500.

The Mazarine Library, at the Institute of France, was founded by the famous Cardinal Mazarin in 1643, and contains about 250,000 volumes, the Arsenal Library has half a million, the Carnavalet (Paris Municipal) Library nearly 100,000, the Sorbonne rather more.

The Genevieve Library

is in the heart of the Latin Quarter, and is principally frequented by students; it contains nearly 250,000 volumes. Founded in 1629 by Cardinal de la Rochefoucauld, it contains many Seventeenth century works, among others a 1617 edition of Albertus Magnus's work "On the Virtues of Herbs," Van den Bosche's "Historia Medica," (Brussels, 1639), Dussear's "Manipul de Micropoles," (Lyons, 1661), Zwelfer's "Pharmacopeia," published at Nuremberg in 1675, etc., etc., etc.

The Special Feature

of Parisian Museums, etc., is that they are kept up wholly out of the taxes, and are entirely free to all. The system of paying for entrance on certain days does not obtain favor in France. The intention is evidently excellent, the result probably less satisfactory in practice than in theory. Every institution has to struggle with financial difficulties, which sometimes handicap its being kept really smart and up-to-date. That the National Library should be closed in winter at dusk means that half the public can never profit by its treasures—the reason is simply that the budget will not cover the expense of installing electric light. Similar remarks might be made elsewhere; the Jardin des Plantes, notably, is placed at a disadvantage compared with the Zoological Gardens at Antwerp and elsewhere. A ten cent entrance fee to the principal museums three days a week would be a relief to the taxpayer and a considerable assistance to the institutions; while free tickets for such days to needy students would remove all possibility of injustice.

ointment FOR BALDNESS—Balzer (Nouv. Rem.) recommends rubbing the affected portions of the scalp at night before retiring with an ointment composed as follows: Yellow oxide of mercury, 5 parts; flowers of sulphur, 4 parts; oil of cade, 15 parts; petrolatum, 30 parts. The scalp should also be washed several times daily with Van Zweiten's solution (corrosive sublimate, 0.1; alcohol, 10; distilled water, 90 parts); either full strength or diluted with an equal volume of water. After washing with the above solution the scalp is rubbed with a mixture of spirit of camphor, 25 parts; oil of turpentine, 5 parts, and ammonia water, 1 part. (Apoth. Ztg.)

TANNOPIN is a compound of tannin, formaldehyde and ammonia claimed to be a very effectual remedy for intestinal catarrh, acute and chronic, owing to its astringent and bactericidal action. The dose for children is 4 to 5 grains given 3 to 5 times daily, for adults 5 to 15 grains several times daily. (Pharm. Post.)

TO PREVENT LOSS OF EYE LASHES A. Trouseau recommends an ointment of the following composition: Petrolatum, 10 parts; castor oil, 4 parts; gallic acid, 1 part; oil of lavender, ad lib. (Apoth. Ztg.)

TENALGIN is a tapeworm remedy for animals stated to contain as active ingredients a mixture of the alkaloids of the arca nut. (Pharm. Post.)

(For the Era.)

THE SOLANACEOUS ALKALOIDS AND SCOPOLA CONTROVERSY.

By V. COBLENTZ, Ph. D.

The recent appearance of an article bearing on this very important subject by so able an authority as Dr. Hesse¹ serves not only as a valuable contribution in clearing up this difficult and heretofore confused subject, but also some of the questions raised in the papers of Prof. Rusby and Mr. S. W. Williams² relative to the use of scopolia rhizome for belladonna root in pharmaceutical preparations. Omitting all technical details, the most eminent authorities distribute these solanaceous alkaloids as follows:

The root³ of the atropa belladonna contains atropin and hyoscyamin, and although the proportions of these vary according to age, the latter is usually in large excess.

The hyoscyamus niger contains chiefly hyoscyamin with very small quantities of atropin, also an alkaloid which Ladenburg named "hyoscinn," the formula of which has lately been established as $C_{17}H_{21}NO$.

Scopolia rhizome's total alkaloids consist of about nine-tenths hyoscyamin and atropin, the remaining one-tenth being an alkaloid which Dr. E. Schmidt isolated some years ago, naming it *scopolamin*. Hesse, after repeatedly examining the commercial scopolamin and this same base from scopolia, has again called attention to the fact that it is not a uniform product, but a mixture of hyoscin and a very small amount of another base which he calls *atrosin*. This view of Dr. Hesse is corroborated by Dr. Louis Merck⁴ (of E. Merck, Darmstadt). This atrosin was first discovered by Hesse in the commercial scopolamin hydrobromid, later in the scopolia rhizome.

Commercially, in order to avoid misunderstandings where a change of title is apt to create confusion, manufacturers retain the title hyoscyin for the base (amorphous) obtained from the hyoscyamus niger, while scopolamin (crystalline) has been retained for this mixture of hyoscin and atrosin from the scopolia.

The question of the use of scopolia rhizome in place of belladonna root would naturally resolve itself into a comparison of their active principles, qualitatively and quantitatively. The total quantitative yield of alkaloids of the former averages about 0.58 per cent., while that of the latter is about 0.50 per cent. Both of these plants contain as chief alkaloids hyoscyamin and atropin, the former being in large excess to the latter; according to Dr. Will (of E. Schering, Berlin), most of the atropin found in the total isolated alkaloids, is formed during the process of extraction, hyoscyamin being then the parent alkaloid in these plants. The close relationship of these stereo-isomeric alkaloids may be best illustrated in Dr. Hesse's statement that the hyoscyamin which is generally found in commercial atropin salts, will, on standing, revert over into the atropin, however if these alkaloids are present as gold salts, then the atropin goes over into hyoscyamin.

This explains the fact that pharmacologically the action of the two alkaloids is often indistinguishable. During the past ten years practically all of the atropin has been made from hyoscyamin, extracted from scopolia rhizome, this conversion taking place readily through the action of heat or alkalies on its solution. No differences in medicinal effect of galenic preparations of these two drugs can be ascribed to these two alkaloids, should the one or the other predominate.

The next question that arises is, does the presence of this scopolamin of Schmidt or mixture of hyoscin and atrosin of Hesse contribute any new or different effect which would prevent scopolia rhizome from replacing belladonna root in galenic preparations. Recently, Dr. Pinner, in an article in the Zeitschrift für Augenheilkunde, calls attention to the identity of the pharmacological effects of scopolamin (Hesse's hyoscin and atrosin) and

¹Proceed. Amer. Phar. Ass'n, 1899, p. 233 et seq.

²Libbig's Annalen, 346, p. 35-36.

³Although the root contains the same alkaloids, it is omitted from discussion here because of great variability.

⁴Journal Society of Chemical Industry, 1897-516.

atropin, and although they differ chemically, they may be used indiscriminately. This reference of Dr. Pinner, of course, relates to their applications in ophthalmology. According to Dr. Rahlmann, "scopolamin excels as a mydriatic and antiphlogistic all other tropeins in use, unlike atropin, it has no untoward after effects * * * * the anodyne effect is not second to that of atropin." Even should scopolamin (hyoscin and atrosin) exhibit effects antagonistic to those of hyoscyamin or atropin when employed hypodermically, or in ophthalmology, it would not necessarily follow that scopolin is a dangerous or undesirable drug when employed in galenicals or locally in the form of a plaster, it must also be borne in mind that this scopolamin contributes only as a very minute factor to the action of this drug, as it is only present to the extent of much less than one-tenth part of the total isolated alkaloids; even then, its local anodyne effect would seem to be desirable. When hypnotic action is desired a salt of scopolamin would always be used in preference to hyoscyamin or any galenical preparation.

Considering these drugs, belladonna leaves, belladonna root and scopolin rhizome (commercially known as belladonna scopolin), their actual value is, in the opinion of the writer, inversely proportional to their market valuation.

Again, scopolin rhizome, because of its greater constancy, qualitatively and quantitatively, in alkaloidal content, is to be preferred to belladonna root in securing preparations of a uniform standard. This was also the consensus of opinion among various European authorities whom the writer consulted while abroad last summer. Official recognition of scopolin is certainly warranted by the facts, at least nine-tenths of its alkaloid being practically identical with that of belladonna, any difference in the case of the other tenth being rather desirable than otherwise.

CHEMICAL TEST FOR COTTON IN WOOLEN GOODS.—For the detection of cotton in woolen fabrics E. Jandrier (Ann. chim. anal. appl.) has devised a method based on the fact that cellulose is converted by sulphuric acid to carbohydrates of an aldehyde character, which are identified by various color reactions. The sample in question is first carefully washed, then warmed on a waterbath with sulphuric acid of 20° B \acute{e} for one half hour. To identify the aldehyde thus formed, 0.01 Gm. of resorcin or other phenol is placed into a test tube, 1 to 2 Cc. of the diluted acid liquid added and then concentrated sulphuric acid free from nitroce cautiously poured in along the walls of the tube so as to form a separate layer beneath. If the sample of fibre contains cotton, the liquid will be colored orange when resorcin is used, or violet when x-naphthol is used as reagent. The coloration may be hastened or rendered more distinct by moderate warming. The test will detect very small quantities of cotton and may even be made roughly quantitative by comparing the reaction and intensity of coloration with that of a known quantity of cotton treated in a similar manner. (Apoth. Ztg.)

TO DISTINGUISH ALPHA AND BETA-NAPHTHOL vanillin is recommended. If 0.1 Gm. of vanillin be dissolved in 2 Cc. of concentrated sulphuric acid and 0.1 Gm. of alpha-naphthol added, a very permanent violet color will appear within 2 to 3 minutes. Beta-naphthol, under the same conditions produces an emerald-green color, which changes to orange. (Pharm. Post.)

CALCIUM PEROXIDE, as prescribed by Nencki, of Petersburg, is a dark-yellow powder, insoluble in water. According to investigations by Rochkowsky it is an excellent remedy for dyspepsia of children, given in doses of 3 to 10 grains per day in milk. The antiseptic action exerted on the digestive organs by calcium peroxide is thought to be due to the slow, but regular evolution of nascent oxygen. (Apoth. Ztg.)

CASCARIN is the name given by Leprieux to the active constituent of Cascara Sagrada, discovered by him in 1882. According to Lafond, cascarin is cholagogue and laxative, but is not a drastic purgative. Tyson employed it in obstinate constipation in form of pills, in doses of 3 grains given at bed time. (Apoth. Ztg.)

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Naval Apothecaries.—(J. H. G.) See this journal August 24, 1890, page 263, for information regarding enlistment, qualifications, pay, etc., of naval apothecaries.

Benzine Liniment.—(C. H. C.) (1) Mix and macerate for 24 hours: Oil of hemlock, 6 drams; oil of origanum, 4 drams; chloroform, 4 drams; powdered capsicum, 2 ounces; benzine, 30 ounces; oil of turpentine, 30 ounces. Agitate frequently and strain. (2) Oil of camphor (Japanese), 8 fluid ounces; oil of turpentine, 40 fluid ounces; benzine, deodorized, 16 fluid ounces; cottonseed oil, 16 fluid ounces; powdered capsicum, 1 ounce. Macerate the capsicum with the benzine for 7 days, agitating frequently and strain, and add to the other substances previously mixed.

Adhesive Plaster for Rubber Bandages.—(W. W. C.) Some years ago Dr. W. P. Morgan reported in one of the medical journals that india rubber sheets, when coated with an adhesive plaster composed of lead plaster, 1 pound, and resin, 6 drams, furnished an elastic plaster which, while being attached to the skin, would yield to the movements of that membrane and the parts beneath it without causing an unbearable sensation of stiffness or an uncomfortable wrinkling. The adhesive plaster of the Pharmacopoeia might be made to answer a similar purpose, though a little experimenting may be necessary to produce satisfactory results.

Camphorated Fluid Extract of Opium.—(V. Mc.) There is no official formula under this title. A "concentrated paregoric" may be made by dissolving 240 grains of camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce oil of anise and 240 grains of benzoic acid in 12 fluid ounces of alcohol; triturate 240 grains of opium in fine powder with 3 fluid ounces of water, mix the two liquids, macerate for 7 days, agitating frequently, and filter. For use mix two fluid ounces of the concentrated preparation with 1 fluid ounce of glycerin and 13 fluid ounces of diluted alcohol. The resulting product, though containing the same substances as directed in the official process for "paregoric" is not paregoric and should not be supplied when that preparation is prescribed.

Books on Flavoring Extracts.—(J. M. L.) There is no one book devoted exclusively to this subject. For formulas the Era Formulary contains the largest and best collection with which we are acquainted. Hiss' "Manual of Beverages" and Dubelle's "Soda Fountain Requisites" are two books which contain many formulas for flavoring extracts particularly adapted to the manufacture of fountain syrups. A small work on the subject is Harrop's "Monograph on Flavoring Extracts." In addition to these works you may be able to gather considerable information from such works as Parry's "Chemistry of Essential Oils;" Sawyer's "Odorographia," a natural history of raw materials and drugs in the perfume and allied industries, or Brann's "Treatise on Animal and Vegetable Fats and oils." Part II. of which is devoted entirely to the consideration of essential oils, their manufacture, etc., physical and chemical properties, uses, etc. If you read German you will find much valuable information in Gildermeister and Hoffman's "Der Aetherischen Oele," a work published last year.

Red Fruit Coloring.—(F. L. J.) The National Formulary gives formulas for "cochineal color," "solution of carmine" and two or three other preparations which may

be sold for "red fruit coloring." The following formula under the title of "ruby cherry fruit coloring" has been published: Ruby S. aniline, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; alcohol, 2 fluid ounces; water, 14 fluid ounces. Shake the aniline with the alcohol, then add the water. This preparation is said to produce a brilliant color, not impaired by acids. Two fluidrams are sufficient to color one gallon of syrup a deep red. Among other aniline dyes employed for coloring confectionery, liquors, essences, etc., red are fuchsin, acid fuchsin, roceillin, Bordeaux red, ponceau, eosin, erythrosin and phloxin.

Stock Food.—(S. D. V.) Various formulas for preparations of this character have been published. Here are two of them: Ground linseed oil-cake, 500 pounds; fenugreek, 50 pounds; anise seed, 10 pounds; African ginger, 5 pounds; salt, 25 pounds; licorice root, 10 pounds. This mixture is said to have an excellent aroma and will not become wormy. (2) Ground oil-cake, 200 pounds; miller's shorts, 100 pounds; ground St. John's bread, 100 pounds; fenugreek, 50 pounds; anise seed, 10 pounds; salt, 20 pounds; iron sulphate, 5 pounds; African ginger, 5 pounds. Linseed meal in a stock food or condition powder for immediate use is preferable to oil-cake, but where the article is likely to remain in stock for a year or more the large quantity of oil in it is objectionable, causing a rancid odor to be evolved from the packages.

Fluid Tolu Soluble.—(V. Mc.) A preparation which passes under this name may be prepared by mixing 5 fluid ounces of alcohol with 6 fluid ounces of glycerin, adding $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of balsam of tolu and dissolving the latter by the aid of a moderate heat, shaking frequently and avoiding loss by evaporation. Now add 6 fluid ounces of water, allow the mixture to become cold, decant the milky liquid from the resinous precipitate, mix the decanted liquid intimately with 2 drams of magnesium carbonate in a mortar, filter and wash the mortar and filter with enough of a mixture of 1 part of alcohol and 2 of water by measure to make the filtrate measure 16 fluid ounces.

It should be noted that the National Formulary gives a formula for a "soluble tincture of tolu," to which may be added syrup or water without producing cloudiness. A mixture of 1 fluid ounce of this preparation with 15 fluid ounces of syrup yields a product which may be used as syrup of tolu in all cases where the official preparation is not required.

Matches.—(W. E. M.) wants a formula for a match which must be scratched upon the box to be made to ignite. He uses such a match and box for advertising purposes.

We give two formulas, but we question the ability of the inexperienced operator to successfully compete, either in price or quality of product, with regular manufacturers making these matches on the large scale. (1) Dip the splints into a paste composed of potassium chlorate, 6 parts; sulphide of antimony, 2 to 3 parts; glue, weighed dry, 1 part. The paste for the rubbing surface is amorphous phosphorus, 10 parts; oxide of manganese or sulphide of antimony, 8 parts; glue, weighed dry, 3 to 6 parts. The ingredients must be thoroughly mixed and care must be taken not to mix the potassium chlorate in the dry state with the other materials; it should be first mixed with glue dissolved in warm water. The paste for the rubbing surface may be spread with a brush or spatula on the side of the box. (2) Glue, 16 parts; chrome yellow, 2 parts; oxide of iron, 2 parts; peroxide of manganese, 24 parts; hyposulphite of lead, 8 parts; chlorate of potassium, 50 parts. Composition for the box: Hypo-sulphite of lead, 200 parts; chlorate of potassium, 14 parts; oxide of iron, 7 parts; powdered glass, 8 parts; finest glue, 4 parts; amorphous phosphorus, 24 parts. Glue is dissolved in water and the other substances in powdered form are afterwards mixed with it to the consistence of paint and applied with a brush to the surface of the box.

Soluble Essence of Ginger.—(F. L. J.) See National Formulary, page 93. Extracts for the preparation of ginger ale are made after various formulas, many of them being "fortified" by the addition of capsicum and flavored

with aromatics. Here are two formulas of the character you indicate: (1) Mix 4 ounces ground Jamaica ginger, $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce powdered mace and 1 dram Canada snakeroot and in 16 fluid ounces of tincture by percolation with 12 ounces of alcohol and 4 ounces of water. Dissolve 1 dram of oil of lemon in a small quantity of alcohol, rub with 1 ounce of magnesium carbonate or talcum, add gradually with constant trituration the tincture, and filter. This extract may be fortified by adding 4 ounces of powdered grains of paradise to the ginger, etc., of the above before extraction with alcohol and water. (2) Extract in the usual manner 6 ounces ginger, 2½ ounces recently dried and ground orange peel, 20 grains grated nutmeg, 250 grains Ceilon cinnamon, 110 grains powdered vanilla with alcohol enough to make 16 fluid ounces. Capsicum may be added if desired.

Ink or Writing Fluid.—(A. M. F.) writes: "I am trying to make a writing fluid, my formula being as follows: Ground galls, 1½ ounces; ferrous sulphate, 6 drams; gum acacia, 6 drams; water enough to make one pint. To give the ink a blue tint I used 3 drams Prussian blue and 1 dram oxalic acid. When the ink was first made it was O. K., but upon standing the 'blue' precipitated out, and the ink on using became paler than it was before the Prussian blue and oxalic acid were added. Did the oxalic acid cause the trouble?" Yes. When oxalic acid is added to an ink of this character the ink turns from a black to a light blue. By omitting the acid and using a neutral soluble blue a much better ink may be made, though we prefer the following formula: Place 4½ ounces bruised blue Aleppo galls (free from insect perforation) with 1 dram bruised clove in a 50-ounce bottle. Pour upon them 40 ounces cold water and digest with daily stirring for two weeks. Then filter through paper into another 50 ounce bottle. Get out also the refuse of the galls and wring out of it the remaining liquor through a strong linen or cotton cloth into the filter in order that as little as possible be lost. Now put in the liquid $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces purified sulphate of iron, dissolve completely and filter through paper. Add 35 minims of sulphuric acid and agitate briskly. Lastly add 1 ounce indigo paste (neutral or nearly so) and thoroughly mix by shaking. Pass the whole through paper. Filter out of one bottle into the other till the operation has been completed. On a large scale this ink may be made by percolation. No gum or sugar is required except when intended for copying; then 5½ ounces galls should be used and 3 drams sugar. By omitting the acid and indigo paste and substituting therefore 40 grains of methylene blue to the 2 pints of liquid the formula may be used for the preparation of an aniline blue-black ink. A good work on the manufacture of ink is that by Lehner, translated by Wm. T. Brannt; price \$2. It may be ordered through this office.

Primuline Process.—(J. & Co.) We cannot give the formula for "primuline compound," but the "primuline process," as described in the "Encyclopedic Dictionary of Photography" consists of a new application of a group of colored compounds, of which the dyestuff known as primuline is the typical representative. Primuline is the sodium sulphinate of a complex amido base, which is obtained by heating paratoluidine with sulphur. Its formation is preceded by that of dehydrothioluidine, a body which appears to be an amide-benzene-yl-amidothiocresol, and the primuline base appears to result from a further condensation of this compound, and to differ from it in the same way that dehydrothioluidine itself differs from paratoluidine. This view is expressed in the formula for primuline proposed by Gattermann. Homologues of primuline closely similar to it in properties are similarly obtained from metaxyline and pseudo-cumidine.

In printing upon textile fabrics the material is first dyed with a hot solution of primuline, to which some common salt may be added. About fifteen to thirty grains of primuline are added to about a gallon of hot water. In this solution the fabric acquires a primrose-yellow color. It is then washed in cold water and afterwards diazotized by immersion for about half a minute in a cold solution of sodium nitrite $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which has been sharply acidified with hydrochloric sulphuric or other acid. The material is now washed in cold water and

stretched out on a level white surface and exposed to light beneath the object of which it is required to produce a positive reproduction. It is, of course, possible to print from ordinary photographic positives or from natural objects or from any painted, printed or photographed design or picture upon any sufficiently transparent material. Either sunlight or any artificial light of sufficient intensity may be employed, the time of exposure, of course, varying with the intensity of the light. In printing by daylight it varies from half a minute in bright sunshine to half an hour or so in very dull weather.

When the decomposition of the diazo compound in the high lights of the picture is complete (which can be easily ascertained by means of a test slip exposed simultaneously and touched with a solution of beta-naphthol, at intervals) these portions will be found to have changed from an orange to a pale yellow. The material is now either passed into the developing bath at once or is kept in the dark until it is convenient to develop the image. The developing bath consists of a weak solution (about 1% per cent.) of a suitable phenol or amine, depending upon the color in which the design is to be produced. The following phenols and amines, amongst others, have been found to give good results: Red; an alkaline solution of beta-naphthol. Maroon; an alkaline solution of a beta-naphthol disulphonic acid. Yellow; an alkaline solution of phenol. Orange; an alkaline solution of resorcin. Brown; a slightly alkaline solution of pyrogallol, or a solution of phenylenediamine-hydrochloride. Purple; a solution of α -naphthylamine-hydrochloride. Blue; a slightly acid solution of amido-beta-naphthol-beta-sulphonate of sodium (Eikonogen).

If the design is desired to be produced in two or more colors the respective developers suitably thickened with starch, if necessary, may be applied locally by means of a pad or brush.

After development, which with cotton is complete in less than half a minute, the material is washed, and the picture requires no further fixing. In the case of the purple and blue developers it is necessary to wash the material finally in a very weak solution of tartaric acid. It is sometimes advantageous to heat for a few seconds in a hot soap bath.

Velveteen, linen, silk, wool, and other fabrics may be treated in the same manner except that in the case of wool and silk a longer exposure to light is necessary and the immersion in the nitric and developing baths must also be more prolonged. The maroon and blue developers are not suitable for silk or wool.

Architectural and engineering drawings can be copied with clearness and accuracy upon paper or calico which has been dyed with primuline, diazotized and dried. The diazo paper for this purpose can be kept in the dark for some time without undergoing decomposition. The copy is developed by brushing over the surface a solution of beta-naphthol or alpha-naphthylamine. Transparent photograph pictures can be produced upon glass by coating with a film of gelatine containing primuline, then diazotizing with nitrous acid, printing, say, from a carbon or a silver positive, and developing as before. In all the above applications the primuline may be replaced by the higher homologues, already mentioned, and for producing designs upon silk dehydrothiotolidine sulphonic acid and its homologues may be employed, which are equally sensitive to light.

MANUFACTURE OF CYANIDE OF POTASH.—Ewald Riepe has devised a new method, which is as follows: Pulverized coal is mixed with carbonate of potash, slaked lime and organic matter, such as molasses or similar substance. The mass is formed into thin briquettes which are burnt to remove impurities. The carbonated alkali and lime serve the purpose of converting the contaminating sulphates, phosphates and carbonates into insoluble lime compounds. While the heat is continued a current of ammonia gas is passed through the briquettes with regular periodical intermissions. This current also serves as a carrier of carbonate of potash in the form of dust. Instead of carbonate of potash a mixture of ammonia salts with alkali nitrates and carbonates may be employed. (Drog. Ztg.)

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

NOTICE TO ERA COURSE STUDENTS.

Students will save themselves and the Director much unnecessary correspondence by keeping in mind the following rules of the Course:

1. Examination papers are not returned to students, but are preserved as a part of the permanent records of the Director's office.

2. Questions on the lectures are mailed to students as soon as received from the printers. If not received by the student within three weeks after the lectures, they have probably gone astray in the mails, and a card of inquiry may then be addressed to the Director.

3. It is expected that students will thoroughly study the lectures before looking at the questions. The student who confines himself merely to the questions in his study will necessarily narrow the range of his work, and will attain a lower grade than he otherwise would.

4. Communications respecting non-receipt of the lectures, concerning class pins, or regarding financial matters should all be addressed to The Pharmaceutical Era, and not to the Director.

J. H. BEAL, Director.

We have on hand a supply of pins for Era Course in Pharmacy students. These are made up in attractive styles, 14 karat gold, beautifully enamelled, and bearing a mortar and the letters E. C. P. in special design. The pins are mounted in three styles—safety pin, stick pin and button. The price is \$2 (either style), which is barely sufficient to cover the cost of production. Students who desire these pins are requested to send in their orders (with cash) at once, stating style of pin desired.

In last week's issue were sent to Junior students lectures 45 to 51 inclusive, and to senior students lectures 43 to 51 inclusive. This is sufficient to last until April 5, when another set will be forwarded.

Read the Bulletin each week.

NITRATE OF SILVER WITH BELLADONNA FOR ASTHMA.—Dr. Goloubow, of Moskow, has successfully treated asthma by persistent use of silver nitrate and belladonna in cases where the affect on was complicated with nervous dyspepsia, habitual constipation and general debility, the number and intensity of the attacks being sensibly diminished. The remedy was used in pill form as follows: Nitrate of silver, 0.1 Gm. (1½ grains); extract of belladonna, 0.2 to 0.3 Gm. (3 to 5 grains); extract of trifolium, a sufficient quantity to be made into 30 pills, Dose 2 to 3 pills daily after meals. (Sem. Medic.)

PILL EXCIPIENTS.—Dr. M. Hélonin (Bull. Sc. Pharm.) has made a study of numerous pill excipients and recommends the three following, which he regards as applicable in all cases, the pills prepared with them meeting all requirements, except that they cannot be varnished. (1) A mixture of equal parts of glycerin and alcohol. (2) The general excipient prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia consisting of powdered tragacanth 1 part, glycerin 3 parts and water 1 part. (3) A mixture recommended in Germany differing only in the proportions from the preceding, glycerin 15 parts, tragacanth 3 parts, water 2 parts. (Apoth. Ztg.)

CYSSATIT is the trade name for an infusorial earth (Kieselguhr) found in the vicinity of Auvergne. (Bull. de Pharm.)

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Think of the relief of it. No connecting and disconnecting. No cocks to open and shut. No rocking and agitating. No gas is wasted by exchanging fountains. No empty fountain with impatiently-waiting customers. No hustling and bustling of fountains in and out your store by clumsy delivery men. It's the heart of your apparatus. It takes good care of the rest of the system, and you have a constant supply of high grade soda water, charged with carbonic-acid gas to 95 per cent. saturation, at an even pressure.

Charging at 180 pounds, you get 100 gallons of as fine saturated soda water from 22 pounds of gas as can be produced. SATISFACTION FULLY GUARANTEED. This means IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED with what Tufts Automatic Carbonator does for you, out 1: comes at our expense. You take no chances. We know the machine and are willing to back it.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

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FOREIGN.

South Africa.

The main Boer army seems to be in full retreat in the Orange Free State, pursued by the army of Lord Roberts, and it is expected that the British will soon occupy Bloemfontein, the Free State capital.

Presidents Kruger and Steyn of the two Republics cabled to Lord Salisbury last week a proposal for a cessation of hostilities, the Boers stipulating that whatever might be the final agreement, the republics should retain their independence. The proposal was promptly rejected.

The London press and many members of Parliament, believing that British triumph in South Africa is near, are urging that the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State be placed under military rule until they can be made Crown colonies, and it seems likely that this view will prevail.

It is reported that in case of Boer defeat Johannesburg and its mines will be wrecked with dynamite by the Boers.

During the siege of Ladysmith the British loss was 250 killed or died from wounds and 346 from disease. There were 500 men wounded. A revised list of Gen. Buller's casualties shows that the total loss to the rank and file in the final relief of Ladysmith was 1,850 men.

A booty account has been received of the situation of Mafeking, where fighting was reported on March 6, with all the outside forts save one taken by the Boers. A flying column of British troops from Zululand has entered the Transvaal and had a skirmish with Boer troops.

The House of Commons has passed the budget to meet the expenses of the war; it is proposed to raise £42,000,000 partly by bonds or stocks and partly by increased taxation; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach estimates the total cost of the war at £60,000,000.

The Philippines.

The President has completed the commission which is to establish civil rule in the Philippines. They are: Judge Tift, of Ohio; President Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Luke Wright, of Tennessee; Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Bernard Moses, of California.

Reports of increased activity among the insurgents in the Philippine Islands have reached Manila; the rebels are planning guerilla warfare on a larger scale as soon as the rainy season sets in.

The War Department has received a cabled statement that the total receipts from the Philippine Islands for February were \$126,423, of which amount \$257,000 was derived from customs.

General Joseph Wheeler expressed the opinion in San Francisco last week that territorial government should be provided for the Philippines.

Lieutenant Koehler, of the Ninth Infantry was lured into an ambush and shot by Filipinos near Tarlac last week.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson has been relieved from command of the American fleet at Manila and Rear Admiral George C. Remy has been ordered to succeed him.

General Gates with two regiments has made a successful advance into Southern Luzon, occupying several towns; the insurgent losses were heavy.

Other Foreign News.

Queen Victoria drove through the streets of London last week and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Next month she will visit Ireland, where she has been but once before during her reign.

Mortality from the plague is increasing in Calcutta; fresh cases of plague have appeared at Buenos Ayres, and a steamer with a case of plague on board has arrived at Cape Town.

Floods in Peru have caused losses estimated at \$1,500,000. Renewed police precautions have been taken in Russia on account of the recent discovery of Nihilist plots.

There have been 2,700 prosecutions in the German Empire for answering United States consular queries contrary to a secret Government order.

Edinburg University is to confer the degree of LL.D. upon Ambassador Choate.

Robert J. Thompson, special commissioner on behalf of President McKinley, was presented to President Loubet of France the first Lafayette dollar that was struck from the mint.

The Theatre Francais, the historical play house of Paris and home of the Comedie Francaise, was burned last week Thursday. Many works of art were destroyed and a portion of the invaluable library of manuscripts

was burned. One person, a young actress, lost her life. The theatre will be rebuilt before the Exposition next summer.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

It seems likely that the Senate will amend the Hay-Pauncefote treaty so as to provide that the United States shall have the right to defend the Isthmian Canal in war time. It is not known, however, whether England will accept such an amendment.

The Puerto Rico tariff bill is still the object of much criticism. Senator Davis of Minnesota, has offered an amendment granting free trade to the island and extending to it certain provisions of the Constitution, while implying that such privileges cannot be claimed by the Philippines without special action by Congress. Senator Fairbank will urge an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill providing for the payment of \$250,000 to Liliuokalani, lately queen of the Hawaiian Islands.

The House last week unseated Gaston A. Robbins, a Democrat from the Fourth Alabama District and seated in his stead William F. Aldrich, a Republican who has been three times a contestant from the same district, on the ground of fraud, and who is now given his seat for the third time by a Republican House. The vote was a strict party one.

The Congressional Committee on Cuban and Puerto Rican Affairs is going to Cuba this week on the steamship Dolphin.

The President is likely to withdraw the French Reciprocity Treaty from the Senate in order that the time for ratification may be speedily passed. A considerable opposition to all the reciprocity treaties, and the whole reciprocity movement may be defeated.

The Senate agreed to the conference report on the financial bill last week.

Other Domestic News.

Ambassador Pauncefote, who has already been in Washington much longer than is the British custom, has been requested by Lord Salisbury to remain longer and he has consented. His intimate knowledge of the matters pending between the two nations is considered to be the reason for lengthening the term. Edward J. Phelps, minister to England under President Cleveland's first administration, died in New Haven on Friday last week.

Startling revelations of corruption and vice made by the press of New York City last week have resulted in increased police activity. City papers allege that Tammany gleans over \$5,000,000 in blackmail every year from keepers of illegal resorts. Comptroller Cole is reported as saying that the methods of plundering as carried on by the present city government would make Tweed's methods look like those of an amateur.

The Cuban delegates who came to Washington to protest on behalf of the Cuban people against the appointment of Manager Sharett as Roman Catholic Bishop of Havana have failed in their mission.

Captain Silas W. Terry, late in command of the Iowa, has been assigned to succeed Admiral McCormick as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

The Republicans won the municipal elections in Seattle and Omaha last week.

General Gates has turned over to Mrs. Lawton, widow of Major General Lawton, the fund subscribed by the people of the country. It amounted to \$98,432.

The cruisers Detroit and Marblehead have been sent to Central America on account of the disturbance there. The Governor of Mississippi has approved the George Election bill, which takes from the Governor a large amount of patronage.

An appeal by Admiral Dewey and his men from the award of the Court of Claims in the matter of the bounty due for the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila has been filed in the United States Supreme Court.

A new gold field said to surpass the Klondike and Cape Nome regions in richness is reported to have been found near Eagle City, Alaska.

Representatives of independent telephone companies in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky met in Terre Haute last week and effected a permanent organization in opposition to the Bell Telephone Company.

A Chinaman in San Francisco died last week of what is thought may be bubonic plague, and the whole of Chinatown is now under quarantine.

Floods did great damage in Northern Ohio last week. Hinds County, Mississippi, is badly afflicted with small pox.

During the past six weeks nearly 100 deaths have occurred.

The play "Sapho," which has been causing considerable scandal in New York, was taken from the stage last week by Mayor McGraw. His action holding Olga Nethersole, her leading man, her manager and Theodore Moss, manager of the theatre, for trial. Arrangements are being made to forward 500 tons of food supplies to the destitute people in the interior of Puerto Rico.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

AWAITING ACTION OF N. A. R. D.

CONSOLIDATED DRUG CO. WILL CONTINUE PRESENT BUSINESS UNTIL ITS CASE IS DECIDED BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A Conference in New York of Chairman Holliday and Representatives of the Affiliated Local Associations.

F. E. Holliday, chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., was in New York city the greater part of last week. On Wednesday evening, March 7, he held an informal conference with representatives of the various druggists' associations in this vicinity which are affiliated with the national body, for the purpose primarily of discussing the local situation, and especially one phase of it, namely, the application of the New York Consolidated Drug Company for recognition, by the joint committee of proprietary manufacturers, jobbers and retailers, as a regular jobbing house. The meeting was held at the Hotel Imperial, and there were present F. E. Holliday, William C. Anderson, of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and vice-president of the N. A. R. D.; R. R. Smith and A. C. Searles, of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association; J. C. Gallagher and C. J. McCloskey, of the Jersey City Druggists' Association; Charles F. Schlessner, George Gregorius, Sidney Faber, Oscar Krause, Rudolph C. Werner, of the German Apothecaries' Association and shareholders in the Consolidated Drug Co.; and Charles F. Kalish, attorney for that company.

While the discussion of the subject was carried on in the friendliest possible spirit, it was animated by the intense earnestness of the speakers, and lasted well into the early morning hours. George Gregorius, president of the Consolidated Drug Co., and the other officers of that concern who were present, gave a clear and concise exposition of the status of that company, such as was printed in this journal last week. They assured Mr. Holliday of their strict loyalty to the N. A. R. D. and their desire to remain loyal. They explained to him the situation of the retail drug trade in New York city, going into the detailed history of the same for the past six or eight years. They showed that the Consumers' Drug Co. (which is to be superseded by the Consolidated) was organized to offset the demoralizing effect of price cutting on proprietary medicines; that the company had succeeded to the greatest satisfaction of its members; that it had been of such benefit to them, indeed, that they were not willing to give it up unless they could be sure of something better in its place. They showed that in order to bring their company within the plan of the N. A. R. D. and to maintain their allegiance to that association, they had changed absolutely the scope and character of the company. They had given up the co-operative buying club feature and were prepared to incorporate it under the laws of New York State as a stock company to carry on a wholesale drug business. They would never have done this except for the N. A. R. D. Now they asked to have their company put on the list of accredited jobbers.

In support of their contention that the New York Consolidated Drug Co. should of right go on that list, they pointed out that the committee had practically decided to recognize as jobbers many individuals who were also retailers, and several concerns which did a smaller busi-

ness than the Consolidated, because the manufacturers wanted such individuals and concerns recognized; that a similar organization of retailers in another city was on the jobbing list; that discrimination against the Consolidated in these premises would be unjust and unfair; and that in order to meet the requirements of the N. A. R. D. and for no other reason, the Consolidated was ready to become in fact a regular jobbing house for the sale of drugs, chemicals, medicines, sundries, etc., to retail druggists only at the prevailing jobbing rates.

Every phase of the subject was gone over carefully and exhaustively. Mr. Holliday answered many of the arguments offered and stated his position unequivocally, which was that he was opposed to the recognition of this or any other company composed of retail druggists as a jobbing house. He held that for retailers to engage in the wholesale trade was in direct violation of the tripartite agreement which the N. A. R. D. is seeking to secure and enforce among all proprietary manufacturers, jobbers and retailers throughout the United States. However, he could not predict the action of the Executive Committee. He could not promise that the Consolidated Drug Co. either would or would not be recognized as a jobber. He did promise that its application for such recognition should receive the most careful consideration of the committee when that body should meet for final action on the jobbing list. And there the matter was left, for that was all the chairman of the Executive Committee could say.

After the conference the feeling among all the local drug men represented or interested in the question was that the situation remained exactly the same as it had been before. Yet they were glad the meeting had been held. By it the friendly feelings of all had been intensified, and both sides of the question at issue had been made clear to all concerned. Those most interested are content to await the action of the committee which is to pass upon the list of approved jobbers. Meanwhile it is probable no change will be made in the affairs of the Consolidated Drug Co. The business of that concern will be conducted the same as heretofore, until its directors know positively where their company stands in the eyes of the N. A. R. D.

As was stated in these columns last week, this is one of the most ticklish questions yet raised since the organization of the N. A. R. D., a problem which demands the most thoughtful deliberation of the clearest-headed men in the association, the settlement of which is awaited with the intensest interest of all branches of the trade.

After the conference George Gregorius said to the Era's reporter:

"I think we have done everything in our power to put our case fairly and squarely before the N. A. R. D. Mr. Holliday met us honestly and listened to our statements. The friendliest feeling prevailed, and he promised to lay the matter fully before his committee, which was all he could promise. We shall wait the result. Either the committee will, or it will not, recognize our company as a jobber. If the tripartite agreement is enforced by the N. A. R. D. and if our company is refused

recognition, why, the Consolidated Drug Co. will cease to handle those proprietary medicines which are controlled by that agreement. We shall then limit our trade as a wholesale house to other things in the distribution of which the N. A. R. D. is not interested. This will be the result if the plan of the N. A. R. D. is carried out. We are as eager as any druggists in the country to see it carried out. Only we want to be sure that it is an accomplished result before we give up a concern which has been of the greatest benefit to us. We cannot afford to give up that benefit until we have something at least equally good in its place. We believe the plan of the N. A. R. D. will be even better—if it can be enforced. We are not yet sure that it can be. Nothing would please us more than to get full prices for patent medicines, but the members who devised this plan did not consider the great general public who buy the medicines. It is doubtful if the public, here in this city, at any rate, can ever be induced to pay full prices.

"But we are willing and eager to give the plan a fair trial as soon as the N. A. R. D. shall give the word. Our feeling in this matter is that its officers, or some of them, have shown that they were working more for the interests of jobbers than retailers, for those benefit the N. A. R. D. was organized. They have been at work nearly two years and what have they accomplished? Why don't they go for the cutters? Why don't they shut off the department stores? If they are working in the interests of retail druggists they should prove it by doing some of these things before asking their own members to give up the only benefit they have with which to meet these evils.

"Let them show us that the plan they propose is practicable and in fact does remedy the cut rate evil—let them put it into execution—and we are ready to fall into line, whether the Consolidated Drug Co. be placed on the jobbing list or not. But we must be sure the scheme is a 'go.' We should be extremely foolish to give up the half loaf we now have for no bread."

JERSEY CITY ASSOCIATION AGAINST NEW PHARMACY BILL.

A special meeting of the Jersey City Druggists' Association was held at Phillips' Hall, Bergen avenue and Montgomery street, on Friday afternoon, March 9, to take action on the new pharmacy bill pending before the New Jersey Legislature. President J. C. Gallagher was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. Assembly Bill No. 204, entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in this State," introduced on Feb. 26th, by Mr. Klein, was the only subject discussed.

President George H. White, of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, explained that this bill had been prepared by the counsel of that board, and introduced at the board's request. The most important change in the bill over the existing pharmacy law is a new section, which reads as follows:

Section 5.—It shall be lawful for the said board to employ suitable persons as inspectors, whose duty it shall be to examine and inspect pharmacies, drug stores, and all places wherein drugs, medicines and poisons are kept, sold and dispensed, at retail, for the purpose of detecting violations of the provisions of this act, who shall have free access thereto and each and every part thereof, without trouble or hindrance of or from the owner or owners, proprietor, manager, clerk or person in charge; any one interfering with the inspector and said board in its work shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to indictment, besides the penalty otherwise provided by this act.

There are several other new features in the bill. It provides that the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association may send to the Governor annually three nominations for a member of the board. The present law says the association shall nominate five. Instead of requiring the Governor to appoint members of the Board of Pharmacy from such nominations, this bill says the Governor "may" appoint such nominees. The board is to be required to make a report to the Governor annually, and all surplus moneys, instead of going to the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, must be paid into the State treasury.

Mr. White explained that the only provision desired by the board was the new section 5, which the board hoped and believed would enable it to secure the conviction of violators of the law. Under the present law, he said, conviction was impossible, unless a member of the board could testify that he saw the unlicensed man put up a prescription. If the board could employ inspectors he believed the difficulty under the present law would be overcome. He said all the other changes in the bill were made by counsel on the ground of constitutionality, and that none of them had been asked by the board.

The members present asked Mr. White many questions concerning the new points in the bill, and kept him talking on it for over two hours. The opinion of these members was that the new section was altogether too sweeping in its provisions, and that in general the wording of the bill tended to open the way for placing the Board of Pharmacy in the hands of politicians. Also, they were inclined to think the Board of Pharmacy had exceeded its authority in formulating a bill of this kind, and seeking its passage without first submitting it to the State Association. After long and thorough discussion, Mr. White, as president of the board, was asked to withdraw the bill. He said he could not promise that it would be withdrawn. It was now in the hands of the committee on Public Health, and he promised to consult the chairman of that committee, saying, "I think I shall favor its withdrawal."

The following resolution, offered by William R. Laird, was adopted:

Resolved, That the New Jersey City Druggists' Association most emphatically oppose Assembly bill No. 204, for the reason that it does not emanate from the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, and has not that body's endorsement, and because of its many other objectionable features, and that this association ask the Committee on Public Health not to report the bill.

The president announced that the Public Health Committee would give a hearing on the bill on Wednesday, March 13, at Trenton, and it was voted to send a committee to represent the association at that hearing.

Wilcox Bottle Bill Squelched.

The Senate Committee on Public Health has decided not to report the Wilcox poison bottle bill, over which the drug trade has been exercised for several weeks past. This means that this measure dies in the hands of the committee, and nothing more will be heard from it—at least for this year.

The decision of the committee was arrived at after a hearing in the bill, held at Albany on March 7, at which there was a lively tilt between Senator Wilcox and the opponents of his bill. Its introducer told the Health Committee the bill had been offered to prevent mistakes in the handling of poisons. Dr. A. B. Husted of Albany; William M. McConnell, representing the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; William Muir, of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and George Kleinau, of the German Apothecaries' Association of New York City, argued against the bill, pointing out that its provisions would not accomplish the results for which its framer said it was intended, and that it would lead inevitably to the adoption of a patented poison bottle, and so create a monopoly. (The text of the bill was printed in the Era for February 22, 1900, page 269.)

Mr. Muir told Senator Wilcox that if he would amend his bill by adding a provision that no patented bottle should be adopted, opposition would be withdrawn. But the Senator was not willing to accept such an amendment.

Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association.

The Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association of Greater New York held a regular meeting at the New York College of Pharmacy on Wednesday, March 7, with President C. W. Dietz in the chair. B. Seitsen, of No. 223 East Fourth street, was elected a member. An amendment to the by-laws was adopted providing for monthly instead of fortnightly meetings. The regular meeting day hereafter will be the third Wednesday in each month. It was voted to form a bicycle section and to suspend regular meetings during the summer months, letting the wheelmen of the society arrange excursions into the country in place of the meetings.

There was considerable discussion of the alterations in the clerks' bill for shorter hours made by the legislators at Albany, the secretary reporting that the bill had been passed by the Assembly. While the clerks expressed their disapproval of the changes made in the measure, they did not take any action on the matter, feeling that the bill in its present shape was the best they could expect.

These Passed the New York Board.

The New York City Board of Pharmacy at its regular monthly meeting held last week passed upon the papers of the applicants for registration as pharmacists who took the examination on February 19. The total number of candidates was 158, of whom 96 were students at the New York College of Pharmacy. The following were successful and are now entitled to registration:

Albert A. Adatte, Herman Appel, Rose Bernan, Isidore Berowicz, Leon E. Block, Thomas E. Burke, Nicholas V. Cadmus, Theodore V. Cady, Nicolo Caliva, Albert E. Colucci, Gustav Colonna, John F. Corr, Karl Dahlberg, Edward Dezurko, Louis H. Dockendorff, David Duckman, Arno F. Emeis, Theodor F. Endress, John J. Fenton, John F. Flynn, Frederick F. Green, Reuben F. Groves, Oscar H. Goodale, William P. Green, Reuben F. Groves, Herman Guarini, H. R. Hamilton, John F. Helmecke, Wilmer Hill, Pinks Jaffe, Laurence Jorgenson, Albert F. G. Kaehler, Martin A. Kaehler, George Kiesel, Nachin Xin, Cornel, John V. P. Krauss, Augustus G. Kruehbel, William Lage, Harrie M. Lane, Maria Lapenta, Frank G. Lascalia, L. P. Langbeinz, Frank Leogh, Julius Levine, Charles S. Loewenstein, Charles A. Loz, Nicolas Lukin, Edward J. Martin, Sidney May, Oscar Mathieson, Henry T. McClearn, Alexander B. McRae, Robert C. Medl, Raymond A. Miller, Louis Moss, Ernest E. Molwitz, Jr., Jos. A. Murphy, Charles A. O'Connor, Joseph Persensoni, Fanny Rabinowich, John P. Regan, Frank Scheuer, Edwin T. Schenck, Eva Scherppich, Hetty Sirota, William H. Smith, Edwin C. Steinach, Albert P. Unbehau, Albert F. Veeder, Bernard Walters, William W. Vasser, George H. Weiner, Harry E. Winne, Walter Zinn, George U. S. Alagoer, Simon M. Chess, Emilio De Mari, Paul O. Jadin, Joseph Lascoff, Abraham Solotoff, Walter G. Stewart, and Sewell F. Cain.

Arranging for N. Y. P. A. Annual Meeting.

The next yearly meeting of the New York (State) Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Newburg, probably June 26 to 29 inclusive. The local committee held a meeting last week to begin arrangements for the meeting. Those who were present L. C. Chapman, George Merritt, Arthur Du Bois, Clarence Miller, Richard Ennis, and, by the committee's request, William Muir, of Brooklyn. Mr. Chapman was chairman, and Mr. Miller secretary of the meeting. The entertainment programme was mapped out to include a reception and banquet, a euchre party for the ladies, a trolley ride to a suburban lake twelve miles out, with a visit to a knife factory, and a boat ride (with dancing on board) to West Point, where a special drill by the United States Military Academy cadets will be witnessed. The wives of the members of the local committee will form an auxiliary committee to arrange for the ladies' euchre party.

The sessions of the association will be held probably in the City Hall of Justice. Headquarters will be at the Palatine Hotel, where those attending the meeting may find accommodations at a rate of \$3 a day. The proprietor of the Palatine is desirous that persons planning to attend the meeting and wanting rooms at his house should notify him at their earliest convenience, stating whether they desire rooms for the whole time or only part of the meeting.

Shorter Hours Bill Passed by Assembly.

Dr. Henry's bill to regulate the working hours of drug clerks in New York City was passed by the Assembly last week. This bill was drawn originally by the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association of New York City, which asked Dr. Henry to introduce it after securing for it the approval of the other pharmaceutical societies. It met with vigorous opposition from the Druggists' League and from Assemblyman Maher, who had a rival bill prepared by that organization. Governor Roosevelt interested himself in the measure and consulted with Dr. Henry and others about it. The bill was altered by the Health Committee to which it was referred. After being reported favorably by that committee it was changed still further before being passed in order. It is said, to facilitate its passage by the Senate. As passed by the Assembly it provides that no proprietor shall require a drug clerk to work more than 136 hours in each two weeks, or to sleep in any room that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local Board of Health. The clerk is to have one full day off in each two weeks. For its enforcement the State Factory Inspector is authorized to appoint two inspectors at a salary of \$1,500 each.

In the Senate last week this bill was ordered to a third reading and referred to the Committee on Cities.

New York Section, American Chemical Society.

The monthly meeting of the New York Section, American Chemical Society, was held at the Chemists' Club in West Fifty-fifth Street, on Friday evening, March 9. The program comprised a paper by G. C. Whipple and D. T. Jackson on "Normal Chlorine Map of Long Island," and a communication in French from Prof. Raoul Pictet on "A New Industrial Process for the Separation of Oxygen, Nitrogen and Carbonic Acid from Atmospheric Air at Extraordinarily Small Cost."

It was announced that a special meeting for the Exhibition of Laboratory Apparatus and Products will be held early in May. Some important exhibits have already been promised, and the success of the meeting seems assured. Each member is now invited to take active part and to forward a memorandum to the secretary of any article he may wish to send as an exhibit. Elaboration and perfection of finish are not necessary; apparatus that is novel or that contains the germ of new and useful ideas is welcome in any shape.

"Stag" Held by N. Y. C. P. Alumni.

The Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy held a "stag" party at the college on Wednesday evening, March 7. There were over 100 members present and they had a good time. Prof. Virgil Coblenz gave what the boys termed "a copiously illustrated lecture" on "Muenchener Postal Cards." The professor also gave a highly interesting exhibition of the new X-ray apparatus and Geissler tubes presented to the college by President Kemp, and many of the boys saw their bones. The sight nerved them to demand a speech from Dr. Rudolph Gies, but as he had not been announced on the programme he refused.

For Elevation of Apothecaries in the National Guard.

The Assembly Committee on Military Affairs held a hearing at Albany on March 7 on Mr. Cotton's bill for the elevation of the hospital stewards in the National Guard of the State of New York to the rank and pay of first lieutenant. Ex-Assemblyman Robert Mazet, William Muir, of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and George Kleinau, of the German Apothecaries' Association, appeared before the committee and argued in favor of the passage of the bill.

On the next day the committee reported Mr. Cotton's bill favorably, and it was advanced to a third reading in the Assembly.

New York Wholesale Bowlers.

Six games were rolled in the tournament of the New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association last Saturday. The feature of the day was the game between the teams of Colgate & Co. and Dodge & Olcott, the two leaders. The Colgate team won in the last frame by six pins. The team scores were: Colgate & Co., 784; R. W. Robinson & Son, 725; Dodge & Olcott, 717; R. W. Robinson & Son, 761; Colgate & Co., 777; Dodge & Olcott, 771. Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, 577; National Lead Company, 725; Seabury & Johnson, 736; National Lead Company, 696; Seabury & Johnson, 669; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, 776.

Fined for Violating Pharmacy Law.

As a result of the inspections of drug stores made by the New York City Board of Pharmacy, five proprietors of Manhattan Borough were tried in the Court of Special Sessions on March 7 on the charge of violating the law by permitting unregistered clerks to conduct their stores and to compound prescriptions. Each of these proprietors was convicted and each was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50. They were: Alexander J. Dostrow, of No. 51 Bank street; Armin F. Richter, of 1010 Third avenue; Adolph J. Dittmar, of 1180 Second avenue; Max Hansburg, of 472 Third avenue; and Carl Koehler, of 813 Third avenue.

—The drug store of Charles H. Loveland, at No. 385 Chenango street, Binghamton, N. Y., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$4,000 on March 11.

NOTES.

—F. N. Mason, a druggist of Port Jervis, N. Y., has just moved into a handsome new store which he has fitted up with all the latest devices and conveniences for displaying and storing goods. Mr. Mason occupies the whole building of four stories and basement. The opening of the new pharmacy was made a gala occasion, and the proprietor's friends presented to him a handsome office chair of oak.

—Charles A. Miller, who has been in the employ of Schieffelin & Co. for several years, left that firm last Saturday to take a position as local buyer for the crude drug department of Parke, Davis & Co. Lyman Parke, who has held this position for some time past, will return to Detroit next week to take a situation in the home establishment of Parke, Davis & Co.

—Among drug men from out of town who visited the local wholesale market during the week were the following: J. Lawrence, Stamford, Conn.; A. Ekman, Orville, Cal.; George M. Burr, Northport, L. I.; D. W. Baker, Trenton, N. J.; A. R. Armstrong, Pine Bush, N. Y.; C. B. Story, Bayside, L. I.; H. D. Schwartz, Dover, N. J., and A. P. French, Susquehanna, Pa.

—Negotiations are pending for the purchase from the receivers of Hudnut's Pharmacy, at No. 205 Broadway, by Hegeman & Co., of No. 196 Broadway, and No. 209 West 125th Street. It is thought the receivers will accept the offer of the Hegeman corporation, as it believed this sale will enable them to pay the creditors of the Hudnut company in full.

—Papers of incorporation were filed at Albany last week by the National Drug Co., of Saratoga Springs, which has been formed to manufacture medicines on a capital of \$150,000. The incorporators are G. F. Harvey, L. J. Harvey, both of Saratoga Springs; C. E. Carr, of Philadelphia, and E. T. Brackett, attorney, of Saratoga Springs.

—Thomas Hatton, one of the most popular of downtown drug clerks, has been compelled by poor health to give up his position in the pharmacy of Hegeman & Co., at No. 196 Broadway, temporarily and go to his home in Philadelphia for rest and recuperation. His many friends in the trade hope that his health may soon be restored.

—The following visitors from out of town were among the guests entertained at the New York Drug Club during the week: Charles W. Sparks, Philadelphia; F. E. Holliday, Topeka; C. W. Ballard, Sewaren, N. J.; W. Irving, Short Hills; E. W. Wakelee, Demarest, N. J.; and James H. Coe, Englewood, N. J.

—William Zimmerman, for several years in the jobbing department of McKesson & Robbins, has left that firm and taken a place with Charles Pfizer & Co. Mr. Zimmerman's father, who died about two weeks ago, had held this position for many years.

—Elias De Gruche, of the chemical department of Schieffelin & Co., who had been in the employ of that firm for twenty years, has left to take a position with Kleinschmidt & Co., of 122 Fulton street.

—Wood & Murray is the title of a new firm which has bought the drug store of D. Schelmer, at No. 133 Bergen street, Brooklyn. The partners were formerly clerks in the employ of the Bolton Drug Co.

—Karl Schnackenberg, proprietor of the drug stores at No. 426 Pearl street and No. 437 Amsterdam avenue, Manhattan, has returned from an extended visit to the home of his parents in Germany.

—R. B. Paddock, who has been conducting a pharmacy at No. 641 Fulton street, Brooklyn, has bought the drug store of the E. J. Ringel estate at No. 302 Gates avenue, in the same Borough.

—Heydenreich Brothers have moved their pharmacy from No. 169 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, across Clinton Avenue, where they have secured larger and better quarters.

—W. C. Bronson has bought the drug store of C. C. Kreamer, at Decatur Street and Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

—Owing to the death of Peter Robinson, president of the South Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, the first vice-president, A. P. Aimar, Charleston, succeeds to the office. The next annual meeting will be held at Charleston, March 21.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Two Bills of Interest to Druggists and Their Clerks.

Boston, March 10.—Before the House of Representatives of Massachusetts there are two bills which are of interest to druggists. One is an act to provide a penalty for the unlawful practice of pharmacy, and was introduced by William D. Wheeler, Representative from Boston, and also president of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association. It provides for an amendment, to read as follows:

"Every person who has received a certificate of registration from the board shall conspicuously display the same in his place of business. Whoever, not being registered as aforesaid, shall engage in the sale, compound for sale, or dispense for medicinal purposes, or shall keep or expose for sale drugs, chemicals, medicines or poisons, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. But nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the employment of apprentices or assistants under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist, nor to apply to physicians putting up their own prescriptions."

A hearing has been held in this matter, and Mr. Wheeler spoke in its behalf. The only remonstrant who was heard was a druggist. No definite action was taken on the matter, which probably will be given another hearing later, after consideration by the committee.

Another bill before the House is perhaps of more interest to clerks than to the druggists. It was introduced by Mr. Lydon, as follows:

"The hours of labor for clerks and other employees in drug stores and pharmacies shall not exceed sixty-five hours per week; but this time may be extended six hours or less in any week, provided that such overtime is deducted from the hours of labor performed by such clerk or employee from the next two succeeding weeks."

"Clerks and employees in drug stores and pharmacies shall be allowed a full hour for each meal occurring within the period of his daily employment."

"Any employer or agent of an employer who violates this act by compelling or inducing any said clerk or other employee to labor for a greater number of hours than as above provided, or who deprives such clerk or employee of any part of the time allowed as aforesaid for meals shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars for each first offense and ——— dollars for any subsequent offense."

The amount of the penalties is to be fixed by agreement, this to be left open for discussion at the hearing.

Drug Clerk Guilty of Practising Medicine.

Boston, March 10.—On the charge of violation of the Physicians' Registration Act, Harry R. Foster, a drug clerk employed in the store of John M. Ames, at Chelsea, was arrested a week ago. He was found guilty in the Chelsea police court and fined \$100, from which he appealed. He was held in bonds of \$500 for the superior court. Several witnesses testified that on various occasions Foster had been called to cases in place of regular physicians, and that he had prescribed for patients. The specific complaint was made that he had attended a case of obstetrics and had received a fee of \$1. Other physicians had refused to take the case because they were not assured that they would receive their fee, so Foster declared, and under cross-examination he testified that he had once signed a death certificate during the absence of the attending physician, and that he had signed it "Harry R. Foster, Tufts Medical Student." The certificate was accepted. The drug clerk stated that, as it seemed to come within his province, he had advised people what medicine to take. He denied that he had ever represented himself to be a physician and that he had frequently told people that he was not a doctor. In the case of childbirth, he had merely advised certain treatment for the child. The medicines he prescribed were purchased at the drug store where he was employed.

Made a Fortune in Pepsin Gum.

Boston, March 10.—Mrs. George A. Manning, a young woman who as Miss Nellie M. Horton has made a large fortune, estimated as high as \$200,000, because she "invented" pepsin chewing gum, is soon to become a resident of Boston. Years ago Miss Horton was a stenographer in Cleveland, O., in the office of a pepsin manufacturer. One day it occurred to her that it would be a good idea to put pepsin into gum. After many failures

she was at last successful. She lost little time in placing the result of her experiments before the man for whom she had worked. He paid Miss Horton \$50,000 for the formula, and gave her an interest in the company. George A. Manning, to whom Miss Horton recently was married, is a ladies' tailor and is well known here.

NOTES.

—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by J. W. F. Willson, Jr., a druggist on Broadway, corner of Dorchester street, South Boston district. Mr. Willson several years ago opened a branch store in Boston proper, but on account of poor health he was obliged to close out the business at a sacrifice. Not long ago he was compelled to move his South Boston store into temporary quarters while a new building was in course of construction, and his petition in bankruptcy was due to increased end heavy expenses, and to the fact that a decrease in receipts had resulted from the general interference with business. There are liabilities of \$4,703, of which \$3,715 is secured to Charles F. Cutler, Boston, and the assets amount to \$2,400. The business was established by his father in 1848.

—The trouble in which the bondsmen of William F. Heagney, the Clinton druggist, became involved through shortage in his accounts when serving as town treasurer, has finally been settled. The bondsmen, sixteen in number, are to pay the town \$2,350, while from other sources \$3,330 has been collected, so that the total amount which the town will receive will be \$5,680. This is very nearly the amount of the shortage.

—The Class of 1900 of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy has just had its first banquet, at Young's Hotel. Dr. J. T. Murphy presided. There were many fine responses to toasts, as follows: "The College," Dr. J. Gigger; "The Faculty," Dr. S. T. Frame; "The Ladies," Dr. J. C. Peasley; "The Ph.C.," Dr. A. P. Cook; "Our Duty as Pharmacists," Dr. F. W. Goodwin; "State Board," Dr. C. O. Jordan.

—Popular dislike to seeing patent medicine advertisements among those ordinarily found in all street cars has arisen in Chelsea, and the Board of Aldermen has adopted a resolution offered by President James, requesting the Lynn & Boston Railroad to remove the patent medicine advertisements from the exterior of the cars of that system.

—It was stated a few weeks ago that Weeks & Potter Co. had petitioned Druggist S. A. Epstein, 20 Tremont Row, into bankruptcy. Mr. Epstein announces that the petition has now been dismissed.

—George R. Wiley has just opened a new pharmacy at 93 Stoughton street, Dorchester, with a new, clean stock.

—M. M. Murphy, of the Ely Pharmacy, at Holyoke, has been in Boston this week.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Narrow Escape.

Philadelphia, March 10.—Donaldson Marshall, senior member of the wholesale drug firm of D. Marshall & Co., had a singular experience on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Marshall was walking down Market street carrying an umbrella to protect himself from the rain. When he was near Seventh street he was startled by the report of a pistol near by and the simultaneous shock of a missile striking his umbrella. He stood motionless for a moment, apparently dazed, until a passerby who had also heard the report asked if he was hurt. Mr. Marshall replied in the negative, but said that something had struck his umbrella, and closer investigation proved there were two small holes in the silk covering, such as would be made by a bullet passing through it. No trace could be found of any person shooting off a revolver or a rifle.

NOTES.

—E. T. Wickham's pharmacy, Thirty-eighth and Market streets, West Philadelphia, was completely gutted by fire on Thursday morning of this week. A small colored boy was sent to the cellar about 7.30 A. M. to get some sawdust with which to sprinkle the floor preparatory to sweeping out. In some way or other the match which he struck in order to light the gas set fire to a box of excelsior standing near and notwithstanding the prompt ar-

rival of Edward Giles, the clerk in the store, the flames spread rapidly, and by the time the fire department arrived flames were bursting through the first floor. The only entrance to the cellar was through the door from the back part of the store and the irritating qualities of the smoke hampered the efforts of the firemen so badly that for a time it looked as though the building was doomed. By working in alternate shifts of a few minutes each the firemen finally got the blaze extinguished, but the damage will amount to \$3,000 or \$4,000. The building is damaged to the extent of about \$1,000. Mr. Giles, the clerk, was almost overcome by smoke during his efforts to extinguish the fire at its start and had his hair and eyebrows badly singed, but feels satisfied that he escaped with his life, so rapidly did the flames spread.

—Another large fire threatened the destruction of the properties in the vicinity of Eighth and Arch streets on Wednesday morning, and the handsome drug store of George B. Evans, which is located at the northwest corner of those streets, was slightly damaged by the intense heat resulting from the burning of Shoreman's department store, located immediately opposite on Eighth street. One of the large bulk windows was broken and another cracked by the heat, but the damage was comparatively slight taking everything into consideration. The awnings above the bulk windows on Eighth street caught fire repeatedly, and but for the quick-witted action of those in charge of the store, the damage would undoubtedly have been ten times what it actually was. The protection in this case was afforded by the use of the extra soda water cylinders. They were distributed along the pavement on Eighth street and every time the awnings caught fire a well-directed stream of "plain soda" extinguished the flames.

—The approaching expiration of the term of service of Charles T. George, secretary of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board of Pennsylvania, has occasioned some fear in the minds of many prominent pharmacists as to his chances of re-appointment. As Mr. George has clearly proven his especial fitness for the position, the members of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists appointed a committee to draw up resolutions petitioning Governor Stone for the re-appointment of Charles T. George.

—On Friday morning at an early hour the drug store of G. A. Ciccone, at 938 South Eighth street, was the scene of a conflagration which destroyed nearly all of the stock, entailing a loss of about \$2,000. The drug store is kept by an Italian, and is located in that section of the southern part of the city known as Little Italy. Mr. Ciccone is of the opinion that the fire was caused by the explosion of a bottle of acid.

—E. M. Holt, formerly with George B. Evans, at the Eighth and Arch streets store, has received an appointment as hospital steward in the U. S. Marine Service, and will be located at Boston. Mr. Holt is from Goldsboro, N. C., and is a graduate of the P. C. P., class of '99.

—A. S. Erney, of Sixteenth and Morris streets, has sold his store to William B. Steinmetz, who is conducting it under the name of William B. Steinmetz & Company. The present owner was lately with Eberly Brothers, at Twenty-fifth and Oxford streets.

—William Reice, manager of Dr. Hall's pharmacy, at Sixth and Reed streets, is spending a few days at his home in Bloomsburg, Pa., where he was called to attend the funeral of his brother, who died while in the U. S. Army in the Philippines.

—A slight fire in the drug store of J. W. Neff, at 1015 Columbia avenue, caused considerable excitement in that neighborhood on Monday morning, but the blaze was soon extinguished with a loss of about \$50.

—Stephen Reice, who has recently been with Aquila B. Hoch, at 541 East Thompson street, is now with George B. Evans, at his Eighth and Arch streets store.

—Melvin W. Bamford, with the Smith, Kline & French Company at their Poplar street laboratory, went to Reading on Saturday of last week to stay over Sunday.

—W. D. White, proprietor of the handsome Center Square Pharmacy, at Wilkesbarre, was in Philadelphia for a few days this week.

—Mahlan N. Kline has been in Washington, D. C., for several days this week, attending the Pure Food Congress.

—I. H. Tobias, of Twenty-second and Berks streets, has sold his business to Harry Arndt.

—William Sharp has opened a new store in Coatsville, Pa.

—J. F. Neely has opened a new store at Newcastle, Pa.

BALTIMORE.

Jobbers Indifferent.

Baltimore, March 10.—The Executive Committee of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association held a meeting on Thursday last, to receive the report of President John G. Beck and Secretary R. E. Lee Hall, who had been appointed a committee to call on the jobbers and ascertain their views with respect to the card system. The canvass, it appears from the statements made at the meeting, proved far from satisfactory. Leading members of wholesale firms were either indifferent or positively antagonistic, and none of the houses would commit itself to the strict observance of the limitations imposed by the system. The jobbers had many questions to ask, and raised numerous objections, and the committee felt impelled to report its mission had not been successful.

The situation is further complicated by the business relations which exist between many retailers and their jobbers, and which make the former disinclined to join in any movement involving the possibility of a transfer of custom to some other house. In numerous cases retailers are under special obligations to their jobbers, and cannot well enter into new connections. All these circumstances render difficult the exercise of pressure to secure the adoption of the card system.

The Executive Committee, although willing enough to go ahead, is handicapped by the palpable want of cohesiveness among the retailers, and feels that something can be accomplished only with the aid of the National Association. If the latter proves strong enough to compel the acceptance of conditions deemed necessary for the protection of the retailer, then the Baltimore jobbers can be brought into line. If not, the wholesalers will probably continue to take orders from anyone who has the money to pay for the goods. At the bottom of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association's weakness is the financial dependence of many members.

The Pure Food and Drug Congress.

Baltimore, March 12.—The attendance of Baltimore druggists at the Pure Food and Drug Congress in Washington last week was small, being limited to H. P. Hynson, Dr. A. J. Corning and Louis Schulze. What the delegation lacked in numbers, however, it made up in persuasiveness and determination. At the instigation of Mr. Hynson, as one of the Committee on Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the caucus of druggists adopted a resolution to leave cosmetics out of the bill and to restrict the provisions of the measure only to such drugs and preparations as are recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia or the National Formulary. The Baltimoreans were deeply interested in the proceedings, and found the interchange of views highly instructive.

With the Bowlers.

Baltimore, March 10.—The Root and Herb team fell upon the quintet from Gilpin, Langdon & Co. last Tuesday night, at the Diamond and took all three games—with 72, 782 and 757 points, against 687, 719 and 719 points. Last night the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company met James Bally & Son and showed the latter that they are after all not "in it." The scores were: Winkelmann & Brown Company, 738, 796 and 868; James Bally & Son, 719, 740 and 713. The standing of the several teams is now as follows:

Teams.	Games won.	Games lost.	Percentage.
Root & Herb.....	31	8	.792
Sharp & Dohme.....	28	8	.778
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.....	29	10	.745
James Bailey & Son.....	17	22	.436
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.....	11	27	.283
Muth Bros. & Co.....	8	28	.222
Parke, Davis & Co.....	8	28	.222

A Young Druggist a Homicide.

Baltimore, March 9.—Hilary H. Reid, a young druggist, who has been manager of a ginger ale manufacturing establishment on North Greene Street, this city, since last Summer, on Tuesday morning of this week shot and killed Robert Lee Smith, a bottler, in the company's laboratory. The deplorable occurrence seems to have been the result of a quarrel over Smith's discharge. Smith had been drinking, and, it is said by Reid, advanced menacingly upon the latter with an iron bar. Reid, fearful of bodily injury, drew his pistol and fired, the bullet taking effect in Smith's right breast, and causing death by hemorrhage. Reid surrendered to the police soon after the shooting, and was locked up. Several days later he was liberated on bail, the authorities being satisfied that the charge of deliberate homicide could not be maintained. Reid claims to have acted wholly in self-defence, and explains the circumstance—that he carried a pistol by saying that he had been told of threats against him by Smith. Reid was for some time in the employ of Adam Gosman, a well-known druggist at the corner of Charles and Mulberry Streets. While there he had control of the cash, and often held considerable sums of money, which induce him to go armed.

NOTES.

—For some unexplained reason the state pharmacy law introduced in the Maryland General Assembly still remains in committee. The session is drawing to a close. Only three more weeks are left, and it begins to look as if the meritorious measure might be lost in the hurry and bustle of the closing hours, an experience by no means novel to druggists.

—The Thomsen Chemical Company, which has a large plant in South Baltimore, is preparing for shipment an exhibit for the Paris Exposition. It has secured from the management the largest space allotted to any similar American concern.

—Dr. A. R. L. Dohme was prevented from attending the sessions of the Pure Food and Drug Congress, in which he has always taken a great interest, by the illness of his father, Charles E. Dohme.

—Druggist John Henry Hancock, of Fremont Avenue and Lombard Street, who has been quite ill, is able to be out once more.

PITTSBURG, PA.

—The Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association is progressing at a rate which is stimulating the druggists of adjoining counties into a state of activity which will soon mean organization. Secretary E. C. Garber, of the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association, was recently called to Cambria County to assist the pharmacists in organizing. He was successful and the result is the Cambria County Pharmaceutical Association, which not only includes the druggists of Cambria County, but of Latrobe, which is in Westmoreland County. This organization will be a branch of the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association. The druggists of New Castle will also form an organization. The Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association held its annual meeting on Thursday, February 15, in Heptasoph's Hall, 243 Fourth avenue. The annual election of officers resulted in the following officials for the coming year: President, Robert Christy; first vice-president, W. G. Markell; second vice-president, B. E. Pritchard; secretary, J. W. Cheswright; treasurer, Louis Emanuel; financial secretary, E. C. Garber.

—The marriage of Charles M. Kelley, the druggist of McKeesport, Pa., and Miss Margaret Campbell, of the same place, occurred recently at Pittsburg, Pa., and was extremely romantic in that all the accessories of an elopement were present, the obdurate parents, departure of the lover for the war, his return, continued obduracy of parents, the coming-of-age of the girl, a quiet trip to Pittsburg, a license, hotel and a minister, and the result—a bride and groom. Mr. Kelley served three years on the gunboat Marletta as apothecary, and made the now-famous trip around Cape Horn in the Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are now on an Eastern bridal trip after which

they will go to San Francisco, Cal., where Mr. Kelley has purchased a drug store.

—Dr. J. M. Johnson, of Coalport, Pa., is figuring in a law suit brought by the State Board of Pharmacy to determine whether he has the legal right to run the store. Dr. Johnson claims that he is not preparing and selling any prescriptions nor medicines except those sold in any department store and his claim was substantiated in Coalport, though a second suit has been entered at Du Bois, Pa., and the druggists of Coalport are subpoenaed.

—The district bordering on the new Union station is being much enhanced in value by the prospect of the handsome new structure and it is expected that a number of fine office buildings and first-class stores will be the outcome. William H. D. Hieber, the well-known druggist, has already purchased for \$50,000 a lot in that vicinity, at the corner of Penn avenue and Thirteenth street. —"Come in and wait on the car" is the extremely hospitable, though decidedly ungrammatical, invitation in the form of a well-lettered sign on a drug store in the Lawrenceville district of the city.

—The drug store of Peter Robin, 1035 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, was destroyed by fire about seven o'clock on Sunday morning, February 18. Mr. Robin's loss is \$3,000, covered by insurance.

—The Renfrew Drug Company, Pa., has purchased a beautiful new Lippincott fountain. It will be a luxury much appreciated by the Renfrewites, as this is the first one of the town.

—McClellan Brothers have opened a handsome store in the Hecnor block, at Ford City, Pa. The A. C. Bailey Company, recently burned out in this town, are ready to reopen.

—H. V. George, of Lisbon, O., and Mrs. George, nee Miss Baker, of Rogers, O., recently stopped in Pittsburg for a few days on their wedding trip East.

—George G. Strott, formerly of Strott & Lorah, Penn avenue, was recently adjudged a bankrupt. George S. Macrum was appointed receiver.

—W. A. McKnight, Sharon, Pa., moved on February 19, to the new Opera House block in that town.

—Dr. C. B. Leitzell has removed his drug store from Canonsburg, Pa., to Latrobe, Pa.

—W. W. Hyde has opened a new store at West Mid-dlesex, Pa.

The Wholesalers Reject Retailers' Proposition.

Cincinnati, March 8.—The regular meeting of the Hamilton County Druggists' Association was held at the Odd Fellows' Temple, Tuesday, February 27. The meeting was well attended as the members were expecting a decisive answer to their request to the local drug houses. They were not disappointed, as a letter addressed to the secretary from the wholesalers stated that at the advice of their attorneys they could not conform with the requests of the association. This action of the wholesalers caused an animated debate upon what action to pursue. It was finally agreed to purchase all the necessary drugs from the J. C. Reakirt Drug Co., who were the only wholesale house in sympathy with the N. A. R. D. principles. Offers were received from outside drug concerns offering to sell and deliver drugs and chemicals in the city, freight prepaid, at the same prices charged by local houses. Cards were issued to the following salesmen the past week: Louis H. Buisch (E. N. Rowell Co.); S. H. Cohen (Lehn & Fink); H. C. Potts (Hance Bros. & White); Joseph Gier (Henry Thayer & Co.) The Piso Manufacturing Co. agreed to sell only to those retailers who did not cut prices, and in return were given an order by almost every member of the association. They were the first proprietary medicine concern to acknowledge and sign the agreement and contract of the Hamilton County Association and in consequence were favored with some very good orders by those present. The members unanimously agreed to confine their purchases to dealers who support the N. A. R. D. only.

—The Michigan Board of Pharmacy announces the following meetings for 1900: Grand Rapids, March 6 and 7; Star Island, June 25-26; Sault Ste. Marie, August 28-29; Lansing, November 7 and 8.

DETROIT AND MICHIGAN.

Drug Clerks' Association.

Detroit, March 10.—The Drug Clerks' Association of Michigan is the name under which the Detroit Drug Clerks' Association has been reorganized, and the constitution has been so amended as to embrace all the drug clerks of the State who may desire to become members, and who will then be known as associate members. One dollar a year has been fixed as the membership dues of the State association, and this includes a year's subscription to the Drug Clerks' Journal (Chicago), which has been chosen the official organ of the association. Any ten or more members of the State association may form themselves into a club or local association, and may decide for themselves as to their local dues, and so on. In Detroit, the members of the local association pay \$3 a year, in addition to the dollar for their state membership. The State association will have its headquarters at Detroit, and all visiting members from any part of the State will have all of the privileges of the Detroit branch. A great deal of interest in the association is being manifested by the clerks throughout the State, and its success is assured.

Small Pox Among Students.

Detroit, March 10.—The Pharmacy Department, in common with all the other departments of the Detroit College of Medicine, has been closed on account of the small pox scare. A while ago the body of a negro was brought into the college for dissection. Some blood disease, it was supposed, had left its marks upon the victim, and it was some little time before the disease was diagnosed as small pox. In the mean time, the students who had handled the body went among their companions, to their homes and boarding houses, with no apparent thought of the consequences. At last they began to come down with the disease, and now, it is said, there are nearly twenty of them at the pest house. For some reason the city authorities are keeping the matter very quiet, and only the barest mention of it is made in the city press. The college buildings have been quarantined, and every precaution will be taken before the departments are opened up again.

NOTES.

—F. K. Stearns, president of Frederick Stearns & Co., entertained ten of the executive heads of departments at dinner on the evening of February 17th, at his Jefferson avenue home, in commemoration of the completion of the new laboratories. An excellent and elaborate menu of ten courses was served, and was accompanied by an abundance of "good stories," reminiscences and anecdotes. It was an occasion long to be remembered by the guests, among whom were: F. C. McLaughlin, vice-president and treasurer; W. J. L. Stearns, assistant treasurer; Thomas Bennett, secretary; W. D. Stearns, superintendent; S. C. Stearns, manager of physicians' department; D. M. Gray, manager of traveling department; I. H. Taylor, manager of Windsor Beach; N. A. Tabor, manager of credit and claims department; W. G. Rankin, assistant superintendent, and J. W. T. Knox, editor of the New Idea and manager of the advertising department.

—At a meeting of the Detroit and Wayne County Druggists' Association, it was decided to grant the clerks one extra evening off per month, to enable them to attend the meetings of the Detroit branch of the Drug Clerks' Association of Michigan.

—W. E. Moore, formerly with D. E. Prall of Saginaw, and well known throughout eastern Michigan, has become manager of the Saginaw Valley Drug Company.

—Druggist Alvin E. Holt of Detroit is at home sick with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

—George Benard succeeds F. E. Beard in the drug business at Battle-Creek.

—The annual commencement exercises of the Atlanta (Ga.) College of Pharmacy will be held at the Grand Opera House in that city, Tuesday evening, April 3. The graduates are R. H. Anderson, M. T. Gilmore, J. R. Jordan, all of Georgia; C. C. Reeves, Alabama; W. T. Whitlock, Virginia.

CHICAGO.

Drug Clerks Hold a Smoker.

Chicago, March 10.—On the 6th inst. your correspondent received the following unique invitation to a smoker: "Come and smoke a pill with us" Thursday, March 8, at 8:30 p. m. Plenty of cigars and punch. No expense. Good program. Enjoy yourself.

Yours,

DRUG CLERKS' ASS'N OF ILLS.

Punch, cigars and pleasant company were too strong a combination to be resisted and your correspondent appeared on the day and hour above set forth, and enjoyed himself immensely. He tried the cigars and they were excellent, and he sampled the punch and found it so good that he was forced to pass up his glass for a second helping. About fifty of the boys were present, and with the aid of three mandolins, a guitar and some good voices made things lively and musical. After the punch had gone around representatives of several different houses were called on and responded. Mr. J. Harris, of Johnson & Johnson, related some experiences—of other men—while on the road, and Mr. Schwabe, of John Block & Sons, did likewise. It was found desirable to break the solemnity of the speeches by a few timely musical selections, so Messrs. W. Nicholson, Frank Varvin and W. C. Koltz with their mandolins and Mr. John Larkin with his guitar, were introduced, and Mr. Larkin sang to the accompaniment of mandolin and guitar several popular songs, and was vigorously recalled. Messrs. E. G. Hopkins and Edwin Flischer, Jr., told several stories, and after the tears of the audience had been sufficiently stanch'd, C. E. Monaghan gave a bass solo, accompanied by guitar and mandolins. Everyone had a splendid time and all hope that the dance soon to be given by the association will be as successful.

Hyde Park Association.

Chicago, March 10.—Yesterday the Hyde Park Druggists had their first anniversary of the formation of their club, and celebrated the event by adopting a printed price list that will be binding on all druggists in the thirty-second ward. It is a neat, printed list, a long one, and advances prices all over the line, just like the wholesalers do, and the grocers and butchers do every day. This victory once being won, the club will approach other subjects. It will take up the uniform charges for telephone messenger service, the slot directory, the rent question, and assert its strength and independence in every direction. England did not crowd independence on America—nay, we had to scrap for it—and if druggists once learn to say "I will," they will cease to be the lackey and bootblack of an unreasonable public. The club held an election, and elected C. Avery president, W. Bodemann vice-president and G. Graves secretary-treasurer. It also appointed a grievance committee, a committee to assist the authorities in enforcing the liquor ordinance, an entertainment committee for promoting good fellowship. The thirty-second ward is the first ward in Chicago that adopted a uniform price list. Druggists of Hyde Park were the first ward to adopt pay telephones, which to-day save the retail druggists of Chicago \$150,000 per annum.

Untimely Death of Young Druggist.

Chicago, March 10.—The accidental death of Harvey Brown, a prominent young druggist of Austin, shortly after midnight on March 8, came as a great surprise to his many friends in Austin and elsewhere in Chicago. The circumstances of Mr. Brown's death were as follows: Wednesday evening Otto M. Breitenbach, Frank Hesterman, and Harvey Brown engaged a horse and sleigh and drove immediately to E. W. Bechtstein's roadhouse, Harlem avenue and Washington boulevard, Harlem. They remained in the roadhouse until nearly midnight, playing cards and bowling. Shortly before midnight the party started home. They had not driven two blocks when Brown was taken with a sudden illness and appeared to be in deep pain. His groans alarmed his companions, who believed that he was dying. They endeavored to arouse him but their attempts were of no avail. Then they decided to take him to his home. As they turned the horse on to Sixty-fourth avenue at Washington boulevard, they drove upon a snowdrift, which upset the sleigh, throwing the occupants to the ice-covered pavement.

Breitenbach and Hesterman regained their feet at once. Brown remained lying face downward on the snow. His companions endeavored to restore him to consciousness, but could not. Hesterman placed Brown in the sleigh and sent Breitenbach to Bechtstein's house for assistance. Then they drove to the livery barn and summoned physicians, who after examination pronounced Brown dead, but gave no definite reason for the cause of his death. Brown's store was at 235 North Park avenue. He was unmarried and lived with his parents. He was 26 years old. The police, after taking the statements of Breitenbach and Hesterman, permitted them to go to their homes and removed the body to the sub-morgue and notified the coroner.

Bowling.

Chicago, March 10.—On Tuesday evening, March 6, the "Lobsters" of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club played a match game with the Fuller & Fuller Company team at Mussey's bowling alleys, on Madison street. The score was as follows:

First game—Lobsters.....	613;	F. & F. Co.....	615
Second game—Lobsters.....	670;	F. & F. Co.....	655
Third game—Lobsters.....	653;	F. & F. Co.....	632

From the above score it appears that the "Lobsters" are good players compared to people outside of their regular opponents in the club, but the Fuller & Fuller Company team is improving, so that in the fullness of time they may hope to become as "Lobsters."

In the regular games played by the club last night Dr. Thomas won the high average average medal. The score was as follows:

Storer	156	139	123
Fechter	196	144	121
McDuffy	147	169	157
Armstrong	171	161	162
Blocki	104	111	146
Thomas	165	187	186
Waldon	188	149	112
Bauer	167	163	173
Matthews	162	145	143

Obituary.

Chicago, March 10.—Henry C. Van Schaack, son of Peter Van Schaack of this city and an attorney in Denver, Col., died at Palm Beach, Fla., on March 3, after a protracted illness. He went to Florida about one month ago, hoping to benefit his health, and was apparently growing better slowly until a few days before his death. Mr. Van Schaack was 39 years old, and had lived in Denver eight years. He was a graduate of the old University of Chicago, of which institution he was for some years a trustee. He was also a graduate of the Chicago Law School. The funeral took place on March 7, from the residence of his father, at 37 Twenty-second street. Bishop Charles E. Cheney delivered the sermon and the choir of Christ Church sang. The interment was at Rose Hill Cemetery. A widow and three children survive.

NOTES.

—The Robert Stevenson Company, Chicago, has been incorporated and has succeeded Robert Stevenson & Company. The capital stock is \$50,000. No change is made in the membership of the company except that Charles and James Stevenson, sons of Robert Stevenson, are taken in on the firm. The incorporators are Robert Stevenson, I. Giles Lewis and Arthur Dawson. The stockholders include the three incorporators just named and Charles Stevenson and James Stevenson.

—The offices of the Empire Gum Company, 145 Oak street, were closed on Thursday night by the order of Chief of Police Kiple. The company sent out circulars offering a premium worth \$50 to anyone selling \$2.00 worth of gum or salve. The chief of police received a letter from a person in Auburn, N. Y., stating that the writer had sold the gum, but could not get the prize. The manager, George Conchar, was told not to resume the business.

—An investigation by the police of the methods of the Ten Girl Company, a chewing gum concern in the Schiller Building, came to nothing. It was claimed that impossible inducements in the way of prizes were being offered to agents for sales of gum. A Miss Addison is the manager. She states that the business is legitimate and that Inspector Stuart of the Postoffice Department had

called several times, but without finding anything wrong with it.

—R. H. Campbell, of Campbell & Son, druggists, in Market Hall, Pullman, was arrested Monday by the Kensington police for selling liquor illegally and to a minor. A policeman claims he saw Fred Freyburger, of Pullman, receive a small quantity of whiskey in a soda water glass, and he immediately placed Campbell under arrest. When the case came up before Justice Quinn a continuance for ten days was asked and received by the defendant.

—Carl E. Ebert, a clerk in the drug store of Chantler & Bernese, 1410 Thirtieth street, pleaded guilty the other day to the theft of \$97 and some money orders. In consideration of the fact that the young man had always borne a good reputation and this was his first offense, Judge Hutchinson sentenced him to one year in the house of correction.

—Charles G. Foucek, a well known druggist at 583 Cates avenue, gave a farewell dinner on March 4 to Miss Lizzie Foucek and Miss Louise Kreim, who will leave soon for Eohemia.

—Thomas H. Harvey, Chicago representative of the Tey Rubber Company, Boston, Mass., has gone to Boston on account of the serious illness of his brother.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., March 9.

—L. O. Heiber and George S. Mornin, druggists of Cedar Falls, Ia., have been indicted for the illegal selling of liquor. The general feeling is that the indictments will not be sustained when they come to trial.

—C. H. Babcock is going to Walthalla, N. D., to run the pharmacy department in Burley's drug store, Mr. Camden having left the firm and going into business himself in the same town.

—The drug store in the Endicott Arcade, St. Paul, so long occupied by W. S. Getty, has been leased to a telegraph company. Mr. Getty will, however, remain in the same building.

—Successions: Albert Readout, Union, Ia., by H. H. Ady; Shores & Horner, Waterloo, Ia., by Shores-Cushman Company; F. A. Mathews & Co., Spencer, Ia., by O. A. Bjornstad & Co.

—"Sid" Reeves, the druggist candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor of St. Paul, has recovered from a severe illness, which at one time threatened a serious turn.

—J. E. Lewis, Chinook, Mont; L. E. Stinehour, Wadena, Minn., and C. M. De Voe, Minneapolis, Minn., have been burned out.

—Two druggists were among the victims of yesterday's conflagration at Lead, S. D.—W. R. Dickinson and L. P. Jenkins.

—E. M. Sturcker, Fairfax, S. D.; W. J. Kendall, Hamilton, Mont., and Babcock & Terry, Chappell, Neb. have sold.

—D. R. Noyes of St. Paul, who has been spending several weeks at Asheville, N. C., is expected home Monday.

—A. B. Powers has left pill-rolling for the contract department of the Northwestern Telephone Company.

—Campbell & Tower, Fort Dodge, Ia., have incorporated as the Campbell-Tower Drug Company.

—The stock of S. K. Tipton, White Sulphur Springs, Mont., is in the possession of the mortgagee.

—W. H. Hope, Little Sioux, Ia., died this week. The business is continued by the widow.

—D. M. Atchison has started at Chappell, Neb., and E. Worman at De Weese, Neb.

—Frank Danielson has returned home to Princeton, Minn., from a visit to Osage, Ia.

—B. F. Mackall of Moorhead, Minn., was in the city on business this week.

—C. A. Beise has gone to work in Dillner's drug store at Henning, Minn.

—S. J. Erickson has returned to this city from Northwood, N. D.

—J. H. Carper, Farmington, Wash., is dead.

ST. LOUIS.

Drug Clerks' Smoker.

St. Louis, March 10.—The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society held its regular monthly meeting at Bowman's Hall. It was a "smoker," and through the fumes of the fragrant Havanas percolated sweet plantation songs from the throats of the "Imperial Trio." There was plenty of business accomplished, however. Four new members were admitted—F. W. Albert, P. J. Weber, Jr., Joseph Popp and John A. Collins. It was decided to adopt a society emblem, and the matter was put in the hands of Carl G. E. Klie to secure estimates, designs, etc. F. L. Whelpley, I. A. Schulherr and C. S. Roth were appointed a committee to attend the meeting of the Omega Phi Society of the College of Pharmacy next succeeding the Board of Pharmacy meeting, and hustle for members.

Alumni Association Matters.

St. Louis, March 10.—The Executive Board of the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy held a meeting last Tuesday afternoon. The new president, R. S. Vitt, announced his appointment of standing committees and honorary vice-presidents for the coming year, all of whom were confirmed by the board.

It was decided to hold a lecture and smoker at the college Tuesday evening, March 20, in special honor of the senior students of the College of Pharmacy, all of whom are invited to be present.

Following are the new committee chairmen: Papers and Queries, Charles A. Lips; Constitution and By-Laws, Dr. Otto F. Claus; Publication, Henry O. A. Huegel; Library, Martin J. Noll; to Confer with Students, Carl G. Hinrichs; Entertainment, L. A. Seitz; Prizes, H. M. Whelpley; Resident Membership, Emil H. Burgherr; Memorial, G. H. J. Andreas.

NOTES.

—Heller Waldener, the faithful old general factotum around the store of L. A. Seitz, and who has been with the Seitz family for years, is seriously ill at the Alexian Bros.' Hospital. He is a well-known figure to salesmen, and his homely, sage remarks often cause amusement. Mr. Seitz has just acquired a fine St. Bernard dog, which formerly belonged to Dr. Stiepel, who was mysteriously shot some years ago. The massive canine departed this life some time before his murdered master, but as he calmly sits, surveying the passer-by in the drug store window, it is hard to believe that his usefulness is limited to window display purposes.

—The Bendel pharmacy, Barton and Menard Streets, is being given a coat of paint and freshened up generally. It is symbolic of the happiness pervading within. A new sign will go up shortly, it is said, with the name of Alfred Wittman as proprietor. Back of all of this is a romance. A few months ago, Mr. Wittman became manager of the store for Mrs. C. A. Bendel, the widow of the former proprietor, who died two years ago. Last month a quiet wedding occurred, by which Mrs. Bendel became Mrs. Wittman, and of course the name of the store will undergo a similar change.

—C. F. G. Meyer, president of the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, is in Washington, D. C., attending the Pure Food Congress as a delegate from the Board of Health. Three of the company's travelers—Messrs. Middleton (Texas), Gibbs (Louisiana), and Cram (Iowa) are at headquarters. Harry Physick, who for a year past has been with the San Antonio (Tex.) Drug Company, has returned to the M. B. D. Co., representing them in Southwest Texas.

—G. L. C. Seidltz, who died last week, left the bulk of his property, including the drug store on St. Ferdinand Avenue, and which he conducted for so many years, to Amelia Seidltz, his daughter, who is named as executrix. Charles Seidltz, a son, is the well-known druggist of Boyle and Maryland Avenues.

—The Twentieth Century Buyers' Guide was issued this week by the Moffitt-West Drug Company, after months of hard work by Buyer D. P. Daugherty. It is an admir-

ably arranged price list. A separate edition for wholesale houses, salesmen, etc., is issued.

—Henry Braun, the well-known druggist of Chouteau Avenue and Seventh Street, has sold his business to E. W. Loudt, the druggist of 3750 Page Avenue. Mr. Braun, it is understood, will leave St. Louis to become the chemist for a large beet-sugar concern.

—J. M. Campbell, representing the Moffitt-West Drug Company in Missouri and Northern Iowa, has resigned, and will open a retail drug store at Brookfield, Mo. He placed the order for the opening stock with his old house this week.

—H. F. A. Spilker, the druggist of Eighteenth and Chouteau Avenue, and president of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, will leave next month for an extended European trip, including, of course, a visit to the Paris Exposition.

—Three druggists of Clarinda, Ia., have voluntarily surrendered their permits to sell intoxicating liquors. One permit was cancelled by legal proceedings some time ago. One permit is still in force.

—Dr. F. E. Hinch, formerly of Hinch & Waring, Gallop, N. M., is here buying stock for a new drug store he will open at St. Genevieve, N. M.

—The cases of the druggists accused of selling liquor without physicians' prescriptions will come up for trial March 13.

—Preparations are under way at the College of Pharmacy for the annual "exams," which commence March 26.

—The Hutchinson-Elliott Drug Company of Paris, Tex., has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

—S. R. Hudson was in the city this week, buying stock for a new drug store he will open at Newport, Ark.

—E. C. Kring has bought the drug stock of E. F. Schober, Tenth and Park Avenue.

MONTREAL.

—An important meeting of the Canadian Addendum Committee was held at the Montreal College of Pharmacy a few days ago. Dr. Adams, the president, occupied the chair. A voluminous correspondence from Prof. Atfield was read bearing logically on the list of drugs and preparations, sent some time ago to the British Medical Council for proposed inclusion in the forthcoming Colonial and Indian Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia. It is a source of congratulation to the Canadian committee to find that out of thirty preparations sent for consideration twelve, as follows, were accepted for the Addendum: Arnica Flowers, Grindelia Robusta, Triticum Repens, Turpeth Root, Viburnum Prunifolium, O.1 Gaultheria, Liquid Extracts of Grindelia, Couch Grass and Black Haw, Tincture Arnica Flowers, Tincture Jalap Compound, a modified formula for Syrup Iodide of Iron. The remaining eighteen will be discussed at future meetings of the Medical Council in London as to the advisability of including them in the next issue of the B. P.

—A. Robert, president of the Pharmaceutical Association; W. H. Chapman, president Montreal College of Pharmacy; H. Willis, R. McNichols and E. Muir, members of the Pharmaceutical Council, recently interviewed the Provincial Government relative to alterations in the license law which the Government have in mind for the regulation of the sale of alcohol and liquors in drug stores. Any retail druggist in the city or province can purchase a liquor license, but there are extremely few (if any) who do so. The object of the Pharmaceutical Council is to procure a law whereby any druggist can sell without license any liquor, alcohol, etc., providing he keeps a record of the sales on the same basis that poisons are sold. The Government do not appear anxious to coincide with their views, and moreover the representative of the liquor people stated that the removal of all liquor restrictions to the drug trade would mean about 400 saloons less in Montreal alone and as many more drug stores.

—The Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy do not feel very much elated over the recent edict of the Board of Pharmacy of Greater New York in which the latter state that they will for the future refuse to recognize any foreign diplomas. It does not affect the Quebec Province Association nearly as much, owing to the lack of Quebec graduates applying for positions in New York.

The Ontario and Quebec boards have for the past few months been discussing the advisability of interchange, the request coming from the former college. The associations here are not at all in favor of interchange as they feel that the gain would be altogether on the side of Ontario owing to the vast majority of graduates which the latter possesses.

—The Society of Retail Druggists of the Province of Quebec, which is amalgamated with the N. A. R. D., is very much on the move at present against cutting. Their object meets with the approval of the retail men generally, but they have overstepped their bounds lately by issuing a circular to the wholesale trade which has created no little amusement amongst the latter and will have to be materially altered before the recipients read it seriously.

—The following scene occurred in one of our pharmacies quite recently. Customer enters, asks for 10 cents lime water; 8 ounces given; customer objects, demands more; proprietor gets wrath and fills the bottle with water from the tap in purchaser's presence; customer now gets wrath; result, proprietor forcibly ejected from his own store and two panes of heavy glass broken.

—W. J. Furse, Gladstone pharmacy, has just issued a neat little pamphlet entitled "Snap Shots," in which he gives a full list of cameras and chemicals stocked by him. Mr. Furse stated that this side line is one of the most paying.

—The patriotic spirit of the present day is spreading to the staid Montreal druggist and Union Jacks side by side with "Old Glory" may be seen decorating many drug store windows.

—The sympathy of the drug trade is extended to Major Rogers, the oldest drug traveler in the Dominion, on the death of his eldest son, which occurred at Denver, Col.

—Dr. Albert G. Manns, chief chemist for Armour & Co., Chicago, paid a visit to our city recently.

HE'S AWAKE, ALL RIGHT.

M. M. Osborne, druggist at Elkins, Pa., if we judge from a letter received from him, is up to date in both professional and business practices. He writes:

"This place is a new one, but has been improved in the most modern manner, with water, gas, electricity, cement pavements, macadamized roads, etc., and the surrounding population is largely of the finest and wealthiest class. I erected a fine pharmacy here—my store-room is 30x32, with an offset specially for prescriptions—and am running a first class pharmacy in every sense of the word, equal to a city one; and catering to the best class, which has never been done here, and they have heretofore been driven to go into the city for all their fine goods, to say nothing of prescriptions, in many cases. The building stands in its own grounds, like the surrounding houses, has light all around with windows over all shelving and cases; is heated by hot water, has five rooms above, all heated in like manner, and all with hot and cold water lines and stationary basins, for use of employees and myself; and a bath room—meals being taken out. We make our own preparations, soda water, syrups, etc., and never show a patent medicine (or any signs) unless asked for, and we have our own preparations. We never put urinials, bed pans, toilet paper, suspensory bandages, syringes, or anything of that kind in our windows; but make them very attractive without, often showing something in drug lines, as the full making of some official preparation, with samples of drug, etc. Thought you might like to know there are some *pharmacists* in this part of the country. I am independent enough of current notions not to have even a colored bottle in my window! The space is more valuable to me in other ways."

ANABNA DRUGGIST SHOOTS A DRUMMER.

Alexander Cawthon, of the Cawthon, Coleman Co., wholesale and retail druggists, Selma, Ala., February 28 shot and killed Jacob Furth, a drummer, representing a New York firm dealing in brewery supplies. The shooting grew out of a quarrel over the price of a glass of mineral water Furth had called for at Cawthon's store. Cawthon was placed under arrest.

SOLD LIQUOR; NOW IN JAIL.

Robert Cameron, a Fremont, Ind., druggist, recently convicted of selling liquor without a license, was March 3 denied a new trial, the court confirming the jury's verdict that he be fined \$150 and costs, and be sent to jail for sixty days. He was locked up. He has been prominent in local affairs, is said to be wealthy, and his punishment has created quite a sensation.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from this record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

- ALABAMA—Birmingham—Jacobs' Pharmacy, Twentieth street and First avenue, burnt out.
- COLORADO—Denver—C. L. Thompson, 3,763 Downing avenue, sold to L. E. George.
- Leadville—R. L. Newman, Sixth and Harrison avenue, succeeded by Red Cross Pharmacy, J. F. Rinsey, proprietor.
- IDAHO—Silver City—Fred. J. Fehrens, sold to Botkin & Williams.
- ILLINOIS—Chicago—E. E. Peters, 5,732 Wentworth avenue, sold to Herbert Wilson.
- INDIANA—Franklin—D. H. Miller, sold to Wm. B. Strecker.
- Logansport—E. E. Pryor, 516 Broadway, sold to J. E. Owensville.
- H. L. Strickland, damaged by fire.
- INDIAN TERRITORY—Wilton—W. S. Phillips & Co., sold to W. P. Hailey.
- IOWA—Avoca—A. F. Conner, sold to Priestler, Lauvstad & Co.
- Elion—Phelps & Shores, succeeded by Phelps & Strickling.
- Grimes—W. J. Stewart, sold to L. E. Bennett.
- Iowa City—Louis & Breen, succeeded by H. Louis.
- New London—Snyder & Shaner, succeeded by B. B. Snyder.
- Sioux City—F. Hanson, 401 Fourth street, sold to Oscar Ruff.
- LOUISIANA—Jennings—Terry & Melanson, succeeded by M. C. Melanson, in issue of February 15 should be corrected to read Terry & Melanson, succeeded by Thos. L. Terry, M. D.
- MASSACHUSETTS—Lowell—Mills & Nolan, 57 Primrose street, removed to Popes Hill street and Neponset avenue, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
- MICHIGAN—Aunising—Beckett & Labar, succeeded by Geo. W. Beckett.
- MISSISSIPPI—Natchez—J. C. Means, deceased.
- MISSOURI—Everton—W. R. Riley, succeeded by Riley & Wheeler.
- St. Louis—Alexander Drug Store, 518 Olive street, sold to Frost-Johnson Drug Co., Inc.
- Sturgeon—Canada & Summers, succeeded by Robinson & Summers.
- NEBRASKA—Belden—L. E. Keeler & Co., succeeded by L. E. Keeler.
- Chappell—Labcocq & Terry, succeeded by Chappell Drug Co.
- Charleston—J. W. Robison, removed to Bruno.
- Sioux Falls—E. Odell, Seykora & Co., Twenty-fourth and N. streets, sold to M. Dillon.
- NEW JERSEY—Newark—Henry J. Eber, 121 Ferry street, and also Market and Washington streets, discontinued.
- Rutherford—F. E. Hatch, sold to Wm. H. Knevit.
- NEW YORK—Amsterdam—Powell & Stryker, 12 East Main street, succeeded by C. W. Stryker.
- Albany—W. E. Odell, 14th Wall street, sold to Charles H. Sagar Co., W. B. Odell remaining as manager.
- Brooklyn—Fredk. H. Plump, 214 Bridge street, sold to Fred. B. Jacob.
- Liberty—Sears & Hasbrouck, succeeded by W. F. Hasbrouck.
- New York City—Henry C. Miner, 203 Bowery and 112 East 25th street, deceased.
- Shushan—W. F. Nelson, sold to Thos. E. Duffy.
- Syracuse—S. D. Devoe, 1644 N. Salina street, sold to Frank A. Tucker.
- Willsbridge—C. P. Wood, sold to A. A. Sisson.
- NORTH DAKOTA—Park River—Wm. J. Graham, Jr., sold to Dun Drug Co.
- OHIO—Canton—H. H. Ink, 333 E. Tuscarawas, sold to Roth & Huber.
- Defiance—J. A. Bechel, assigned.
- PENNSYLVANIA—Ashbourne—M. M. Osborne, should be added to D. D. List.
- Milton—Philadelphia Medicine Depot, No. 117 Front street, new store.
- New Kensington—L. M. Nemon, sold to Walker & Walker.
- TENNESSEE—Chattanooga—W. H. Douglas, No. 1073 Market street, deceased.
- TEXAS—Childress—G. F. Albright, sold to W. J. Ross & Son.
- El Paso—Potter & White, No. 4 Plaza Block, new store.
- Malakoff—Flagg & Wise, succeeded by H. L. Flagg.
- VIRGINIA—Bedford City—W. L. Lyle & Co., succeeded by W. L. Lyle.
- WISCONSIN—Darlington—J. V. Swift, assigned.
- Lancaster—Stone & Hassell, sold to Hatch Bros.

N. A. R. D. AND THE STAMP TAX.

The Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. desires wide circulation and publicity for the following letter and petition:

Fellow Druggist:

Now, if ever, is the time when retail druggists should work with energy for the repeal of the Internal Revenue Tax on medicines. The public treasury is literally overflowing with money. At this date the government has about \$200,000,000 available cash on hand, and the surplus revenues for the current fiscal year are likely to exceed \$60,000,000. Under such circumstances what possible excuse can there be for continuing this oppressive and odious tax upon the druggists of the country?

Enclosed you will find a form of petition. Please fill in the proper blank with the name of your city and State, then sign the petition, getting such additional signers as you can conveniently and mail it to your Congressman for presentation to Congress. Please do not delay.

At the time you forward this petition, be sure to write an urgent personal letter to your Congressman, setting forth the hardship and injustice of this tax, and ask him to make every possible effort to secure its repeal. The Government no longer needs the money derived from this source, and, if it did, there would be no excuse for continuing so unjust a tax as this has proven to be when the money could be raised in some more just and equitable way.

Please send the petition and a personal letter at the earliest possible date; and kindly send me a postal card stating how you have done. We must have a strong, united effort to secure relief. Do not forget that the work of the officers of the Association will be of no avail whatever unless these officers can have the earnest, active cooperation of individual druggists.

Hoping to hear from you, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

THOS. V. WOOLEN, Secretary.

P. S. If you can secure the names of such corresponders in your town or city as are likely to have influence with your member of Congress, I hope you will make every effort to do so. Call upon the publishers and get their help if possible.

PETITION

For Repeal of the Stamp Tax upon Medicinal Proprietary Articles and Preparations.

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, retail druggists, and other citizens of respectively petition for the repeal of the Stamp Tax on medicinal proprietary articles and preparations levied by the War Revenue Act of 1898. The members of the drug trade are entirely willing to bear with other citizens a fair share of the burdens of taxation required to meet the needs of the Government; but the tax upon such articles and preparations, in addition to all the other taxes borne by the retail druggists, is a more oppressive burden than is imposed upon any other class of citizens by any federal statute now in force.

If it was assumed that the burden of this tax would fall upon the consumers of such articles and preparations, the result has contradicted that assumption. Said tax, unlike nearly all other taxes imposed by the Government, is not and in practice cannot be shifted to the consumer. So long as it is collected it will remain a discriminative and burdensome incubus upon the business of the retail druggists, equivalent to an income tax upon their small earnings many times greater than the general income tax proposed by the act of 1894.

The principal weight of the law as it is now applied falls upon the retail druggists at a time when their business is already suffering from burdens and disabilities which render it difficult for them to make more than a bare living. In casting this burden upon the retail drug trade Congress (no doubt unintentionally, but none the less truly) has created a hardship upon a class of citizens unable to bear it without such sacrifices as no citizen should be called upon to make under any circumstances now existing.

At a time when the federal revenues are enormously in excess of public necessities; when the Treasury Department out of its vast cash balance can pay off \$25,000,000 of the public debt, and still have nearly \$300,000,000 cash in the Treasury; we respectfully submit that the continuance of this tax is no longer justified, and we earnestly ask for its repeal at the present session.

M. A. Burkhardt, president, and J. G. Spengler, secretary of the Dayton (Ohio) Druggists' Association, send us copy of resolutions on this subject adopted by that association, and forwarded to every Congressman from Ohio and every member of the Ways and Means Committee.

New Wholesale Drug House.

The Campbell-Tower Drug Co., of Fort Dodge, Ia., was incorporated March 2, with a capital stock of \$10,000, fully paid in. The principal members of the new company are J. W. Campbell and W. H. Tower, who have been successfully engaged in the retail drug business at Fort Dodge. The company will do a general wholesale drug business.

OBITUARY.

JOHN ARTHUR KIMBALL, thirty-nine years old, assistant superintendent for Johnson & Johnson, died at New Brunswick, N. J., last month. On the day of the funeral, February 23, the large factory was closed for several hours and several hundred of the employees attended the services. The body was taken for interment to Lowell, Mass. Mr. Kimball was the oldest son of Charles R. Kimball, druggist at Lowell. He was a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy and had made a tour of the globe. He was unmarried.

ALBERT S. TURNER, an old resident and retired druggist of Willimantic, Conn., died February 19, aged fifty-seven years. He had been identified with the business interests of Willimantic from boyhood until the condition of his health compelled him to give up active business. A widow and four children survive him, one son, Fred. E., conducting the drug store formerly owned by his father.

ABNER S. BENDER died on February 8, at his home, Pittsburg, Pa. He was 52 years of age, and had been identified with Pittsburg drug interests for years. He was manager for L. H. Harris & Co., and at the same time was a partner of R. M. Totten, under the firm name of Totten & Bender. He leaves a wife and two children.

REUBEN GREENE, M.D., of "Nervura" fame, has just died at his home in Boston, of pneumonia. He had practiced medicine in and about Boston for forty years, but retired from active practice sixteen years ago. He leaves several children, one of whom, Dr. Frank E. Greene, is now the owner of "Nervura."

CHARLES G. MORRIS, of the drug firm of Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky., died February 11 after a long illness. He was 57 years old, and had been engaged in the drug business in Louisville for more than twenty years. A widow and several children survive him.

J. H. SANDS PENNINGTON, for more than a generation engaged in the drug business at Saratoga, N. Y., died March 3, after having submitted to an operation for hernia. For a number of years past he had lived in Troy.

CHARLES W. RAMSDELL, a pioneer druggist of Cincinnati, O., died February 25 at the City Hospital. He was eighty-three years of age and had been for some time a resident of the Old Men's Home.

Dr. L. S. ELLIS, a pioneer resident and druggist of Manistee, Mich., died at Chicago February 14. He had served as mayor of Manistee and was postmaster of that city for sixteen years.

JOSEPH P. ZOELLER died at his home, Pittsburg, Pa., January 29, after a month's illness of pneumonia. He was 36 years old, and is survived by a widow and four children.

JOHN HENRY HOLCOMBE, for many years engaged in the drug business at Danville, Va., died February 8, aged 67 years.

—The Louisiana Board of Pharmacy, at a meeting held February 3, granted a certificate as qualified pharmacist to J. L. Ransset, and certificates as registered pharmacists to J. S. Dunn, S. N. Gray, J. E. Brown, C. C. Wood, E. Doste, G. A. Bergeron, G. O. Dusseau, I. W. Hoesmer and A. Dupleche.

—At the examination held by the Illinois Board of Pharmacy in Chicago, February 13-15, the following passed as registered pharmacists and assistant pharmacists: Registered pharmacists—C. S. Aschermann, R. T. Alexander, F. O. Beck, C. A. Bertram, E. Blackburn, E. G. Coates, H. Diehl, L. A. Ellisburg, W. I. Frain, A. S. Gillette, Conrad Glogau, B. H. Goll, William Johnson, O. A. Kurz, E. W. Mueller, B. C. Kerntopf, John Niemeyer, W. H. Petersen, C. L. Rich, S. Schoeneich, Otto Stephen, W. H. Stolte, H. A. Yates, all of Chicago. E. C. Arno, Evanston; Otto Balensiefer, Joliet; J. F. Booth, Springfield; W. M. Brown, De Kalb; H. H. Carter, Shelbyville; C. N. Cortright, Dixon; W. L. Campbell, Byron; C. M. Green, Colfax; C. M. Griswold, Evanston; P. F. Grupe, Oak Park; George Ledford, Harrisburg; H. L. Pettitt, Ottawa; Claude Root, Paw Paw; L. J. Joubert, Kankakee; C. E. Wright, Mineral. Assistant pharmacists—L. F. Alexa, A. C. Caldwell, J. A. Gabrielson, Leo Gans, L. J. Hall, G. A. Hodges, H. A. Jackson, A. J. Jewell, A. R. Kokes, Wm. Kunz, R. A. Lonergan, Hattie F. Ladwig, D. W. Mott, C. H. Mercer, F. A. Mader, F. E. Neuper, H. T. Oelrich, R. M. Plummer, G. Reaugh, W. C. Reuter, C. F. Schaffarzick, F. Siedenburg, H. I. Sanford, all of Chicago. J. W. Alexander, Harvey; E. Bach, Jr., Taylorville; W. A. Barnett, Springfield; C. D. Detrick, Springfield; Albert Dockhorn, Bloomington; R. C. Johnston, Aledo; W. H. Roberts, Piper City; R. H. Stibgen, Freeport; C. W. Weiss, Streator; W. E. Wilcox, Geneva. The Board of Pharmacy desire to have it distinctly understood that no applicant who has gained his experience in Illinois drug stores will be examined or given an interview until after being regularly registered as an apprentice. The next meeting of the board for examination will be held at 14 Thirty-ninth street, Chicago, April 17. New applications must be on file in this office at Springfield at least ten days previous to the above date. Those having applications already on file must also give a like notice, should they desire to appear for this examination. Affidavits from registered pharmacists of time service must be filed at least three days before the examination. Address all communications to L. T. Hoy, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

—There were seventy-six candidates for examination at the last meeting of the Michigan State Board of Pharmacy, held March 9, at Grand Rapids. Of this number, fifty-eight were there for certificates as registered pharmacists, and sixteen were successful. Of the eighteen who wanted assistant pharmacists' certificates but ten received them. Following are the names of those successful as registered pharmacists: D. Ahern, of Kinde; W. L. Bower, of Petoskey; C. A. Everett, of Rochester; W. H. Friess, of Port Austin; J. M. Gleason, of Lansing; F. G. Glass, of Vernon; J. G. Hollands, of Detroit; M. A. Hubbard, of Midland; J. McEwen, of Escanaba; K. H. Nelson, of Cedar Springs; F. D. Patterson, of Three Rivers; A. B. Robertson, of Lansing; W. A. Stecker, of Carleton; W. J. Thew, of Saginaw; F. Vellema, of Grand Rapids; C. B. Warner, of Marlette. Those successful in the examinations for assistant pharmacists' certificates were: C. B. Braden, of Grand Rapids; J. L. Buckrell, of Flint; F. M. Duerr, of Benton Harbor; A. B. Flagg, of Penwater; W. T. Glimm, of Grand Rapids; C. W. Headley, of Mt. Pleasant; F. W. Neundorf, of Saginaw; O. Shauman, of Elsie; G. F. Stickney, of Gowen, and T. W. Sibitsky, of Eagle River.

—The Nebraska Board of Pharmacy has granted certificates to the following applicants who successfully passed the recent examinations: John B. Chadwick, Omaha; Will E. Fowler, Hastings; John Hauptman, Weeping Water; Edward Helsing, Wahoo; Richard C. Houston, Omaha; F. C. Kenower, Jackson; Frank Kinyon, Fullerton; Christ Koch, Jr., Omaha; James Manion, Humphrey; C. A. Manning, Omaha; Charles E. Stout, O'Neill; F. G. Thomas, Omaha; Adolph Zastera, Howell. At the meeting thirteen cases of violation of the pharmacy law were reported and it was announced that hereafter all violations would be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. The next meeting of the board will be held at Lincoln, May 9.

TRADE NOTES.

Manufacturers' Announcements, Notices of New Goods, Novelties, Special Offers, and General Information for Enterprising Drug Buyers.

Lucas Mixed Paints.

We call attention on another page to the Mixed Paints advertised by John Lucas & Co., "Tinted Gloss," Metropolitan, and to their Liquid Floor paints. The name Lucas is a guarantee of good quality and their "Tinted Gloss" Paint is a recognized standard for brilliancy, durability, and covering capacity. The Metropolitan Liquid Paint is a cheaper paint, but it is claimed to be the best low priced liquid paint made, and it is just such a paint as dealers in reliable goods require to meet competing brands. Their advertising matter is voluminous and handsome, they are pleased to send it to any druggist who carries paints and who wishes to better inform himself in regard to the lines they make.

A New Line of Fruit Syrups.

Druggists who have bought Duroy wines will welcome the concentrated Fruit Syrups introduced this season by the Duroy & Haines Co., Sandusky, O. They offer ten leading specialties in gallon jugs, and guarantee all flavors to sell. They are made from wines, and require no antiseptics or preserving agents to keep them. If you have a soda fountain, and want good flavors, send for a sample gallon.

Two Good Things.

The Charleroi Oval and "Our Darling" Nursing Bottle are two good things recently introduced by the W. H. Hamilton Co., Pittsburg. Dispensers who want a perfect bottle, attractive in appearance, and one so formed that it can be emptied to the last drop, will make no mistake in using the Charleroi Oval. The new nursing bottle is illustrated in their advertisement in this issue.

Chocolate Syrup.

Druggists who prefer to make their own Chocolate Syrup, at a cost of only 40 cents a gallon, should read Runkel Bros.' advertisement in this issue.

The Slade & Hicks Co., Chicago, make an unusually interesting offer to druggists on page 9. This firm succeeds McGreer & Hicks, who were well known to the readers of the Era and originated the now celebrated automatic figures for window display to attract trade. The Slade & Hicks Co. are now in their new building at 143-145 Lake St., and with largely increased facilities for turning out unique and attractive advertising matter, suitable alike for the advertiser and the wholesaler.

James W. Tufts' catalogue of new Fountains for 1900 is one of the handsomest booklets we have seen this season. As the edition is only 100,000 there is no reason why every druggist who is interested in the subject should not have one. An inquiry on a postal card will bring one.

The Chocolate Cooler Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., illustrate a new Ice Cream Cabinet in their advertisement this week. They make over twenty different styles and sizes, and will be pleased to send a descriptive catalogue to any dealer.

Hospitality should be the desire of all, serve Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry to your caller and your reputation will be established.

A Card from A. Major.

March 10, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era:

Gentlemen—I am advertising my cement all over the country, and am spending over \$5,000.00 per month; I have just refused to fill two large orders from department stores—one in Chicago, the other here; I refuse to allow discounts to any dealer who will not agree to maintain the established retail price; yet I learn there is a disposition on the part of some retailers to discriminate against my goods. Now, if all the druggists succeed in this, I am a ruined man. Not all the druggists think it wrong to substitute, but here is a plain case where one man can be ruined by the doings of many. If it isn't wrong for many to ruin one man, then it is not murder for many to kill one man.

Retailers should certainly realize that, if the manufacturer does not have a fair profit on his goods, he can't advertise, and if they are not advertised they will not sell. Major's Cement retails at 15 and 25 cents per bottle, and the prices to the trade are as low as the expense of manufacture and doing business will permit. I submit these facts for the consideration of all fair-minded druggists.

A. MAJOR.

Dr. Harrison's Proprietary Medicines.

These remedies go to the trade with a record of steady sale extending over seventy years, and most of them are yet in constant demand. The present manufacturer, E. Harrison Allison, 788 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass., has reduced the prices on all of them, including Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges, which are \$4.00 and \$2.00 per dozen for the large and small sizes respectively. These prices are tax paid. Druggists are invited to send for some attractive advertising matter.

A Bar of Olive Oil Soap Free.

The Home Soap Co., 54A Franklin St., New York, make a very attractive offer in this issue. It is good for a limited time only, and is made to introduce their brands of pure olive oil soaps. They furnish soaps for \$12.53 which retail for \$21.00, and include, free, a bar of Olive Oil Tar Soap, which retails for \$1.60. Only one assortment is sold to a store. They will send a price list of their regular line to any druggist interested in it.

Rocko Cough Drops.

A new candidate for the favor of the public and of the druggist is the Rocko Cough Drop advertised by Rigney & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., on another page. Pure rock candy is used as a basis, and each drop is a fac-simile of a rock candy crystal. They also make Rocko Horehound Drops. Samples will be mailed to any druggist who will mention the Era with his request.

In the advertising columns Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, announce their readiness to fill orders for Stearns' Diphtheritic Antitoxin, their latest biological product. With their new biological laboratories, perfect equipment and able bacteriological experts, they fully expect this product to win as enviable a reputation as their glycerinated vaccine, which, although placed on the market late last year, leaped into the front rank at a single bound, in many localities completely displacing older brands. There is "Stearns' Quality" in all these goods.

The genuine McAllister Mocking Bird Food has been on the market for twenty-five years, and has the signature of F. E. McAllister across the face of the label.

Drug buyers who are interested in any of the advertisements in this issue will confer a favor on us by mentioning the Era in their letters.

Druggists who want a pure olive oil Castile Soap at a special price will do well to consult the advertisement of Eugene J. McGrath on page 17.

State of Trade.

Routine Trading the Feature.

New York, March 13.—Routine trading has comprised the bulk of the movement in a wholesale way during the past week, and fluctuations in prices have been mainly of an unimportant character. This is attributed to the absence of speculative demand, operators apparently having found very little to attract their attention. Regular dealers, however, appear satisfied with prevailing conditions, while the demand has been chiefly for moderate quantities, the aggregate volume of business is reported as showing full average proportions.

None of the leaders has shown any material change in price, and the developments have been without special significance. Opium is a shade easier in a large way, but recent cables from abroad have shown some improvement in primary markets, and if the reports should be confirmed, they will probably be reflected here. Meanwhile consumers are limiting their purchases to actual necessities. Quinine has remained quiet and fairly firm. Manufacturers have received only a limited number of orders, and in the outside market exceedingly tame conditions have prevailed, second hands showing an inclination to await developments, and at the same time expressing confidence in the future. It is claimed that there is nothing of a discouraging character in the outlook, that the statistical position of both bark and quinine are favorable to holders, and that the consuming demand indicates early improvement.

The reaction in carbolic acid referred to last week was followed by a further decline in price. Picric also has been influenced by carbolic, and quotations for commercial grades show a marked decline. It is expected that normal prices will shortly be quoted for all.

Salline is somewhat unsettled, but there is an undercurrent of firmness, and it is doubtful whether there is much stock available at the inside quotation of manufacturers. It is very certain that supplies are light and that no more can be produced until next Summer. Consequently an improvement in demand would probably result in a hardening of prices. Acetanilid appears to be working into a better position. There is less of the keen competition heretofore noted, and the former cheap sellers are said to have withdrawn from the market. Whether the old and new manufacturers have reached an amicable understanding remains to be developed.

In the essential oil department, natural wintergreen is easier, owing to increased supplies and more liberal offers from producing sections. Natural mustard is also easier, but the decline in the latter is due to competition. A similar influence has caused a sharp break in values of Harlem oil, and present quotations are said to be very close to import cost. Cod liver oil has received very little attention, and owing to the unusually mild Winter, general results have been rather disappointing, as prices have not moved up to corresponding figures abroad.

Cutfish is firmer and prices show a material advance. Spot stocks are steadily diminishing, and late cable advices are to the effect that foreign markets are entirely bare and that several months will elapse before anything definite will be known regarding the next catch. Ergot continues unsettled and irregular under the influences noted last week, but there is no further important change in jobbing quotations, and the opinion that the recent depression is artificial is steadily gaining ground.

Among the seeds, the kombi variety of strophanthus is very scarce and decidedly higher, both here and in Europe. Dutch caraway is stronger in primary markets, and spot values are slightly higher. Fractional advances are reported in bleached coriander and sunflower, the season for consumption of the latter having commenced.

Bryony root is in reduced supply and firmer, while Belgian valerian is easier and a shade lower. Jaborandi leaves are offered more freely from first hands, and the market is easier.

Gum asafetida is stronger and quotations for all varieties are higher. The improvement is due to diminishing stocks, a good consuming demand and reports that the American market has decided to permit no further advance to enter unless it is up to the required standard. Carnauba wax continues to move upward in price, and the limited stock is more closely controlled.

Tin crystals are firmer, in sympathy with the metal. Leading manufacturers are not free sellers, and outside holders have advanced quotations 2/3c per pound.

Much Sickness; Brisk Business.

Boston, March 10.—This has been a week of much general sickness and the death rate is exceptionally high. Ten deaths have resulted from the grip alone and there also is much other illness from diphtheria, pneumonia and other diseases. All this sickness has made business for druggists. In the chemical and drug market there are practically no features of special note. Trading is mostly of a jobbing character. Carbonate of potash is strong. Nitrate of soda holds firm. Ipecac is reported higher. There is no life in opium nor in quinine. Steady prices and fair trade mark the present story of the line of dyestuffs and tanning materials.

Everyone Satisfied.

Philadelphia, March 10.—The favorable reports still continue regarding Philadelphia business conditions in both the wholesale and retail departments of the trade.

YOU can conscientiously recommend Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a high-class remedy for the prevention and cure of Indigestion, Acidity, Biliousness, Constipation and attendant ills, especially Headache.

"Abbey's" is a standard English preparation, prescribed and endorsed by physicians. It is a clean remedy, honestly advertised, not an exaggerated statement entering into the literature of this Company.

N. B. Sizer, M.D., New York, states:

"I am glad to say I find Abbey's Effervescent Salt an excellent laxative and antacid. It gives good results in various forms of Dyspepsia and Constipation. I have always thought that the Effervescent salines were not half as well known and used, in this country, as they ought to be."

We should be glad to have you keep Abbey's in stock constantly as the demand will be continuous owing to our steady advertising.

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c.

50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade price-list on application.

There is nothing new to report on the subject as everybody is busy and all seem to be satisfied with the present conditions. Some few changes are noted in prices, as ipecac has advanced slightly and carbolic acid is a trifle lower, but the market is unusually firm for this time of year. The retailers are making hay while the sun shines and the majority are busy all the day; those who report business a trifle irregular admit that it is ahead of the corresponding period of last year. Another epidemic of influenza has arrived and five deaths were reported from this cause during the past week. This keeps the prescription business moving and that is what the pharmacist most desires.

Trade Just Fair.

Baltimore, March 13.—The drug trade of this city and section was without exceptional features last week. The jobbers report trade as moderately active, but without special developments. On the whole, business is very fair, and the volume of transactions compares favorably with any similar period. Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals are quite busy, and laboratory forces are kept steadily at work. Retailers report a good prescription trade, but continue to feel the effects of the Sunday law agitation and rigid restrictions which have been given rise. Heavy chemicals are moving in acceptable quantities, while the drug market is without special features.

Recovering Slowly from Storm's Effects.

Detroit, March 11.—Things have been a little better this week, but not enough so to make druggists extravagantly happy. The great quantity of snow is disappearing just slowly enough to make the roads next to impassable. The little snow now scars throughout the passable. The State has created a demand for vaccine points, the orders from some of the small towns indicating the wholesale vaccination of their inhabitants. Although this is the time of the year when country druggists begin to stock up on paints and oils and other "house cleaning" properties, the demand for them has not yet begun. On the other hand, chemicals are moving in quantities at a standstill while things have been pretty generally at a standstill for the past two weeks in the drug business in Michigan.

A Little Quiet in Chicago.

Chicago, March 11.—Business among the jobbers is reported a little quiet here this week. The recent storms, followed by rain and a thaw, have been bad for traffic of all kinds. There is a fair amount of business, however. The sundries are moving well. No failures in the city are reported this week, and that is a good sign. Manufacturers say there has been no substantial change. Dealers and manufacturers in fountains and supplies are having a busy time and hope that the orders will continue to come in.

Continued Increase in Prescriptions.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., March 9.—The previous favorable aspect of general trade has been fully sustained in the past week, though here and there a retailer complains of dullness. Most of them report a continued increase in prescription work, the weather seeming to be in league with the ready pill maker. Jobbers declare that business far from being not only well abreast of February's fine record for trade volume, but perhaps still better. When the spring painting season now near at hand, arrives a material advance in insect oil is universally expected. So long has the price of this commodity remained unchanged that it has created suspicion for its normal condition is one of almost constant fluctuation. There seems to be something of a lull in the price advances which for so many months have been the most prominent feature of trade.

Good Weather and Good Business.

St. Louis, March 10.—Trade has largely recovered from the deterrent of the bad weather of last week and the past few days have been bright and almost springlike. There have been no marked price changes, with the exception of carbolic acid, which has suffered further decline and is now quoted by local jobbers at 40 cents in pound and 55 cents in five and ten pound quantities. Local retail trade shows quite a distinct improvement.

—The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy held a meeting at Neenah, February 13-16. Certificates by registration were granted to A. A. Stahl, Escobed, from Tennessee; C. H. Finley, Milwaukee, from Missouri; F. P. Williams, West Superior, from Missouri; C. E. Nilson, Hayward, from Iowa. These received certificates; Licentiate or First Grade—B. G. Pemberton, Hortonville; J. H. Schroeder, Madison; R. A. McDonald, Mukwonago; Charles N. Marsh, Neenah; W. A. F. Liese, Berlin; A. C. Dewey, Hemlock; C. C. Johnson, Waupun. Assistant or Second Grade were granted to R. Pulenek, Alma; C. H. Hennig, Oshkosh; C. B. Sande, Neenah; A. A. Gryger, Stevens Point. Twenty-nine applicants were rejected. The next meeting will be held at Wausau, April 18, when the officers of the board will be elected and the places of meeting selected for the ensuing year.

Market Reports.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 13.—Business in a jobbing way has continued satisfactory to dealers and the market has a fairly steady undertone, with very few of the price changes of more than ordinary consequence.

OPIMUM—Round lots have remained dull and neglected with the tone of the market easy. Small parcels have moved fairly on orders from consumers at prices within the old range of \$3.30@3.50 for 9 per cent, and \$3.40@3.90 for 11 per cent, the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIMUM—Limited quantities have been in fair request and jobbers continue to quote \$4.50@4.60 for 13 per cent, and \$5.10@5.25 for 16 per cent, according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—A moderately active market is reported with jobbing quotations unchanged on the basis of \$2.40@2.50 for eighths in 2½-ounce boxes and \$2.45@2.55 for smaller quantities.

QUININE.—Current trading is of a hand-to-mouth character, but the outlook is considered favorable to holders, and values are well sustained at 35¢@38¢. for 100-oz. tins, 37¢@40¢. for 50-oz. tins, and 42¢@45¢. for ounce vials, according to brand.

SALICYLIC ACID.—The easier feeling caused by the weaker market for carbolic has resulted in a decline in jobbing quotations to 65¢@75¢. as to quantity.

HARLEM OIL.—Quotations for round lots are somewhat irregular with the market unsettled, owing to competition among importers, but jobbers' prices are unchanged at 47¢@50¢. per gross and 35¢@40¢. per dozen, according to size of order.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Calvert's has declined in sympathy with other varieties, and the revised quotations are \$2.25@2.50 for No. 1 and \$1.75@2 for No. 2.

ACETIC ACID.—Jobbing quotations for U. S. P. have been reduced to 79¢. by the carboy and 11¢@15¢. for less.

ALCOHOL.—Manufacturers' prices are higher, owing to extra for crude material, but jobbers' prices are advanced quotations to \$2.45@2.46 by the barrel and \$2.35@2.75 for less, according to quantity. The revised figures for odorless are \$2.47@2.48 by the barrel and \$2.60@2.80 for less.

MURIATE OF AMMONIA.—Lump is firmer, and jobbing quotations have been advanced to 14¢@16¢., as to quantity. Powdered is held at 10¢@18¢.

CACAO BUTTER.—The market is stronger, in sympathy with bulk, and the Huyler and Mallard brands of cakes have been marked up to 51¢@52¢. by the box and 54¢@55¢. for less.

GUM ASAPETIDA.—All varieties are firmer under diminishing stocks and expected difficulty in securing fresh supplies, and jobbers have advanced their prices to 35¢@40¢. for No. 1 and 30¢@35¢. for No. 2.

TIN CRYSTALS.—Values are higher, owing to increased prices of the metal, and quotations for jobbing quantities have been advanced to 24¢@26¢. by the barrel and 37¢@42¢. for less.

OIL WINTERGREEN.—The market is better supplied with natural, and quotations for small lots have declined to \$2.35@2.55.

OIL MUSTARD.—Competition has caused an easier feeling, and jobbers have reduced quotations to 50¢@55¢. per oz.

CUTTLEFISH BONE.—Stocks are diminishing, and jobbers have advanced quotations to 35¢@40¢. for whole and 37¢@42¢. for powdered.

ERGOT.—Russian has been advanced by jobbers to 85¢@90¢. for whole and 68¢@71¢. for powdered. Ergot preparations have been advanced about 30 per cent. by all manufacturers.

STROPHANTHUS SEED.—The kombi variety is very scarce, and jobbing quotations have been advanced to \$2@2.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch is higher, and the revised jobbing range is 11¢@13¢. for whole and 15¢@20¢. for powdered.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Quotations for the Belgian variety have been reduced by jobbers to 22¢@27¢. for whole, 24¢@30¢. for cut and 27¢@32¢. for powdered.

JABORANDI LEAVES.—The market is easier, owing to fresh arrivals, and jobbing parcels are obtainable at 20¢@25¢. for whole and 25¢@30¢. for powdered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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Chocoma, Coler Co.,	2	Runkel Bros.,	15
Duroy & Haines Co., The.	8	Slade & Hicks Co.,	9
Hert & Frerichs Chem. Co.	3	Smith & Painter,	11
Lucas & Co., John.	3	Stearns & Co., E. A.	2
McAllister, M.	1	Surgical & Chem. Supply	9
McGrath, Eugene J.,	17	Co.,	Cov.
McKesson & Robbins, Cov.	D	Tufts, Jas. W.,	8-15
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THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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12.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,

Telephone: 2240 Franklin.

Cable Address: "ERA"—New York.

NEW YORK.

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DRUG CLERKS AND THE ERA BLUE BOOK.

We find that the ERA BLUE BOOK has no warmer friends than those among the drug clerks. Several of these have expressed to us their appreciation of the work. The clerk frequently wants to know, on short notice, who it is that manufactures a certain article, and its price, and the Blue Book is the most complete book in the drug store for furnishing him with such information.

We now have a request to make of our friends, the drug clerks.

We are already at work upon the Blue Book for 1901, and we will esteem it a special favor if every drug clerk will make it a point to notify us of any preparation for which he has a call, and which he cannot find in the Blue Book. We refer to the Drug and Chemical Price List and the Patent Medicine List, as well as among the Manufacturers' Lists.

Also let us know what Manufacturers' Lists you particularly require which you do not find in the Blue Book.

With each successive year this Blue Book will be more complete, and its completeness can be quicker attained through the kindly suggestions of our friends in the trade who use the book, particularly the drug clerks.

THE PUBLISHERS.

ASK US.

If any Era subscriber will ask us when he doesn't know where to buy what he wants, we will try to put him in touch with the firms who can furnish the goods to the best advantage. We make no charge to subscribers for this service.

See Students' Bulletin, Page 316.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following manufacturers of proprietary medicines have agreed to conform to the wishes of the National Association of Retail Druggists in the matter of confining the sales of their products to the accepted list of jobbers approved by the joint retailers, wholesalers and proprietors' associations, and will refuse to sell to any one outside of this list and to any included in it who shall be found guilty of supplying aggressive cutters, department stores, brokers, and price-cutters generally in violation of the agreement made:

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.
C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., Lynn, Mass.
F. E. & J. A. GREENE, Boston, Mass.
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Burlington, Vt.

The names of all other proprietary medicine firms which shall enter the same agreement will be published here just so fast as reported to us by the executive officers of the N. A. R. D.

The retail drug trade is to be congratulated upon this influence which has now been thrown on the side of the N. A. R. D., and which, to a very great extent, guarantees the success of its plans. The proprietors named will likewise, without doubt, receive the uniform and united support of the retailers in recognition of the relief extended. The full particulars of the steps leading up to the agreement and the nature of the contracts to be enforced are set forth in the Era of March 8, page 265, and March 15, page 277.

THE MANUFACTURER'S RIGHT TO CONTROL PRICES.

One of the most important pieces of news, so far as its relation to and effect upon the retail drug trade and the sale of patent medicines are concerned, is set forth in the following press dispatch, received Friday night, March 16th:

THE PRICE OF PATENT MEDICINES.

Decision Upholding Right of Inventors to Fix Retail Rates.

The suit of John D. Park & Sons' Company, drug dealers of Cincinnati, to restrain the National Wholesale Druggists' Association from refusing to sell its patent medicines except on an agreement to maintain the rates set by defendant for the resale, on allegations that defendant's rule to that effect was in restraint of trade, has been finally dismissed on demurrer by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court because the plaintiff did not present a cause of action. The case has been pending three years, but has got no farther than the amended complaint, on which it is now thrown out. The defendant association consists of 125 drug dealers throughout the country, united for common action and benefit of its members. The defendants claimed the right to buy patent medicines which are manufactured by some of the defendants, without any restrictions on the price for which they should resell. It was really a fight of the plaintiffs for leave to cut prices and the dealers on the combination of the defendant's members to maintain certain prices unlawful. The Court said in part:

"The sacred right of the toiler to earn the means of subsistence for himself and dependents is and always will

be recognized; the freedom of competitive purchase of the necessities of life will be sustained; trade and commerce will not be shackled by monopolies designed to extort unnatural prices; but inventive skill, even though applied to medicinal compounds, may yet have protection from outlawry if the inventor reasonably uses his property rights and does not trespass into another's privileges.

This decision is what might have been expected, and it fully sustains the opinion of the legal adviser of N. W. D. A.'s Committee on Proprietary Goods, who has long contended that the courts, in the interpretation of the anti-trust laws, would discriminate between the necessities of life and such articles as proprietary medicines already protected under trademark laws. But it is unnecessary to review at length the history and progress of the case. The entire drug trade has been kept fully informed during the past few years of the litigation instituted against the N. W. D. A. and its members to compel manufacturers and jobbers to sell to houses which persistently refuse to maintain prices and just as persistently violate any trade agreements entered into. By this decision the principle is established that the manufacturer of an article has the legal as well as the moral right to impose upon the purchaser such restrictions as he may see fit relative to the manner in which the article shall be again sold by its purchaser. In brief, the manufacturer's right to control prices does not cease when the article leaves his own hands, but may be carried down through the jobber to the retailer. This is the principle for which at least one manufacturer (the Phenyco-Caffein Company) is now fighting, several cases being at present before the courts. It is the principle that Mr. Walbridge, the president of the N. W. D. A. insisted upon as his right when he refused to sell to cutters in St. Louis, and thereby was supposed by some to have made himself liable to prosecution under the anti-trust law. It is the principle upon which is founded the new agreement between the patent medicine men, the N. A. R. D., and the jobber, and finally it is a common-sense, moral and just principle in all respects. There is and can in justice be no law which shall compel the owner or inventor or discoverer of an article to sell his product to anyone whom he chooses not to. Were it otherwise, there would be no protection to private interests.

Although no one in the drug trade has had a moment's doubt of the ultimate outcome of the suit mentioned, it is none the less a gratification that it has terminated and that the decision rendered establishes so clearly the principle involved. The trade is to be congratulated upon this victory, which clears away many obstacles in the path of any plan, and especially the N. A. R. D. plan, to regulate the traffic in proprietary medicines in such manner that druggists shall be enabled to gain a fair living profit and not be subjected to cut-throat, illegitimate trade-destroying practices of the renegade jobber, the traitorous retailer, the aggressive cutter and the conscienceless department store.

THERE WILL BE NO "BLACK LIST."

Quite a number of people appear to be afraid that some feature of the N. A. R. D. plan to regu-

late the sale of patent medicines will be found in violation of trust laws or illegal in other respects. This fear is based upon a misunderstanding of the plan. A black list or cut-off list of jobbers, cutters, etc. is obviously illegal, but there is to be nothing of this kind. There is to be an "accepted" or an "approved" list, which will include every legitimate wholesale house which will keep its agreements, and upon which list may be placed hereafter the names of any more concerns determined eligible. Some of the best legal authority in the country have very clearly set forth that a list of this sort can in no manner be considered any contravention of the law. There is to be no combination, which some fear, and which might possibly be construed as a violation of trust regulations. Each individual manufacturer will make his individual contract with the jobber. There will be no combination of manufacturers whereby all will refuse to sell any of their goods if the requirements of any one are violated. Such combination is entirely unnecessary. If the trade will thoroughly study the plans proposed, we are sure all will find they do not present the flaws feared.

DEFEAT OF THE TRUE BILL FOR SHORTER HOURS.

The Henry bill to regulate the working hours of drug clerks in New York City was defeated by the Senate of New York State, on March 15. The Maher bill was squelched by the Assembly earlier in the session. While it is possible that politicians of the Maher stamp may attempt to reintroduce and rush this measure through before adjournment, it is not at all likely that such an attempt will succeed. So it is a pretty safe prediction to say there will be no legislation on this subject this year.

The history of the agitation for such legislation is too familiar to our readers to need any recapitulation at this time. But the present outcome is worthy of comment. It is highly instructive. It shows what the Governor of New York would call "the grim humor of the situation." The defeat of the bill formulated by the drug clerks themselves and helped along by the advice of the Governor proves incontrovertibly, just as this journal has emphasized from the beginning, that the cohorts of Thimme and Maher sought solely to make the drug trade of New York City an attribute of a political machine. They never for one moment tried honestly and sincerely to better the condition of the drug clerk. They care no more for the drug clerk than for the dirt in New York's streets. Their bill was devised only to enable them to provide "soft snaps" to be dispensed by Tammany Hall, and their agitation for "shorter hours for the poor down-trodden drug clerk" was merely a ruse to hide their real purpose. The Tammany contingent in the Senate voted solidly against the Henry bill, just as Thimme told them to do. The Governor is right in saying: "This opposition arose merely from the fact that Tammany could not get the little patronage involved in its own hands."

HE TESTS EVERYTHING.

A subscriber sends us a photograph of his chemical apparatus and laboratory to be reproduced in our special supplement. In connection therewith he says that he has recently inaugurated the plan of examining all his drugs and chemicals. To every prescription sent out he attaches a label reading: "I guarantee the purity of the drugs used in this prescription, having personally tested and checked each, and that it has been accurately dispensed according to the physician's order." On chemicals other than prescriptions he places a label worded thus: "This article has been chemically tested and is guaranteed pure." He says, and very truthfully, "I am of the opinion there is not a very large percentage of pharmacists through the land who are as careful in the examination of their drugs and chemicals." The question of testing these articles has been discussed very liberally in the pharmaceutical journals. None have denied its desirability, but many have stated that it would take entirely too much time and be too expensive for the druggist in ordinary business life to put into operation. If the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof, here is one druggist at least who finds that it is not only entirely feasible, but profitable. Perhaps his experience will stimulate emulation.

THE UTAH BOARD IN LINE.

At the last meeting of the Utah State Board of Pharmacy, of the ten candidates examined not one was granted a first-class certificate, though three were registered as assistants. Several who presented diplomas from colleges of pharmacy, however, were duly registered. But this cannot occur again, as the board at once passed a resolution that hereafter the examinations will be more severe, and that diplomas from colleges will not be accepted, all graduates being required to stand examination before being allowed to practice pharmacy in that State. The holder of a college diploma is the very last man who should object to examination by the board of pharmacy to determine his qualifications. A diploma can be recognized as evidence that its possessor has done a certain amount of work, but it should confer no privileges beyond this. The board can ascertain for itself whether the candidate is a safe man behind the drug store prescription case.

Some one, we do not know who, because no name is signed to the communication, writes for information concerning colleges of pharmacy and the Era Course in Pharmacy. He says: "I am not a very smart boy, therefore it will take me a little longer to learn than some other people. I was cheated out of my money by so-called pharmacy institutes." If this individual will emerge from the obscurity of anonymity we will be pleased to write him in answer to his queries and give what assistance we can. We also suggest that he sign his name and address to all communications hereafter, if he expects attention.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

NO "BLACK LIST" CONTEMPLATED.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: I have been a regular reader of the Era for a number of years and take a great interest in reading articles concerning the drug trade.

For some time past my attention has been frequently called to articles concerning the N. A. R. D. While I greatly approve a trade association, I fear they are going entirely too far in their demands. In the last issue of the Era, March 8, I find the manufacturers are also demanding more than will ever be granted them and would suggest that they strike out the fourth and sixth clauses.

Manufacturers, jobbers and retailers want to be extremely careful in their movements and demands or they will have the pleasure of defending some heavy damage suits.

I enclose herewith a clipping from the Evening Bulletin, this city, March 5, which fully defines the laws of Pennsylvania.

This clipping is sent thinking this decision might be of some interest to the members of the Associations.

HOWARD H. TOBIAS.

[The clipping referred to is headed "Black List" Liable," and presents the substance of a recent Supreme Court decision. The N. A. R. D. plan does not contemplate a "Black List," but a preferred list, and is therefore not believed to be illegal.—Ed.]

IT DOES.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Your paper must circulate all over the country. To-day I received a letter from a firm of druggists in Sioux Falls, S. D., in reference to the sale of filtered and distilled water, as published in your issue of March 1. They stated that they surmised they could do well in the sale of pure and distilled water in their community. I infer from their communication that Philadelphia does not stand alone in regard to impure water.

An amusing incident occurred last evening in connection with the sale of water which still continues. After being asked the price and informing the customer that filtered water was three cents a gallon, two gallons for five cents, but it was necessary to bring something to put it in, the customer handed me a basket and it was a few moments before he took a tumble to himself—expecting to get water in a basket.

W. W. CHALFANT.

Dose of Biennostasin, a Correction.

Prof. V. Coblenz calls attention to the following correction in "The Newer Remedies," third edition, page 31. The dose of "biennostasin" should read "1 to 4 grains" not "1 to 4 grammes." It is stated by medical authorities that while the action of biennostasin is similar to that of belladonna yet it is not toxic.

TO PREVENT BALDNESS IN CASES OF SYPHILIS Gaucher (Bull. gen. de Therap.) recommends that the hair be worn cut short and washed frequently with the following solution: Chloral hydrate, 1 parts; corrosive sublimate, 0.2 part; resorcin, 2 parts; castor oil, 1 part; alcohol, 200 parts. A portion of the alcohol (25 to 50 parts) may be replaced by tincture of cinchona. In addition the scalp should be treated frequently with one or the other of the following ointments: (1) Calomel, 3 parts; petrolatum, 30 parts. (2) Salicylic acid, 0.6 part; petrolatum, a mixture of spirit of camphor, 25 parts; oil of turpentine, 30 parts. (Apoth. Ztg.)



MORE ORIGINALITY.

The money question is one which the druggists are asking to-day the world over. There have been many changes during the past ten or twenty years—changes which have not improved the financial condition of compounders of drugs. This leads to the question: In what way can we direct our efforts to bring us more profits than the ordinary?

No answer can be given that can apply to all persons other than this: Do not do what all the others about you are doing. Do not run into something simply because your neighbor has done well at it. The time has come when we must plan for ourselves; when originality and novel methods prove the most profitable. There is not enough originality in pharmacy. How did the rich men of the East and West make their money? By copying after other people? No. They struck out in new fields. They looked ahead and discovered what to-morrow would bring forth. This we must do if we would deserve success. We must put more brains into our work, more enterprise, more originality. This is a progressive age, and those who do not keep up with the age or ahead of it will miss the best success.

It interests me much, but saddens me more, to watch the many bound to become insolvent through lack of primariness. Why do they not turn their thoughts to more profitable use? They dabble in a little of everything and succeed at nothing.

This is an age of specialties. In old times a doctor was expected to minister to many ills of humanity. Now one man studies the eyes, another the lungs, another the ear, the nerves, the brain, the teeth, the spine, etc. It is so in every department of human endeavor. He who would succeed best must do his work in such manner as is advantageous to a proposed end.

But what can the druggist do? My friends, there are dozens of divisional subjects which he might more thoroughly investigate. It might be "Quantitative Chemical Work," "Qualitative Analysis," "Urinalysis," "Analytical Tests and Methods," or "Prescription Work with Extemporaneous Realities."

It is not so much a question of *what* you undertake as *how* you undertake to do it. Do not be dissatisfied with

that which has been done, but lay foundations for something greater. Do not follow some other person, but become yourself a leader. You cannot do this in one year, nor ten—make it the work of a lifetime.

Think of what Edison has done in inventions. He has revolutionized his time and age. Is there no opportunity to improve methods in pharmacy? Is there no opening here for an ambitious man? Indeed there is, and many a man of this age is born for just such work.

C. M. THOMPSON.

Walpole, N. H.

RAPID PREPARATION OF A FINE ZINC OINTMENT.

The difficulty in making a smooth ointment of zinc oxide free from lumps is overcome. I find this by experiment by making a paste of the oxide with water and incorporating therewith an equal bulk or slightly less of lanum, then adding gradually, with trituration or stirring, cold or hot white petrolatum. The cold process works better, but if hot petrolatum is used it should be heated but slightly above its congealing point. I have produced in this way zinc ointment of perfect smoothness and whiteness and superior to that made in any other manner. This procedure is available for the extemporaneous preparation of any combination of the oxide in ointments.

The working formula would be as follows for a U. S. P. strength:

Zinc oxide	20 parts
Water	20 "
Lanum	10 "
White petrolatum	50 "

(A. B. Burrows, in Merck's Report).

BASICIN is a combination of quinine and caffeine obtained by a patented process. It is stated to have the advantage of being very soluble in water and in therapeutic activity to be three times as powerful as quinine and more enduring in effect, without having the deleterious and disagreeable secondary effects of the latter. It may be used in solution alone or combined with other alkaloids either internally or hypodermically, for infectious diseases, malaria, chronic articular rheumatism, etc. In doses of 0.1 to 0.2 Gm. (1½ to 3 grains) it is claimed to be an effective remedy for influenza and headache. (Pharm. Post.)

(For the Era.)

HOW THE DRUGGIST MAY INCREASE PROFITS.

By FREDERICK T. GORDON, U. S. NAVY.
(Dedicated to my Fellow Pharmacists).

The recent discussion in the pages of the Era on this most vital topic has no doubt awakened many a somnolent druggist to his sins of omission and commission; sins that have kept him with an empty till and a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. The ground seems to have been pretty well covered, as it most certainly should be, by the writers, but one or two points seem to have escaped more than passing notice. And since these points may be the very ones needed by some case, the writer takes the liberty of presenting this article to those most interested. Very often an outsider can see a fault in an undertaking to which the workers have grown blind from custom, so, with the hope that a fellow druggist will find something in this essay which can be converted into good by the light of his experience, I, an outsider, take upon myself the task of addressing my friends, the druggists, on a topic which is probably none of my business.

We all have a hobby; mine is to make pharmacy recognized as a profession equal in importance and dignity with the law and medicine, but as we have to eat and wear clothes while waiting for the millenium, it is just as well to get all the dollars we can while teaching others the sense. Before I begin this, I want to ask a large amount of charity for its shortcomings; I claim little of originality, for this essay is the collection of years, based on others' successes and failures, advice from here, a letter from there, a line in some journal, the resolutions of some meeting, etc., etc. Such as it is, I sincerely hope it may give some brother druggist an idea that will help him to increase his profits and build up trade.

Let us begin at the bottom! The first start towards increasing the profits of the drug business must be made by educating the future (and present) members of the profession so that they will know how to earn these profits. This is not only a professional necessity but is sound business logic as well, for how can a druggist take advantage of discounts and percentages if he doesn't know how to work them out? The druggist must learn bookkeeping to keep books. How many do keep a set of books that will tell them every day just how they stand as to stock, capital, debits and credits? Very few, because the average apprentice is not taught book-keeping, and when he gets to be a clerk he hasn't the time to learn it then. Education will teach the druggist how to make four drachms of a two per cent. solution of an alkaloid costing ten cents a grain without wasting fifty cents worth trying to do it; education will show him how to calculate the expenses and profits of his business and how to figure prices on goods to make them pay profits; it will enable him to calculate discounts, percentages, interest, and so forth, on his bills, and it will tell him just what is the loss by waste and breakage, if he wants to find this out! Education will make both clerk and proprietor better fitted to meet and deal with their customers, by giving them confidence and an ability to express themselves in good language; education will put the druggist on a mental equality with the doctor and make him equal to the demands of the latter, and, chiefest of all, education will teach the druggist to know his own profession, for if the druggist wants professional profits, he must know professional things. Education for the druggist will directly increase profits by a direct increase of custom; people will give their trade to the man best fitted to fulfill their wants, and they prefer to deal with a man whose speech and manner show him to be competent to advise them. There is a nice profit in knowing how to test foods, urine, etc., etc., for the people.

It may be a trite saying, but the self-made man would usually have done better if he had let the job to some one else, and a man must educate himself while he is young and has the time to do it. It shows something wrong when the druggist has to be advised to get a high school education before he goes up for his "Ph. G.," but if the list of failures from ignorance of book-keeping

and common business ways shows anything, it shows that such advice is needed. A most important part of the druggist's after-education comes from his trade papers and the daily newspapers. Let the druggist who wants to succeed, keep himself abreast of the times by means of drug and scientific papers, newspapers, magazines, etc.; he will find the time spent on these well spent. Let him see what his fellow druggists are doing, what the trade discounts and present advantages of trade are, the prices of his goods, what is newest and best to have and where and for what he can get it.

Education will teach the druggist the benefits of organization. In these days of fierce competition, the tradesmen who are not united will be crushed out by those who are. If the druggists had a strong, effective organization like the trades unions, how long would it be before they were masters of the situation? When the druggists control enough votes to make it worth their while, then the politicians will listen to them—and not before. But it is not for me to speak of the benefits of organization in this paper; the journals of the day are full of arguments for it, and he who doubts needs but to read to be convinced.

Organization leads to legislation. Somehow or other, it never seems to occur to the majority of druggists that they should and could control the legislation affecting their business and interests. They will read in their trade papers of some proposed enactment which will cost them many a dollar if passed; then they will grow a bit over the villainy of the politicians, and not make a single effort to prevent their own injury by trying to defeat the measure. When passed, they will accept its oppression meekly as another of the ills of the drug business, and later on vote for the same politicians if they take the trouble to vote at all. Nothing is more sensitive to "influence" than the politician; surely the druggists have enough influence to prevent the passage of laws that will cut down their profits, impose heavy burdens of taxation on them and subject them to still more vexatious restrictions. If the druggists and doctors would join hands and take the interest in politics that the saloon keepers and gamblers do, they might get as much protection for their interests as these gentry. The druggist need not go out and make stump speeches, but he can exercise a quiet influence over his customers, and with a word here and another there point out to them the evils of proposed laws and enlist their aid in behalf of the righteous cause. And a little influence politically in his neighborhood would cause the druggist to be respected and feared by his friends, the politicians, and these powers-that-be would listen with respect to a petition that is backed by the votes of a division. The druggist can increase his profits by attending to legislation in a direct way: By causing the repeal of those laws that have decreased profits (by taxation), by preventing the enactment of new laws to this effect, by removing unjust restrictions from the drug trade, and imposing just ones on quacks and charlatans, and by forcing his status to be recognized by the laws of the land. How much profit would it bring each druggist if the laws were repealed that now tax preparations, materials and business itself?

Education, organization and legislation will bring about a more profitable condition of affairs, but unless business methods are strictly adhered to, the druggist will not share in the prosperity. There is a business side as well as a professional side to the modern drug store, and a druggist must be both a man of business and a man of professional attainments. Where many druggists fail is in the "business end" of their store; they cannot seem to understand that outside their prescription department and laboratory is a "store" where the laws of trade govern every transaction. The same sound business principles that will make a grocery or dry goods store a success will make the sundry, patent medicine and perfumery departments, etc., of the drug store pay handsomely. Since the department stores and the manufacturers have made patent medicines merchandise, how would it do for the druggist to treat them as such for a while and buy and sell them just as he would combs and brushes?

Buy your goods in the cheapest market, having due

regard for quality; pay cash for your purchases and demand the fullest discount. Or, if you are unable to do that, buy on short time credit, and don't buy just because your credit is good; notes have a habit of falling due very fast. In these days of speedy communications, do not buy a particle more at one time than you need. It is poor economy to save two cents a bottle on a dozen purchase, and then have nine of the bottles left on your hands for a year or more. When you buy too much you not only lose the interest on your money, but you have your capital locked up in dead stock and lose the use and convenience of your money. If you should get "dead stock," sell it for what you can get; better a dollar than nothing. There are firms who buy unsalable articles, and sometimes you can "trade off" with another druggist for something that suits your trade better, so don't let old stuff accumulate on your shelves to gather dust and flies and to be a reminder of good money thrown away.

Don't wait for your competitors to get the novelties first; get them yourself, but don't load up with something pretty just because you like it; your customers may not. It is always easier to order more if it is a good seller than to work it off if it is slow. Keep on the lookout for these novelties and new remedies, and strive to catch the popular fancy on the rising tide, and turn down every drummer who tries to sell you anything whose vogue has passed and which is a "back number." By watching your trade journals, you can often learn what is going to be a money-making article, and you will be sure to learn what is being offered as a novelty to the trade. You can get an idea, too, as to the possibilities of the new remedies by noticing whether their advertisements increase or not, and often in the medical papers, the druggist can learn what new synthetics are popular with the doctors and what are not, and thus be posted when the salesman comes around and avoid being made to buy a lot of things that few doctors are prescribing.

Don't buy what you can make cheaper yourself, but be sure that you can make it cheaper before you try to do so. Time is money, and waste alcohol costs as much money as that which you use for menstruum. Be sure you know how much it costs to get up a thing before you put a price on it, and remember to reckon in store expenses as well as cost, for you must make such things pay for lights, rent, fuel, etc.

Keep a set of books that will tell you correctly just what your capital is, what your running expenses are and what are your gross and net profits. Keep track of your bills and notes, and don't let them get overdue and be protested; pay them promptly, but don't pay them ahead of time, unless you get a discount by so doing; the use of your money is worth just as much to you as to the jobber. Always mark things with the cost and selling price, then you will not be apt to sell a dollar comb for a quarter and be sorry later on; this plan will help you often to take advantage of a chance to sell a lot of something when you would not have time to look up old bills for cost. Prices on things will often be a guide to you in putting up prescriptions calling for valuable drugs; you will then know how much to charge without going to a lot of books and making your customer think you don't know how to put it up.

Make your books tell you your own personal expenses as well as those of your business; the business is supporting you. Be saving; paper is cheap, but it costs money when you buy it, and there are many little things like paper, twine, bottles and so on that will save many a dollar in time. More drug stores are wrecked by wasteful methods than by any other one cause; waste in the store, waste in the laboratory, waste in buying and waste in the druggist's own accounts. It is the "two drachms over;" the "twenty grains spilled;" the bottles broken, the menstruum thrown away, the perishable stock gone to ruin that might have been saved, the corks tossed out and many such little leaks that steal from the profits, no matter how good they are. But don't try to save ten cents' worth of alcohol by using fifteen cents' worth of gas to distill it.

Have a method and a place for things, and keep

them there; a sale lost of something that you could not find at the time is profit lost. Take care of your stock; every druggist should know how to do this, and see that you have a proper supply of needful articles. Keep your stock up to your trade, and don't be "out of things" because you forgot to order them; your customer will buy at some other place, and the man who has them will get the money.

Always push your own preparations in preference to another man's; there's more profit in it, and it is your own profit, too. Make a full line of articles to SUIT YOUR TRADE, and price them accordingly; there are many standard remedies easily and cheaply made that sell well. You can make these as well as anybody, but when the other fellow's goods are asked for, give them to your customer; he probably knows what he wants, and is apt to resent an imputation on his knowledge of this want. That means, "DON'T SUBSTITUTE," but always take advantage of a customer's desire to get "the best thing you have for a cough or cold," and give him your own make; it's the best YOU have.

Buy the smallest sizes of new nostrums and manufacturers' specialties, the "ols" and "ines" and "ons," for they go out of fashion with the doctors almost as fast as ladies' bonnets, and then they are the dearest of dead stock. It is distressing to be compelled to pay a dollar a bottle for a pharmacopoeial remedy that you can make just as good yourself, but if the doctor orders Jones's Elixir, don't put Smith's in the prescription. Make yourself a reputation for absolute integrity in the matter of giving what an order calls for, and live up to it.

Be polite and insist on it in your clerks; politeness pays big dividends in profits. Treat your customers just as you would like to be treated yourself; go around a bit and buy things yourself, and see what it is like to be in front of the counter; note the ways of the successful merchant and ponder on them.

You yourself, brother druggist, are the sole and only judge in the vital matter of credits; you will have to weigh your customers in the balance, and find out whom and when to trust. It is a good thing to know, though, that the loss of a poor-paying customer is often a gain in dollars saved on goods that you will not get paid for. If you extend monthly payments, insist on monthly payments; an honest man will not be insulted if you send in your bill promptly, a dishonest one may act as if he was, and this is a pretty good way to find out which is which. A debt is never lost so long as there is a chance to collect it, but when you begin to spend money trying to collect a "bad debt" it is good business policy to charge the amount up to experience and wipe it off your books.

Study the little peculiarities of your customers and humor them; take (or act as if you did) an interest in their affairs if they want your interest; be friendly when expected, and avoid familiarity. Never let anything be wrong with a customer, always correct mistakes in trade cheerfully and willingly, and show people that you mean what you say when you invite their confidence in your commodities. Be kind to the little ones; they are the customers of the future, and often influence their elders.

Devote all your spare time to study; try to learn everything and anything that you can about your business, and put the practical lessons into use. Be on the lookout for every improvement made in your line of business, and keep your store up to the needs of the times. Pay cash, sell for cash if you can; waste not and you will want not.

The question of SIDE LINES is like that of credit; each man will have to find out for himself what will best pay in his locality, for what will bring in many dollars in Maine will fall flat in Mississippi. Make it a point to find out what side lines will pay YOU, and don't keep bicycles or flying machines because some other man made money by so doing. One line, photographic supplies, should be peculiarly appropriate to the druggist, and there should be money in such a "line" properly conducted. Let the druggist study up the chemistry of photography so that he can pose as an expert court of last resort for the amateur and his trials; let him put up a full line of the chemicals used in photography;

he ought to be able to make most developers, fixers, etc., himself, and guarantee the purity and strength of his own preparations that he puts up in neatly labeled and wrapped bottles and packages. If he finds it pays, let him add a dark room for the convenience of workers near by; very few amateurs are able to command a good dark room, and would be willing to pay for the use of one which has in it all conveniences. Another line is spices, flavoring extracts and household chemicals. The druggist who puts up a line of such under his own label of the best quality obtainable and who advertises them a bit will be surprised at the profit they will bring him. A laboratory with facilities for analysis of urine, foods, drugs, chemicals, etc., might be made to pay in a properly located neighborhood. Many a customer is willing to pay so much a week or month for a daily analysis of urine or sputum, and the doctor will appreciate such a convenience. But these are merely hints, the topic is in itself a work for the master mind. Postage stamps do not pay. It should be borne in mind that the closer the "side lines" are allied to the profession of pharmacy, the more dignity they will have and the better profit they will pay. People are willing to pay professional profits for professional advice and professional articles and services.

The subject of advertising would require a volume in itself. Suit your advertising to your locality and the character of its people. As a general statement, any advertising that will tell people of your goods and their prices in good plain language, without deception, will pay, provided you have some inducement to offer and offer it in an attractive way. Every druggist should study his circumstances and advertise in some way; let each man learn his own requirements and be quick to make use of any advantage of popularity or successful ideas. The best advertisement of all is a clean, honest, well-conducted store, where politeness, consideration and integrity are fixed principles, and next to this, or perhaps equal to it, is the advertising of a well-pleased customer.

The relations between doctor and druggist should be those of friendly equality, and they will be a matter of profit just as far as the druggist chooses to work to that purpose. Take your stand on the ground that pharmacy is a profession allied to medicine and surgery in the fight against disease and death, and that you are the ally of the physician and surgeon in the combat, not the servant. Be ever ready to assist them when in difficulty, but do not toady. Cultivate the esteem and friendship of the doctor on this basis; don't go around with a chip on your shoulder waiting for some overbearing doctor to knock it off. Bear in mind that all doctors are men just the same as you are and act towards them just as you would like to have done to yourself if the positions were altered. When the doctor finds that he has an ally in you he will be very apt to help you all he can and there are many other ways of showing your feeling towards him than by buying him a box of cigars.

There is no reason, ethical or practical, why the druggist should not approach the doctor in regard to galenicals of his own make and of the National Formulary; he should do it, and if he would point out the elegant and useful formulas that are at his command, the doctor would often be more than willing to prescribe them. Most doctors do not know what the pharmacist can do or what he is doing every day to render the administration of medicines convenient and palatable. The druggist has as much right to the doctor's time as the salesman for the "ready-made prescription" house, the fellow who takes up hours of time telling the doctor what a splendid remedy his "assinol" or "muline" is, and what an ignorant and dishonest lot of men the druggists are. The manufacturers flood the doctors with their literature, claiming the most marvellous results with their most wonderful formulas, "which the doctor has only to write the name of on a prescription blank to get," and the physicians' supply houses offer to get them all they need; why should not the druggist take a hand in the matter himself and get some of the profit?

These "specialty" men and other nostrum makers lie to the doctor to get him to prescribe their stuff; they persistently and constantly misrepresent the druggist, accuse him of ignorance, incompetence, carelessness and dishonesty, and then they go to the druggist and ask him

to buy a few dozen of their stuff in order that they may have it ready when the doctor writes a prescription (?) for it. And the druggist does it too! He buys these products of veriest quackery by scores and dozens; he helps the sale of nostrums whose very existence is an insult and a disgrace to the profession of pharmacy, and then meekly submits to the slander of substitution which the manufacturer flings at him. Shame on us!

Do druggists fully realize the situation? Do they know that they are giving away the profits of their business with one hand and digging the grave of their profession with the other? What worse insult could be offered pharmacy than can be found in the lying circulars of the "ready-made prescription" literature? Can you blame people for being afraid to trust you when you yourself supply the public with the very things that slander your professional ability the most? The profit, as well as the honor, of the prescription business of to-day goes to the manufacturers of specialties; the druggist gets only the meagre discounts allowed him on stuff for which he is forced to pay hundreds per cent. profit. If the druggist wants to get back his honest dues and get the profits he honestly earns, he must look this question squarely in the face and prepare to fight the manufacturers with their own weapons. Let the druggist post himself on the composition of these nostrums and whenever he gets a chance tell the doctor how he is being humbugged by a product of quackery; nine-tenths of the doctors don't know the truth about these ready-made prescriptions they are giving their patients, and your information may supply the needed facts to explain why patients do not get well. Once get the doctors fully alive to the fact that they are being made fools and "suckers" of by the manufacturers and you will have their earnest support. Nothing makes a man madder than to find out that he is being swindled, and professional pride is a mighty strong weapon to enlist in your favor. Let the druggists through their associations expose such trash; they need not fear the results; the chemist will always prove their assertions, and when once the public get to understand the nature of their nostrums they will support you. Go to the doctors in your neighborhood with a copy of the National Formulary and some specimens of your own elixirs and preparations and talk to them about them and offer to make anything and everything that they may need in their practice. The trouble is that the doctors look upon the druggists as a set of incompetent swindlers and the druggists look on the doctors as a set of easily humbugged fools; get together and find out how much each of you knows and how easy it is for you two to work together for your own profit instead of that of the manufacturer.

Next to the proprietor himself the clerk is all important when it comes to winning profits. A good clerk is a "thing of joy forever," but a bad one is worse than fire, flood and cyclones rolled together. Get the best clerks you can, pay them the highest wages you can afford, treat them considerately and fairly, show your appreciation of well meant endeavor and be quick to praise when praise is deserved, and above all, whenever you are angry and put out because of some falling, "put yourself in his place" and see what you would have done. Insist on neatness, politeness, carefulness, cheerfulness, reliability and sobriety and see that you set the example. Get the best men, pay the best wages and exact the best work from them.

A cheap clerk will make a cheap store, and next to being a "cheap" man yourself, shun this as you would a plague. When you get hold of a good clerk, make it worth his while and make him want to stay with you. Encourage him to think for you and the store; encourage his ideas and original work and let him see that you appreciate him and value his work. But if he gets a "swelled head," either reduce the swelling or the clerk. It is really amazing the confidence and trust the average druggist reposes in a man he may know very little about; he will leave his store in charge of a clerk and go away for many hours and never think how much damage may be done in this time by a churlish or ignorant man. Many an otherwise prosperous store has been ruined by poor clerks through ignorance, carelessness, rudeness or intemperance, and many a proprietor has seen his best customers drop off one by one and never thought that the

cause of his losses was the incompetent cad at his side. Be polite to your clerk and insist on politeness from him, and as part of this policy never reprove a clerk before customers, it makes them lose confidence in him and you. Make your clerk understand that he represents you in your absence and require him to conduct matters just as you would yourself; then see that he does so by observation. Never keep a dishonest clerk. How many do so saying, "Oh, he only steals fifty cents a day and he is so pleasant to customers." How do you know but that he may be stealing more than fifty cents a day, and anyhow, it is your living. It sounds hard and harsh to say so in cold blood, but if druggists would league together and absolutely refuse to hire or recommend the lazy, ignorant, incompetent, drunken, dishonest clerks that the drug business is cursed with, it would be better for all concerned. If the worthless men were weeded out, the good men could earn a decent living, and it is these men of no account that are responsible for 99 per cent. of the mistakes and failings of the profession which they disgrace. Every druggist in the land can increase his profit by having none but thoroughly honest and reliable clerks in his employ and they could be had too if the druggists insisted upon having them and would refuse to employ or recommend the ones found unfit for a druggist's career.

Now for the druggist himself—the man. Be a man in all things; don't be afraid of your own honest opinions if they are based on honest study, but don't intrude them on others unless asked for, and don't be ashamed of the business by which you earn your living. Be strictly, scrupulously honest in all your dealings; suffer a loss of money rather than a loss of reputation for truthfulness and honesty. Be clean and neat in your personal habits and store; people don't like dirty medicines, and a

dirty man suggests dirt at the prescription counter. Be industrious; there is always something to do, but remember that it is just as much your duty to take exercise and recreation as it is to work, to keep your mind fresh and clear for business. Never show signs of drink while in your store; if it comes to a choice between whisky and the drug business, choose one or the other; you can't keep up your end in both. Be careful of your companions and associates; a man is judged by the company he keeps and a store by the kind of customers it has. Take the time to go around among your brother druggists and see what they are doing. Cultivate a friendly spirit and never be the first to start a war of cut rates or other such damaging foolishness. Very often by a plain, straightforward talk with the other fellow you can avert what might become a bitter quarrel. The other fellow is in the business for the same reason as yourself, to earn a living, so if you will get together and see how much you can help one another instead of trying to cut each other's throats, your till may be fuller on Saturday night. Cultivate a cheerful spirit and have a kindly word for all in proper season. Adapt yourself to your surroundings and try to make the best of circumstances; it is a mighty hard lot that might not have been worse, and don't be ashamed of your profession—pharmacy—it is an honorable one. Instead of crying down the drug business and the men who are in it, try to do your best to elevate it and to make yourself at least one of the masters whom men look up to and respect; do everything in your power to make a success of what you have undertaken as your life work.

Be honest, fear God, love your profession and be true to that which is noblest in yourself, and "failure" will not be written on your brow. The end will bring success to a life well spent.

PHARMACEUTICAL CELEBRITIES.

SIDNEY H. CARRAGAN.

Hail fellow, well met, with everyone in the drug trade is "Sid." Carragan. Everybody calls him "Sid.," for everybody knows him and everybody likes him. Carragan is one of the most popular of "the boys" in the commercial world. He's with "the boys" every time, and while he is the father of boys, he is as boyish at heart as any of the youngsters.

He has been with the corporation of Parke, Davis & Co. so long that the memories of his fellow employees go not back to the time when "Sid." was not there. This simply proves that he is a successful business man. He is that. But he never lets business interfere with pleasure. Perhaps he will tell you that it is the very reason of his success. At any rate he manages to get a deal of fun out of life, and so do the people who associate with him. "Sid." likes all the good things. He wears good clothes—things that on another would be called "loud," but which his lusty form carries so well that the only comment occasioned is an encomium of his good taste. He enjoys the manly exercise of bowling, or a quiet little game—either at cards, or pool, or billiards, and he will play as far into the wee sma' hours as you will, and probably beat you at that. He likes good things to eat and drink, and his taste in cigars is the most fastidious in the whole drug trade fraternity. He likes a good book, too, for he is a great reader and a book collector. If you doubt that, just ask him the merits of the latest history of China, or the new edition of Balzac or the latest popular novel.

How "Sid." can find time for all these things and still direct with phenomenal success the movements of a small army of travelling salesmen is the wonder and envy of his rivals in other firms.

The Era's artist has caught Mr. Carragan in a thoughtful moment. His expression may be a bit more serious than when he extends the hand of fellowship to a boon companion, but everybody will recognize the portrait at a glance and pronounce it all the better for indicating the man's sterling good qualities.

ARSENUCLEIN.—A. Gautier (Bull. Scienc. Pharm.) reports that thyroïdine acid contains arsenic, that of man in larger proportion than that of animals. The arsenic is present in the form of arsenocleïn, in a manner analogous to phosphorus in phosphocleïn, and plays as important a rôle in the organism. (Pharm. Post).



DISSOCIATION OF AIR AT ORDINARY PRESSURE.

Prof. Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, Switzerland, whose name is identified with the early liquefaction of air and gases, recently made a demonstration, says the New York Sun, of a process of his invention for the separation of the oxygen and nitrogen of the air at ordinary pressure.

It is said that the process is about to be introduced on a commercial scale. Prof. Pictet's process as described consists in the initial production of a certain quantity of liquid air, which is stored in tubes. Then through this is forced under a pressure of only about one atmosphere, or fifteen pounds to the inch, a stream of atmospheric air. This is cooled in the liquid air, but as it rises in a chamber beyond, the gases of which it is composed separate themselves by gravity and run off in separate tubes. The oxygen, being slightly the heavier, flows out through the lower tube, while the nitrogen goes off above. In addition to these gases, the air contains as an impurity carbonic acid gas, and this, it is asserted, leaves the machine in a liquid form, being reduced to that form by the low temperature. In ordinary liquid air, as it is produced by Tripler, Ostergren and others, the carbonic acid gas is frozen and gives the liquid air a milky appearance. It is taken out by pouring the liquid air through an ordinary paper filter.

In a demonstration recently, the apparatus used was of the laboratory character, and the proof of the effect was made by exposing a burning bunch of tow to the end of the pipe whence oxygen was expected to flow, where the combustion was made more intense, while at the end of the other pipe the neutral nitrogen diminished or extinguished the flame.

In the commercial machine, it is promised that with an expenditure of 500 horse-power, the daily output will be 500,000 cubic feet of oxygen, ranging from 50 to 90 per cent. in purity, and 1,000,000 cubic feet or more of nitrogen of similar quality. In addition, it is promised that 1,500 pounds of liquid carbonic acid will be produced.

The two products for which a direct commercial use are expected to be found are the oxygen and the liquid carbonic acid gas. The latter already has a fixed place in the market, and large quantities of it are saved in well-equipped breweries, where it is produced in great bulk through the fermenting of the beer. It is pumped into steel tubes under a pressure that liquefies it. It is worth about seven and one-half cents a pound.

The great market which Prof. Pictet expects to find for the oxygen is to support combustion at high temperatures in furnaces where coal is burned, making such fires available for purposes which only the electric arc is now suitable for, as well as making a great economy in producing heat for ordinary purposes. In burning fuel with the oxygen of the air there must be admitted to the furnace about three times the bulk of oxygen or nitrogen, and this absorbs a large quantity of the heat. If an excess of air goes into the furnace, this also takes up and wastes heat. By admitting oxygen these losses can be saved. This saving, Prof. Pictet thinks, would equal 40 per cent. of the present fuel bill.

It is proposed to put the oxygen in tubes or tank cars and ship it to consumers. Of the theoretical value of it there can be no doubt. The commercial feature remains to be demonstrated. The nitrogen, it is asserted, can be used for the production of nitric acid, and Prof. Pictet says that by a process of his invention he can combine it into ammonia directly by exposing hydrogen and nitrogen to the electric arc under certain conditions. If this be true, Prof. Pictet has solved a problem of wonderful value, which has defied the researches of the ablest chemists of the world.

"MEANS A NEW CHEMISTRY OF GASES."

Prof. Raoul Pictet repeated his demonstrations of the application of liquid air to the production of pure oxygen, ozone, nitrogen, carbonic acid gas, etc., at a dinner of chemical engineers in New York city last week. He was introduced by Henry B. McDowell, who gave a talk on the processes employed and the results accomplished by Prof. Pictet. Mr. McDowell says Prof. Pictet has con-

tracted with a New York company to give that concern exclusive control of all his patented appliances and processes for the production of oxygen, nitrogen and other gases and the salts of sodium and potassium. Mr. McDowell said to the Era's reporter:

"What the utilization of liquid air for such purposes (the handling of refractory gases) means fairly baffles the intelligence. The most astounding results are just beginning to be accomplished. When I saw Prof. Pictet's demonstrations for the first time I could not believe my own eyes. By the employment of the electric current, pressure and low temperatures atmospheric air can be separated into its elements, nitric acid can be made direct, ammonia can be made, ozone, 40 per cent. ozone, can be made in vast quantities—and all at marvellously low cost. This means revolution—that is what it means, a new electro-synthetic chemistry of gases. It is perfectly safe to say the chemistry of the future will sweep from the patent office all the old processes and substitute new ones. But I can't begin to talk on the general subject. It's too big. I could talk a week and then not exhaust the subject of oxygen alone. Limit ourselves to the use of oxygen in medicine, in pharmacy. Cheaper oxygen means a revolution there. But oxygen made with liquid air is not only cheaper than any other, it is purer and better. It is absolutely germ-proof and has no impurities whatever. Now, what is the wholesale price of oxygen today? One thousand cubic feet of oxygen under 200 pounds pressure sells at \$220—that's the wholesale price. With our present facilities for the production of liquid air we can make 1,000 cubic feet of pure oxygen, under a pressure of 200 pounds, at a cost of \$6. Nitrous oxide now sells at 15 cents a cubic foot. We can make it for less than half a cent a cubic foot. And so on, through the whole list. You see it is no exaggeration to say that Prof. Pictet's discoveries mean a revolution in the chemistry of gases. And every one of these discoveries has been made since he came to America, only a few months ago."

EPICARIN is a condensation product of cresotinic acid and beta-naphthol, recommended by Dr. Kaposé for many skin affections, as scabies, herpes tonsurans, prurigo, ichthyosis, psoriasis, eczemas, etc. It is used by him as a 10 to 20 per cent. ointment, 10 per cent. solution with caustic soda, and in 10 to 15 per cent. alcoholic solution. Instead of epicarin itself, its sodium salt is often used to advantage. Prof. Kaposé introduced beta-naphthol into dermatology in 1882 and at that time cautioned the profession against exceeding certain doses and concentration to prevent toxic symptoms. As, however, these precautions were often neglected, the employment of naphthol at times gave rise to very unpleasant consequences. This new derivative of naphthol, prepared by Bayer & Co., represents the therapeutic value of the mother substance without sharing its poisonous properties, and also has the advantage of ready solubility and freedom from irritant action. It is a reddish-yellow powder easily soluble in alcohol, ether, vaseline oil, and forms soluble, neutral salts, beta-naphthol forming only alkaline, caustic phenolates. These properties explain the relative non-toxicity of epicarin, which is admitted to be also somewhat slower and feebler in therapeutic effect than beta-naphthol. (Pharm. Post.)

OSTEOGEN is the trade name for a syrup of the phosphates of iron and calcium, prepared by Ziegenbruch, and recommended by him for rhabdicitis and similar diseases. The syrup is stated to contain 3.1 per cent. of phosphate of lime and 0.266 per cent. of phosphate of iron. (Pharm. Post.)

ATRABILIN is a new organo-therapeutic preparation obtained from the suprarenal glands. It is a light-yellow, opalescent liquid, having a faint odor of beef extract. Dr. Wolfberg recommends it especially in the treatment of various eye diseases as a substitute for cocaine. With the exception of aæsthesia and mydriasis it produces all the physiological effects of cocaine, in a higher degree. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

(Special Correspondence.)

PHARMACY IN ENGLAND.

London, March 10, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—The register of chemists and druggists contains (December 31, 1899) the names of 15,595 persons; of these 5,820 are members of the Society and 9,775 are unconnected with it. Subscription to the society is quite voluntary. This number of adherents is not satisfactory and much hampers the society in attempting to secure any parliamentary reform. It is a great improvement, however, from the state of things which existed before the passing of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Act in 1898. This Act made qualified men who had only passed the Minor examination eligible as members instead of as associates. Membership was previously restricted to Major men. In 1897 the number of registered chemists subscribing to the society was only 4,775 (number on the register, 15,215). It must be borne in mind, however, that a considerable number of those on the register are not actively engaged in business.

The Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society.—In 1899 there were in all 1,550 candidates for the first or primary examination, of which 723 passed; 1,886 (552 passed) for the Minor or qualifying examination, which confers the title of chemist and druggist; and 103 (50 passed) for the Major, a purely optional examination conferring the title of pharmaceutical chemist. The Minor and Major are held four times a year, in January, April, July and October, simultaneously in London and Edinburgh. Last year 1,331 Minor candidates and 100 Major were examined in London, and 485 Minor and three Major in Edinburgh. The percentage of passes in London is appreciably lower than in the Scottish capital, and generally it is believed that, although the examinations are theoretically of equal stringency, it is somewhat easier to get through in Edinburgh than in London. One hundred and sixty-seven certificates of other examining bodies were accepted in lieu of the Preliminary, so that in all 890 persons entered the profession. After July next the Preliminary will be discontinued, and the certificates of other boards will entirely take its place. At the same time the Minor fee will be raised from five to ten guineas, the Major fee remaining at the present figure, three guineas. The only certificates acknowledged for practice in Great Britain are those of the Pharmaceutical Society.

A Curious Libel Action.—In the Queen's Bench division of the High Court on Wednesday, February 7, a London medical man sued Evans, Lescher & Webb, wholesale druggists, for libel. The circumstances were peculiar. It appears that the plaintiff purchased some bandages of the defendants. These bandages were invoiced at 1s. 1d. instead of 12s. 10d. and the plaintiff having paid the invoiced price declined to pay the difference. The defendant firm then wrote him that "the honest way" would be to settle their amended account. This letter was opened by the plaintiff's wife, and hence arose the action. Judgment was given for the defendants.

Technical Terms in Botany.—At the evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, held on February 12, Mr. J. Smith, one of the society's examiners, in the course of a lecture on botany and materia medica, entered a protest against the large number of Latin and Greek words used in botany, which he considered quite unnecessary, and in this connection he quoted Dr. Walter Bryan, of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, who had tabulated a number of technical terms and their English equivalents and who was in favor of using the English words whenever possible. (See Era, October 26, 1899, for Dr. Bryan's paper.)

Shop Hours.—Sir Charles Dilke has introduced a bill into the House of Commons to compel all shops to be closed at 1 p. m. on one day a week, at 7 p. m. on three other days, at 9 o'clock on the fifth and 10 o'clock on the sixth. It also provides for entire Sunday closing and limits the total hours per week during which an employee may be kept at work. The bill does not, however, apply to pharmacists and some other traders, except as regards a provision which restricts the employment of assistants after the shop is closed.

A Libel on Pharmacists.—The Medical Press, a somewhat widely distributed medical journal, recently had an article in it which stated that the average dispensing chemist was incapable of accurately dispensing prescriptions, such as pills, tablets, etc., containing minute doses of potent remedies and recommending reliance to be placed on the tablets, etc., made by large manufacturers. These unwarranted assertions have been taken up by the pharmaceutical papers, and at a meeting of the Council of the Irish Pharmaceutical Society Dr. Walsh brought the matter forward and showed that not only was the retail pharmacist better able to guarantee the accuracy of such preparations, but that the bulk of the better class of the medical profession fully recognized this and sent their prescriptions to the pharmacist instead of ordering a ready-made article.

The Companies Bill.—This bill has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Ritchie, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General, in a practically identical form to that in which it passed through the House of Lords last year. The main provisions are intended to protect the public against fraud in the promotion and carrying on of public companies, but there are two clauses which seem distinctly out of place in such a bill. They run as follows:

No company may carry on the business and use the description of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist unless the business is bona fide conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may require, (nor) unless the name of the person so qualified is conspicuously posted in the shop or other place in which the business is carried on, but, subject to this provision, anything which would be an offence under section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence if committed by a company.

It shall be unlawful for a company to carry on the profession or business of a physician, surgeon, dentist, or midwife, and if any company contravenes this enactment it shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five pounds for every day during which the contravention happens.

At present companies do practice pharmacy without hindrance, and in the case of an unqualified assistant selling a scheduled poison only the assistant can be proceeded against by the Pharmaceutical Society, while the present bill, while making it necessary for every shop owned by a company to be managed by a qualified chemist, will render the company jointly liable with the actual seller for the sale of poisons by unqualified employees. But the bill is not precisely worded; no definition is given of what exactly is meant by the term "business of a chemist and druggist," and pharmacists are anxious to be included in the section dealing with medical men. I am afraid they will not obtain their wishes, however, and it is extremely doubtful if either clause will pass, and anyway it would seem better policy to try and obtain some amendment of the pharmacy clause so as to render it really serviceable to the trade than to take up a position of uncompromising opposition.

Victor Meyer.—On February 8 Dr. T. E. Thorpe, president of the Chemical Society, gave the Victor Meyer memorial lecture before the Fellows of the Society; Sir Henry Roscoe presided. Dr. Thorpe, who is an old fellow student of Meyer's, gave a very appreciative discourse in which he touched on the charming personal characteristics and high scientific attainments of the deceased chemist. Meyer died on August 8, 1897, aged only forty-nine. He was at the time president of the German Chemical Society and a foreign member of the London Chemical Society. He worked successfully in Bunsen's laboratory at Heidelberg and with Baeyer in Berlin. When only twenty-five he succeeded Wislicenus at Zurich. In 1882 he became professor of chemistry at Göttingen, and six years later succeeded Bunsen at Heidelberg, his alma mater. His discoveries are historical, including thiophen, the iodonium bases and others. His vapor density apparatus is well known to all chemists and modifications of it have been numerous.

Medicine Stamp Act.—It is necessary in Great Britain for a separate license to be obtained for every shop or stall where stamped proprietary medicines are sold, and on February 16 a Leicester firm of chemists (Messrs. Butler & Son) were fined for selling a proprietary from a stall at an exhibition where they were showing.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Solution Peptonate of Iron and Manganese.—(G. H. W. and I. G. P. S.) See this journal, May 25, 1899, page 696, and October 12, 1899, page 498.

Re-registration in New York City.—(N. R. B.) The law regulating the practice of pharmacy now in force in this city does not require licensed pharmacists to re-register at stated periods.

Antiseptic Ointment.—(G. F.) The formula you submit is incomplete and appears to have been taken from the literature sent out to physicians by some enterprising manufacturer. We cannot work out the formula from the data furnished.

Manufacturers of Phosphorus.—(R.) The principal manufacturer of phosphorus in this country is the General Chemical Co., 32 Liberty street, this city. Phosphorus of foreign manufacture may be obtained through Chas Pfizer & Co., 81 Maiden Lane, this city.

Lithographers.—(J. S. C.) The following lithographers are located in this city: C. W. & O. F. Baumann, 108 Fulton street; Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., 167 Pearl street; Steaer Lithograph Co., 105 Hudson street; Knickerbocker Lithographing Co., 97 Maiden Lane.

Bird Bitters.—(G. M.) The following have been published: (1) Tincture of cinchona, ½ fluidram; tincture ferri chloride, 2 drops; glycerin, 1 fluidram; caraway water, enough to make 1 fluid ounce; mix. (2) Compound tincture of cinchona, 2 fluidrams; compound tincture of gentian, 2 fluidrams; syrup of orange, 1 fluid ounce; simple elixir, 2½ fluid ounces. Put a few drops on a lump of sugar in the cage once daily.

Oil of White Pine.—(L. F. H.) We know of no oil of white pine, though it is possible that such a product might be distilled from the leaves of the white pine (*Pinus strobus*). Fritzsche Bros., manufacturers of essential oils, this city, say they have never heard the name applied to any oil of commercial importance, though it might be a synonym for the oil distilled from the leaves of the *Pinus sylvestris*, the silver or white pine of European countries.

Manufacturers of Non-Secrets.—(C. S. N.) A number of the large pharmaceutical houses maintain departments for the manufacture of "non-secrets." Here are the names of a few of them: Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Griffiths & Co., 2818 La Clede avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Smith & Co., Newark, N. J.; Charles Wright & Co., Detroit, Mich. For list of dealers in druggists' sundries, stationery, etc., see "Directory of the manufacturers, jobbers, importers and firms who supply the drug trade," Part 1, Era Blue Book.

Formulas for Proprietary Medicines.—(G. F. and H. P. C.) We cannot give the formulas for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Kilmer's swamp root, hymoza, or any other proprietary medicines. These formulas are only known to their owners who consider them valuable trade secrets and as such they very wisely refrain from divulging them. The manufacturer's rights are thoroughly protected by common and statutory laws. Further considerations of this subject are fully set forth in an editorial in last week's issue. If you want a formula for a good alternative, cough syrup or any other prepara-

tion we will do our best to get them for you, but we cannot give formulas for patent medicines.

Solvent Wanted.—(L. L.) says he has had difficulty in finding a suitable solvent for the following mixture intended for a one ounce solution: Phenacetine, 8 grains; salol, 4 grains; caffeine citrate, 4 grains; tartaric acid, 2 grains; acetanilid, 10 grains; sodium bicarbonate, 12 grains.

Of course he has, though the greater part of it may be dissolved in a mixture of alcohol, glycerin and water, the phenacetine, salol, caffeine citrate and acetanilid being first dissolved in alcohol and added to the tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate previously dissolved in glycerin and water. The solution is not satisfactory, however, as it is too strongly alcoholic. Carbonic acid gas is also evolved. A much better method of administering these remedies would be for the prescriber to order them put up in tablet form.

Bitterless Solution of Magnesium Sulphate.—(J. A. H.) We know of no specific formula under this title. However, the taste of magnesium sulphate may be considerably disguised by the addition of a small quantity of aromatic sulphuric acid to the aqueous solution containing the salt. Diluted sulphuric acid is similarly used, the formula recommended by Dr. Henry, of Dublin, and found in many of the older formularies, directing that 1 fluid ounce of the acid be added to 7 fluid ounces of a saturated aqueous solution of magnesium sulphate. Dose, a tablespoonful in a wine glass of water. It has also been stated that a solution of an ounce of the salt in about a pint of water, boiled for three minutes with a grain and a half of tannic acid, or with two or three drams of roasted coffee, is entirely deprived of bitterness. The liquid prepared with coffee should be strained and may be sweetened with sugar.

Here's Old British Sativa Again.—(M. and M.) say they have been unable to find in any market extract *Asiatic cannabis sativa*, extract *Asiatic halish sativa*, or extract *cashgar* leaves. They want to know where they can get them.

You cannot get them because there are no such preparations. The articles named constitute the principal ingredients of that familiar old fake, the "grateful sufferer" prescription, which has been exposed time and again in the pharmaceutical journals. As stated above, these substances have no existence and the prescription containing them is a fraud in every respect. We can hardly believe there is any druggist in the United States who is not posted concerning these "returned missionary," "retired clergyman" swindles. For twenty years past the trade journals have exposed them repeatedly. It only goes to show that druggists do not read their drug papers as diligently as they should.

Ægyptiacum.—(R. E. R.) "Ægyptiacum" is a term used by the practitioners of many generations ago to denote a preparation of vinegar, honey and verdigris. It is scarcely used at the present day, except possibly occasionally by veterinary surgeons as a detergent. It was formerly official in the old London Pharmacopœia under the title "Linimentum Æruginis," or "Mel Ægyptiacum," "Unguentum Ægyptiacum." Here is the process:

Verdigris, in powder.....	1 ounce
Vinegar.....	7 fl. ounces
Honey.....	14 ounces

Dissolve the verdigris in the vinegar, and strain through linen; then gradually add the honey, and boil down to a proper consistence.

It was formerly used either undiluted, or mixed with some mild ointment to destroy fungous granulations, or to repress their growth. In the latter state it is said to act as a stimulant to flabby, indolent and ill-conditioned ulcers, and largely diluted with water, it has been used as a gargle in venereal ulcerations of the mouth and throat.

Toothache Wax.—(W. S. R.) The Era Formulary gives the following formulas: (1) Melt white wax or spermaceti, 2 parts, and when melted add carbolic acid crystals, 2 parts; stir well till dissolved. While still

liquid immerse thin layers of carbolized absorbent cotton and allow them to dry. When required for use, a small piece may be cut off and slightly warmed, when it can be inserted into the hollow tooth, where it will solidify. (2) With a gentle heat melt 60 parts yellow wax and 10 parts Venice turpentine and stir into the mixture 10 parts powdered dragon's blood, 10 parts powdered mastic, 2½ parts salicylic acid, 5 parts oil of cloves and 1 part oil of cajuput. Stir while cooling and roll out into sticks weighing 30 grains. Wrap in paraffined paper and preserve in stoppered bottles. (3) Melt together 2 ounces beeswax, 6 drams Venice turpentine and 2½ drams powdered mastic; then add 80 grains chloral hydrate and 1½ drams powdered opium and stir the mixture until the mixture becomes plastic. It may then be rolled out into rods or formed into pellets.

Chewing Gum.—(J. S. C.) We cannot give a working formula for the proprietary chewing gum. The manufacture of specialties of this character is by no means the simple operation that it seems upon examination of the formula. Considerable experience in manipulation is necessary to success and the published formulas can at best serve as a guide rather than as something to be absolutely and blindly followed. Thus, if the mass is either too hard or too soft, change the proportions until it is right; often you will find that different purchases of the same article will vary in their characteristics when worked up. Some manufacturers add a little paraffin or wax to harden the mass, but the most successful attribute their success to the employment of the most approved machinery and greatest attention to details. The working formulas and the processes of these manufacturers are guarded as trade secrets, and aside from publishing the following general formula, we can give little information:

Chicle	3½ pounds
Paraffin wax	1 pound
Tolu balsam	2 ounces
Peru balsam	1 ounce

Dissolve the gum in as much water as it will take up, melt the paraffin and mix all together. Now take

Sugar, finely granulated.....	10 pounds
Glucose	4 pounds
Water	3 pints

Put the sugar and glucose into the water, dissolve and boil them up to "crack" degree (confectioners' term), pour the syrup over the oil slab and turn into it sufficient of the above gum mixture to make it tough and plastic, adding any one of the following flavors, if desired: Cinnamon, chocolate, sandal wood, myrrh, galingal, ginger or cardamom.

We know of no chemist engaged in the business of supplying formulas and working processes for the manufacture of confectionery, etc. It is possible that a letter addressed to the editor of the Confectioners' Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., might put you in a way to secure this information.

Plating Without a Battery.—(L. B. F.) Nickel.—There is no reliable method of depositing nickel from its cold solution, but a thin and adhesive coating may be given articles of brass, iron, etc., by the following process: Boil in a copper vessel a saturated solution of zinc chloride and an equal quantity of water. While boiling add hydrochloric acid drop by drop until the precipitate at first thrown down is again completely redissolved. Now add zinc in powder until the bottom of the kettle is nearly covered with a precipitate of zinc. The bath is now ready for the addition of a salt of nickel, and you may use either the sulphate or the nitrate. Add it in sufficient quantity to give the bath a strong green color. The articles to be nickelled are now hung in the bath by means of a zinc wire or a strip of sheet zinc, and a few pieces of the latter are thrown in along with them. Raise the heat to a strong boil and continue it for several minutes or until the articles are covered with a bright coating of nickel. The articles should be thoroughly cleaned and free from grease before being put in the bath. When finished, rinse and then rub well with precipitated chalk.

Silver.—(1) Dissolve 1¼ ounces silver nitrate in the smallest quantity of water, add 5 ounces sodium chloride

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

NOTICE TO ERA COURSE STUDENTS.

Students will save themselves and the Director much unnecessary correspondence by keeping in mind the following rules of the Course:

1. Examination papers are not returned to students, but are preserved as a part of the permanent records of the Director's office.
2. Questions on the lectures are mailed to students as soon as received from the printers. If not received by the student within three weeks after the lectures, they have probably gone astray in the mails, and a card of inquiry may then be addressed to the Director.
3. It is expected that students will thoroughly study the lectures before looking at the questions. The student who confines himself merely to the questions in his study will necessarily narrow the range of his work, and will attain a lower grade than he otherwise would.
4. Communications respecting non-receipt of the lectures, concerning class pins, or regarding financial matters should all be addressed to The Pharmaceutical Era, and not to the Director.

J. H. BEAL, Director.

We have on hand a supply of pins for Era Course in Pharmacy students. These are made up in attractive styles, 14 karat gold, beautifully enamelled, and bearing a mortar and the letters E. C. P. in special design. The pins are mounted in three styles—safety pin, stick pin and button. The price is \$2 (either style), which is barely sufficient to cover the cost of production. Students who desire these pins are requested to send in their orders (with cash) at once, stating style of pin desired.

Read this Bulletin each week.

and 3 ounces cream of tartar; rub in a mortar to a smooth paste, adding sufficient water. Preserve the mixture from light. Apply the paste by rubbing on the cleaned copper or brass until the silver layer is thick enough, then wipe with a chamois skin.

(2) Silver oxyhyposulphite, ½ ounce; ammonium chloride, ½ ounce; distilled water, 6 fluid ounces. Mix and apply with a soft cloth. Either of these formulas may be used for silvering articles of brass, copper, iron, steel, etc.

ARTIFICIAL PEARLS FROM FISH SCALES.—Fish scales are being utilized in France, where a chemist has discovered that the scales may be used in the manufacture of artificial pearls, and our consul at Lyons has found that the supply is inadequate and that there is an actual demand for large quantities of the scales in his consulate, where good prices are paid for them. The scales should be sprinkled with salt as soon as they are removed from the fish and packed in tin cans. As the American sturgeon has the most beautiful and largest scales of almost any fish in the world, this may be of considerable importance to fishermen who engage in catching sturgeon. (Sci. Am.)

ASK US.

If any Era subscriber will ask us when he doesn't know where to buy what he wants, we will try to put him in touch with the firms who can furnish the goods to the best advantage. We make no charge to subscribers for this service.

Wyeth's Soluble Powder=Capsules



or, Capsuled-Powders are a new and novel form for administering medicines. They contain the various substances in a perfectly powdered condition, which is certainly the most efficient form for administration; thus a desideratum of utmost importance to the physician has been attained. There is no previous preparation made necessary, as in other forms of medicine—notably **gelatine-and sugar-coated pills**—no cohesive or excipient is required or used. The materials or medicines are simply enclosed in a pliant, soft, soluble gelatine capsule, quickly dissolved in the warmth and fluids of the stomach, presenting no such objectionable resistance as the ordinary double-cased, **hard**, gelatine capsules. In addition to this brief description, an inspection will at once impress the judgment. Physicians and pharmacists are urged to examine these products.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES, OR LITERATURE.

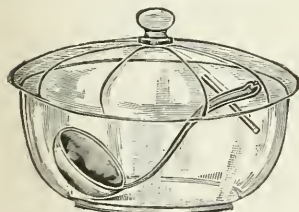
JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

INCORPORATED,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

BOHNER'S SAFETY CRUSHED-FRUIT BOWL.

BOHNER'S SAFETY CRUSHED-FRUIT BOWL—GLASS COVER.



CLEAN FRUIT IS SERVED WHERE THIS BOWL IS USED.



WITH SILVER PLATED COVER.

OLD STYLE NOTCHED BOWL.



SEE WHAT YOU GET WHERE THIS BOWL IS USED.

NET PRICE LIST TO DRUGGISTS

—FOR—

BOHNER'S SAFETY CRUSHED-FRUIT BOWLS.

	EACH.
Crystal Glass Bowls, with glass cover	\$1.00
“ “ “ “ silver plated cover.....	1.50
Silver Plated Ladies, to fit the Bohner Bowl.....	.75

~CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.~

ROBERT STEVENSON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
92-94 Lake St., Chicago.

Opinions on the Era Blue Book sent us by Practical Pharmacists.

Washington, Ark., Feb. 26, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: The Blue Book exceeded me in safety and it supplies a long-felt want. I used to be a subscriber to your journal. It is superior to all others, and, like the prodigal, I have returned after several years' wandering.

S. M. CARRIGAN.

Corona, L. I., March 3, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: Your Blue Book to hand. An excellent idea on your part as saving us considerable trouble in looking up matters. Altogether, I consider the money I send well invested.

H. C. GESSNER.

Falatine, Ill., Feb. 28, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: I received the Blue Book and use it almost exclusively.

ROBERT MOSSER.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 27, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: Money invested in the Pharmaceutical Era may be considered well spent. Have already saved more than subscription through Weekly Change Sheet.

M. WM. HAMILTON.

Flint, Mich., Feb. 26, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: The Blue Book is very fine.

ORRIN P. SAFFORD.

Girardville, Pa., March 6, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: Just received the Blue Book this A. M. I think your price list the best I ever saw. Wishing you the success you deserve.

Z. T. TROUT.

Marion, O., March 5, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: Your Blue Book at hand and we are more than pleased with its comprehensiveness and convenience. Put us down for 1901.

LINCOLN PHARMACY CO.

Palo Alto, Cal., March 2, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: The Blue Book received a few days ago and am highly pleased with it. It is what we call out here as "just all right."

E. O. WEBB, JR.

Chetopa, Kan., March 1, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: The Blue Book is all you claim for it and more too. No retail druggist should be without The Pharmaceutical Era and Era Blue Book. I certainly want an Era Blue Book for 1901.

F. J. CUNNINGHAM.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 1, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: I think your Blue Book, together with the Weekly Change Sheets, will be a big help in keeping posted and will save me several times the cost of your journal per year in correcting overcharges on my drug bills.

CHAS. W. EICHRÖDT.

Los Gatos, Cal., Feb. 27, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: We do not see how any progressive druggist can do without the Blue Book.

WALKER & SCHREIBER.

Roscoe, Mo., March 3, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: The Blue Book came yesterday and I think it is a thing of beauty, a book I appreciate, as I consider I have got my money's worth already. The Weekly Change Sheet is a great deal of help to me, and all in all I think you are doing us poor devils of the drug trade a great deal of good.

CHARLES JONES.

Ashbourne, Pa., March 13, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: The Era Blue Book is to hand and is the most complete price list I have yet seen. It is very valuable either as a price list or reference book to the pharmacist who is trying to keep abreast of the times and highly creditable to you, especially as a first issue. Success to the future.

M. M. OSBORNE, Pharmacist.

Grove City, Pa., March 13, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: Your Blue Book to hand. It is immense; just the thing. Thanks.

I. W. FITHIAN.

Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: Many thanks for your Blue Book just received. It is up-to-date and a friend in need. Every pharmacist should have one.

FREDERICK C. KURZ.

Derry Station, Pa., March 12, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: I want to thank you very much for the issue of the Blue Book. When I first heard of its mention I felt confident it would be a good thing and I want to assure you I am not disappointed.

J. W. FREEMAN.

Watertown, Conn., March 13, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: Kindly accept my thanks for Blue Book. It is certainly the most complete work of its kind and should be found in the library of every up-to-date druggist.

D. G. SULLIVAN.

Madison, Wis., March 12, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: The Era Blue Book came to hand this A. M., and from examination it is just what every one in the drug business requires. There is no small undertaking to produce such a work.

A. A. PARDEE.

Mansfield, O., March 12, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: Please accept my thanks for the copy of your Blue Book, which I received last Saturday. It is the most complete book of its kind I have ever had, and it will be of great service to all retail druggists who are in possession of a copy. Your valued journal, The Pharmaceutical Era, is a great success.

C. W. WAGNER.

Washington, D. C., March 12, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: I am very much pleased to acknowledge receipt of your Blue Book which I desire to thank you, for I consider it a very complete work; in fact, I am rather surprised at its size and scope. Trusting you will meet with the success which you so well deserve, I am, respectfully,

EDWIN YARNOLD.

Polo, Ill., Feb. 21, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: The Blue Book is indispensable to any pharmacist. May your every effort be successful.

C. E. BAMBOURGH.

Berrien Springs, Mich., March 6, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: The Blue Book was received in good shape and I have found it quite useful already. It is a book every drug buyer needs, and it fills a long-felt want.

PHILIP KEPHART, Ph. C.

Suffield, Conn., March 6, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: The Era Blue Book received in good condition. Thank you. Am sure I will find it of great value.

A. L. STRONG.

Hanover, Pa., March 6, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: I wish to say the Era Blue Book has safely reached here and is the most complete and the handiest price list I ever saw.

J. L. EMLET.

Luray, Va., March 5, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: We received copy of Era Blue Book to-day and think it is the very thing we want. Thanks to the Era.

GROVE & MCKAY.

Mineral Point, O., March 5, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: I am in receipt of the Blue Book. It is as fine as silk.

W. B. COUSINS.

North Baltimore, O., March 5, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: I received the Era Blue Book yesterday morning and have spent all my spare-time in examining my book. I have to say that no up-to-date drug store can afford to do without it. Please accept my heartiest thanks and well wishes for the Era and the Era Blue Book.

J. KATZENMEYER & SON.

Mound City, Kan., Feb. 28, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: Have received the Blue Book and find it excellent.

E. B. VAN NESS.

Shelbyville, Ill., Feb. 14, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: We Blue Book received. It is all O. K. and just what we wanted.

FATE & CO.

Pittsboro, N. C., Feb. 19, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: I like the Era very much. It is a journal indispensable to the drug trade. Send me a copy of the Blue Book as soon as you can.

G. R. PILKINGTON.

Blue Mound, Ill., Feb. 19, 1900.
The Pharmaceutical Era: I desire to thank you for the Change Sheets sent in advance, one of which saved me \$1.50 on a single purchase, as it came to hand before the traveling salesman had been advised to change price, and although I called his attention to the advance, he sold me the goods at former price.

T. J. UPCHURCH.

(SPACE FORBIDS PUBLISHING MANY HUNDRED MORE.)

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN. South Africa.

Lord Roberts and his army are in Bloemfontein, the Free State capital. They will soon advance northward, it is said, toward the Transvaal. The British forces are converging against the Boers, south of the Free State, and unless the burghers offer battle their forces may have to surrender or retreat; General Pole-Carew's division is threatening their rear. Late arrivals from Pretoria at Lorenzo Marquez say the Boers admit that their cause is hopeless, and the burghers are going home by hundreds. The Mafeking garrison was holding out at last reports. At President Kruger's request, the United States Government offered its good offices to Great Britain last week to bring about peace in South Africa, but the offer was declined. Lord Salisbury, in his reply to the Boer peace proposal, indicated that the purpose of the British Government is to annex the South African republics to the British Empire.

The Philippines.

Flores, Aguinaldo's Secretary of War, has surrendered to General MacArthur. Aguinaldo's infant son, who has been held a prisoner by the American forces for several months, died of smallpox last week. Professor Dean C. Worcester, of the new Philippine Commission, has tendered his resignation as a member of the Michigan University Faculty. Brigadier General William A. Kobbe has been appointed Military Governor of the Province of Albay, Luzon, and of the islands of Samar and Leyte. Rear Admiral Kemf has been ordered to sail from San Francisco for Manila, in company with Rear Admiral Remey, on the 31st inst. A company of the Sixteenth Regiment was attacked by Filipinos at Aparri, in Northern Luzon, recently, and eight Americans were wounded. Thousands of insurgents are resisting Colonel Houston's force of Americans in the Province of Panay, Philippines; seven Americans have been killed.

Other Foreign News.

There is great anxiety in official circles at Constantinople regarding the Russian Government's refusal to modify its demands regarding railroad concessions in Asia Minor. The Turkish Government advises against submission. The American Association at Shanghai has complained of the vigorous anti-foreign Chinese policy, and a United States warship will be dispatched from Manila to aid in the preservation of order in the disturbed district of the Empire. Ex-Premier Crispi, of Italy, is dangerously ill. The bubonic plague has broken out in Sydney, N. S. W., and in Buenos Ayres. The Paris Exposition will open April 15. The subscription lists for the British war loan of \$150,-000,000 covered that amount twenty times. Permission to do general business in Japan has been refused sixty foreign insurance companies, most of them American, because their applications have failed to comply with the Japanese laws. Though Korea has never formally assented, Russia regards as accepted her proposal to loan Korea several million dollars in return for exclusive mining privileges. The Russian and French cable and telegraph systems in Siberia, China, and Indo-China are soon to be connected. Many people are starving in Barbadoes and arrangements are being made to send twenty thousand to St. Lucia.

DOMESTIC. Congress.

T. C. Puerto Rico tariff bill is still before the Senate, and it seems unlikely that an agreement will be reached soon. A committee of conciliation is trying to frame a bill more likely to pass. The Senate passed the Puerto Rico Relief Appropriation Bill last week, placing over \$2,000,000 in the President's hands for internal improvements on the island. The Senate has decided to take up the Quay case a week from next Tuesday. Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts has introduced a joint resolution to make April 12, the anniversary

of the battle of Concord and Lexington, a legal holiday. The House, last week, unseated S. W. A. Young, of the Second Virginia District, and seated the contestant, R. A. Wise. The House passed the urgency deficiency bill last week. The Senate has passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. An amendment proposing the payment of an annuity to ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii was laid on the table. Many bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives to restrict the action of trusts. The House Committee on Militia has directed a favorable report on the bill increasing the appropriation for the National Guard of the country from \$400,000 to \$2,000,000 annually. General Joseph Wheeler has arrived in Washington, and will begin his fight for a seat in the House as soon as his resignation from the army is accepted by the President. Senator Proctor of Vermont has introduced a bill providing for the prevention of the adulteration of food and authorizing the creation of a Bureau of Chemistry in the Agricultural Department. The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to recommend the insertion of a provision in the Naval Appropriation bill for two battle ships, three armored cruisers and three protected cruisers. The President signed the Financial bill last week, making gold the standard of our currency system.

Other Domestic News.

The New York police, as a result of recent newspaper exposures of vice, raised a number of illegal resorts last week. The Grand Jury has taken some of the cases in hand, and it is thought that a serious movement for a clean city may result. Secretary Long has issued an order constituting a general board to insure sufficient preparation of the fleet in case of war and for the naval defense of the coast. Admiral Dewey will be president of the board. The total exports of merchandise during February amounted to \$119,765,762. The imports for the same month were valued at \$68,774,150. These figures indicate that the foreign commerce of the country for the fiscal year ending June 30 will probably be a hundred millions greater than last year, and go beyond the two billion dollar line. The State Department has been notified that the Persian Government is about to send a minister to Washington. The Rhode Island Democratic Convention, held last week, endorsed the Chicago platform. The Rhode Island Republican Convention endorsed McKinley. The friends of the Ramapo Water Company won a success at Albany last week by preventing temporarily at least, the passage of the Morgan bill, a measure hostile to the Ramapo scheme. The Fallows Anti-Ramapo bill, however, was passed by the Assembly. President Gates of Iowa College has resigned. It is said that his radical views made his resignation desired by the more conservative friends of the college. Prof. Herron had to leave the same college not long ago on account of his radical opinions. The Topeka Capital, which Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," conducted last week as he believed Jesus would do, attracted much interest and criticism. The circulation approached half a million a day, and plates were sent to Chicago, Kansas City and New York to help handle the Capital's unwanted circulation. The Kentucky Legislature adjourned sine die last week after passing a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the use of Governor Beckham in reorganizing the State militia. It is said that the two claimants to the Governorship have agreed to make no aggressive move until after the Court of Appeals has made its decision in the case. The transportor Kilpatrick took a cargo of supplies for the suffering poor of Puerto Rico, to San Juan, last week. A strike has occurred among the workmen on the military road in Puerto Rico for an advance in wages from 40 cents to 50 cents a day. Six hundred men have left work. Fourteen lives were lost last week in an Italian tenement house fire in Newark, N. J. The United States car strike at St. Louis motormen has been averted through arbitration.

HUNTING & SON WILL DO A JOBBING BUSINESS.

Bunting & Son, engaged in the retail drug business for many years at Bristol, Tenn., have recently enlarged their establishment to do a jobbing business. The store was established in 1869 by J. Bunting, Sr., who died in December of last year. After his death his youngest son, Lindsay, who had been a full partner for twenty years, assumed control of the business, retaining unchanged the firm name of Hunting & Son.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

DRUG TRADE SECTION, BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Drug Trade Section, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, was held on Thursday afternoon, March 15. In the absence of Chairman John McKesson, Jr., Herbert D. Robbins was made temporary chairman.

Thomas F. Main, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, presented a report on bills pending in Congress and in the State Legislature. He announced that the Section had been represented at the Senate Health Committee's hearing on the Wilcox poison bottle bill, and he believed that iniquitous measure had been killed. His committee believed the Section should favor the enactment of Mr. Cotton's bill to elevate the hospital stewards in the National Guard, and to that end the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation heartily endorses and urges the passage of Assembly Bill 1490, introduced by Mr. Cotton, to amend the military code of the State so as to provide for the appointment of registered pharmacists to the hospital corps of the National Guard, and for the appointment of principal officers as military pharmacists to the rank of first lieutenant. Upon the ability of these men depends in a large degree the welfare of every sick or wounded man in the service, and their rank and pay should be commensurate with the special professional knowledge and skill required of them.

The committee also recommended favorable action on the bill pending before Congress to enable manufacturers using alcohol in the arts to recover rebate moneys under Section 61 of the Tariff Act of 1894, and Mr. Main offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation urges the passage by Congress of Senate Bill 2283, introduced by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and H. R. Bill 5,765, introduced by Congressman Russell, to enable the manufacturers using alcohol in the arts and manufactures to recover the money due them under Section 61 of the Revenue Act of 1894 for the reason that the then Secretary of the Treasury failed to perform the duty imposed upon him by that Act, and therefore assumed to nullify an act of Congress.

In the judgment of this Section it is a matter of the highest constitutional importance that Congress should assert its right to have its mandates obeyed by the executive and administrative officers of the Government and forever prevent any officer nullifying an act of Congress under any circumstances.

The Section adopted each of these resolutions by a unanimous vote.

Chairman John H. Stallman, of the committee of importers, reported that in accordance with the request of the Section, the customs officials had decided to permit the entrance of Carthagenia ipecac. A report was then called for from the special committee on co-operative buying clubs appointed at the preceding meeting, and the following report was read:

"February 20, 1900.
"At a meeting of the committee formed to report on the 'buyers' combination' held to-day, at which the following members were present: W. S. Mersereau, Henry T. Jarrett, E. W. Fitch, and James Hartford, the committee opened the meeting by naming Col. Fitch as chairman and Mr. Hartford as secretary. After discussing the question in all its bearings, it was found that the members disagreed so much in their views of this question that no conclusion could be arrived at that was considered satisfactory, and it was therefore decided to report back to the Drug Trade Section that the committee was unable to arrive at any solution of the question, and leave the Section to take any further action in the matter that it deems necessary.

E. W. FITCH, Chairman.

JAMES HARTFORD, Secretary.

This report was accepted and the committee was discharged. On motion of Mr. Main it was voted to make the discussion of this subject a special order for the next meeting of the Section.

The meeting voted also to extend an invitation to E. C. Frisbie, of Hartford, Conn., the president of the N. W. D. A., to attend the April meeting of the Section and address the members on some subject of his own choosing.

KINGS COUNTY SOCIETY MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Kings County pharmaceutical Society was held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy on Tuesday afternoon, March 13. President Adrian Paradis was in the chair and there was a good attendance of members. In the regular order of business six new members were elected; they were: Myer Arensburg, 219 Adelphi street; O. F. Bancroft, 1000 Fulton street; George H. Born, 182 Bedford avenue; Charles G. H. Gerken, 1485 Broadway; Jacob J. Lauffer, 1551 Broadway, and R. C. Taplin, 1485 Broadway. Applications for membership were received from fifteen other druggists of Brooklyn, and these will be acted upon at the next meeting. The treasurer, Dr. Peter W. Ray, reported a balance of \$255.45 on hand.

Secretary Tuthill reported that in compliance with a resolution adopted at the preceding meeting he had written in the name of the society to U. S. Senators and representatives from this section asking them to support the Boutelle bill (House Bill 7,093) for the repeal of the stamp tax on proprietary medicines. He read answers from Senator Depew, Congressman Clayton, F. E. Wilson and John J. Fitzgerald, promising to give the matter their earnest attention. On motion of Dr. Ray the secretary was instructed to send copies of the resolution on this bill to the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

Wm. Muir, of the Committee on Legislation, reported that progress was being made with the bill to amend the New York City Pharmacy Law. The Shorter Hours bill, introduced by Dr. Henry at the request of the Clerks' Association, had been passed by the Assembly. [Later it was killed in the Senate]. He also announced that the Hill bill, familiarly known as the "All-State Pharmacy Bill," had been passed by the Assembly. He reported attending a hearing held by the Senate Health Committee on the Wilcox Poison Bottle bill. That committee agreed not to report the bill.

Dr. Muir spoke of the work of Chairman Holliday, of the N. A. R. D. Executive Committee in the Eastern part of the country and urged renewed effort to increase the membership of the local society. Dr. Sheets also spoke on this subject and congratulated the society on the efficient work of its secretary. He said that fifteen applications for membership had never before been made at one time since the organization of the society. He was one of the charter members, and he believed the society was in a more flourishing condition now than ever before. The attendance at the meetings had always been about the same. With the society's membership it should be much larger, but he did not see any better plan for bringing this about than to encourage the secretary to continue his good work in securing new members.

Dr. Sheets also spoke of the law against using registered bottles and said the Bottlers' Union was presently actively engaged in prosecuting persons who refilled such bottles with any substance whatever. The secretary was instructed to obtain from the Bottlers' Union a list of such registered bottles and furnish the same to all druggists in Kings County.

Wm. C. Anderson addressed the meeting on the work of the N. A. R. D., saying that at last the beginning of the end was in sight. The large proprietors had finally come into line and agreed to restrict sales to legitimate

wholesalers. He continued: "We feel that the list of signatures to the agreement will grow rapidly and it will be only a short time before the committee of the three associations will complete its work and put the plan of the N. A. R. D. into execution. Local associations must work consistently with the N. A. R. D.; they must furnish lists of cutters and these lists must be prepared with the greatest care. No man should be placed on such a list without absolute knowledge that he is doing a cut-rate business and every cutter should be given an opportunity to come within the lines of the N. A. R. D. plan if he is willing to do so." Mr. Anderson moved the appointment of a special committee of three to arrange a plan for ascertaining which druggists in Kings County will stand with the society in its allegiance to the N. A. R. D., and also which ones will not abide by that plan. This was carried and the chair appointed W. C. Anderson, W. B. Avere and O. B. Deakney.

Dr. Muir announced attending a meeting of the local Committee on Arrangements for the annual meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Newburg, in June next. He announced the arrangements for entertainment, etc., already made, and promised an interesting and profitable time for all who could attend. The meeting was then adjourned.

Druggists Must Not Refill Registered Bottles.

The Long Island Bottlers' Union has issued an appeal to the druggists of Brooklyn asking them to refrain from refilling registered bottles. The union has, it is said, a large collection of all sorts of soda, lager and other registered bottles, with labels attached, from druggists all over the city. The circular says:

"Consequently our members have either to stand the enormous loss of bottles caused in this manner, or by refilling these bottles to endanger the health of the public at large. We hold, further, a large variety of citrate of magnesia and similar bottles, to which porcelain stoppers, well branded and registered, and the properties of our members, have been attached, showing that the unscrupulous will not shrink from depriving us openly of the use of our own property."

The union believes there is no intent on the part of druggists to do injury, but that the improper use of these bottles is due to carelessness and negligence on the part of employees. After this warning the Bottlers' Union announces that it will be compelled to prosecute offending druggists under chapter 933 of the Laws of 1896, which is as follows:

"Any person who shall fill with any beverage, medicine, medical preparation or compound any bottle or siphon having produced thereon the registered mark of any person, without the written consent or purchase from the owner of such mark, is guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five dollars for each bottle so filled or by imprisonment for not more than one year."

A Good Argument for Repeal of the Stamp Tax.

The Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co. is sending out a card on the present state of Uncle Sam's finances, which should set the proprietary stamp tax in a new light before those who are opposing its repeal. It quotes the Secretary of the Treasury on the excess of revenues over disbursements, and gives some interesting figures. On March 10 there was in the U. S. Treasury a cash balance of \$90,927,159.28. Surplus revenues collected since July, 1898, have averaged \$6,582,190.85 a month, which is at the rate of \$78,986,290.10 a year. The card asks what is the need of this excess? and concludes: "If the entire tax levied under 'Schedule B' of the War Revenue Act were repealed, the annual reduction of revenue thereby effected would not equal the surplus for a single month."

N. Y. Wholesale Drug Bowlers.

Six games were rolled last Saturday in the tournament of the New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association. The teams of Parke, Davis & Co. and of the General Chemical Co. each won a double victory. The team scores were: General Chemical Co., 752; Colgate & Co., 746. Colgate & Co., 885; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 659. General Chemical Co., 697; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 689. National Lead Co., 745; R. W. Robinson & Son, 734. Parke, Davis & Co., 727; R. W. Robinson & Son, 657. Parke, Davis & Co., 759; National Lead Co., 716.

NATIONAL DRUG TRADE BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

The Third Annual Tournament of the Drug Trade Bowling League of the United States will be held in New York City probably April 20 and 21, although the date has not yet been decided upon. The New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association has begun to prepare for this event and will leave nothing undone to give the visiting bowlers a royal good time during their stay in this city. A general committee, consisting of one member from each team in the New York Association, held a preliminary meeting last week. The following sub-committees were appointed: On Hotels—William Robinson, of R. W. Robinson & Son; C. A. Darfus, of Merck & Co., and J. W. Norman, of the General Chemical Company. On Alleys—H. O. Barnes, of Colgate & Co., M. Judd, of Seabury & Johnson, and W. Meeks, of the National Lead Company. On Entertainment—E. A. Olin, of Dodge & Olcott; William A. Hamann, of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., and Wm. J. Carr, of Parke, Davis & Co.

The tournament will last two days and besides the contests there will be other forms of entertainment, including, probably, a dinner and smoker. Teams from Chicago, Baltimore and New York will compete for the prizes offered by the league. Invitations have been sent to the drug trade bowling clubs in Philadelphia, Buffalo and Cincinnati, and it is hoped that they will also be represented in the tournament.

SHORTER HOURS BILL DEFEATED IN SENATE.

The bill to regulate the working hours of drug clerks in New York city, which was passed by the Assembly several days ago, was defeated in the Senate on March 15. Senator Ford called up the bill for final action in the Senate on the afternoon of that day, moving its passage. Immediately Senator Grady objected to the bill in the form in which the Assembly had passed it, and offered an amendment giving the powers of inspection and enforcement to the local Board of Health, instead of to the State Factory Inspector. His motion to amend was lost by a vote of 18 to 25. On the original motion the vote was 21 yeas to 20 nays, and as favor was not a constitutional majority shown in its favor the bill was declared lost. All the Democrats present voted against the bill, and with them voted three Republicans—Senators Brackett, Stranahan and Thornton.

ALL STATE BOARD BILL PASSES ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly last week passed the bill introduced by Mr. Hill, at the request of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, to create a new Board of Pharmacy of fifteen members to have pharmaceutical jurisdiction over the entire State. This is the bill which was approved by the N. Y. P. A. at its last annual meeting. It was printed in full in the Era at that time (July 6th issue), and a summary of its provisions was printed in the issue for December 21 last.

NOTES.

—George H. Bancroft is back in the Hudnut pharmacy, at 245 Broadway, as manager. This pharmacy, which has been in the hands of Emanuel Blumenstein and Harry E. Littell, as receivers for a little over a year, was bought last week by Hegeman & Co., and Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme Court granted an order dismissing the receivers, as the creditors had been paid off. Mr. Bancroft was manager of the Hudnut Pharmacy for several years, but left there a year or so ago to become secretary of J. N. Heroman & Co.

—Dr. J. H. Bird has resigned his position with Parke, Davis & Co., and will leave the New York house of that firm on April 7. He intends to go to Chicago and re-enter the practice of medicine. Dr. Bird has been in the employ of Parke, Davis & Co. for about fifteen years, and for the past six or seven years has been connected with the New York office. He has a large circle of friends in this vicinity, all of whom as well as his fellow employees will regret to see him leave this city.

—Among out-of-town visitors to the local wholesale market during the past week were the following: D. P. Hart, (Cincinnati); B. F. Stacy, Boston; Charles Fleisher and J. W. Ballou, New Haven; Mr. Croft, of the retail drug

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Hearing on Taxing Department Stores.

Boston, March 17.—The bill providing for the taxation of department stores has been given a hearing by the Committee on Joint Judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature. There was general remonstrance to the passage of the bill. Much was said in favor of the department store. It was characterized as a pacemaker and just as much of a machine for the distribution of goods as is an elevator for the distribution of grain, a saver of time and money to the community.

Ex-Senator Morse presented a draft of his proposed new bill for taxation of department stores. In its first section it defines a retail store on the lines laid down in the original bill. It differs in that instead of prescribing a specific amount to be paid in special taxes, the draft substitutes a percentage of the actual sales in each specified department.

The new draft provides that stores which deal in many varied kinds of goods, like the general stores, shall pay each year a license tax of three per cent. of the total amount of sales in each line of goods. The bill also prescribes a penalty of not less than \$100, or more than \$500, upon anybody who knowingly misrepresents the value or quality of the goods. One half of such fine is to go to the complainant and one half to the city or the town.

It is also provided that the proprietors or managers of such stores shall annually, before December 1, submit a statement showing the amount of money received from sales of all different classes of goods enumerated in the bill. For any violation of this provision the penalty shall be imprisonment for not more than one year, or a fine not less than \$100 or more than \$500. Mr. Morse said he would submit his case on this bill and upon a brief which he would file with the committee. Many of the department stores in Boston carry large lines of patent medicines and all have toilet articles of all kinds.

A Boston Druggist Assaulted by a Footpad.

Boston, March 17.—Early on the morning of March 15, a bold assault was made on N. Lawton Graves, a druggist doing business at 569 Tremont street. Mr. Graves was preparing to close his store about 1 o'clock in the morning, when a man came in and asked for a glass of soda. He was served with his drink, and meanwhile the druggist went on with his work of closing the store. Both men left the store at the same time, and the customer followed Mr. Graves, and at the corner of Dartmouth and Appleton streets the stranger came up behind and struck him, demanding money. Mr. Graves gave him twenty-five cents, at the same time crying for help. This frightened the highwayman and he fled. The case was reported to the police of various stations. The druggist fortunately was not injured by the blow. Two men heard his cries for help and went to his aid. They also followed his assailant for some distance.

Nobody Wanted Patent Medicine Formulas Printed.

Boston, March 17.—When the hearing was held by the Legislative Committee on Public Health, on the bill of Representative Lydon to provide for printing the formulas of all patent medicines on the labels, no one appeared to speak in its favor, although several were there to speak against its passage. Mr. Lydon said he had no personal interest in the bill and really was against it. He urged it in behalf of his constituents merely. Representative Wheeler, who put in one provision, that the formula should be filed with the State Board of Health, said he did not favor that measure, though he thought it preferable to the Lydon bill. Both measures were opposed by F. W. Kittridge, representing J. C. Ayer & Co., and by Mr. Carter, of Carter, Carter & Meigs, wholesale druggists of Boston, and by Gorham D. Gilman, of Gilman Brothers, who said that the printing of the formula would lead to a great deal of litigation because of alleged infringements, and that it would not be of advantage in competition, for, while all the ingredients of a remedy might be known, they would be of no benefit unless properly combined.

firm of Croft & Conlyn, Baltimore; R. L. Corbin, Ellenville, N. Y.; Seward Thornhill, Sayville, L. I.; J. Thompson, Derby, Conn.; Samuel Davis, Boonton, N. J.; A. C. Bayles, Port Washington, L. I.; E. R. Post, Newburg, and I. Voorhees, Whitehouse Station, N. J.

—A new retail drug store is to be opened about May 1st at 140 Nassau street, one door north of Beekman street, Manhattan, probably under the firm name of Reid & Yeomans & Cubid. Reid & Yeomans have two retail drug stores in Brooklyn. In this new venture in Manhattan they will have associated with them Charles T. Cubid, who was for several years chief prescriptionist in the pharmacy of Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway.

—Incorporation has been secured in this State by the Himrod Manufacturing Company, of New York city, to manufacture proprietary medicines on a capital of \$12,000. The incorporators are: Kate E. Pinkney, of Nyack; A. H. Hudson, F. E. Himrod, both of New York city, and W. J. Pinkney, of Cape Vincent.

—Edward D. Cahoon, manager of the pharmacy of the Wm. B. Riker & Son Company, at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, Manhattan, was given a complimentary banquet at the Waldorf a few nights ago by the employees of that pharmacy, who also presented to him a handsome silver loving cup.

—The Marcal Company, of Passaic, N. J., has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey to conduct a drug business on a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are: H. S. Granger, L. F. Wilson, both of New York, E. Mollenhauer, Jersey City; Lewis & Wilson, attorneys, of New York city.

—Frank Avignone, proprietor of a pharmacy at 69 McDougal street, Manhattan, who had been confined to his house by sickness for several weeks, is again able to attend to his business duties.

—Carl Wuest & Son, who have a drug store at 58 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, on March 15 opened a new pharmacy at the corner of Flushing avenue and Whipple street, Brooklyn.

—Emil Keidanz, who formerly had a drug store at 335 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, has bought the pharmacy of the Quee Drug Company at 1280 Third avenue, the same borough.

—Isaac Schlossberg, formerly proprietor of a drug store at No. 398 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, has bought the pharmacy of Joseph Bochar, at No. 302 Stanton street, Manhattan.

—Charles T. Dill and Dr. A. Jacobus, New York State travelers for Wm. R. Warner & Co., visited the local branch of that firm in Malden Lane, last Saturday.

—G. A. Smith has left the pharmacy of Henry C. Miner at 114 E. 125th street, to take a position in the drug store of Henry A. Cassebeer, at 951 Madison avenue.

—J. W. Gesell, of Lehn & Fink, sailed for Europe last week on the Fuerst Bismarck for a business trip of about three months for that firm.

—The drug store of H. H. Kauffman at 315 Leonard street, Brooklyn, was sold at auction on March 14, in foreclosure proceedings.

—Dr. C. E. Born has accepted a position with the local office of Wm. R. Warner & Co. to do detail work in New York City and vicinity.

—E. F. Bridgewater has moved his drug store from 529 Tenth avenue to new quarters in the Mills House No. 1, in Bleecker street.

—M. Weiss has moved his pharmacy from 550 to 556 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn.

—The Vermont Board of Pharmacy will hold meetings during 1900 at Rutland, April 4; White River Junction, July 11; Burlington, October 3. The secretary, J. G. Bellrose, Burlington, calls attention to that provision of the law requiring biennial registration and requires that all pharmacists who have not paid the renewal fee due January 1, 1899, must return their licenses to him at once.

ASK US.

If any Era subscriber will ask us when he doesn't know where to buy what he wants, we will try to put him in touch with the firms who can furnish the goods to the best advantage. We make no charge to subscribers for this service.

Burglars Visit a Cambridge Pharmacy.

Boston, March 17.—Burglars this week visited at an early morning hour the pharmacy of N. P. Tobey, at the corner of Putnam avenue and Brookline streets, Cambridge, and about \$25 worth of goods were taken. Entrance to the store was effected by a rear window. A woman who lives over the store heard the robbers at work and frightened them away by the noise she made in moving about. Two men have been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the break. One is thirty years old and the other is eighteen. A knife was found in the latter's possession with one blade broken. The police claim that they found the missing point in the window casing at the drug store. Besides the goods taken, part of which have been recovered, \$15 in cash was stolen, but the thieves overlooked \$100 tucked snugly away in a drawer. The arrested men deny their guilt.

Annual Good Time of the J. C. Ayer Employees.

Boston, March 17.—The J. C. Ayer Company, at Lowell, has just given its third annual complimentary party to its employees. A banquet and entertainment at Russell's Hall was followed by general dancing. A speech by Alfred E. Rose showed the company's large increase in business—amounting to almost fifty per cent. in the past year. The reconstruction of the company's plant and the additions to make it nearly perfect, formed a theme of his talk. In behalf of the company, Mr. Rose presented each employe with a copy of "A Message to Garcia." The supper and dancing were enjoyable features of the occasion.

NOTES.

—A new corporation just organized under the laws of Maine is the Joslyn Maple Syrup Company, to purchase and sell maple sap, syrup, sugar and candy. It is to have \$50,000 capital stock, of which \$30 has been paid in. The president is A. B. Palmer, of Malden, Mass., and M. A. Palmer of the same city is the treasurer.

—C. O. Danforth, a clerk in Wyer's drug store, in the Bradford district of Haverhill, proved "a friend in need" to a woman who was attacked by a large dog. The barking of the dog attracted the attention of Mr. Danforth and he rushed to the assistance of the woman and drove the animal away.

—A bowling team from the Eastern Drug Company has rolled an exhibition match with one from the American Type Foundry at Carruth's alleys, the first-named team taking three straight games. The drug company players were Messrs. Higgins, West, McLeod, Cullen and Williams.

—A. D. Marcy, who has a retail drug store at Grove Hall, has sold out to George W. Walker, until lately in the Walker-Rintels Drug Company. Mr. Marcy will retain his other pharmacy at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Tremont streets.

—In a big fire at Hopkinton, at an early morning hour on March 15, W. E. Day, a druggist occupying a store in Bridge's block, which was destroyed, lost stock and fixtures valued at \$5,000, on which there was insurance of \$4,500.

—Burglars have this week visited the drug store of J. R. Bigelow, at Blackstone, where they blew open the safe and secured \$40. The explosion of the safe did much damage to the store interior.

—The week's exports at the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals, \$1,450; hops, \$140; India rubber manufactures, \$2,123; wax, \$201; spirits, \$3,171.

—A new drug store at Beverly is that of Clarence E. Browne, in the Pingree Block.

Other New England Items.

—After a recent severe snow storm at Groveton, N. H., a local paper contained this notice regarding W. C. Carpenter, a prominent druggist of that place: "Lost—On the day after the big snow storm, one druggist, in a very large snow storm. The last seen of him he was on the edge, at midday, hands in his pockets, cigar in his mouth. The finder will be well rewarded by returning the same to Mrs. W. C. Carpenter."

—To advertise an entertainment called the "District Sk-w-l," at Torrington, a local artist made some fine

crayon pictures. One represented the school room, "Miss Switchemwell," and was on view in the window of Lyon's drug store, while a picture of the committee was seen at Temple's drug store, and "Bill," the pupil who "owned" the school, had his picture on view at Morrissey's store. —Fire in a jewelry store at Bangor, Me., worked its way into John P. Frawley's pharmacy, next door, most of the damage being from smoke and water. Mr. Frawley was well protected by an insurance of \$8,000. He estimated his stock and fixtures as worth \$10,000.

—A recent fire at Oldtown, Me., beginning in the cellar of the drug store of Alexander Fraser, caused about \$10,000 worth of damage. The building was damaged to the extent of \$1,000. Mr. Fraser's loss was covered in part by insurance to the amount of \$4,600.

PHILADELPHIA.**Result of the Board Examination.**

Philadelphia, March 17.—At the last meeting (January 20) of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Examining Board in Philadelphia for the examination of applicants for registration, 312 persons presented themselves for examination, 170 for registered pharmacists' certificates and 142 for qualified assistants' certificates. Of this number ninety-nine of the former and 109 of the latter passed the examination successfully. They are as follows:

Registered Pharmacists: Steve G. Hartman, Lansdale; William C. Reemey, Ocean Grove; P. George P. Grantz, Pitsburg; Allegheny; John J. Bye, Bradock; Peter Klingler, Kratzerville; A. R. Pfaffel, Shippensburg; Henry C. Bruning, Scranton; J. G. Heckman, Meadville; W. S. Scheck, Coneders; Jesse L. Hixson, W. S. Trechal, Pottsville; Mr. Holly, N. J.; Nicholas J. Hoffman, Reading; Joseph H. Stackhouse, Bristol; F. C. Lewis, Washington; William J. Forker, Pitsburg; J. C. Dougherty, Pitsburg; J. R. Moore, Camden; N. J. George P. Grantz, Pitsburg; Peter S. Settle, Frankford; Erwine Sedlemayer, Easton; Edward H. Young, South Bethlehem; Clarence E. Ricketts, Kane; William A. Perry, Allegheny; Frank W. Hunkabach and William Huber, of Atlantic City, N. J.; M. Hope Scorer, Homestead; Victor D. Schuler, Sarthmore; Mary E. Tassel, Latrobe; L. I. Clewell, South Bethlehem; Michael V. Magee, Conshohocken; Frank J. Parrish, Galitzin; Joseph O. Blew, Bridgeport, N. J.; Raymond K. Kinder, C. P. E. W.; C. P. E. W.; H. A. Burdett, Harrisburg; H. H. Reynolds, Reynoldsville; P. E. Timmins, Gettysburg; William J. Paulung, Wilkes-Barre; J. P. Rooney and J. R. Touhill, of Pittston; William H. Barr, Espeen; Benson S. Schaeffer, Harrisburg; William H. Hill, Pottsville; W. Allison, Clearfield; Jacob Greenberg, Lloyd S. King, H. J. Garrett, William C. Jaeger, H. R. Converse, Herman Dilks, Robert S. Engler, C. P. Sunday, E. F. Cook, Charles C. Reimley, J. E. Marsden, Harrisburg, Carey, Walter Brooks, A. W. Beatty, William C. Birchfield, H. A. Kintzer, Joseph T. Griest, Levi Scott, H. A. Speck, L. G. T. Kilman, H. G. Lilly, H. A. Kalkmann, W. H. Guest, J. H. Salzman, Charles N. McClure, W. H. E. Kupper, Ernest Ribben, H. F. Fox, G. A. Faulhaber, C. C. Corson, R. J. Gosslein, E. E. Zeller, T. E. Lonshaw, J. T. Shaw, A. W. Pfleger, H. F. Simons, Jay Shelley, William J. McDonald, T. J. Sweeney, D. M. Rouch, H. E. Dietz, H. H. Tobias, E. W. Tucker, E. P. Zion, P. E. Hemberger, H. P. Balliet, E. G. Spears, Harry J. Goodyear, J. McCollen, W. W. Buckman, O. C. Winkler, J. J. Levy, J. S. Clark, G. C. Faunce, Charles Welland, homeopath, Philadelphia.

Qualified Assistants: W. W. Oster, Lancaster; F. Christ, Scranton; H. W. Snyder, Columbia; H. B. Voorhees, Phillipsburg; C. Stroth, Pittston; J. Stone, Jr., Camden; L. Schuster, Pottsville; W. E. Boyer, Danville; Charles E. Martin, Columbia; R. E. Welsh, Altoona; M. Greenstein, Wilkes-Barre; E. J. Kelley, Scranton; W. C. Rogers, West Chester; H. C. Fay, Altoona; Charles D. Wilman, Middletown; H. G. Goring, York; Louis Lingenfelter, Pittsburg; George H. Whitehouse, Pitsburg; William H. Raser, Reading; Charles A. Fisher, Myerstown; William Evans, Plymouth; F. J. Curtz, Williamsport; William M. Knouse, Allentown; John R. E. Tettle, Shippensburg; John S. Fezley, Allentown; L. M. Hires, Bridgeport, N. J.; H. G. Mealsbury, Woodbury, N. J.; William Ottor, Jr., Burlington, N. J.; James J. Clarion; W. B. Arndt, Lehigh; E. G. Bugle, Bedford; L. M. Myers, Carlisle; F. L. Cather, Chester; Harry W. Smith, Pottstown; E. F. Gehring, Allentown; W. S. Stinson, Titusville; Samuel Urffien, South Bethlehem; E. G. Eselman, H. S. Stauffer, Pottsville; W. Roberson, L. S. Dobson, C. B. Boudwin, William W. Scheffer, H. L. Casperson, C. N. Rife, George E. Swain, W. H. P. Bishop, Earl H. Cone, R. H. Freude, H. R. Hays, Philip Wether, H. W. Scott, James C. Leary, R. S. Blum, William E. Heffelfinger, William R. Fretz, H. B. Strauge, Victor C. Nichols, Thomas William Penrose, Charles H. Slobig, Paul K. Boltz, W. F. Felman, F. O. Lewis, N. J.; J. A. Egan, W. H. Hillard, E. G. Goring, and Hillard, Charles L. Billard, Albert A. White, Matthew E. Goring, Harry P. Mauger, A. J. Strathe, Gay M. Musser, Samuel F. Shaw, A. A. G. Frantz, Frank Leichman, H. D. Johnson, H. M. Hildner, J. C. Truex, Charles P. Hess, J. G. Wismer, Edward Weber, H. E. Kendig, W. J. Leib, F. A. Brenner, S. P. Hassinger, I. L. Chipman, Charles T. King, W. C. Meredith, fine

J. J. McPhee, John Smart, Thomas Duffy, Joseph A. Cathin, Harry H. Searle, William M. Kennedy, C. C. Comfort, William B. Davis, A. Rolland, William H. Welch, H. R. Moyer, Lane V. Collins, E. W. Lintner, Joseph P. Steine, P. B. G. Shanno, Joseph H. Berberich, O. M. Hinski, George C. Fegley, all from Philadelphia.

Next meeting April 7, at Pittsburg and Harrisburg.

NOTES.

—A meeting of the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society was held on Thursday evening, March 15th, in the Harrison Chemical Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania. The program was unusually interesting and consisted of the following papers: "Notes on the Alleged Adulterations of Milk with Brain Matter," by Professor Henry Löffmann; "Note on the Repeated Use of the Double Chloride of Copper and Potassium in Carbon Determinations," by Dr. George W. Sargent; "Exhibition of the Apparatus for Rapid Combustion of Carbons Used in the Laboratory of the Carpenter Steel Works," illustrated by a couple of combustions, during the meeting, of carbons from steels of known carbon content, by George W. Sargent. All local chemists are cordially invited to attend these meetings whether members of the Section or not.

—The pharmacy of George W. Barton, at the northwest corner of Fifth and Porter streets, was about the busiest drug store in Philadelphia last week as regards the number of persons wanted upon, if not in the number of purchasers. Mr. Barton kindly consented to allow his store to be used as the headquarters of the schoolboys from the James H. Taggart school on the opposite corner, to aid them in obtaining signatures to the set of resolutions of sympathy which the schoolboys of Philadelphia intend sending to "Oom Paul." This school holds the record so far, as 524 signatures were obtained in two days, and the line of boys outside the store attracted many grown persons, who state that Mr. Barton handled the crowd with the ability of a veteran theater policeman.

—The March Pharmaceutical meeting at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will be held Tuesday, March 20th. The program which has been announced shows that the standard of this meeting will be up to the high mark established by the previous meetings of this year's series. The 1st of subjects is as follows: (1) "In Lands where Drugs Grow," illustrated with lantern slides, by F. E. Kilmer; (2) "Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia," by Professor Wilbur I. Scoville; (3) "The Examination of Urine, Sputum, and Blood by Pharmacists," by Dr. L. Napoleon, Boston; (4) "Exhibition of Apparatus for the Quantitative Determination of Urea," by Mr. Frederick T. Gordon.

—George F. Lambert, pharmacist at Belmont and Girard avenues, West Philadelphia, has issued printed announcements of the removal of his store to 1263 and 1265 Belmont avenue, a few doors above. The removal will take place about May 1st, by which time Mr. Lambert expects to have ready for occupancy one of the handsomest stores in West Philadelphia.

—A new medical school was organized in Philadelphia this week, who call themselves osteopaths. If their mission is successful the druggists may as well retire from business, as the treatment of this school consists entirely of massage; drugs being used only as antidotes in cases of poisoning. They claim to be able to successfully cure organic heart trouble by simple massage.

—Ludwig Hermann Baer, who graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1896, and has since been engaged in the study of medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, is engaged to Miss Mabel McKinley, niece of President McKinley. Mr. Baer is a native of Somerset, Pa.

—C. W. Dirmitt, a graduate of the Special Chemistry Course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in 1898, is occupying a position in the chemical manufacturing department of the Smith, Kline & French Company's laboratory, at Poplar and Canal streets.

—Joseph W. England, who has for a number of years occupied the position of chief apothecary at the Philadelphia almshouse, has resigned. It is understood that Mr. England expects to take a position with a large manufacturing house in this city.

—Professor A. H. Sabin, of New York, read a paper on Saturday, March 17th, before the Engineers' Club of Phil-

adelphia, on "The General Chemical Aspects of the Corrosion of Structural Metals, and the Principles Involved in their Protection."

—A joint meeting of the Chemical Section, Astronomical and Physical Section and Electrical Section of the Franklin Institute, is announced for Tuesday, March 20th, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the hall of the Institute.

—The second year class examinations took place at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. The third year class examinations began on Saturday, March 17th.

—The ratio between positions and clerks has again increased, the advertising columns of the papers this week showing twenty-six positions vacant as compared with forty-four clerks desiring situations.

—George P. Ringler, of Bloomsburg, Pa., is an enthusiastic member of the local bicycle association. At the February progressive euchre held by the wheelmen, Mr. Ringler carried off the first prize.

—The "Bachelors' Club," one of the students' clubs at the P. C. P., was entertained by Messrs. Morris and Stoltz at the Odd Fellows' Temple on Friday night of this week.

BALTIMORE.

The Drug Trade Bowlers.

Baltimore, March 17.—This week has been a comparatively quiet one for the members of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club. Only three games were scheduled, these being played last night between the Root and Herb team and Parke, Davis & Co. The representatives of the latter firm appeared to be in bad form and lost all three contests by scores which did not leave the result in doubt at any stage of the bowling. Under the circumstances little interest was manifested in the competition, the Root and Herb men having matters all their own way and being under no necessity to exert themselves. They rolled up 726, 723 and 736 points respectively against 624, 627 and 535 for Parke, Davis & Co. This establishes the winners more firmly in first place, with Sharp & Dohme close behind. The games of last week ended the second third of the series and Secretary Kornmann has completed a tabulation which shows not only the standing of the several teams, but strikes, spares, splits and other features of the matches, and the record of each individual bowler. The standing of the teams is as follows:

	Games won.	Games lost.	Per-centage.
Root and Herb.....	34	8	.810
Sharp & Dohme.....	28	8	.778
Winkelmänn & Brown Drug Co.....	29	16	.745
James Baily & Son.....	17	22	.436
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.....	11	27	.283
Muth Bros. & Co.....	8	28	.222
Parke, Davis & Co.....	8	31	.205

A meeting of the members of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club was held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the team to compete with representative teams from New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities was selected. It will include Colonel Brent Waters and Andrew Baumgartner, of the Root and Herb aggregation; Dr. A. R. L. Dohme and T. Goldsborough, of Sharpe & Dohme, and Lockwood, of the Winkelmänn & Brown Drug Company. Smuck, of Gilpin, Langdon & Co.; Davis, of the Root and Herbs, and Covey, of James Baily & Son, will be the substitutes. The regular team will try conclusions next Saturday with the Catholic Club by way of getting practice. April 29 and 21 are the probable dates for the national matches.

Pharmacy Legislation.

Baltimore, March 18.—If the effort to secure the enactment of a State Pharmacy Law fails it will not be the fault of Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, the president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and other prominent members of the profession. The former especially has labored indefatigably to overcome opposition to the measure now before the General Assembly and to conciliate legislators who stand in the way of its passage. Agitation of the subject has been kept up almost uninterruptedly and much missionary work has been done. Circular letters have been sent to every Senator and Delegate, and many of the lawmakers have been appealed to personally. The modified measure, an outline of which

has been given in the Era, will come up as a special order for a third reading in the House on Monday evening, and Dr. Dohme will endeavor to be on hand. Several of the counties are certain to ask for exemption from the operation of the measure and their wishes will be acceded to if necessary to the success of the bill. In the Senate the proposed law should have easier traveling, the only disquieting feature being the nearness of the end of the session. Only two weeks remain and hardly a single measure of consequence has so far been enacted. The Pharmacy bill, however, has good backing. Governor Smith has said that he will sign it if passed, and influential members of the upper House are committed to it. The prospects, therefore, of the draft becoming a law are very encouraging.

The Card System.

Baltimore, March 19.—Matters connect with the efforts to introduce the card system of purchasing drugs are in a quiescent state. Nothing has lately been done by the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, and the jobbers are disposed to let well enough alone. The disinclination of the wholesalers to co-operate with the retailers has again turned the thoughts of the latter to the idea of establishing a general distributing agency and purchasing all goods through this concern direct from the manufacturers, to the complete exclusion of the jobber. Considerable feeling exists against the jobbers on account of their apathy or hostility toward a project designed for mutual protection, and if the retailers could find some influential and resourceful leader it might not be difficult to put the purchasing agency scheme into effect. The retailers feel that they are not getting the support from the jobbers in endeavors to abate trade abuses which they may reasonably expect.

NOTES.

—Another medical corporation involved in difficulties is the Dr. Martin Homeopathic Family Medicine Company, incorporated in December, 1898 with a capital stock of \$20,000. The application for a receiver was filed last Saturday in Circuit Court No. 2 by the World Newspaper Company, which claims that the medicine company is indebted to it in the sum of \$217.85. The petitioner alleges that Dr. Paul T. Deford, the president of the company, has sold his stock and left the business; that the secretary and treasurer has also ceased to perform his duties and that internal strife and mismanagement are causing a waste of assets. The defendant is required to answer why the petition should not be granted by the 29th inst.

—The manager of the Goodwill Chemical Company, North Charles street, against which, it is reported from New York, A. W. Kraus, of that city, will petition the Baltimore courts for an injunction restraining it from using his wife's picture to advertise its specialties, says he will continue to employ the portrait for advertising purposes. Mrs. Kraus, known on the stage as Annie Belmont, objected to the effigy of herself, which showed the face to be all mottled and blotched, with the prescription "before using." She declared that it did her an injustice and that she is entitled to relief.

—At last week's meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy C. V. Emich, Louis Schulze, J. Fuller Frames, J. W. Westcott and Stephen M. Lee were named as delegates on the part of the college to the next annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Dr. William Simon delivered an interesting lecture on wireless telegraphy, explaining the scientific principles on which the invention is based.

—The Dublin Company, manufacturer of ginger ale and carbonated waters, on Wednesday of last week filed its answer to the petition of C. Powell Noland, who had asked for the appointment of a receiver, denying that the company owes Mr. Noland \$3,000, as he alleges, and controverting the claim of insolvency. The indebtedness to Mr. Noland is said to be only \$37, which amount he refuses to accept.

—E. Allen Sauerwein, Jr., and Campbell Carrington were appointed receivers for the Fisher Drug Company on the 13th inst. by Judge Sharp. The suit against the company which resulted in this action was instituted in Circuit Court No. 2 last April by James O. Brooks, who alleged that the concern was hopelessly insolvent, its assets consisting of some printed matter of no market value.

—Among the out-of-town druggists in Baltimore last week were F. Forthman, of Forthman & Miller, Waynesboro, Pa., who was partly burned out not long ago; Theodore F. Klutz, of T. F. Klutz & Co., Salisbury, N. C., and Mr. Roberts, of Roberts & Co., Raccoon Ford, Va. Mr. Klutz is here with his daughter, who is undergoing surgical treatment.

—The Goodwill Chemical Company has been incorporated by William N. Wamsley, George S. Fallen, H. E. Wofford, Frederick W. Barnacio and I. H. Porter. The company has a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 10,000 shares, and will deal in drugs and pharmaceutical specialties.

—Russell Taibott & Co., who recently purchased the drug store of L. J. Roth, 1601 Light street, have also acquired by purchase the pharmacy of F. Schmidt, 338 South Monroe street.

—S. H. Merritt & Co. have succeeded D. O. Davis in the proprietorship of the pharmacy at 950 North Gay street.

—C. P. Gowman has opened a new drug store on Washington road, near Mount Winans.

DETROIT.

—The third and last game of indoor baseball played by the teams of the Detroit Western High School and the Michigan Drug Company was ended in a hot finish Thursday evening, March 15, and resulted in a victory for the druggists, the score being 5 to 4. At the end of the sixth innings the score was 3 to 0 in favor of the High School boys and it took lively playing to change it. The druggists have won two of the three games played. Hostilities are now suspended until the opening of out-door games.

—A. E. Kent, for several years occupying an important position with Farrand, Williams & Clark, Detroit wholesalers, has resigned to go on the road for J. Elwood Lee & Co., Conshohocken, Penn. The "boys" at Farrand, Williams & Clarke's gave Mr. Kent a handsome parting gift in the shape of a set of cuff buttons and studs to match. No one has yet been found to take Mr. Kent's old position.

—Parke, Davis & Co. will entertain the graduating class of the Illinois College of Pharmacy on Friday, March 23. W. F. Egler, president of the Chicago Drug Clerks' Association, will accompany the party with a view to perfecting the arrangements between the Detroit Drug Clerks' Association and his paper, the Drug Clerks' Journal.

—Elaborate arrangements are being made by the Michigan Drug Company Baseball Pleasure Club for their annual Easter ball, to be given Easter Monday, April 16, at the Light Infantry Armory. The committee are arranging for a minstrel troupe to give a performance to precede the dancing programme.

—J. A. Forbes, of the George R. May & Co. store at Jackson, was so favorably impressed with the visit he made to California last winter that he has decided to make that State his future home, and he will leave shortly with his family for Los Angeles.

—The Michigan Agricultural College has recently graduated a class in scientific cheese making. It is claimed that these graduates are as much in demand as the graduates of the scientific course in beet sugar making.

—W. A. Wright, formerly with the Patterson Drug Co., Jackson, has taken a position with J. Schanher, proprietor of the Central Drug Store, Mt. Clemens.

—Fred. Kurtz, of the drug firm of Harris & Kurtz, Jackson, has bought out his partner and will run the store under the name of Fred. Kurtz & Co.

—Rumor has it that Fred. O. Graves, clerk for Perry Ward, Pontiac, will open a new drug store in that city.

—The Retail Druggists' Association of Western Pennsylvania has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Robert Christy; vice presidents, W. G. Markell, B. E. Pritchard; secretary, J. W. Cheswright; treasurer, Louis Emanuel; financial secretary, Edward C. Garber; board of directors, E. E. Heck, E. A. Schafer, H. C. Murto, Charles Weigle, William Schirmer, H. A. Spilker, P. C. Spilker, P. C. Schilling, H. J. Slegfried, E. J. Kretz, L. B. Hughes, S. C. Jamison, Charles Eble, B. P. Welch, J. P. Urben, J. R. Thompson, A. J. Kaercher, O. A. Schad, William Dice, H. J. McBride, E. E. Eggers and J. L. Jones.

CHICAGO.

Patent and Trade Mark Commission Letters.

Chicago, March 17.—The Commission for the Investigation of Patent and Trade Mark laws, consisting of Judge Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court, for the Northern District of Illinois, and Messrs. Forbes of New York and Greeley of the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., held a session in Chicago last week. Among others who appeared before the committee were Messrs. W. Bodemann, representing the N. A. R. D.; Albert E. Ebert, representing the Committee on Legislation of the A. Ph. A., and G. P. Engelhard, representing the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association. The gist of the points presented to the commission on behalf of the druggists was that the druggists did not favor the patenting of a medicinal article and its process of manufacture and the copyrighting of the name descriptive of the article itself. They favored the right to patent processes of manufacture, but would not allow patenting the article itself. When a name has become generic, it should no longer be applicable as a trade mark. Trade marks should be arbitrary names or symbols, indicating goods of some special manufacture. Here is the argument presented by Mr. Bodemann:

It is indeed a great pleasure to appear before a body authorized by our Government to devise ways and means for remedying the present patent laws and trade mark monstrosities. Heretofore I have addressed many meetings on this subject, but they were composed, alas, only of sympathizers, not of men in authority.

I had the pleasure to start this agitation early in 1889, I returned from Europe with a box of antipyrine that had been given me by a colleague as a remedy for sea-sickness. Not having had occasion to use the stuff, I put it into stock, attending to the difference in the labels, but having no idea at all of our patent laws, I addressed the United States distributors of Antipyrine, Lutz & Movius, who came all the way from New York thinking I had imported Antipyrine on a large scale. Having satisfied the firm on this point I soon learned my first lesson in patent law. According to our patent laws, although I had brought this Antipyrine from Europe in good faith, I was not allowed to take the stuff away from them, this remedy without paying a royalty to the United States distributors of the article. Upon learning this I set to work to study the laws and to agitate wherever I could the question of changing our patent laws.

The United States is the only Government that grants patents on articles used in the healing art. Not even darkest Russia permits such a barbarism. Thus it is possible for articles costing twenty-five cents per ounce in the country where they are made to be sold in Canada for twenty-five cents and in the United States at one dollar. Our Government permits the importation of these articles from Europe on payment of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem duty. It takes the money from the importer, whether he be the legally recognized distributor or not, through one branch of the Government, and then, if he is not the legal distributor, takes money from him through the judiciary department for his violation of the patent laws. Not a student of law, but a layman only, I have always regarded this practice as dishonest and indefensible.

You gentlemen are asked by Congress and the President to make suggestions for remedying the inequities of existing laws. In corresponding with Judge Grosscup, he seemed to think that the scope of the Commission was confined to devising a more uniform practice in the patent office, but I hope the Commission has come to the conclusion that it has authority to propose amendments to the law, and I hope you will make a clean sweep and recommend to Congress the abolishment of patents on articles used for the purpose of healing. As a consequence of this I do not refer here to patents on processes of manufacture. I hold that the object of the patent laws should be to encourage inventions, discoveries and research. To these our present laws are not matter. No matter whether a scientist discovers a new process for making a certain remedy the United States has already granted a patent on this or some other process, and the manufactured product itself and has already granted a trade mark on the name of the patented article. As a consequence of this incentive to research is destroyed. Look at the absurdity of this policy. Instead of encouraging the chemists of the United States to devise improved methods for producing valuable synthetics, the United States Government virtually says "Hands off." Let me appeal to you not only as jurists, but as American citizens, to correct this abuse. We went to Cuba and to the Philippines to carry liberty to a lot of foreign savages; but we grant the same savage savants, who cannot obtain a patent in their own country, the privilege of coming here to rob our poor and sick. Is that justice? Is that liberty? I say, no; but it is law, and I pray you to beseech you to appeal to Congress to change such laws.

Let the Government grant a patent on the process of manufacture, but refuse to patent the product, if used for the art of healing. No country grants this far-reaching protection except ours, and we give this right to our citizens, but to foreigners who come here and obtain

permission to despoil our sick and suffering. Sulfonal, for instance, costs thirty-five cents in the country where made. At least six manufacturers are making it and they combined and took out patents in this country. Not an ounce can now be purchased here for less than \$1.40.

As for trade marks, I confess I am not quite so clear in my opinion; but the law ought not to grant a trade mark on the name of an article, but on the maker. For instance, a name might be coined for a solution of Epsom salts; the trade mark should follow the maker, but not the name of the article. If a sewing machine is invented, do not trade mark the name "sewing machine," but let the protection go where it belongs—to the maker. France, our sister republic, goes further than any other country in this respect. France does not allow the importation of any secret remedy. In Germany the Reichstag is now deliberating on a bill to forbid the advertising of patent medicines. Would that we could follow France and Germany's example. Of course, patent medicines have nothing to do with patent laws, but it shows that European legislation leans toward the protection of the sick, while the United States laws give protection to legalized robbery practised in the name of patent laws.

There is no doubt that patent medicines could not exist were it not for their advertising. A number of them are dangerous at best; for the most part they are useless, and no medicines should be allowed to be sold the formulae of which is not known. I fear, however, this is outside of your jurisdiction and I close by again appealing to you to help restore the good name of our country by protecting the patent office against patent law sharks, just as our Saviour threw the money sharks out of the House of his Father.

For Repeal of Stamp Tax.

Chicago, March 17.—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association has decided to start an agitation looking to the repeal of the war revenue act. This action was taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and the secretary has been directed to circulate a petition among the business men of Chicago and the leading manufacturing centers throughout the State. "Representatives of the association visited Washington recently," said an officer of the association, "with a view of ascertaining what was necessary to secure action on the part of Congress. It was found that the disposition among the leaders of both Houses was not to make a move in the direction of repealing the law at the present session. It was, therefore, determined by the association to start an agitation with the view of bringing pressure on Congressmen to accomplish the desired end. An effort will be made to interest other associations and business organizations in the large business centers of the country, and create a sentiment so strong that Congress will be compelled to act."

Bowling.

Chicago, March 17.—Last Wednesday evening the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club met the team of the Chicago Athletic Association on the latter's alleys and fell easy victims to the prowess of the Michigan avenue athletes. At the regular meeting of the Drug Trade Bowling Club last night the medal was won by Mr. Armstrong. The score was as follows:

Fechter	128	129	164
Matthes	147	140	128
Waldron	112	157	169
Blocki	163	133	125
Storer	176	161	167
Obdert	131	138	162
Armstrong	179	198	219
Baker	150	172	166
Ester	177	142	152
Medbery	134	154	151
Thomas	138	170	194

NOTES.

—Albert Schillinger, a drug clerk employed by E. G. Binz, Sixty-ninth street and Normal avenue, aroused the neighborhood at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, March 11, in his efforts to capture a burglar. Schillinger seized the burglar's hand, which he had thrust through a hole he made in the store window, there was a short struggle, and the robber wrenched his hand free and escaped. Schillinger, who had been shouting for help during the tussle, ran into the street with a revolver and fired several shots. The neighbors, and later the police, were aroused, but the burglar, though pursued as far as Sev. enteenth street, eluded the police. Schillinger received a blow on the wrist from a revolver while struggling with the robber, but was not seriously injured.

—The People's Drug Company of Chicago has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, to do a wholesale and retail drug business. The incorporators are Arthur B. Scaffner, Harry Goodman and Louis M. Cahn. The

new concern, it is reported, is now buying stock for a new cut-rate drug store soon to be opened on State street, between Madison and Monroe streets.

—Mr. Ebert is just in receipt of a photographic reproduction (actual size) of a very large piece of Indian flint found in Union County, Illinois. The flint is twenty inches long and weighs forty-three ounces. It was used by some pre-Columbian savage as a spear head. The original was found by Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, and is in his possession.

—The drug store of J. S. Frantz, Sixty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, was visited by burglars Saturday morning. The thieves took \$15 from the cash register and telephone box. They also carried off a quantity of documentary stamps, a new overcoat belonging to Mr. Frantz, cigars and perfumes, and some drugs.

—Fred P. Kennedy, a well known druggist at Fifty-fifth street and Garfield boulevard, has been laid up for two weeks with a serious case of grip.

—Louis Jungk and wife, Fifty-first street and Ashland avenue, have just returned from a three months' trip through Germany.

—Peter Van Schaack & Sons filled a large order for chemicals this week to go to Bluff Harbor, New Zealand.

—Alexander Calder has bought out V. H. Chantler & Company, at Fifty-fifth street and Ashland avenue.

—The regular quarterly meeting of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association will take place on March 21.

—Ole Olsen will soon open a new drug store at Kedzie and Milwaukee avenues, near Logan square.

—It is reported that a new drug store will soon be opened at Forty-fourth and State streets.

—F. Schmeling has opened a new drug store at Fifty-fifth and Halstead streets.

—W. J. Knick has succeeded A. L. Coppock, at 1152 Lincoln avenue.

THE NORTHWEST.

"Sid." Reeves' Candidacy.

St. Paul, Minn., March 16.—Sidney H. Reeves, the druggist who is reaching out for the Republican nomination for mayor of St. Paul, will win if faith and energy can accomplish the result. One of his two competitors for the nomination is Fred. Schiffman, who is associated in business with his father, Dr. Rudolph Schiffman, who has made a large fortune out of a patent medicine of his invention. One of the daily papers says: "Sidney H. Reeves opened headquarters to-day on the main floor of the Germania annex building, on East Fourth street. The rooms will be open all day and during the usual hours in the evening, when Mr. Reeves will be on hand to receive his friends and direct his campaign. The Fifth Ward evidently means business and does not propose to make a laggard's campaign out of it as far as he is concerned, but will hold the fort till March 29, and hopes and expects thereafter that his headquarters will be in the rooms of the City Committee as the candidate for mayor. No verdure will be permitted to grow under his feet in the next two weeks. The Fourth Ward location is chosen because of its convenience, being central and on the ground floor and Reeves' candidacy will be on the ground floor in more senses than one."

NOTES.

—Successions: C. W. Robb's, Humbolt, Neb., by Geo. A. Abbott; Charles Colson, Roseland, Neb., by the Hohlfeld Drug Co.; E. W. Childs, Reardan, Wash., by R. G. White; F. G. Danielson, Princeton, Minn., by the Princeton Drug Co.; William Edwards, Bowdle, S. D., by H. C. Maas.

—J. C. Elicel, probably the most widely known drug dealer in Minneapolis, has just been re-elected president of the village of Minnetonka Beach, where he has a summer house.

—Davies has resigned as pharmacist at the City and County Hospital, St. Paul, and is taking a course at Pharmacy College.

—Edward P. Sweet, Minneapolis, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

—C. F. Hilgenbocker, Blunt, S. D., has admitted O. H. Collins to partnership.

—O. Sequist is going to work in the Rice Street Pharmacy, St. Paul.

—New: Hardy & Co., Spokane, Wash.; Walter & Skinner, Beatrice, Neb.

—Chas. Dupont has returned home from Staples, Minn.

—A. H. Parsons & Co., Ireton, Ia., are reported sold.

—D. G. Ladd, Pierson, Ia., has removed to Bolliver.

—E. D. Facker, Gettysburg, S. D., died this week.

—Hanson & Co., Farwell, Minn., are closing out.

—Daniel Handel, Onawa, Ia., is trying to sell.

ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Crow is Heard From.

St. Louis, March 17.—Attorney-General Crow is being likened by the druggists to the soldiers in the Pirates of Penzance, who are always saying "we go," "we go," but don't.

In response to a letter from the attorneys for the druggists in the "anti-trust" case, asking him whether he intended to file an amended petition he wrote this week stating he had not before heard that the demurrers of the defense had been sustained by the Court and that he would come to St. Louis this week and examine into the matter and determine upon what method he will pursue. He has not yet appeared.

The patience of Court and attorneys is about exhausted. The present term of Court expires the first Monday in April and if Mr. Crow is not heard from the coming week final judgment on the demurrers will no doubt be asked for and granted.

P., O. and D. Club.

St. Louis, March 17.—The St. Louis Paint, Oil and Drug Club held its regular monthly meeting Thursday evening at the Columbia Club. After the regular dinner the business session was held. Aside from routine matters the principal feature of interest was the reading of a letter from Elihu Root, Secretary of War, written in response to a telegram concerning the removal of the headquarters of the Mississippi River Commission from New York to some town or city on the Mississippi River.

Secretary Warner explained that a bill had been introduced in Congress to change the headquarters of the Commission from New York to some Mississippi River town, and that the club had sent a petition to the Secretary of War requesting him to name St. Louis as the future headquarters.

The Secretary of War stated in his reply that he believed that in view of the fact that the chairman of the commission was compelled to be in New York on account of other duties and the expense of traveling across the country would be so great, he had reported adversely on the bill, and did not expect to see any change made in the headquarters of the commission.

NOTES.

—C. R. Gibbs, who formerly traveled for Meyer Bros Drug Co. and more recently with the F. R. Rive Mercantile Cigar Co., will take his old position with M. B. D. Co., representing them in Northern Missouri. J. C. Middleton, for the past six months with Texas Drug Co., will travel again for the M. B. D. Co. in his old territory, Central Texas. E. C. Gerarde, formerly with Houston Drug Co., will represent M. B. D. Co. in Eastern Texas. Ed. G. Armsby, formerly with McPike & Fox, Atchison, Kan., has been engaged by M. B. D. Co.

—C. C. Daily, who will travel for Eli Lilly & Co. in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, with headquarters at Denver, is in the city for a few weeks introducing a new preparation. Mr. Daily was formerly with the New York Pharmacal Co., representing them in the West, traveling from Kansas City. He has been to Indianapolis posting up and will leave for his future field of labor in a few days.

—H. C. Brenner, who bought the Republic Pharmacy on Olive street (the old Allen & Geiger stand) has moved the stock and fixtures this week to the store formerly occupied by the Anti-Monopoly Drug Co., corner of Washington avenue and Sixth street, under the Lindell Hotel.

—Dr. George Richter will lecture on "Gelatine" at the smoker of the Alumni Association next Tuesday evening given to the students of the graduating class of the Col-

lege of Pharmacy. Interesting talks will also be made by the alumni officers.

—The C. F. Simmons Medicine Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The stockholders are Charles F. Simmons, W. Davless Pittman, Wm. B. Homer, Frederick E. Mason and Mandus A. Haldeman.

—Frank W. Rapp, formerly with H. J. Black & Co., is now local representative for Nelson, Baker & Co. Mr. Berryman, formerly with Allen-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., has associated himself with H. J. Black & Co.

—A. W. Daudt, who bought the drug store of Henry Braun, Choteau avenue and Seventh street, has discontinued his Page avenue store, consolidating the stock with that of the Choteau avenue establishment.

—J. H. Oubert, representing Hance Bros. & White, was in the city this week negotiating for a St. Louis representative in place of L. E. Frost, who resigned to go into the new Frost-Johnson Drug Co.

—Earl Cook, with Johnson & Johnson, is here and expects General Manager A. R. Lewis and Mr. St. Clair, manager of the Chicago house on Monday.

—F. R. Richt, Meyer Bros. Drug Co.'s South Side salesman, was called this week to Sedalia, Mo., his old home, on account of the death of his mother.

—S. W. Wright, general representative for the Searle & Hereth Co., spent Monday with Frank L. E. Gauss, manager of the St. Louis office.

—The drug store of S. L. Pickett, 2604 Chestnut street, was visited by a thief Friday night who stole a quantity of perfume and other articles.

—Ben. Davis, until recently prescription clerk for Judge & Dolph, is now on the road doing detail work for the Cystogen Chemical Co.

—Mr. Robertson, formerly with the Anti Monopoly Drug Co., is now at Judge & Dolph's Seventh and Locust streets store.

—Fred. Miller, clerk for Dr. Otto C. Claus, is at his home, Waterloo, Ill., suffering with an attack of typhoid fever.

—Dr. A. G. Enderle, the popular druggist and leader in cocked hat circles, is laid up with an attack of tonsilitis.

—M. J. Wallace, who was recently burned out at Mt Pleasant, Texas, has bought new stock and fixtures.

—Druggist J. W. Peeler has the sympathy of his friends in the death of his baby girl, who died last Sunday.

—J. S. Christy, Quincy, Ill., and Mr. Donahue, Joplin, Mo., were among the visiting druggists this week.

—G. E. Remick, manager of the Phenique Chemical Co., is spending a few days in the country.

—Judd I. Loyd's drug store at Nashville, Tenn., was burned March 14.

—Stephens & Tabb, of Mt. Pleasant, Texas, are opening a new store.

—Freeland's drug store, Hillsboro, Ill., was burned March 14.

—R. E. Hudson, Newport, Ark., will open a new store.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

—H. G. Dean, for several years at Third and Main streets, Los Angeles, has leased the room under the Hollenbeck Hotel, Second and Spring streets, and is putting in new fixtures, furniture and stock and will have one of the finest stores in one of the best locations on the Pacific Coast.

—C. H. Ward was burned out recently at Clarinda, Ia. He has now purchased the stock of B. Gutierrez, at Santa Barbara, for about \$7,500. Mr. Gutierrez has been in the drug business at Santa Barbara for over forty years and never had a cigar case in his store.

—J. W. Wood, of Pasadena, was arrested, pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 and costs for violating his druggist's liquor license. Dr. A. G. Smith was also found guilty of the same offense but has appealed the case.

—Teague & Honeywell, Fourth and Hill streets, Los Angeles, have put in handsome, new, square shelfware and otherwise much improved the appearance of their store.

—Parrish & Davis, Fifth and Broadway, Los Angeles, have moved across the street into a larger room and have much improved the appearance of their store.

—After a long and hard fought cut-rate war the druggists of Los Angeles are making an effort to restore prices and join the N. A. R. D.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from this record, and the term "D. B. List" used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

ADDRESS, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

ALABAMA—Anniston.—J. H. Castleberry, deceased. Enterprise.—Byrd & Henderson, succeeded by J. W. Henderson.

ARIZONA—Phoenix.—Arthur Hulett, succeeded by Elvey & Hulett.

ARKANSAS—Cabot.—S. R. Young, succeeded by Young & Sandtrlin. Harrison.—Watkins & Co., succeeded by Watkins & Coffman.

CONNECTICUT.—New Haven.—H. Good, 29 Dixwell avenue, sold to A. H. Metcalf.

GEORGIA—Claxton.—George Reese, succeeded by Claxton Drug Company.

ILLINOIS—Arcola.—W. P. Boyd, succeeded by Al. Magnusson.

Chicago.—F. Grammer, 135 Ashland boulevard, sold to Wilson's Pharmacy, H. R. Friedgen, manager.—E. Brewer, 2206 State street, sold to A. S. Schmerker.

Elmhurst.—Paul Eiche, new store.

Jacksonville.—J. H. Williamson, succeeded by J. D. Brewer, in issue of March 1, is an error; should be L. B. Williamson, J. D. Brewer, manager.

INDIANA—Anderson.—H. A. Walser & Co., 28 West Main street, damaged by fire; insured.

Decker.—L. Winegar, sold to T. J. Grayson.

Greensburg.—Grover & Bonner, damaged by fire; insured.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Lebanon.—Jas. White, sold to F. J. Hamilton & Co.

IOWA—Albia.—Albia Drug Company, should be added to D. B. list.

Mystic.—L. A. Duffield, sold to M. Smith.

KANSAS—Burden.—J. M. Hooker, sold to I. E. Bailey. Larned.—Cummins & Wickwire, succeeded by E. G. Wickwire.

KENTUCKY—Louisville.—Albert A. Dieg, 500 East Walnut street, sold to John Kruhl.

MAINE—Bangor.—J. P. Frawley, 45 Main street, damaged by fire; insured.

South Paris.—Sturtevant's Pharmacy, sold to Ernest P. Parlin.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston.—Kelley & Durkee, 332 Boylston street, assigned.

MICHIGAN—Grand Rapids.—F. J. Hill, corner East street and Fifth avenue, sold to N. R. Whalen.

Silverwood.—O. G. Milliken, sold to D. J. Mitchell.

MISSOURI—Canton.—Graves & Hodges, succeeded by W. F. Hodges.

Kahoka.—Martin & Brainerd, succeeded by Brainerd & Bridges.

St. Louis.—O. A. Hartwig, Seventh and Washington streets, sold to Washington Street Pharmacy, H. S. Ruppner, proprietor.

Steeleville.—Eugene Trask, sold to Dr. J. L. Walker.

NEW YORK—Gloversville.—J. S. Hamilton & Co., 11 West Fulton street, sold to Houck Bros.

Ithaca.—Platt Drug Co., 78 East State street, sold to the Cornell Pharmacy.

New York City.—W. S. Rockey, Sixty-fifth street and Columbus avenue, sold to Wiley Holmes.

OHIO—Cleveland.—F. C. Emde, 877 Payne avenue, sold to J. C. Braun.—W. H. Flood, 1403 Woodland ave., deceased.

NILES—McCorkle Bros., succeeded by C. E. McCorkle.

PENNSYLVANIA—Clarion.—J. C. Campbell & Co., sold to Clarion Drug Co., D. R. Hindman, proprietor.

Clearfield.—E. W. Graham, damaged by fire.

Philadelphia.—Jacob Osterberg, Jr., surgical instruments, discontinuing business.

TEXAS—Kyle.—Borchert & Gross, succeeded by Borchert & Co.

Walden.—J. M. & J. C. Henderson, succeeded by Henderson & Brown.

VERMONT—Burlington.—Henry, Johnson & Lord, reorganized, now Henry, Johnson & Lord Co.

VIRGINIA—Harrisonburg.—E. B. Coates, sold to L. B. Smoot.

WASHINGTON—Colfax.—Mills & Stuart, succeeded by Chas. F. Stuart.

Spokane.—Nicholson, Hittle & Co., corner Stevens and Sprague streets, succeeded by W. S. Nicholson.

WISCONSIN—Medford.—J. Hammel, sold to W. H. Tonne.

Sheboygan.—Washington Correll, removed to Linden.

ASK US.

If any Era subscriber will ask us when he doesn't know where to buy what he wants, we will try to put him in touch with the firms who can furnish the goods to the best advantage. We make no charge to subscribers for this service.

N. A. R. D. NEWS.

Dues and contributions have been received from the following societies: Dues—Rhode Island State; Knoxville, Tenn.; Springfield, Ohio; Hamilton County, Ohio; Burlington, N. J.; Hancock County, Ind.; Vermont State; Head of the Lakes, Minn.; Freeport, Ill.; Atchison, Kan.; Spokane, Wash. Contributions—Vermont State; Madison, Wis.; Chicago Retail Druggists; Spokane, Wash.

The R. T. Booth Co., Ithaca, N. Y., has reduced the price of Hyomei to \$8 a dozen and express the determination to do everything possible to keep the goods out of dry goods and department stores and prevent cutting of prices. Any persons found selling Hyomei at less than \$5 cents will be debarred from handling it.

The Knoxville, Tenn., Retail Druggists' Association, composed of most of the entire drug trade of this city of 40,000, is one of the most recent organizations to affiliate with the national body. D. A. Rosenthal is president and John C. Moore, secretary.

The Executive Committee has approved a constitution and set of by-laws for the use of local associations. Copies may be obtained from Thos. V. Wooten, 153 La Salle street, Chicago.

The Meller Drug Co., St. Louis, has reduced the price of Tongaline to \$8 per dozen and are selling only the jobbers on the list supplied by Mr. Faxon.

The Seattle, Wash., Retail Druggists' Association, thirty members, has joined the N. A. R. D.

AN ADVERTISING STORY.



I.

Heavens! I've got every one of these symptoms. No appetite after eating. Legs in motion when I walk. Opening of the mouth when I talk. Must buy a box of these pills.



II.

An unsteady feeling when I drink too much. Sort of fearful ague when I fall down stairs. A tired feeling over-

comes me after walking fifteen miles. Must take another box.



III.

Ringin' in the ears when some one boilers loudly at me. I'm somewhat agitated when I get excited. Must take a few more boxes. Bound to get well if I keep at them.



IV.

Spots before my eyes when I see a creditor. Dimmed vision when I am without my glasses. Must be seriously ill. Study closer directions on box. Must swallow more pills—only cure.



V.

Beat the record. The largest user of Pile's Pills. Swallowed over two hundred boxes of his never failing pills. No occasion to use more. (The Advisor.)

—The Texas State Pharmaceutical Association will meet in annual session in Dallas, May 15, 16 and 17. A most interesting program has been arranged and degrees in the M. O. M.'s (a secret Order Mysterious Order of Microbes belonging especially to the craft) will be conferred upon this occasion, and from past experience it will be a drawing card. Several prominent pharmacists have promised papers, so we are well assured of all sorts of foods of relish upon this happy event. The profession at large are most cordially invited to be present. R. H. Walker, Secretary, Gonzales, Tex.

(Specially Contributed.)

PHARMACY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 17.

The 1st of January saw the introduction of the early closing law in New South Wales, under which pharmacies have to be closed at 9 p. m. and 10 p. m. Saturdays, power being given pharmacists at all hours to dispense prescriptions. With three exceptions, Messrs. R. T. Bellemy, ex-president of the Pharmacy Board; F. C. Newman and H. A. Rose, all of the city of Sydney, the whole of the pharmacies were closed in strict observance of the act. Mr. Bellemy has had the words "surgeon dentist" written in conspicuous places about the shop, and hopes to defeat the law by this means, as dentists do not come under its provisions. Already he and the two others have been visited by inspectors under the act and threatened with prosecution. The great body of pharmacists are delighted with the earlier closing scheme, and they insist that the three exceptions named shall be compelled to close their doors.

The Cuticura Soap Company, of Boston, have been constantly in the Sydney Equity Court, asking and receiving injunctions against Assyrian dealers for a breach of their trade mark in respect of an imitation of their wrapper. One Assyrian caught selling "Cutis Care" soap was heavily fined in the Petty Sessions Court in Sydney on the 13th of this month.

Mr. E. Norton Grimwade, who recently returned to Melbourne from his trip to Great Britain and the United States, has been press interviewed about the pharmacies in New York. Here is a sample of what he says: "In the United States the appearance of the pharmacies is so unlike that to which we are accustomed that the visitor would probably pass them without thinking of pharmacy in connection with them. Large soda fountains, cigars and tobacca, confectionery and fancy goods make up the bulk of the business, and so far as the external or the internal appearance of most of the pharmacies is concerned, medicine takes a very inferior position. The pharmacists visited in New York were all of the very best." He alludes to Parke, Davis & Co.'s laboratories at Detroit as an "extraordinary sight."

The Olive crop of South Australia for the current year amounts to 12,000 gallons, which gives a large surplus for export. Last year the crop was a failure through drought, and scarcely enough was produced to satisfy local demands. Experts tell us that this South Australian oil is probably the only olive oil in the world against which no charge or suspicion of adulteration has yet been heard. The oil is never on the market, as stocks are always cleared before the subsequent season.

While British wholesale houses are constantly setting up branches in the colonies, with headquarters either in Sydney or Melbourne, from which bagmen are sent throughout Australasia, no similar move is made by any of the great firms in the United States, and so far Parke, Davis & Co., who have fine premises adjacent to the leading Sydney wholesale druggists in O'Connell street, Sydney, control the bulk of American trade and do an enormous business. Unquestionably there are fine opportunities for other United States wholesalers.

Messrs. Elliott Brothers, the leading wholesale druggists of New South Wales, have gratuitously supplied the New South Wales contingent of 876 men, who leave for South Africa to-morrow, with all necessary drugs and medicines, etc., representing a gift equal to about \$2,500. Felton, Grimwade & Co., of Melbourne, did a similar thing with the first Victorian contingent for the Transvaal. The British War authorities freely admit that the New South Wales ambulance and medical corps is superior in every way to their own.

The latest New Zealand customs decisions are: "Glycerine wash for horses, free; Gabriel & Troke's gelatine capsules are proprietary medicines, 40 per cent.; "Kasagra," prepared by F. Stearns & Co., as druggists' sundries, 20 per cent.; prussiate of potash as chemicals, 20 per cent.; Stearns' baby soothing syrup, 20 per cent.

Business is anything but good in any of the colonies, and pharmacies in every colony are on the market. In Queensland the other day, William John Costin, trading as the Queensland Drug Company, Brisbane, seques-

trated, with liabilities \$6,865, and assets, \$855. Instead of bankruptcy, the estate is being liquidated by arrangement.

Scott's Emulsion has been registered under the Trade Marks act in Tasmania and South Australia. The Antikamnia Chemical Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has registered in Western Australia under the Trade Marks the letters A. K., surrounded by a circle, for chemical substances for use in medicine and pharmacy.

PITTSBURG COLLEGE.

The Junior Class of the Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, were pleasantly entertained at a reception Monday evening, March 12, by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sunderland, of Boquet and Frazier streets, Oakland, whose son, George B. Sutherland, Jr., is a member of the class. During the evening a fine musical program was carried out by Miss Olive A. Beach, Miss Birdie Sunderland, Miss McNally, Miss Lillian Sunderland and George B. Sunderland, Jr.; Charles Fawcett gave a phonograph recital, at the close of which refreshments were served. The following members of the class were present: George B. Sutherland, Jr., and Messrs. Dixon, Gheghorn, Lewis, Harley Barnhardt, Brosius, Reiser, Brown, Jones, Lozier, Hornbake, Heilfline, Struble, Gahn and McSwigen. Speeches were made in behalf of the class by G. Clarence Dixon and James S. Gheghorn.

The Junior Class will hold a collation and reception at Braun's Dancing Academy, East End, Wednesday evening, March 21. The class appointed the following executive committee: James S. Gheghorn, chairman; Harry Chew, William Aldendorfer, Charles Brosius and Louis Linsenfelder.

—At a meeting of the Kansas Pharmacy Board held at Holton, March 7, the following persons were registered by examination as pharmacists: E. R. Allebach, El Dorado; Alf. J. Athay, Bluff City; G. A. Beauchamp, Jr., Holton; R. W. Boyle, Lou'sburg; John W. Cone, Chanute; E. L. Evans, Meriden; H. G. Farris, Great Bend; E. R. Garland, Cimarron; Seth DeZell Hawley, Burr Oak; T. C. Hughes, Atchison; C. T. Kohler, Lawrence; Jos. W. Kraemer, Topeka; Clyde Leavengood, Rosedale; C. A. Little, Pomona; John B. Marshall, Jr., Topeka; T. J. Morrow, Baxter Springs; T. Todd McCulligan, Pittsburg; W. H. Newman, Leonardville; John H. Pritchard, Fort Scott; Chas. R. Whitmer, Topeka. Assistants: N. G. Edelblute, Keats; Claude C. Hoaglin, St. John; Geo. Luebke, St. Marys; O. H. McCandless, Emporia; Michael E. Reddy, St. Marys; Wm. Shellhaas, Abeline; Chas. M. Wilson, Caney. The following applicants having presented satisfactory evidence of having had the required experience and of possession of diplomas from recognized colleges of pharmacy were registered without examination as pharmacists: E. E. Armstrong, Gardner; Louis Kennedy, Baxter Springs; John B. Paul, Mound City. The next meeting of the board for examination will be held at Hutchinson, May 24, 1900.—W. C. Johnston, secretary.

—The Utah Board of Pharmacy examined ten applicants for registration to practice pharmacy at Salt Lake City, February 14 and 15. Three of those examined were passed as registered assistant pharmacists and seven failed altogether, no first class certificates being issued. The three who passed as assistant were A. J. Davis, O. T. Clough and Walter Lloyd, all of Salt Lake City. The following graduates of colleges of pharmacy were given first class certificates: W. W. Cook, Frisco; D. M. Munger, Ogden; G. A. Huscher, Willard Donaldson and W. F. Bruehl, Salt Lake City. Hereafter certificates of graduation from colleges of pharmacy will not be accepted, and every applicant for registration will be required to take the examinations. The next meeting will be held May 23.

ASK US.

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OBITUARY.

JOHN C. HENDERSON, an old druggist of Chicago, died on Sunday morning, March 11, at his residence, 1142 Washington boulevard. He had been in the retail drug business in Chicago for twenty-five years, his last place of business having been at Lake street and Oakley avenue. Mr. Henderson was born in the north of Ireland sixty years ago. He came to this country when eighteen years of age and settled in New Orleans. At the close of the Civil War he came to Chicago. The cause of Mr. Henderson's death was apoplexy, the first stroke coming two years ago. He left a widow and one daughter.

LEONARD GARDNER BABCOCK, a druggist of Lexington, Mass., where he also was postmaster, died on March 14. He was fifty-nine years of age, and was a son of Dr. Aaron G. Babcock and Anna Blashfield Babcock, of Princeton, Mass. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was in St. Louis, and enlisted for three years' service in the Eleventh Illinois Regiment. At Fort Donelson he was wounded severely, being struck in six places, and for a time his life was despaired of. On December 25, 1864, he married Miss Francis C. Chalmers, of Galzburg, Ill.

CATO M. AISQUITH, a prominent young druggist of Charlottesville, W. Va., succumbed to diphtheria, complicated with other ailments, after an illness of two weeks, on the 10th inst. He was twenty-nine years old and succeeded his father, the late Charles W. Aisquith, in business. He was highly esteemed among his acquaintances and associates.

CHARLES S. TILYARD, for many years in the retail drug business at Greene and Franklin streets, Baltimore, and who had during the past few years lived in retirement, died March 14, in the eightieth year of his age. The deceased was widely known and had the reputation of being one of the most conscientious men in the profession.

Dr. GARLAND H. DAVISON, a member of the firm of G. H. & C. T. Davison, manufacturers of sulphuric acid and other agricultural chemicals in Baltimore, died March 16 at the age of fifty-eight years. He was a graduate physician, but had not practiced since early in life. He leaves a widow and daughter.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Frank Presbrey has written and the Southern Railway Co. has issued a timely publication under the title of "The Empire of the South," giving an exposition of the present resources and development of the Southern states. The book, which is quarto in size, contains 181 pages and is elaborately illustrated from photographs. It discusses the South as it was, as it is, and as its destiny promises it will be; and treats at length of such varied interests as agriculture, tobacco, cotton, iron, coal, Southern climate and resorts. A chapter is devoted to each State south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi. In these the early history of the states is narrated and the important factors in their growth are touched upon, as well as the progress of the leading cities. It is, in short, a sort of cyclopedia of the Southern States, a guide book to a traveler unfamiliar with that region, and full of interesting and valuable information to anyone at all interested in the development of this country. Copies may be had (on payment of 15 cents for postage) from Alex. S. Thwaitt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, New York.

—At a meeting of the Erie County, N. Y., Board of Pharmacy, held March 10, pharmacists' licenses were granted to John L. Brodie and Sylvester W. Hunter, and assistant pharmacists' licenses to Wallace E. Johnson and Arthur G. Sortore.

Book Reviews.

PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPEIA.—A Synopsis of the More Recent Remedies, Official and Unofficial, with a Therapeutic Index. Fourth Edition. 12 mo., 423 pages; cloth, Bombay. Kemp & Co., Ltd.

This little book is intended to supply prescribers in India with information regarding the properties and doses of the various new drugs, synthetics, etc. This, the fourth edition, has been fully revised and rewritten, a large number of new remedies and indigenous Indian drugs having been included. While intended primarily for the physician, the book will also serve to furnish the pharmacist with many hints regarding Indian drugs. It is well printed, and contains, in addition to the names and descriptions of drugs, preparations, etc., a synopsis of the British Pharmacopoeia, 1898; chapters on Urinary and General Testing; various tables illustrating systems of weights and measures; thermometric scales, etc., and a very complete therapeutic index.

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN.—Eleventh Annual Report, 1899. 8 vo., 144 pages; 58 plates. St. Louis. Published by the Board of Trustees.

This report is similar in character to the annuals which have preceded it. It contains, besides the report of the officers of the board and the eleventh annual report of the director, the following scientific papers: "A disease of *Taxodium distichum* known as peckiness, also a similar disease of *Libocedrus decurrens* known as 'pin rot,'" by Hermann von Schrenk; "Agave expatriata and other agaves flowering in the Washington Botanic Garden in 1898," by J. N. Rose; "A revision of the American species of *Euphorbia* of the section 'Thymalus' occurring north of Mexico," by J. B. S. Norton; Revision of the species of *Lophocarpus* of the United States; and description of a new species of *Sagittaria*," by Jared G. Smith. These articles are accompanied by fifty-eight full page illustrations.

PROGRESS IN PHARMACY AND THERAPEUTICS.—Reported in Notes on New Remedies from September, 1898, to December, 1899. Pamphlet, 106 pages. Price—50 cents. New York. Lehn & Fink.

This little work, as indicated in the title, is a compilation of the reports of the progress in pharmacy and therapeutics which have appeared periodically in Notes on New Remedies during the past sixteen months. The material presented is authoritative, and the information concerning new remedies will be sure to be appreciated by the discriminating pharmacist. From a commercial standpoint, it is interesting to note that the most salable antipyretics and antirheumatics of the new remedies named are derivatives of pyrazolon and phenetidín.

A POCKET MEDICAL DICTIONARY, giving the pronunciation and definition of the principal words used in medicine and the collateral sciences, etc. By George M. Gould, A. M., M. D., author of "The Illustrated Medical Dictionary," editor of the "Philadelphia Medical Journal," etc. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. 30,000 words. 837 pages. \$1 Philadelphia: F. Blakiston's Son & Co.

This book, which may easily be carried in the pocket contains a remarkable amount of literary material. It contains, besides the definitions of the thousands of words noted above, very complete tables of clinical eponymic terms, of the arteries, muscles, nerves, bacteria, bacilli, micrococci, spirilla, and thermometric scales, and a dose list of official and unofficial drugs compiled to 1900 by Dr. A. A. Stevens, of the University of Pennsylvania. As an exposition of printing and the bookmaker's art, at a price within the reach of anyone, the publishers may well claim "there is not so cheap a book published." It is bound in full limp leather, with gilt edges, and presents a most pleasing appearance. The author's well-known position in the world of science is a guarantee of the authoritative character and excellence of the work.

The twenty-fifth annual volume of the Proceedings of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, uniform in style and binding with former reports, has been issued by the secretary. It is a work of some 350 pages, and contains a report of the last annual meeting, held at Niagara Falls; a list of deceased members, from the organization of the association in 1876 to 1900; a list of the various committees for the current year, and other information of special interest to members of the association.

TRADE NOTES.

Manufacturers' Announcements, Notices of New Goods, Novelties, Special Offers, and General Information for Enterprising Drug Buyers.

A Handsome Show Card.

We have just received from the Vapo-Cresolene Co., 120 Fulton St., N. Y., one of their beautiful cards, and



we congratulate them on its appearance. It is the desire of this firm to have one of these cards in the hands of every druggist interested in their goods, but they are too expensive to send out promiscuously. Write to them at once if you wish to receive one.

How Money is Made in Soda Water.

The following letter explains itself, and shows what can be done with an attractive soda fountain:

Bayonne, N. J., July 13th, 1899.

John Matthews Apparatus Co.,
449 First Ave., New York.

Gentlemen:
Allow me to say that when I ordered the apparatus from your Mr. Clark I shouldered a heavy responsibility for my small business. I have sold soda for a number of years and always hired an apparatus, and by using extract flavors and a small apparatus I was able to make my rent \$80 a year for the last few years I hired. So when your Mr. Clark persuaded me to go into debt for \$450 and to raise \$170 a year beside the interest, it certainly meant something for me to do, if I expected the apparatus to pay its own way. This I am happy to say; the apparatus has not only paid its own way ever since you put it in, but has made money for me from the start. I started using the apparatus with the best and purest Fruit Juices I could obtain, and everything I use on the fountain is the best that money can buy; besides I do considerable advertising and I am happy to say (as I wrote you before) I am selling more Soda than any other place in Bayonne.

My advice for anyone wishing to purchase an Apparatus is, to get a good one and not let the price discourage them, for it will take care of itself, provided it has a fair chance. An elegant apparatus cannot pay for itself by using poor flavors and giving a little stinky glass of warm Soda.

Very respectfully,

L. F. ROAKE.

The Ray Chemical Co. Leads the Market on Pepsin and Pancreatin.

This fact, the Ray Chemical Co., Detroit, assert, is proven by their offer on the front cover page. They guarantee every grain of their product to conform to the highest standard on earth—the U. S. Pharmacopeia. If you are paying more than this house asks for Digestive Ferments, they claim you are paying more than the goods are worth. A trial order will convince you.

Rubber Stamps.

Write to C. L. Safford, 181 Madison Street, Chicago, and get an up-to-date catalogue of rubber stamps of all kinds, and at all prices.

Store Ladders.

The best shelf ladders made are manufactured by Morley Bros., Saginaw, Mich. They are durable, economical and convenient. Their rolling-ladder has been used all over the country for the last 20 years, and every user is enthusiastic in praise of its durability and fine appearance. The special attention of dealers is directed to the merits of this appliance, so that they may avail themselves of this labor and time saving device.

Artificial Limbs.

The druggist is not expected to carry Artificial Limbs or Deformity Apparatus in stock, but he can take orders for this class of goods if he will let it be known that he can furnish them. One of the best known makers of artificial limbs in the country is Geo. E. Fuller Co., Rochester. Orders or inquiries sent to him will receive prompt attention, and a liberal commission is paid to the druggist who sends in the order.

Perfecto Fruit Juices.

As the time approaches for the fountain trade more than ordinary care should be taken by buyers to obtain the best juices on the market. Do not buy an inferior article, but order the "Perfecto" fruit juices and crushed fruits, the standard of excellence, manufactured by The Crandall & Godley Co., New York.

Nestle's Food.

Henry Nestle, manufacturer of Nestle's Food, has opened an American branch office at 73 Warren street, New York. This well known food product is now being manufactured in this country, a factory having been established at Fulton, N. Y.

Mixed Paints.

The Eagle Paint & Varnish Works, Pittsburg, offer special inducements to dealers in paints, lead, zinc and linseed oil. They solicit inquiries from the trade for their prices and color cards.

In Wyeth's Soluble Powder-Capsule no cohesive or expellent is required or used. The material is simply enclosed in a pliant, soft, soluble gelatin capsule which quickly dissolves in the fluids of the stomach and presents no such objectionable resistance as in the ordinary hard gelatin capsule. Messrs. John Wyeth & Bro. will be pleased to submit samples and prices on application.

Advertisers who receive inquiries from any of their announcements always want to know in what journal the advertisement was seen. Intending buyers should always give this information in their letters. There are some special offers in this issue and readers will please advertiser and help us if they mention the Era when they write.

There is probably no better known soda fountain drink than Coca Cola, certainly none is more widely advertised. Therefore a druggist makes no mistake in including it in his soda fountain supplies. Attractive advertising matter will be furnished to any dealer on application.

If you make perfumery and want fine ware designed especially for perfumers' use, you should write for the catalogue of Swindell Bros., Baltimore, Md. They make a specialty of this line of goods.

No dispenser of soda water should be without Smith & Painter's Manual of Soda Beverages. They will send one free to any druggist or drug clerk who will write for it.

It is a natural sparkling wine produced in America under the supervision of expert wine makers. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

State of Trade.

General Conditions Satisfactory.

New York, March 20.—Business in a wholesale way has continued of a routine character, but general conditions are apparently satisfactory to dealers and the general market retains a fairly steady undertone. The leading feature of the week was an unexpected break in juniper, two domestic manufacturers having issued circulars on Saturday last announcing a reduction in quotations to the basis of 37 cents for bulk in large tins. The announcement was a genuine surprise to the trade as the influences were thought to be of a stimulating, rather than a depressing character. London quotations were called higher and bark shipments from Java continued under similar conditions at a quotation advanced in advance instead of a decline. Some were of the opinion that the lower prices were intended to stimulate demand, while others believed that competition was the cause, and a rumor was current that there had recently been some quiet cutting of official quotations.

Opium has developed considerable improvement on account of confirmed reports from Turkey to the effect that serious damage has been done to the growing plants. According to reliable advices it appears that an open winter and copious rains have promoted the growth of the poppy plants considerably, but at the same time making them very tender. This was followed by severe cold weather, and there being no covering of snow to afford the plants needed protection, serious damage has resulted. Values are decidedly higher in primary markets and spot quotations have advanced to 15½¢ per pound. Powdered is higher in sympathy.

The position of caliche has improved and manufacturers are quoting uniform prices. Thymol is very scarce and prices under the influence of correspondence from conditions abroad. Salicylic acid continues more or less unsettled, with outside prices again lower, but manufacturers' quotations remain nominally unchanged. Gum damar is unsettled and decidedly higher and only limited quantities are obtainable at the advanced quotations. In the department of essential oils natural wintergreen is again easier under the influences noted last week, but nothing of noteworthy importance in other descriptions and general business has been of a hand to mouth character, with quotations for leading varieties nominally steady. Cod liver oil, the movement of which has been disappointingly slow during the current season, has declined about 82 per bbl. notwithstanding reports from Norway to the effect that the new catch promises to be smaller than last year's. Foreign markets appear unsettled with values irregular and while some manufacturers have advanced quotations, others report a decline. Balsam Peru continues to reflect weakness under further arrivals from primary sources and wholesale prices are about 2½¢ lower. The position of Mexican saundersia has improved materially. Former cheap sellers have withdrawn their low quotations and with the limited spot stock more closely concentrated, the tone of the market is firmer and prices are about 2¢ per lb. higher. Jalap is easier, the new crop arriving quite freely and the demand being rather slow.

There has been a large arrival of Condurango bark, and with the market better supplied the tone is easier. It is thought, however, that the weakness is only temporary and that a portion of the stock will be wanted abroad, as foreign markets are thought to be rather bare.

Liberal stocks and slow demand have caused an easier feeling among holders of beeswax and prices are a shade lower.

Owing to the imposition of an export duty of 10 per cent. on all jungle products, gums damar and Manila have advanced in proportion at primary markets.

Much General Sickness Creates Trade for Druggists.

Boston, March 17.—This has been a week of great sickness, various diseases are prevalent and there have been almost three hundred and fifty deaths. Bronchitis, influenza, grippe and pneumonia have had many victims and the percentage of deaths has been larger per thousand inhabitants than in many years. The general illness has made considerable business for druggists. Not only prescriptions have been required to be filled in larger numbers than ordinarily, but in the simpler remedies, especially for colds, there has also been a large trade. In drugs and chemicals the jobbing trade has been moderately good on unchanged prices, for the most part, with slight indications of better values in sight. English bleaching powder is fairly active. Opium is a bit more in demand, so it is said. Dyestuffs and tanning materials are rather quiet, the call being only for actual necessities. Alcohols are strong and in good demand. The call for waxes and pretty good, most of the list being steady, except that Brazilians are a shade firmer.

No Change in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 17.—There is no change whatever in trade affairs in the Quaker City. The orders are coming in as fast as ever and collections are good. No price changes of importance are reported, this making about the fourth consecutive week of practically uniform prices. The manufacturing houses are all working to their fullest capacity and the indications are bright for an unusually heavy spring trade. The unfavorable weather conditions have caused an increase in the number of cases

YOU can conscientiously recommend Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a high-class remedy for the prevention and cure of Indigestion, Acidity, Biliousness, Constipation and attendant ills, especially Headache.

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9-15 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

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50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

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of sickness and the prescription trade is daily increasing. The Sunday closing agreement, which is being adhered to by the members of the P. A. R. D., makes quite a little difference in the Sunday sales of those outside of the association, and so long as they escape prosecution it will be a hard matter to induce them to join the association.

Fair Week in Baltimore.

Baltimore, March 19.—Business during the past week has generally been fair. The wholesale houses report numerous orders, some of them calling for large quantities of goods, while the manufacturers also have been quite active. The movement of preparations and compounds is considerably larger than at this time last year, and a feeling of gratification prevails over the situation. The marketing for crude drugs and botanicals continues to be of such a character as to keep up prices; while, as a rule, are in decidedly good demand. Retailers, as a rule, are meeting with greater encouragement than they have experienced, and the trade conditions continue in the main satisfactory.

Weather Played Havoc with Business.

Detroit, March 17.—The unseasonable weather of March to date has played havoc with business generally in Michigan and druggists have had to take their share of the trade. It has been very good two or three days of this week, but the coming of the orders from outside countries. Manufacturer and chemists give better reports, and say that March turning gets into much better than January or February. Some of the houses have had extra force on duty the last week. Everywhere collections are reported easy.

Trade Quieter in Chicago.

Chicago, March 17.—Fifty thousand men are idle in Chicago owing to the strike in the building and other trades. The result is that retail stores, especially in those districts in which the male population is most generally out of employment, are complaining bitterly of the slackness of business. The city business of the jobbing trade, owing to the causes just mentioned, and the further fact that the weather has been abominably unseasonable of late, has been rather more quiet this week than usual. The country trade has been more liberal in orders, however, and the general demand for staples has been good. What applies to the jobbers applies also in some measure to the less extent affected save that the manufacturers are to a large extent affected by a temporary slackness of business. It is expected that next month the spring trade will open up in earnest. The general outlook is good and the trade looks forward to a more than usually prosperous season.

Business Enough to Satisfy All.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., March 16.—Seldom are the retailers of these cities so nearly unanimous in their declarations that they positively have business enough to satisfy them. Not a single complaint is heard as to the general condition of trade, with the exception of collections, which some report less favorable than usual. There is a steady increase in the sales of cigars and fancy goods, while prescriptions are holding their own and more too. Jobbers say their operations are well in advance of the corresponding season of 1899. The new currency law is depended upon to make money easier and increase business. Everyone is looking forth with confidence for a very satisfying spring business. The long expected rise in the price of insect oil has at last taken place, and a very substantial one it is, too—3 cents. Raw is now 30 cents per gallon and boiled 61 cents.

Spasmodic Business, Spasmodic Weather.

St. Louis, March 17.—Wholesalers report business as spasmodic, following weather conditions closely. Most of last week was bright and spring-like and business picked up, bringing very satisfactory mail last Monday. Since Tuesday the weather has been sharp and cold and orders have shown another falling off. The country roads are still in bad condition, impeding traffic to a large extent. Locally retail trade is very quiet. Lined oil has advanced 3 cents. P. & W. quinine declined 4 cents yesterday. Salicine has advanced to \$5.50 per pound. Opium has advanced 10 to 15 cents per pound.

—The sixth annual meeting of the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Muskogee, May 22, 23 and 24. The local committee, H. C. Cobb, local secretary, will spare no means to see that everyone has a good time. Every druggist in the state is urged to attend and bring his wife and daughters.

—The Tarrant Co. (Tex.) Druggists' Association recently met at Fort Worth and elected the following officers: President, L. M. Whitsett; vice presidents, H. S. Sanders, Arlington, and W. L. Smallwood, Fort Worth; secretary, J. P. Brashear, Fort Worth; treasurer, J. R. Reeves, Fort Worth. The membership numbers about fifty.

Market Reports.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 20.—Continued steadiness is a feature of the general market with the volume of business, in a jobbing way, of satisfactory proportions. An advance in opium and a decline in quinine are the principal changes.

OPIMUM.—Values are firmer in sympathy with primary markets, which are decidedly stronger on reports of serious crop damage. The revised quotations are \$3.30@3.50 for 9 per cent, and \$3.40@3.65 for 13 per cent, the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Limited quantities have continued in fair request and the tone of the market is firm with jobbers quoting \$4.40@4.60 for 13 per cent, and \$5.10@5.30 for 16 per cent, as to quantity.

MORPHINE.—The jobbing market continues moderately active with quotations unchanged but steady on a basis of \$2.40@2.50 for eighths in 2½-oz. boxes and \$2.45@2.55 for smaller quantities.

QUININE.—Manufacturers have unexpectedly reduced quotations 4c. per oz. and the revised jobbing figures are 3½@3¼c. for 100-oz. tins, 3½@3¾c. for 50-oz. tins and 28¢@11c. for ounce vials, according to brand.

COLICIL.—Market somewhat unsettled with quotations reduced to \$24@26 by the barrel, as to brand, and \$1.05@1.20 by the gallon.

JALAP.—Supplies are more abundant and the market is easier, jobbing prices for the article a decline to 22@28c. for whole and 23@25c. for powdered.

CONDURANGO BARK.—Large arrivals have relieved the stringency of the market and jobbing quotations have been reduced to 30@40c. for whole and 40@50c. for powdered.

GUM ELEMI.—Values are higher owing to scarcity and jobbers have advanced quotations to 45@50c.

BALSAM PERU.—A continued easy feeling prevails and values in a jobbing way have further declined to \$1.85@2.15, as to quantity.

OIL WINTERGREEN.—Market for natural rather weak with prices for jobbing parcels reduced to \$2.30@2.50. LAMP OIL.—Some competition has caused a decline in values and the revised jobbing range is \$2.50@2.75 per gross and 35¢@50c. per doz.

COTONSEED SORTS.—Have been advanced to 5½@6c. by the cask and 9½@11c. for less. An extra charge is made of \$1 per cask for breaking and 50c. for half inspection.

SAL SODA.—Market firmer with jobbing prices advanced \$1.05@1.15 per 100 lbs. by the keg.

OIL CEDAR LEAF.—Jobbers have advanced quotations to 70@80c. for pure and 60@70c. for ordinary.

CARBOLIC ACID.—The jobbing quotations for single drums have further declined to 28@32c. NAPHTHALENE BARS.—A slight reduction in jobbing prices makes the revised figures 30@34c. by the barrel and 4½@5c. for less.

SEEDS.—A general revision of quotations by jobbers shows slight advances in the following varieties: Russian hemp by the bag, 36½@4c. less, 4½@6c.; German rape, 34½@34c. by the bag and 50¢c. for less; Smyrna canary, 25¢@3c. by the bag and 4½@6c. for less; Sicily, 34½@34c. by the bag and 50¢c. for less.

CATTLEFISH BONE.—Jobbers have modified their views and prices have been reduced to 28@32c. for whole and 30@35c. for powdered.

LYCOPodium.—Market firmer with quotations advanced to 65@75c.

ALCOHOL.—Manufacturers' prices are higher and jobbing quotations show an advance to \$2.45@2.60 by the barrel and \$2.45@2.65 for smaller quantities. \$2.47@2.48 by the barrel and \$2.00@2.75 for smaller quantities.

OIL CLOVES.—Market stronger in sympathy with the spice and jobbers have advanced quotations to 75@90c.

OPIMUM.—Jobbers have reduced quotations to \$2.55@2.50 for Baltimore and \$1.75@2 for Western.

—The Missouri Board of Pharmacy will hold meetings for examination of applicants for registration at Kansas City the second Monday in April; Sedalia, second Monday in June, and at St. Louis the second Monday in October. In addition, special meetings will be held at St. Louis, Charleston, Hannibal, St. Joseph and Carthage. The first special meeting will occur Monday, March 19, in St. Louis, at Liederkranz Hall, opening at nine a. m. All inquiries for information should be addressed to secretary, Aug. T. Fleischmann, Sedalia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Armistead Sons, J. H., 17	New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Cov. D.
Bollings, Clapp & Co., 18	Sundell Bros., Cov. D.
Hammill, Co., 2	Warner & Co., Wm. R., 9
Ideal Rubber Co., 2	Welch Fruit Juice Co., Cov. D.
Lutes & Co., John., 4	Winter Lumber Co., M., 2
Matteson, John., 3	Netscher, Frank., 3

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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ERA WANT ADS.

If every reader of the Era knew the value of the little Want Advertisements which we publish every week, the page we devote to them would not be large enough to hold all that we would have to print.

These little cards can be used to great advantage by any druggist to dispose of his dead patent medicine stock. Many proprietary medicines which have a sale in one section of the country do not sell at all in other sections. If a druggist has goods on his shelves which he cannot sell, another druggist in some other State where there is a demand may be willing to buy them at a discount or to exchange them for other goods.

Perhaps the reader has an old soda fountain to dispose of; perhaps he wants to sell his store, and we occasionally hear of a druggist with enough surplus cash to invest in a second store. All of these wants can be satisfied if they are made known in the Era's Want Department, which is read by dealers in all parts of the country every week.

See Students' Bulletin, Page 344.

COLLEGE GRADUATION AS PREREQUISITE TO BOARD EXAMINATION.

There is a considerable and growing number of supporters for the proposition that as a prerequisite to examination by a board of pharmacy the candidate should possess a diploma from a reputable college of pharmacy. Inasmuch as this proposition has already assumed the form of a definite attempt to secure legislation of this character in at least one of the states, a general discussion appears desirable.

It is urged that this requirement would materially elevate the status of pharmacy, tending thereby to both financial and professional benefit. Is this contention warranted?

One effect of such a regulation would be that all candidates for examination by boards of pharmacy would possess some amount, great or small, of a systematic training. How much and how good this would be would depend entirely upon the complexion of the list of colleges whose diplomas would be granted this recognition. If the boards were lax in this respect, accepting the diplomas of the lower grade of colleges, little real reform would be effected. But if the list were carefully prepared, restricted to those institutions only whose courses of study and graduation requirements were of specially high standard, undoubtedly those admitted to practice pharmacy would possess better qualifications than is now the case. The diploma requirement, if properly enforced, would keep both the boards of pharmacy and the colleges of pharmacy up to the mark.

Another effect would be the restriction of the practice of pharmacy to those who were best qualified to do it credit, and to largely decrease the number of those entering the profession. Decrease in competition would mean increase in profits.

The question of paramount importance to be considered, however, is what degree, if any, of injury would be worked by legislation of this character? Would such requirement debar from the practice of pharmacy worthy young men who, though possessing a good general knowledge of the drug business, have been unable by force of circumstances to secure the college education? There is some degree of plausibility and justice in this objection, but is it not offset by probable advantages? Such a law could not be made retroactive, could in no way affect those already following the profession, and with regard to those studying for it, or contemplating study, the date at which the law should go into effect could be placed so far distant as to exempt all these from its operation, and at the same time be a warning to those who would hereafter pro-

pose to adopt the drug business that they must qualify themselves in the stipulated manner.

The tendency of the times is to require that ail in the learned and skilled professions shall possess the requisite amount and character of learning and skill to safely and properly discharge the duties and responsibilities of these callings. The physician in order to enter practice, the lawyer to be admitted to the bar, must each show evidence by diploma or certificate that he has followed a certain outlined course of preparation and has become qualified.

There is no danger that the proposed restriction will become general at once, or even very soon. Necessary to establish it is the securing of legislation in the several states, by new laws, or the amendment of existing statutes. Inasmuch, also, as there is such great diversity of requirements among both boards and colleges, the minimum educational requirements might possibly be determined by a system of State Regents' marks, rather than the college diploma. There is some question also of the constitutionality of such a measure, although on the ground of protection of the public health and life it may be urged that there is nothing unconstitutional in a measure which shall provide for the better qualification of those having this health and life in their charge.

There likewise obtrudes for discussion the question, or rather phase of the main question, whether the college graduate is the superior or the inferior of one who attains his pharmaceutical knowledge in ways and paths other than those provided by the college. Some druggists are loud in their protestations that they would not employ a college graduate under any conditions, whereas there as many others who would always give preference to the diplomaed man.

It is axiomatic that one cannot have too much preparation, too much education, for any calling, not excepting the drug business. The education which commences at the beginning, proceeds by successive steps, is logical, systematic, thorough and complete, is unquestionably superior to that hit-or-miss variety gained by unsystematic, desultory, unindirected reading of text books, with no definite plan, and the picking up here and there of trifles of information during one's apprenticeship. Other things being equal, there is no denying the superiority of the former variety over the latter. It must be clearly understood, in addition, that the proposition is not to do away with board examination as a test of the candidate's efficiency, but to impose an additional requirement before he is eligible to examination. The curse of the drug business is the opportunity afforded for entrance of young men sadly deficient in preliminary education, poorly equipped with technical, professional education, but who, through lack of the proper restrictions in this respect, succeed by hook or crook in passing the board examination and receiving registration as pharmacists. The board is not to have its present powers curtailed, but increased. It will still examine, but it will have better material provided to work upon.

The whole subject presents so many phases, so many apparently irreconcilable differences, that it is an instance where we should make haste slowly. There should be an expression of the opinion of every educator and practicing pharmacist, that out of the mass of opinions and suggestions there may be derived a line of operation along which progress of the right kind may be made. The pages of this journal are open to its readers for such liberal discussion, and it is hoped that the opportunity will be very generally embraced. Let us talk it over, and see whether we want it or do not want it. Many of those now complaining of the poor financial and professional status of pharmacy see salvation only along the line of higher, better education; the restriction of the pharmacist's avocation to the properly qualified. Would such a regulation as that proposed effect this elevation of standard? Or are its possible benefits outweighed by its probable disadvantages? All are requested to voice their views upon any or all of the phases presented.

OLEATE OF MAGNESIA TO PREVENT SPONTANEOUS IGNITION OF BENZIN.—Dr. Fischer, of Breslau, delivered a lecture on this subject before the Chem. Gesellschaft, in which he states that of thirty to forty benzin fires that occur in Germany yearly in laundries, 80 per cent. are caused by spontaneous ignition of the benzin through electrical excitation in the vessels containing the clothing during the washing process, most benzin fires taking place during the washing of wool and silk fabrics. The material of the vessels used is without influence, the ignition being caused solely by the electricity generated through the motion of the clothing in contact with the fluid. Wool is most susceptible to electrical excitability under these conditions, silk being next in order. The fires take place chiefly in winter, owing to the dry and dust-free air at this time of the year. Dr. Fischer has discovered that the danger of fires from this source may be obviated by the addition of a small quantity of a benzin-soluble soap to the contents of the machines; oleate of magnesia having been found the most efficient. The addition of 0.1 per cent. of this soap to the wash-fluid completely prevents the electrical excitability of benzin. (Drog. Ztg.).

PREPARATION OF BITTER ALMOND WATER.—S. Siebert (Pharm. Centralhalle) proposes the following method: Five parts of bitter almonds are thoroughly expressed with the aid of a moderate heat and reduced to powder, then mixed with 1 part of sifted beechwood sawdust, the mixture moistened with $\frac{1}{2}$ part of water and placed in a tin-lined distilling apparatus provided with a porous diaphragm. About two-thirds of the alcohol the product is to contain is placed in the still below the diaphragm and one-third in the receiving vessel for the distillate. The mixture is allowed to stand over night, to permit complete dissociation of the amygdalin. Steam is then passed through under ordinary pressure, and the oil of bitter almond and hydrocyanic acid pass over almost entirely with the alcohol. The product so obtained is perfectly clear and keeps well, being free from the decomposition products that would be distilled over with the employment of superheated steam. This method is suitable also for the preparation of the oil of bitter almond, in which case the alcohol is omitted, also for the rectification of ethereal oils, by mixing them with sawdust and distilling with steam. Oil of turpentine may in this way be rectified without loss. (Pharm. Post).

OUR LETTER BOX.

♦♦♦♦♦

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

WANTS THE N. A. R. D. TO TAKE THIS UP.

Clarksville, Tenn., March 18, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: I have just read the article on "What the Manufacturers Agree and Require." It says in regard to the cutting among retail druggists that their salvation lies in the N. A. R. D., if they affiliate with the N. A. R. D. in sufficient numbers to represent the majority. We have a letter from the Church Kidney Cure Company, where they acknowledge the quotation of six bottles of their Alkavis for \$5 (they would not sell the retailer for less than \$15 per dozen) to a customer, and a price was made by Dr. Slocum (for \$10.54 worth of medicines at wholesale price) to a customer for \$30. Now this not only shuts the retailer out of his profits, but the jobber also. The manufacturers of patent medicines expect the retailer to hold their prices up and then they sanction such prices to their customers. I fail to see where we can get full prices in this way. I want the National Association of Retail Druggists to take this up.

J. T. FLETCHER.

HOW WILL REMOVAL OF TAX BENEFIT DRUGGISTS?

Titusville, Pa., March 20.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Will the secretary of the N. A. R. D. tell us wherein the repeal of the Internal Revenue tax on proprietary medicines is going to benefit the retail druggists? The manufacturers advanced their prices to more than cover the cost of the stamps and in cases where the retail druggist gets the full retail price for the goods the tax is borne by him. Where he is subject to the competition of cut rates he has been enabled to advance his prices a few cents to cover the cost of the stamps. But supposing the stamp tax is repealed. Will the manufacturer reduce his prices? I believe not and it looks to me as if this action was solely in the interests of the poor down-trodden manufacturer. I protest against the retailer being used to pull the manufacturers' chestnuts out of the fire.

J. E. PHILLIPS.

TO INCREASE PROFITS BY MORE CAREFULLY.

Baltimore, Md., March 18, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: The Blue Book at hand. It is absolutely the best price list that I have ever seen. I know that it will many times pay for itself. I fail to see one or two manufacturers' lists in it that I would like to have seen. The Weekly Change Sheet is invaluable.

Some time ago you asked me to write on the subject "What can druggists do to increase their profits?" I am sorry that I did not have a chance to do it. I read all the different letters with great interest; some were very good. But it seems to me the only way druggists can increase their profits is in buying. If one cannot buy in large quantities, go with five or six, yes, twenty, other druggists, and buy in large lots. Money is our only friend.

O. C. SMITH.

SAYS THERE WERE MORE.

New York, March 20, 1900.

Editor of the Pharmaceutical Era: In reporting in your journal the hall of the New York Retail Druggists' Association you stated that 250 persons were on the floor, while as a matter of fact, judging by the number of hat checks, we did have not less than 1,800 guests. This misrepresentation of facts by your reporter, as well as the unaccounted for partiality of your journal, came to be noticed by the association, which requests you the

said error to have corrected, and if mention of our association is in the future to be made, have it, please, in the true light.

Respectfully,

L. MARMOR,

Recording Secretary of the N. Y. Retail Druggists' Ass'n.

READY TO HELP IT ALONG.

Edwards, N. Y., March 19, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: We are ready to do anything in our power to help the druggists' cause. What society is best for us to join? We have considerable influence upon our Representative and Senators. Why can't New York State do as Illinois has done? No unlicensed person can handle patents. Putting the selling of them into only certain jobbers' hands is a good thing, but there is going to be a leak there, as the cutters will find some retailer who will buy for them. We stand ready to help.

BALCOMBE & TAYLOR.

PHOSPHO-TUNGSTIC ACID AS REAGENT FOR POTASSIUM in 10 per cent. aqueous solution is proposed by E. Woerner. It is stated to be superior in delicacy to the usual reagents (tartaric acid, platinum chloride, etc.). From acid solutions phospho-tungstate of potassium precipitates as a coarse, crystalline powder, from neutral solutions it is thrown out in a very fine condition, giving the liquid a milky appearance. A 0.5 per cent. solution of potassium chloride becomes turbid at once after addition of reagent, a 0.25 per cent. solution in 1 or 2 minutes, a 0.1 per cent. solution in 1 to 2 hours, more dilute solutions after standing a correspondingly longer time. In all cases the liquid becomes milky and opaque. Gentle warming facilitates the separation of the phospho-tungstate of potassium. Tartaric acid and platinum chloride cause precipitation in 0.25 per cent. solutions only in presence of alcohol, more dilute solutions giving practically no reaction. Barium, strontium, calcium and magnesium salts are not precipitated by phospho-tungstic acid, but ammonia salts interfere with the test for potassium and if present should be removed by dissolving the precipitates obtained in caustic soda solution and expelling ammonia with heat. This solution may then be acidulated with hydrochloric acid and phospho-tungstic acid added. Any precipitate now formed is due to potassium only. Presence of alcohol prevents precipitation by phospho-tungstic acid in dilute solutions. (Apoth. Ztg.)

INCOMPATIBILITY OF RESORCIN AND ZINC OXIDE.—It has been observed by Kiessling that an ointment paste composed of petrolatum, zinc oxide, resorcin and starch, when kept in a closet together with other preparations, acquired a deep-blue color on the surface. The supposition that this was caused by the action of iodine vapors on the starch was proven unfounded. Schneider and Becker (Pharm. Zentralh.), who instituted some experiments, came to the conclusion that the color was caused by the action of ammonia on the resorcin and the zinc oxide. If resorcin be shaken in aqueous solution with zinc oxide, a portion of the latter is dissolved, and the mixture, as well as the filtrate obtained from it, gives on the addition of ammonia within a few minutes, a beautiful dark-blue coloration. The same result is obtained when a zinc salt is used instead of the oxide. The oxides of calcium and magnesium act similarly, but more slowly. The blue coloring matter is not removed from aqueous solution by shaking with ether, acetic ether, benzin, chloroform or fusel oil. On addition of acid it changes to red and may then be extracted with acetic ether or fusel oil. The authors regard this substance as identical with lacmoid, used as indicator and present in litmus, also obtained by heating resorcin with sodium nitrite. (Apoth. Ztg.)

PURIFICATION OF LARD.—A patented method for removing coloring contaminations consists in adding powdered calcium chloride to the liquefied lard brought to 75° to 80° C., mixing thoroughly and forcing the mixture through a filter press. The impurities, consisting chiefly of iron salts, are thus separated together with the calcium chloride. (Apoth. Ztg.)

THE LIQUORES OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA.

By JOSEPH H. KAHN, Phar. D.

In the following classification, the official liquors are so arranged as to present to the pharmacist and physician their salient features in easily mastered form.

LIQUORES—SOLUTIONS.

Liquors—Solutions of Chemical Substances in a Menstruum Consisting Chiefly or Wholly of Water—There Are Twenty-four Official in the U. S. P.—They Are Among the Most Active and Important of the Preparations of the U. S. P.

OFFICIAL TITLE.	ENGLISH NAME.	SYNONYMS.	PERCENT-AGE STRENGTH	ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS.
Liquor Calcis	Solution of Lime.	Solution of Calcium Hydrate; Lime Water.	0.17% at 15°C (a saturated solution).	Ca(OH) ₂ .
Liquor Acidi Arsenosi.	Solution of Arsenous Acid.	Valangin's Solution. (0.38 per cent., or 1½ grs. in the fl. oz.).	1%.	As ₂ O ₃ .
Liquor Potassii Arsenitis.	Solution of Potassium Arsenite.	Fowler's Solution.	1%.	As ₂ O ₃ .
Liquor Sodii Arsenatis.	Solution of Sodium Arsenate.	Harle's Solution; Pearson's Solution; 1/13 per cent.	1%.	Na ₂ HAsO ₄ (anhydrous).
Liquor Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi.	Solution of Arsenic and Mercuric Iodide.	Donovan's Solution.	1%.	AsI ₃ and HgI ₂ .
Liquor Ferri Nitrat.	Solution of Ferric Nitrate.	.....	1.4%.	Fe. (Metallic Iron).
Liquor Sodae Chloratae.	Solution of Chlorinated Soda.	Labarraque's Solution.	2.0%.	Cl. (available by weight).
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis, Dilutus.	Diluted Solution of Lead Subacetate.	Lead Water.	3%.	Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis, or 0.75% of Lead Subacetate.
Liquor Potassae.	Solution of Potassa.	Solution of Potassium Hydrate.	5%.	KOH.
Liquor Sodae.	Solution of Soda.	Solution of Sodium Hydrate.	5%.	NaOH.
Liquor Iodi Compositus.	Compound Solution of Iodine.	Lugol's Solution.	5%.	I, dissolved by the aid of KI, 10%.
Liquor Ammonii Acetatis.	Solution of Ammonium Acetate.	Spirit of Mindererus.	7%.	NH ₄ C ₂ H ₃ O ₂ , together with small amounts of HC ₂ H ₃ O ₂ + H ₂ CO ₃ .
Liquor Ferri Acetatis.	Solution of Ferric Acetate.	.....	7.5%.	Fe. (Metallic Iron).
Liquor Ferri Citratis.	Solution of Ferric Citrate.	.....	7.5%.	Fe. (Metallic Iron).
Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis.	Solution of Ferric Sulphate.	.....	8%.	Fe. (Metallic Iron).
Liquor Potassii Citratis.	Solution of Potassium Citrate.	Mistura Potassii Citratis; Neutral Mixture; Saline Mixture; Effervescing Draught.	9%.	K ₂ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇ (Anhydrous), together with small amounts of H ₂ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇ + H ₂ CO ₃ .
Liquor Ferri Chloridi.	Solution Ferric Chloride.	Solution Sesquichloride of Iron.	13%.	Fe. (Metallic Iron).
Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis.	Solution of Ferric Subsulphate.	Solution of Basic Ferric Sulphate; M-ysel's Solution. Solution of Persulphate of Iron.	13.6%.	Fe. (Metallic Iron).
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.	Solution of Lead Subacetate.	Goulard's Extract.	25%.	Pb ₂ O(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ .
Liquor Zinci Chloridi.	Solution of Zinc Chloride.	Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.	50%.	ZnCl ₂ (by weight).
Liquor Hydrargyri Nitrat.	Solution of Mercuric Nitrate.	.....	60%.	Hg(NO ₃) ₂ + 11% of free HNO ₃ .
Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis.	Solution of Iron and Ammonium Acetate.	Mistura Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis; Basham's Mixture.	(Not specified).	.....
Liquor Magnesii Citratis.	Solution of Magnesium Citrate.	.....	.....	.....
Liquor Sodii Silicatis.	Solution of Sodium Silicate.	Liquid Glass; Soluble Glass. (Nearly saturated).	.....	.....

(See opposite page.)

A COLORING SUBSTANCE FROM DIGITALIS has been obtained by Adrian and Trillat (Chem. Ztg.) in crystalline form. It was isolated from the residues remaining from the preparation of crystallized digitalin from Digitalis lutea. The new compound crystallizes in beautiful yellow, silky needles, which melt at 217° to 218° C. It has the formula C₂₂H₃₂O₄, and dissolves in alkaline liquids with a fine, red color. It is insoluble in water, dilute mineral acids, and petroleum ether, but soluble in alcohol, chloroform and amyl alcohol with aid of heat. (Apoth. Ztg.)

HAIR RESTORER.—The following is the formula for a preparation much used in Switzerland: Precipitated sulphur 60, acetate of lead 60, glycerin 360, rose water 300, distilled water 1,440, oil of lavender 45, bismuth nitrate 3.75 parts. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

ALSOL is an aceto-tartrate of aluminum, recommended by Dr. Hönigschmied. Owing to its difficult solubility it is best kept for use in form of a concentrated solution, which may be prepared in the following proportions: Alsol, 50 parts; distilled water, 45 parts; conc. acetic acid, 5 parts. Acetic acid is added to prevent precipitation of alumina, when this concentrated solution is diluted with ordinary, hard water containing carbonate of lime. (Pharm. Post).

ANTIPERMENTIN is a food preservative consisting of 40.6 per cent. potassium sulphate, 15.8 per cent. potassium fluoride, 16.68 per cent. sodium fluoride, 9.58 per cent. ammonium fluoride, 1.66 per cent. hydrofluoric acid, and water. (Apoth. Ztg.)

CLASSIFICATION.

OFFICIAL TITLE.	FORMULA.	DOSE.		PROPERTIES.
		English.	Metric.	
I.—Solutions of Free Elements. Liquor Iodi Compositus.	I.	1 to 10 m.	0.06 to 0.6 C.c.	Alterative.
II.—Solutions of Hydroxides. Liquor Potassæ.	KOH.	5 to 30 m.	0.3 to 2 C.c.	Antacid, diuretic and anti-lithic.*
Liquor Sodæ.	NaOH.	5 to 30 m.	0.3 to 2 C.c.	Antacid, diuretic and anti-lithic.*
Liquor Calcis.	Ca(OH) ₂ .	1 to 8 fl. dr.	4 to 30 C.c.	Antacid, tonic and astringent. Very useful in dyspepsia, with acidity of the stomach.
III.—Solutions of Free Acids. Liquor Acidi Arsenosi.	As ₂ O ₃ (H ₃ AsO ₃) + H ₂ O.	5 to 10 m.	0.3 to 0.6 C.c.	Alterative. In excessive doses very powerful gastro-intestinal irritant.
IV.—Solutions of Salts. (A.—Used Internally).				
Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis.	KH ₂ AsO ₃ .	1 to 10 m.	0.06 to 0.6 C.c.	"
Liquor Sodii Arsenatis.	Na ₂ HAsO ₄ .	1 to 10 m.	0.06 to 0.6 C.c.	"
Liquor Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi.	AsI ₃ + HgI ₂ .	1 to 10 m.	0.06 to 0.6 C.c.	"
Liquor Ferri Chloridi.	Fe ₂ Cl ₆ .	2 to 10 m.	0.12 to 0.6 C.c.	Chalybeate. Styptic.
Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis.	Basic Ferric Sulphate of variable chemical composition.	2 to 10 m.	0.12 to 0.6 C.c.	Styptic in hemorrhage of stomach and bowels, also to bleeding surfaces.
Liquor Ferri Nitratis.*	Fe ₂ (NO ₃) ₆ .	2 to 10 m.	0.12 to 0.6 C.c.	Tonic and astringent in diarrhoea, etc.
Liquor Ferri Citratis.*	Fe ₂ (C ₆ H ₅ O ₇) ₂ .	2 to 10 m.	0.12 to 0.6 C.c.	Tonic, ferruginous.
Liquor Ferri Acetatis.*	Fe ₂ (C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₆ .	2 to 10 m.	0.12 to 0.6 C.c.	Chalybeate.
Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis. (Should be freshly made when wanted).	Fe ₂ (C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₆ + NH ₄ ⁺ C ₂ H ₃ O ₂ ⁻ .	1 to 4 fl. dr.	4 to 15 C.c.	Chalybeate and astringent. Largely used in chronic Bright's Disease.
Liquor Magnesii Citratis.	Mg ₃ (C ₆ H ₅ O ₇) ₂ .	2 to 8 fl. oz.	60 to 240 C.c.	Cooling cathartic.
Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ.	Chiefly NaCl + NaClO. (Containing at least 2.0% available chlorine).	½ to 1 fl. dr.	2 to 4 Cc.	Stimulant; Antiseptic. Chiefly used as a disinfectant.
(B.—Used Only Externally).				
Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis.	Fe ₂ (SO ₄) ₃.	.....	.....	Used for other preparations in which the Ferric Hydrate is wanted. It should always be kept on hand for the quick preparation of an antidote to arsenic.
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.	Pb ₂ O(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂.	.....	.....	Astringent and sedative in sprains, etc. (Well diluted, 1 to 10).
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.	Pb ₂ O(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂.	.....	.....	Astringent and sedative in sprains, etc.
Liquor Zinci Chloridi.	ZnCl ₂.	.....	.....	Caustic. Antiseptic. Also employed for preserving anatomical specimens.
Liquor Sodii Silicatis (has no official process for its preparation).	Na ₂ SiO ₃.	.....	.....	Used for surgical dressings.
V.—Solutions of Salts and Acids. (A.—Used Internally).				
Liquor Ammonii Acetatis (should be freshly made).	NH ₄ C ₂ H ₃ O ₂ + HC ₂ H ₃ O ₂ + H ₂ CO ₃	1 to 8 fl. dr.	4 to 30 C.c.	Valuable diaphoretic.
Liquor Potassæ Citratis (should be freshly made).	K ₃ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇ + H ₂ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇ + H ₂ CO ₃	1 to 8 fl. dr.	4 to 30 C.c.	Valuable diaphoretic.
(B.—Used Only Externally).				
Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis (Made from mercuric oxide and nitric acid. HgO + 2HNO ₃ = Hg(NO ₃) ₂ + H ₂ O.)	Hg(NO ₃) ₂ + 11% of free HNO ₃.	.....	.....	Caustic application to chancre, etc.

*Are prepared by forming first Ferric Hydrate. Made by precipitating solution of tersulphate of iron with water of ammonia: Fe₂(SO₄)₃ + 6NH₄OH = Fe₂(OH)₆ + 3(NH₄)₂SO₄. The resulting hydrate is then washed and dissolved with corresponding acid to form the corresponding salt.

†In excessive doses irritant poisons. Used externally as escharotics.
NOTE.—Of the official solutions, nine are simple solutions; the rest are chemical solutions. The following are the simple solutions:

- Liquor acidi arsenosi.
- " arseni et hydrargyri iodidi.
- " calcis.
- " iodi compositus.
- " plumbi subacetatis dilutus.
- " potassæ (2d formula, U. S. P.).
- " sodæ (2d formula, U. S. P.).
- " sodii arsenatis.
- " sodii silicatis.

HOW CAN DRUGGISTS INCREASE PROFITS?

"What Can Druggists Do to Increase Their Profits?" Organize, organize, organize; and don't do anything else first, but do it right away. Organize for practical business purposes—not for sentimental, theoretical, or professional purposes. There is no other way in which they can increase their profits so much, so easily, and so certainly, as by thoroughly organizing their local territory, and there is no community wherein they cannot increase their profits by so doing. Then raise their prices up to where they belong—not to fancy figures, mind, but to a just and legitimate margin. They are behind the times with their prices, that's what's the matter with them. Go into any other kind of a store and try to buy an article for which you remember the price you paid a year ago. Two to one the price has advanced; ask the man the reason why. Ten to one he will lay it onto a trust, or else he will not give you a satisfactory answer; the price has advanced, that's all. Look up the prices on crude material of all kinds and the cost of production and see where they've gone to. The prices for almost everything else have materially advanced during the past year. Of course there are bargain sales (so-called) and special inducements advertised occasionally, but the general tendency is an upward one. Now why? Simply because the whole country outside of the retail drug business is organizing, organizing, organizing. Nearly every other business in the country that is any longer profitable, from capital to labor, is either already organized or in process of organization. The retail druggists have never had such splendid opportunity for organization and they probably never will again as they have now this year.

Mr. Editor: Whoop 'em up on organization! Hammer 'em long and hard and let's hear the anvil of business resound with the resonant sounds of co-operation and combination—the druggists' only real salvation—the salvation of themselves from themselves. Then it will be in order to legislate as we ought and as we see fit, and to do every other good and needful thing.

Yours for organization, fore and aft, even trust-wise.

SAMUEL KIDDER, JR.

Chicago, Ill.

What can druggists do to increase their profits? In theory, we would unite, support each other, have strong home organizations under the N. A. R. D., etc., etc. In this way the pharmacists could absolutely control selling prices, and it's on this line we are working at present, but if we are successful, what will be our situation then? Yes, a trust, a powerful trust, a drug monopoly. Other business men in various lines have confronted the same conditions in their business as we are confronting to-day. Some of them have formed trusts to protect their business, and, without going into the pros and cons of the trust question, its workings, etc., we will only observe the result, because it is the result which is the main thing, of course.

A trust to exist must keep prices below reasonable competition, consequently, a trust does not bring increased profits by increased prices. A trust is beneficial to its members by keeping their business on a secure footing, and crushing or preventing competition. The keynote of a successful trust is, union.

How, then, would a trust apply to the drug trade? Could it be maintained among so many thousand members. What has been the result of attempt at union heretofore? Then what would the dear public do—has not every political party of to-day an anti-trust plank? These questions bring us to the ultimate result; the verdict of the people. Suppose that union could be maintained. Suppose that our organizations would be perfect, prices maintained, over-production of college of pharmacy druggists checked. Suppose all our ideals were attained, the result would be a perfect, polished, complete trust, and then (to use slang) "it would be up to the public." And what the public would do we all know. Local, State and Federal machinery would be unremittently employed, until our ideal, our work of years, our

masterpiece, would be smashed, crushed and stamped out of all recognition—and chaos would reign again.

Our work of to-day—N. A. R. D. and all—is the best we can do to help ourselves, in theory, but in practice the result must be the same as outlined above.

What then, do we ask, can we do to increase profits, if all our past, present and future work would be doomed to such a result?

Yes, practical business. Profits can't be increased; that is, we cannot raise prices on our merchandise. Prices of every kind of merchandise are going lower and lower, and have done so since time immemorial. We cannot increase profits for the druggists of to-day, as a whole, but every man can increase his yearly profits, if he is not doing so now, by being first and foremost a business man. Profits on the goods we sell are high enough now—an increase is impossible—therefore the only way to increase our business is to increase our trade, and to do this the poorer business druggist must drop out of the race, whether he wants to or not. It is the same as in any other business. When prices decrease stores decrease, and the man who gets the most trade is consequently the best business man. In our business we have two ways—either to develop into a scientific pharmacist or into a mercantile druggist. Just like our dry goods stores of to-day. We have high-toned, high-priced establishments, and popular low-priced department stores. The scientific pharmacist will have the cream of the trade, willing to pay high prices for scientific work, and the mercantile druggist the common herd; numerous, of course, but hunting for "the cheapest place." The profits will be good in either class, but the poor "middling" druggist, who neither has a reputation for science nor cheapness, will live from hand-to-mouth or go under.

P. A. LIGNELL.

West Superior, Wis.

HOW TO "RUN" A DRUG STORE.*

In Towns of Ten Thousand or Less.

BY VERNON DRISKELL.

In the first place, nine-tenths of the chance of success depends on the kind of man at the helm.

In small towns business is conducted on a plan in which there is more sociability entering than in larger towns or cities, and for some reason the druggist is one among the most prominent persons in town. He is usually known by every one, and to "run" a successful business there are necessary social qualifications that must be possessed by him.

He must be a man of character, so that when he makes a statement it will not be doubted. He must be a man of good habits, thus creating confidence, so that customers will feel that he is at all times in condition to intelligently serve them and morally worthy of their support.

He must know all of his regular customers well, and strive to know as many other people as possible; he must be sociable and be prepared to give them the "lard hand" wherever and whenever he meets them, and be always loaded to engage them in a short, appropriate and interesting conversation—if 'tis best to do so—make them feel that you are their neighbor and friend, and are interested in them, not for the sole purpose of extracting money from them.

In his store he must be affable, courteous, accommodating and a good judge of human nature—few persons have the same tastes, inclinations, ideas, manners or desires, and to please your customers you must study to get in touch with them. Some customers (but not many) love to have you meet them with a slap on the back, and an enthusiastic "Howdy-do, John;" others want you to meet them familiarly but not enthusiastically; others want you to meet them in a dignified manner, and so on down the line. Study to meet them all as they would rather be met, but always meet your customers as near the front door as possible. In some manner make them feel that you are glad they came, even though they want only an almanac—to-morrow they may want drugs.

If you have the above qualifications you are almost sure of a living, and if you combine industry and ability with them you need have no fear of ultimate success.

*Papers read before the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, June, 1899. Reprinted from Proceedings.

We are all out for the almighty dollar, and would love to make it out of our legitimate drug trade, but if it isn't there don't sit down and whine—"Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him." Be up and doing. Don't let time hang heavily on your hands—work your surplus time into cash.

No druggist has any excuse for sitting around, too many opportunities are afforded you for turning time into dollars by making regular stock; also by making a line of your own preparatons and pushing them. Then, if not able to use all your time in those ways, add "sidelines." Add one at a time and pay special attention to it until you get it sufficiently complete for your community and well introduced, then take up another. The smaller the town the greater the opening offered for this, because in the smaller places the demand for goods is not sufficient to pay a dividend on a complete line handled exclusively.

All or part of the following lines are suitable for druggists in such places, viz. Paints, oils, wall paper, optical goods, cameras and supplies, lamp goods, school books and school supplies, stationery, books, monthly magazines, daily papers, cigars and tobacco, musical instruments, etc., depending, of course, entirely upon your surroundings as to how many or which you can use.

Keep your store clean, neat and tidy, so that it will be attractive. This is one of the cheapest, and at the same time most effective, advertisements you can present. To be successful, remember that "he who by the plough would thrive, himself must either hold or drive." In other words, be attentive to business; be in your store as much as possible. You may have ever so good a clerk, but you know how often certain people would rather deal with the proprietor. Hold complete control of your business; know exactly what you are doing—don't let your business get control of you or away from you so you will have to worry. Keep a clear head and use your "worry time" in driving forward.

Be up to date; be aggressive. Don't be afraid to make a move for fear your competitor will go you one better. "Fear is the graveyard of prosperity." Be enthusiastic; be in love with your business or sell it out. Be systematic, but have no system so binding but what it may be temporarily suspended if business will be the better by so doing.

Aim high. First of every year have a definite end in view as to the year's work. Make up your mind to force your business to make you "so" many hundred dollars, or pay for a liberal amount of improvement in stock or real estate, then strive to attain unto the end.

If possible keep your own books, at least the ledger with your customers. You see who is imposing on you and just how old the accounts are getting. On the other hand, you learn how little you are selling some old customers, and it ought to cause you to renew your efforts in that direction. Watch your credit system. Don't let credit get to be too great a part of your day's business. Watch your expense account; continually decrease it if possible. Compare each day your cash and credit sales and expense account. Do this and you will do less credit business and do less spending.

If you have no surplus cash don't speculate. Don't be persuaded into putting onto your shelves for the sake of an extra 5 per cent. or so a large stock of goods that are not ready sellers, and don't even buy too largely of the staples. Confine your purchases to your early wants, so as to turn your money often; but, on the other hand, don't commit the too common error of letting your customers find you "out" of staple articles.

Keep a "want book" and use it. Never sell the last of any article without putting the name on your want book; in fact, anticipate your wants slightly. Don't wait to sell the last bottle of your ready sellers before going to your want book. Nothing comes nearer creating a bad impression among your customers than for you to be frequently telling them you are "out to-day," when that has reference to some staple article that you should not be out of.

Supply your customer's wants as promptly as possible. If they ask for an article you are not in the habit of keeping, tell them so and offer to procure it for them at once. Order it by first mail, even though it takes all your profit for express charges. You lose nothing, for you

would have lost it anyhow in a "missed sale." Perhaps you may make a good customer on whom you can depend for future profit. Pay cash when you can, thereby taking advantage of all discounts. When you can't do that pay promptly when due. In either case you are in a position to demand close prices from your jobber. "Goods well bought, half sold," you know.

Begin early to be saving and careful. Be saving, but not stingy. With your customers be liberal to a fault. Be careful, it leads toward accuracy; also avoid breakage. Keep fully insured and watch that it does not expire on you.

Advertise—advertise largely. Make your appropriation for advertising just as large as you can possibly stand. Don't do advertising loosely just as if you thought it just that much money thrown away, but make it part of your business. Don't confine yourself to any one manner of advertising. Make use of every opportunity and many varieties. Be original if possible. Spring something new. Get the reputation of being a hustler, and have your community wondering what their druggist is going to do next. Use newspapers; use circulars, letter writing, novelties. Have good show windows and change display frequently. Watch the effect of the displays. Note the effective ones, and after short intervals repeat the good ones in a manner similar but not like the former displays. Changes in the appearance of your store are also good advertising.

In a Town or City of More Than Ten Thousand Inhabitants.

By ADDISON DIMMITT.

This is rather a broad question, as conditions in towns and cities vary, due to local causes. Based on the supposition that the query applies only to the retail business, and that cut-rate conditions are not to be considered, also that the word successful means both from a professional as well as a financial standpoint, I respectfully submit the following:

A successful druggist must necessarily possess many qualifications, namely, honestly directed energy and intelligent system in conducting his store; a progressive knowledge of pharmacy coupled with natural tact and acuteness. When I say honestly directed energy I mean he should be thoroughly alive to all the conditions that surround his locality and be in full sympathy with them. To be one of the people and for the people.

If you must discuss religion and politics, be firm in whatever position you take, but never become abusive. Keep your eyes and ears open to any possible way to increase your business. When the opportunity presents itself go after it earnestly. If you fail the first time, do not give up, but persevere; you will win in the end. Never resort to any dishonorable means or subterfuge to gain an end; it is wrong morally, and will in time react against you.

A progressive knowledge of pharmacy is a most essential point in the character of the successful druggist. As the expression would indicate, he must keep himself thoroughly posted in the many developments in the science of pharmacy and its allied branches; follow up new practical ideas; present them to your physician friends and put them into use in your store; besides this, you should have a general knowledge of pharmacy so that you could answer the many queries of physicians and customers as to therapeutic value, incompatibles and doses of drugs; also to test the purity of your chemicals and be able to select the best quality of crude drugs. With this knowledge you would not only prepare all official and semi-official preparations, but originate new combinations and ideas. All of which gains not alone profit to the druggist, but the confidence and respect of physicians and customers.

Possibly one of the best evidences of the successful druggist is the appearance of his store. When you enter it the very atmosphere seems to impress one pleasantly. You are at once struck with the correct arrangement of his fixtures, the uniformity as well as harmony in everything, the various lines of merchandise properly classified and displayed to the best advantage. The most striking feature is the scrupulously clean appearance of

the entire place, all of which tells the story of careful attention to details and perfect system.

Another important point to be carefully considered by the druggist is the selection of his clerks; avoid cheap help, for their services are usually in keeping with their salaries. Select intelligent men who are competent from a pharmaceutical standpoint, and whose appearance and manner carry confidence with them. Pay them well for their services, for remember they represent you and your business qualifications.

Another condition, which, if properly conducted, adds much to the success of the druggist, is his relation to the physician. Place it strictly on business lines. Be at the service of the doctor at all times; assist him in any way possible in connection with his practice; protect him in any error that might creep into his prescriptions; keep him posted on new remedies, appliances, etc., and when he purchases goods from you charge him cost for them, but require that he pay for same.

DRUG STORE RULES.

The pharmacy at Eighth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, popularly known for years as "Blair's," has had a career of success which, among pharmacists, is envied by many and possessed by but few. It was founded by H. C. Blair, in 1820, and an illustrated historical article concerning this establishment was published in the Era several years ago. The reputation of this store is more than purely local and cannot be attributed to its age alone nor to lack of competition, but is found in the fact that the clerks in this establishment have for years been of an unusually high order of excellence, both on account of their careful selection and the training which they receive. It is no easy matter to obtain a position as clerk in Blair's, and after graduation the fact of having been employed there for several years is a recommendation par excellence. The following set of rules may explain this fact. These rules have been in force in their present form since 1893, at which time the original rules, adopted in 1848, were subjected to revision.

Rules and Regulations (originally adopted in 1848 and modified in 1893), of the drug store of Henry C. Blair, Walnut and Eighth streets, Philadelphia. Established 1820.

1. Store to be opened promptly at 7 a. m. and closed at 10 p. m.; Saturdays, 10.30 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. and 9 p. m.
2. Business hours will include time between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. on week days, except when special work requires longer hours.
3. During business hours all hands must be on their feet and employed either in waiting on customers or some other store duty.
4. As waiting on the counter requires most knowledge and experience, the senior clerk must always go front first, then the next oldest. The younger clerks are not to wait on customers except where the older clerks are occupied.
5. In every case customers must be waited on promptly and when goods are to be sent it must be done with the least possible delay.
6. Never put up an article unless you are certain you are right.
7. Every other duty must give way to waiting on the counter, except where serious detriment would be the consequence.
8. Every person entering the store, whether rich or poor, infant or adult, white or colored, must be treated with courtesy and kindness.
9. Boisterous mirth and a sullen temper are to be equally avoided as productive of neither business nor business character. The acquisition of a uniformly cheerful temperament is an attainment worth far beyond the price it usually costs.
10. There are to be no master and no servants. Each one is to feel conscious of the fact that the performance of the duties assigned to him is just as necessary and as important as what pertains to any other hand in the store. All useful employment is honorable. Indolence is a disgrace.
11. As neatness, order, cleanliness and accuracy are necessary and not mere accomplishments in a pharmacist, all are required to practice them constantly.
12. Every clerk is expected to become a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and time will be allowed during third and fourth years for attending the lectures (three evenings for Senior course; two evenings and afternoon for Junior course).
[This latter rule has been modified to suit the day lectures at the College of Pharmacy.]
13. To deserve the Degree of Graduate will require severe economy of leisure hours, and their application to

Don't counter prescribe. When a person comes to you and wants you to diagnose his case, refer him to a physician; it will make a staunch friend of him and will bring you far more business than you could possibly get by prescribing for the patient, provided even you are competent to do so.

Another very important consideration in the success of a druggist is to be a good buyer. It is an art and requires much thought and experience to be successful in it. You should watch very carefully the extent of your sales on an article before you stock it heavily, keeping in mind that 5 per cent. better price on a quantity of goods is not saving of money unless you can consume it in a reasonable time. Buy often. Turn your money over just as many times as you can in the year.

Last, but not least, watch your credit business, do just as little of it as possible; never give more than thirty or sixty days' time on an account. It is better to do less business on a cash basis than to have your money scattered to the four winds.

the study of those books which relate to the theoretical and practical knowledge necessary to make an accomplished pharmacist.

14. Students need but few social acquaintances, and they should be very select. While the occasional visit of a well behaved young friend will be allowed, lounging in the store will not be tolerated.

15. Goods in junior clerk will have at his disposal an afternoon and evening every week (from 1 P. M. until 10.30 P. M.), and these privileges will not be interfered with unnecessarily.

16. Rooms are furnished for all clerks in store building. No junior clerk will be allowed to be absent at night after hours without permission. The first and second clerks are expected to be in at reasonable hours, and under no circumstances are both to be away at the same time.

17. Each clerk will be allowed two weeks' vacation each year.

18. Necessity requires that the store should be accessible on Sunday for the purpose of supplying medicines; beyond this the proprietor is not desirous of doing business on that day, and he enjoins on those in his employ that while they need not positively decline to furnish an article when asked for, to hold out no inducements to purchasers.

19. It is not the wish of the proprietor that any of his clerks should extol an article beyond its merits to advance his personal interests, or to say or do aught in the performance of his duty that he would not be willing that others should say or do to him under the same circumstances.

20. Goods taken from stock for personal use of clerks must be paid for at cost.

21. The proprietor would affectionately recommend and advise all his clerks to attend public worship with a denomination of his own selection, at least once every Sunday, as circumstances may permit. The habit, when accompanied by a corresponding moral deportment (without considering the immense spiritual advantage which may result from it), confers a degree of respect in the estimation of those whose esteem is worth having, that scarcely any other act will.

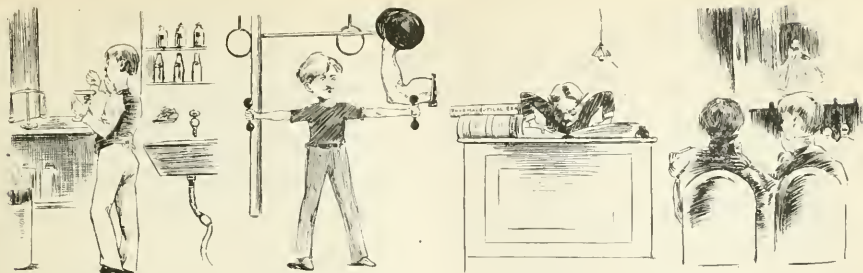
22. The daily intercourse of the employees should be characterized with the courtesy becoming young gentlemen.

23. Should a clerk wishing to leave before his allotted time expires have a good reason, the proprietor will not probably object, and should his cause be a bad one and be persisted in, the proprietor will certainly not offer hindrance to his going. The proprietor depends on the honor of the individual.

24. A cheerful compliance with the foregoing rules is expected and the repeated infraction of a rule or regulation will be cause for immediate dismissal.

CRESOL-IODO-CINNAMIC ESTER.—A new antiseptic, having the composition of a meta-cresol-iodo-cinnamic ester, is prepared by dissolving 27.4 parts of para-iodo-cinnamic acid and 10.8 parts of meta-cresol in 180 parts of benzol and adding to this solution 8.5 parts of phosphorus oxy-chloride. The mixture is heated during 20 hours on a water-bath under a reflux condenser, then cooled and filtered to remove any uncombined iodo-cinnamic acid. After washing and drying the benzol is distilled off and a residue obtained that solidifies on cooling. Recrystallized from wood alcohol it has a melting point of 85° to 86° C. (Pharm. Post).

DIURETIC WINE.—Trousseau proposes the following: Juniper berries 1.50, digitalis 30, and squill 15 parts, are macerated two weeks with 250 parts of alcohol and 2,000 parts of white wine, the mixture then expressed, 100 parts potassium acetate dissolved in the liquid and filtered. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.).



HOW THE DRUG CLERK SPENDS HIS "NIGHT OFF."

HOW ONE DRUGGIST ADVERTISES.

Mechanic Falls, Me., March 20, 1900.

Editor of The Pharmaceutical Era:—In regard to successful advertising, all I can speak is from a country druggist's point of view. We use a space in our weekly newspaper and change it every two weeks. I enclose a few copies of the style which has been used. We also enclose an envelope that we have printed and give to the mills and factories, and they use them to pay off their help. By this method we get a lot of newcomers to trade with us. The railroad time cards we change about twice a year, or whenever the trains change time, and it only costs us about \$3.00 for 500, and we like it much better than calendars. Customers keep them and consult them often, and each of the stores in town always want us to tack one up near their door so their customers can see it. We consider it a very valuable means of advertising, particularly as we are the only ones that get one out.

MERRILL & DENNING.

[Facsimiles of the pay envelope and railroad time card are shown below. Other samples of this firm's advertisements will be shown in future issues. Ed.]

M _____ \$

TRY OUR

Cream Soda WITH Pure Fruit Flavors.

It's Cold, Refreshing and Lasting.

WE CAN ALSO SUPPLY YOU WITH

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND STATIONERY.

MERRILL & DENNING,

Registered Pharmacists.

BOSWEN, PORTLAND AND LEWISTON DAILY PAPERS

Use DeCoster's Headache Powders.

ADVICE TO AD. WRITERS.

Be powerful in expression. Don't waver. Say what you mean—exactly what you mean.

After you've written your ad, edit it as carefully as if it were an editorial. Use plain language. There's a world of force in simplicity.

Be convincing. Don't write loosely. Write to sell goods—not merely to interest readers.

Chocoly rounded sentences look alluring. They read interestingly, but—they don't always sell goods.

Be truthful. A liar deceives only himself. Falsehoods bring a store into disrepute.

A CHANGE IN "TIME."



Consult this Card! Don't get Left!

Summer Schedule on G. T. R., in effect June 19th.

Leave for Lewiston and Portland,	Arrive from Lewiston and Portland,
5 28 A. M.	9 24 A. M.
10 15 A. M.	3 10 P. M.
4 38 P. M.	9 33 P. M.

Summer Schedule on P. & R. F. in effect June 26th.

Leave for Lewiston and Portland,	Arrive from Lewiston and Portland,
6 50 A. M.	10 04 A. M.
10 38 A. M.	2 57 P. M.
4 09 P. M.	6 45 P. M.

You can save a little

"CHANGE"

by trading the year round with

Merrill & Denning.

Prescription Druggist.

MECHANIC FALLS, MAINE.

Manufacturers of

DeCoster's Headache Powders and "Corn Buster."

Don't hesitate to kill a poor ad. Write it again—ten times if necessary. Don't be in too great haste.

Don't wait for inspiration. It may end, as some genius has said, in perspiration.

Be keen. Be original. Have something to say. Say it well.

Let every sentence be incisive—clear-cut as a cameo. Don't be funny. Humor in an ad, is usually more harrowing than delightful.

Avoid outlandish words. Don't strain for freakish combinations. Plain English is good enough. (A. J. Meister in Profitable Advertising).

PHARMACY.

ACETYLENE TETRABROMIDE has been recommended by Muthmann as a medium for separating minerals from each other because of its high specific gravity. It is a liquid boiling at 137° C., insoluble in water, soluble in ether. (Pharm. Post.)

SOLIDIFIED PETROLEUM OIL is obtained by mixing 91 parts of the oil with 7 parts of hard soap and 2 parts of stearin, heating the mixture until the soap and stearin are melted and thoroughly incorporated and cooling, when a solid mass will result. (Apoth. Ztg.)

BASICIN OIL is recommended for external application in rheumatism, for colds, etc. It is composed of basicin (a compound of quinine and caffeine), 5 parts; chloroform, 37.5 parts; alcohol, 12.5 parts, and olive oil, 45 parts. It is placed on the market by a Hamburg firm. (Ph. Post.)

TO DISTINGUISH RASPBERRY JUICE FROM CHERRY JUICE.—Dr. Wimmer recommends to add succinate of lead solution to the liquid and filter. In presence of cherry juice, the filtrate will be colored reddish-blue, the filtrate from pure raspberry juice being colorless. (L'Union Pharm.)

WINE OF PHOSPHATED CREOSOTE.—Beechwood creosote 10 parts, alcohol 90 parts, monoacetic phosphate 20 parts, distilled water 20 parts, simple syrup 100 parts, Malaga wine sufficient to make 1,000 parts. The wine contains 1 per cent. of creosote, and is employed for chronic affections of the chest. (L'Union Pharm.)

SOLUTION OF PHOSPHATED GUAIACOL.—Crystallized guaiacol 6.6 Gm., pure glycerin 66 Gm., pure bicalcic phosphate 33.35 Gm., hydrochloric acid, about 21 Gm., distilled water sufficient to make 1,000 Cc. of product. Dissolve the guaiacol in the glycerin and mix with the solution of the chlorohydrophosphate by agitation until the solution is complete. (Bull. de Pharm.)

TERPIN HYDRATE PREPARATIONS.—The following prescriptions are given in Bull. d. Sciences Pharm.: Elixir of Terpin Hydrate—Terpin hydrate, 2 parts; alcohol (90 per cent.), 30 parts; glycerin, 67 parts; tincture of vanilla, 1 part. Syrup of Terpin Hydrate—Terpin hydrate, 2 parts; alcohol (90 per cent.), 30 parts; glycerin, 67 parts; tincture of vanilla, 1 part; simple syrup, 100 parts. (Pharm. Post.)

USES FOR PINE NEEDLES.—The pine needles of South Oregon are being utilized. The needles are first boiled and then run between horizontal wooden rollers, which extracts the juice. This is called pine needle oil, which is supposed to possess medical properties. The pulp is used as a medicated material for upholstery, and is also said to be a good substitute for horsehair. It is said that insect pests will not live in furniture that has been upholstered with pine needles. (Sci. Am.)

A RUBBER-YIELDING PLANT IN THE TEMPERATE ZONE.—Rubber is obtained at the present time almost entirely from plants of the order Sapotaceae, indigenous to sub-tropical regions. Dybowski and Fron, according to Comptes Rendus, have discovered a tree in the temperate zone that also yields this substance. It is a Euphorbiacea, growing in northern China, Eucomia ulmoides, which was described in 1892 by Oliver and Weiss. All parts of the plant contain numerous milk-vessels. The authors have made experiments upon two very young specimens which are in the Colonial Garden of Paris. The dried leaves were found to contain 2.25 per cent. and the fruits 2.7 per cent. of a blackish caoutchouc of metallic luster, adjudged by connoisseurs to be of good quality. Attempts are being made to cultivate the plant in northern France, Tonkin and Annam. (Drog. Ztg.)

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Old Balish Sativa Again.—(G. T. M.)—See last week's Era, page 315.

Antiarrhythm Tablets.—(P. L.) These tablets may be obtained through H. A. Cassaber, 255 Columbus avenue, this city.

Manufacturers of Tumbler Washers, etc.—(S. & M.) Whitall, Tatum & Co., this city, and L. L. Rowe, 247 Portland street, Boston, Mass., manufacture tumbler washers and other soda fountain adjuncts.

Tichenor's Antiseptic.—(W. M. F.) We cannot give formulas for proprietary preparations. Some formulas for antiseptic solutions may be found in reply to another correspondent in this issue.

Liquor Ammonii Anisatus.—(L. E. G.) This preparation is official in the German Pharmacopoeia, and it is made by dissolving 1 part oil of anise in 24 parts of alcohol, then adding 5 parts water of ammonia. The resulting liquid is yellowish and clear.

Unguentum Crede.—(J. V. F.)—This specialty is stated by Schering and Glatz, 58 Maiden Lane, this city, American agents of the German manufacturers, the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, to be an ointment of soluble metallic silver. We cannot give the formula.

Dustless Floor Polish.—(H. G. M.) The following formulas have been contributed to this journal: (1) Neats-foot oil, cottonseed oil, petroleum oil, of each, equal quantities. For the latter may be used that known on the market as "golden machine oil." A part of the cottonseed oil may be displaced by lard oil. A coating of the mixture is applied to the floor with a mop. (2) Melt together 5 parts beeswax, 2 parts paraffine, and 10 parts stearic acid. Then incorporate 5 parts oil of turpentine and 5 parts benzine. Raw sienna triturated with linseed oil or varnish may be added if desired.

White Ink.—(H. J. D.) Triturate together 1 part of honey and 2 parts of dry ammonia alum. Dry thoroughly and calcine in a shallow dish over the fire to whiteness. Cool, wash and rub up with enough of gum water to use. (2) Fine French zinc white or white lead rubbed up with gum water to the proper consistency. (3) Mix pure, freshly precipitated barium sulphate or flake white with water containing enough gum arabic to prevent the immediate settling of the substance. Starch or magnesium carbonate may be used in a similar way. They must be reduced to impalpable powder.

Liquid Headache Remedy.—(M. T.) (1) Caffeine 20 grains; ammonium carbonate, 20 grains; elixir of guarana, 1 fluid ounce. Mix and give 1 fluid dram every hour until relieved. This mixture is recommended as particularly suitable for neuralgic headaches. (2) Ammonium bromide, 1 dram; aromatic spirit of ammonia, 1 dram; syrup of orange, ½ ounce; water, enough to make 3 ounces. Mix. Two tablespoonfuls for the first dose; then one tablespoonful every 4 hours until the headache is relieved. (3) Iron and quinine citrate, 1 dram; potassium bromide, 2 drams; tincture of orange, 1 dram; syrup, 5 drams; water, enough to make 6 ounces. Dose: one tablespoonful two or three times a day.

Cheap Solvent for Naphthalene.—(W. M. L. W.) Probably the cheapest solvent for naphthalene is petroleum benzene, though carbon disulphide may be employed. Other solvents are: methyl and ethyl alcohol, chloroform, ether and some of the fixed oils. A solution of naphthalene in benzene has been recommended as an insecticide, but owing to the inflammable character of the benzene, the employment of the preparation is attended with considerable danger.

To Charge Fire Extinguishers.—(J. D. C.) The Babcock fire extinguisher is charged with a solution of bicarbonate of soda in water, and sulphuric acid, in a lead bottle, which, when required is turned over by a crank, sparkling the acid into the water containing the bicarbonate of soda. Carbonic acid gas is instantly generated, by which a pressure is obtained sufficient for throwing the whole contents of the apparatus on to the fire. To make the solution 5 parts of sulphuric acid to 6 parts of bicarbonate of soda (both by weight) are employed. Other combinations are used, such as carbonate of ammonium, carbonate of potassium, etc.

Elixir of Beef from "Fresh Beef."—(W. M. P.) We much prefer to make an elixir directly from an extract of beef prepared by Liebig's method, as recommended in the National Formulary for the preparation of wine of beef. However, the following formula is suggested: Cut 2 pounds of the lean of freshly killed meat very small. Put it into 8 times its weight of cold water and heat gradually to the boiling point. When it has boiled for a few minutes strain through a cloth and evaporate the liquor gently upon a water-bath to about 4 fluid ounces. When cold, add enough simple elixir to make the whole measure 2 pints. Allow to stand for several days, and filter. In cutting the meat great care must be taken to exclude all fatty portions.

Antiseptic Solution.—(J. F. M. C.) See this journal October 12, 1899, page 505. (1) An effective antiseptic and disinfecting solution is prepared, according to *Drug, Ztg.*, by mixing 2.5 Gm. of chinisol, 3.5 Gm. of carbolic acid, and 20 drops of o. of eucalyptus with sufficient water to make 700 cc. (2) Dissolve 240 grains sodium bicarbonate, 240 grains borax, 10 grains sodium salicylate and 10 grains sodium benzoate in 64 fluid ounces of water. In 1 fluid ounce of alcohol dissolve 5 minims eucalyptol, 5 grains thymol, 2½ grains menthol, and 3 minims oil of wintergreen, and add to the solution of the salts in water. Mix; then add ¾ fluid ounces of glycerin and enough water to make the whole measure 1 gallon. Allow to stand 24 hours and filter.

Production of Flames.—(J. W. E.) wants the names of any two fluids or compounds, which, when brought together, will at once ignite; or the names of any chemicals that will produce similar results.

There are a number of experiments of this character. Fire may be produced by adding fuming nitric acid to oil of turpentine, about a dram of the latter being placed in a saucer, and an equal quantity of the former being poured into it. Ignition immediately takes place, leaving only a little resinous matter in the saucer. Or, take 1 ounce of turpentine and ½ ounce of nitric acid, the latter having had added to it a few drops of sulphuric acid. To ignite: pour the turpentine into a saucer and carefully add the acid.

"Fire at Command."—Dip a glass rod into sulphuric acid and touch the moistened end to the top of a cone composed of 3 parts of powdered potassium chlorate, 1 part powdered white sugar, made into a paste with mucilage of acacia and carefully dried. In a few moments the cone will burst into flame.

An experiment sometimes performed by teachers of chemistry to show one of the methods by which hydrogen may be obtained consists in placing in water a piece of metallic potassium, the latter abstracting oxygen from the water so violently that the heat developed is sufficiently great to cause the hydrogen to inflame. This experiment and others are outlined in many text books on general chemistry.

Transparent Mirrors.—(F. O. C.) A "transparent" mirror, the invention of Alfred Roos, Heilstadt, Germany, was described in this journal, May 9, 1895, page 590, but the details of the manufacture of the glass were not given. When the mirror is placed in the wall between the back room and a shop it is stated that the occupant of the first-named apartment can see into the shop, while to a person in the shop the surface of the glass appears as a mirror. Several inventions of this character have been recorded, that known as the "translucent platinum mirror," exhibited in the French section at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, having been the subject of considerable attention. This mirror is also made by a patented process, the inventor being M. M. Dodé, Reims, France. Some information on the so-called "Japanese magic" mirrors was printed in this journal of June 8, last year, page 767.

Confectioners' Colors.—(P. O. C.) See this journal March 15, 1900, page 286, where may be found several formulas, and a list of substances used, for imparting various shades of red to confectionery, cakes, etc. For blue, use Prussian or ultramarine blue, or the aniline dyes, Lyons blue, light blue, or Couper's blue. Yellow: carmine, light saffron, turmeric or fustic. Green: mixture of one of the blues with yellow, or the aniline dye malachite green may be used for the purpose. Purple: Paris violet or methyl aniline. For coloring sugar used by confectioners and bakers the following method furnished by a manufacturer may be employed: Take any number of pounds of A sugar, sieve, reject everything save the large white crystals. Place them into a candy pan; add a little red color, either prepared cochineal or carmine. With the hands rub the color thoroughly through the sugar until it is as red as desired. Then spread it on trays, or on large sheets of heavy paper to dry. Sugars having other colors, such as orange, green, yellow, etc., may be produced by proceeding in the same manner, using suitable coloring substances.

Ink for Writing on Metal Surfaces.—(J. G. & Co.) Inks for writing on metallic surfaces may be made as follows: (1) One part verdigris (acetate of copper), 1 part sal ammoniac, ½ part soot, 10 parts water; stir well; write with a quill. (2) One grain sulphate of copper dissolved in 20 grains water; add 2 drops hydrochloric acid, and enough solution of gum arabic to make the ink adhesive. To make the writing appear at once add a little pyrogallic acid. Write with a copper pen. (3) Dissolve 2 ounces shellac in 1 pint alcohol, filter through chalk, mix with finest lampblack; forms a jet black lustreless ink, insoluble in water. (4) Take ½ pound of nitric acid and 1 ounce muriatic acid. Mix and shake well together, and then it is ready for use. Cover the place you wish to mark with melted beeswax; when cold, write your inscription plainly in the wax clear to the metal with a sharp instrument. Then apply the mixed acids with a feather, carefully filling each letter. Let the acids remain one to ten hours, according to the appearance desired; then wash and remove the wax. (5) Chloride of platinum, ¼ ounce; soft water, 1 pint; to be kept in glass and used with a quill pen. (6) Verdigris, sal ammoniac and levigated lampblack, of each, ½ ounce; common vinegar, ¼ pint; mix thoroughly.

Tanret's and Haines' Tests.—(W. M. P.) Both of these tests are employed in the analysis of urine. Tanret's test, known also as the "potassium-mercuric iodide test," is a most sensitive test for albumin, and is made by dissolving in distilled water separately 3.32 grams potassium iodide, and 1.35 grams bichloride of mercury. The solutions are then mixed, the resulting compound being a double iodide of mercury and potassium, to which 20 cc. of acetic acid is added, and the whole made up to 100 cc. with distilled water. The test is applied by the contact method; the reagent, specific gravity 1.490, is introduced into the test tube first, and the urine poured in carefully to form a distinct layer above it. The test may also be applied by keeping the acid and the mercuric iodide solution separate. The urine is then acidified, first with acetic acid, and the reagent added to a half test-tubeful of urine, and if albumin be present it is immediately caused to fall out of solution in a white cloud more or less pronounced, according to the quantity present. The test re-

sponds to all modifications of albumin, also to peptone and the proteoses, the vegetable alkaloids, etc.

Haines' test.—Take pure copper sulphate, 30 grains; distilled water, ½ ounce. Make a perfect solution and add glycerin ½ ounce. Mix thoroughly, and add 5 ounces of solution of potassa. In testing with this solution take about 1 dram and gently boil it in an ordinary test-tube. Next add from 6 to 8 drops, not more, of the suspected urine, and again gently boil. If sugar be present a copious yellow or yellowish-red precipitate is thrown down. If no such precipitate appear, sugar is present. This test solution is stable, and though kept on hand indefinitely, it is said, it may always be depended upon to be in order for testing.

Coloring Glass Globes.—(W. M. P.) The process generally recommended for coloring incandescent lamp globes is to coat them with a thin solution of colloidion, in which has been dissolved aniline of the required density. To "frost" the globes, omit the dye. Colored films for show globes may be prepared by Clague's process as follows: For a five-gallon show globe soak 1 ounce gelatine in water; dissolve 15 to 25 grains anilin dye in warm water, add to the softened gelatine and warm till melted; then add 1 dram carbolic acid. When the solution has cooled to about 150° F., pour it into the show globe. Place the show globe in a warm position until it has acquired a temperature of from 90° to 100° F., and then remove. Now keep turning it upside down and round about until the gelatin shows signs of setting, then put it on its stand and allow the jelly not adhering to the sides to settle to the bottom. Leave the stopper out for a few hours. If the first attempt is not a success, it is only necessary to put the show globe into a warm place and try again. The process is an easy one, and has been applied to half a dozen show globes with ease and success. As to the colors the following have been tried: Malachite green, a good color to work with, and strikingly like sulphate of copper solution; about 25 grains to 6 ounces is required. The color fades somewhat, so that it is just as well to make it a trifle dark. Methylene blue, 15 grains, a rich color very like ammonio-sulphate of copper. Methyl violet, 15 grains, a rich bluish-red; can be made to vary according to the dye used. Technically, R. means red; R.R., redder; R.R.R., still redder. The blue shades are similarly indicated by the affix E. Flamingo gives the nicest red. Browns may be got with Bismarck brown; brownish-yellow with the same dye in a smaller proportion, but the colors are not so striking as those named earlier. Methyl orange is wanting in brightness and transparency. Of course, if the globe is exposed to the sun the film must be allowed to harden well before the show globe is placed in position. Carbolic acid or some preservative is required to prevent mould from liquefying the gelatine.

A frosting mixture to be painted on the glass is composed of sandarac, 18 drams; mastic, 4 drams; ether, 24 ounces; benzine, 16 to 18 ounces. Of course this application is not to be exposed to high temperature.

Registration of Trade Marks and Label Copy-rights.—(A. and B.) You can protect your proprietary remedy by trade mark or label copyright, either of which may be registered at the Patent Office at Washington, D. C. The United States law provides that any firm or corporation may secure an exclusive right to use a trade mark by complying with the official regulations of the Patent Office. The especial advantage of registration is, that it facilitates the pursuit and stoppage of infringements by authority of the Government. As defined by law, trade mark consists of a distinctive or special name or title for an article, or a device, design, or stamp, or combination thereof, applied to merchandise, or the envelopes or packages. The mere business name of a person is not registerable as a trade mark, nor can words that are merely descriptive of an article be registered as trade marks. In other words, you may select as your trade mark any non-descriptive word or words, picture, figure, autograph, monogram, or a combination of any or all of these, provided the same has not been used on a similar class of goods. The only way that you can find out whether the mark you have selected has been registered is to search the records of the Patent Office, or

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

NOTICE TO ERA COURSE STUDENTS.

Students will save themselves and the Director much unnecessary correspondence by keeping in mind the following rules of the Course:

1. Examination papers are not returned to students, but are preserved as a part of the permanent records of the Director's office.
2. Questions on the lectures are mailed to students as soon as received from the printers. If not received by the student within three weeks after the lectures, they have probably gone astray in the mails, and a card of inquiry may then be addressed to the Director.
3. It is expected that students will thoroughly study the lectures before looking at the questions. The student who confines himself merely to the questions in his study will necessarily narrow the range of his work, and will attain a lower grade than he otherwise would.
4. Communications respecting non-receipt of the lectures, concerning class pins, or regarding financial matters should all be addressed to The Pharmaceutical Era, and not to the Director.

J. H. BEAL, Director.

We have on hand a supply of pins for Era Course in Pharmacy students. These are made up in attractive styles, 14 karat gold, beautifully enamelled, and bearing a mortar and the letters E. C. P. in special design. The pins are mounted in three styles—safety pin, stick pin and button. The price is \$2 (either style), which is barely sufficient to cover the cost of production. Students who desire these pins are requested to send in their orders (with cash) at once, stating style of pin desired.

Read this Bulletin each week.

employ someone to do it for you. Trade marks remain in force for thirty years, and may be renewed for thirty years more. The Government's fee for registering a trade mark is \$25; for registering a print or label, \$6. By the word "label," as used in the Act of Congress providing for such registration, is meant a slip or piece of paper, or other material to be attached in any manner to manufactured articles, or to bottles, boxes and packages containing them, and bearing an inscription (not a trade mark), as for example, the name of the manufacturer, the place of manufacture, the quality of goods, directions for use, etc. A "print" (see Construction of Statutes Relating to the Registration of Prints and Labels, as amended and issued by the Department of the Interior, 1893), is a device or representation not borne by an article of manufacture or vendible commodity, but in some fashion pertaining thereto—such, for instance, as a pictorial advertisement thereof. To secure registration of a trade mark, label or print, application must be made to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., who will furnish you with a blank form to be filled out and signed by you requesting such registration.

IODOFORM OINTMENT does not become discolored when kept in well closed vessels, protected from light. Exposure to light causes darkening due to liberation of iodine, which may be identified with starch paste. The discoloration may be removed or prevented by adding a little sodium hyposulphite in 10 per cent. solution. An ethereal solution of iodoform also becomes colored in a short time when exposed to light, while it remains unchanged when kept in the dark. (Pharm. Post).

ALL WIDE AWAKE DRUGGISTS



OUR PURE CRUSHED FRUITS
for soda fountains are unsurpassed.
OUR FAMOUS MEAD SYRUP
and other syrups are used everywhere.

Send for Catalogue.

C. F. GUNTHER, Chicago, Ill.

WAMPOLE'S

MILK FOOD

AND

MILK FOOD LUNCH TABLETS.

Malted Cereals, Beef and Milk with Wheat Phosphates for Tooth and Bone Nourishment.

A Perfect and Complete Diet for Infants, Invalids, Nursing Women, Athletes, Business Men and Travelers.

COMPOSITION.

Pure, Fresh Cow's Milk.....	50	per cent.
Special Malted Barley.....	20	" "
Whole Wheat Flour.....	19	" "
Inner Cortical Portion of the Whole Wheat Grain.....	5	" "
Prime Lean Beef.....	5	" "
Common Salt.....	1/2	" "
Lime.....	1/2	" "

We furnish the above only in glass containers, the Food in jars holding one-half pound, one pound, two and one-half pounds (family size) and five pounds (hospital size); the Tablets in three sizes—small, medium and large.

Liberal supply of samples will be cheerfully furnished free of charge on request.
Correspondence solicited.

Made by

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

REDUCTION

In the Wholesale and Retail Prices of
BUCHAN'S



CARBOLIC SOAPS

The only Genuine Standard for 33 years.
We also pay Stamp Tax where required.

THE PRESENT PURITY OF THESE SOAPS WILL POSITIVELY BE MAINTAINED.

LIST NOT TAXABLE.

- Buchan's Carbolic Toilet Soap, at retail..... 2 cakes for 25c.
- Buchan's Carbolic Animal Soap, at retail..... 2 cakes for 25c.
- Buchan's Carbolic Glycerine Soap, at retail..... 1 cake for 25c.
- Buchan's Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, No. 50, at retail..... 1 cake for 10c.
- Buchan's Carbolic Laundry Soap, at retail..... 1 cake for 10c.

LIST TAXABLE.

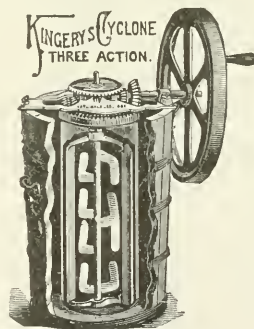
- Buchan's Carbolic Dental Soap, at retail..... 2 cakes for 25c.
- Buchan's Carbolic Tar Soap, at retail..... 2 cakes for 25c.
- Buchan's Carbolic Sulphur Soap, at retail..... 2 cakes for 25c.
- Buchan's Carbolic Chafing Soap, at retail..... 2 cakes for 25c.
- Buchan's Carbolic Medicinal Soap, at retail..... 1 cake for 25c.

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

CARBOLIC SOAP CO., 230 Pearl St., N. Y.

Manufacturers and Proprietors.

GEO. H. THOMPSON, Treas.



Pat. July 15th, '84.

The only freezer that has three distinct motions, each being independent of the others; the Scraper is adjustable at each end and keeps the Can thoroughly scraped.

The Beater and Scraper run opposite; the Can and Scraper move in the same direction, the Can having slower motion, making three rounds to the Scraper's four, making the Cyclone the lightest running Freezer on the market; a desirable characteristic, and one highly appreciated.

CRYSTAL FLAKE

FOR IMPROVING ICE CREAM.

Extensively used by Confectioners for 20 years.

QUARTER-POUND SAMPLE AND RECIPE FREE.

Put up in 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. packages, bearing our label, Our trade-mark (a red mark) appears on each shred of all Crystal Flake s. l. d in bulk.

Gelatin, Flavoring Extracts, Power and Hand Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Cream and Oyster Cabinets, Ice Cream Dishes, Ice Shavers, Milk Shakes, Lemon Squeezers, Steam Spring and Hand Power Peanut Roasters, Rotary Corn Poppers, Etc., Etc.

Catalogue, with full description of the above, MAILED FREE.

KINGERY MFG. COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Won the Third Prize.

The following paper was awarded the third prize in the Scott & Bowne contest.

Why a druggist injures himself most by trying to persuade his customers to take something else when **SCOTT'S EMULSION** is asked for?

Twenty-five cents now against dollars in future. Confidence of the physician and the public is the main stock in trade of the Druggist. Without it he will find business very unsatisfactory.

If **SCOTT'S EMULSION** is asked for, it is evident that it is wanted. The mind has been made up either by direction of a physician or from reading advertisements that **SCOTT'S EMULSION** is wanted and the druggist must supply the demand. Now let him try to persuade them to take another article, they wanted **SCOTT'S** and **SCOTT'S** they are going to have, the druggist has once before supplied them an unsatisfactory article or attempted to do so, so they try another place, having lost confidence in the first place, they continue to try the second and their friends go with them, there goes a long string of customers to the competitor who sells what is asked for without question or suggestion.

Then if **SCOTT'S** was recommended by a physician, as is often the case, he hears the whole of it, and in the future his prescriptions go elsewhere, as he believes the druggist who interferes with his patient carrying out his orders, would also use his own judgment in filling a prescription for a like consideration, say fifteen to twenty-five cents.

Therefore we have fifteen to twenty-five cents immediate profit in one scale pan, while in the other we have the doctor, the customer and that big old fellow **Public Confidence** which means dollars upon dollars in the future. It is easy to see which side outweighs and thereby where the druggist hurts himself most and **SCOTT'S EMULSION** little.

Why a Druggist should give his customers Scott's Emulsion when called for?

Because he calls for it, if it does not please him, it is not our fault, if we give him something else and it should displease him, he blames us and we are responsible for the loss of his money.

Why does he call for it? His physician has told him to do so. Who told the physician? **SCOTT & BOWNE**; he tried it and had the results been unfavorable, would not have tried it again.

He saw it advertised, and decided to try it. Who paid for the advertisement?. **SCOTT & BOWNE**. Then both ways **SCOTT & BOWNE** sent him to the druggist, then he is **SCOTT & BOWNE'S** customer and not the druggist's.

Then when the customer comes to the druggist as a result of **SCOTT & BOWNE'S** investment, they are entitled to their profit on the trade as a return for their investment.

Had it not been for their advertisement, the customer would never have known what **SCOTT'S EMULSION** was, or that the druggist has it, and when another preparation is offered, it is a reflection on the doctor who recommended it, or on the customer who asked for it, and this, like plain Cod Liver Oil, does not set well on the ordinary stomach.

Therefore, I consider it to the interest of all concerned that **SCOTT'S EMULSION** be given when called for, and if the druggist wishes to replace it, let him advertise and create a demand in the same way that the proprietors of **SCOTT'S EMULSION** have done.

T. W. NORWOOD,
Anstell, Ga.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

South Africa.

South African advices show that the Free Staters are surrendering, and the British are making preparations for the invasion of the Transvaal. The Boers, however, have destroyed several railway bridges over the Modder River, and are said to be gathering their forces strongly at Kroonstad, in the northern part of the Free State, to oppose the British advance into the South African republic. The burghers are also in considerable force in the Biggarsberg range, where they may make a stand.

Col. Plumer's Mafeking relief force appears to have been driven back, after casualties on both sides. Feeling is strong in Cape Town against the leniency with which rebels of Cape Colony and Natal are being treated by the British authorities.

The rebellion in the Prieska District has been suppressed and Lord Kitchener is returning. It is reported from Lorenzo Marquez that Pretoria is prepared to stand a siege of two years, and that Boer women, from whom the Boers have received their arms, are entreating to be allowed to shoot British officers imprisoned at Pretoria.

It is announced from the Transvaal capital that the Italian government has declined to intervene. Cecil Rhodes sailed from Cape Town for England last week.

The Philippines.

Insurgent plotting is said to be rife in the city of Manila itself. A Filipino junta has its headquarters there and keeps in close touch with the Filipino junta in Hong Kong. A conference of rebel leaders from all over Luzon was recently held in Manila.

Native activity and resistance to the American forces are reported to be increasing as the rainy season approaches, and although Gen. Otis has officially announced that the war is over, many army officers believe that armed resistance will be kept up for years. Travel without a military escort is said to be perilous in any part of the island.

Nearly all the towns in the northern part of Luzon are now garrisoned by American troops, and Gen. Bates is driving the insurgents out of the southern towns and garrisoning them. Several of the native mayors of these towns have resigned, and declared their unwillingness to have anything to do with the Americans.

Lieut. M. S. Batson, Fourth Cavalry, who achieved distinction in the Philippines during the active campaigns of last summer and winter in command of the "Macaabee Scouts," has arrived in Washington on sick leave.

The new Philippine Commission will sail from San Francisco for Manila on the transport Hancock April 15. A report from Manila indicates that the cruiser New Orleans must undergo extensive repairs in order to continue in active service.

Bishop Potter has just returned from a trip around the world. He spent some time in Manila, and says that he has changed his views on the Philippine question, and now believes that the United States should keep the islands.

Other Foreign News.

Mexico has accepted the proposition of the United States to hold a Pan-American Congress in the City of Mexico early in 1901.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says the rebellion which recently broke out in the Province of Entre Rios has collapsed, and the rebels have surrendered.

The Japanese Government has taken steps to prevent any further emigration of its subjects to the Hawaiian Islands while the present plague situation lasts. Premier Lyne, of Sydney, New South Wales, is making extraordinary efforts to eradicate the plague. Darling harbor has been quarantined, and attendants at the exhibition have been inoculated. Adelaide, capital of South Australia, is infected with the plague.

There is no truth in the report that Osman Pasha, the hero of Evrna, is dead. The famous Turkish general has been sick for a week, but his health is improving.

The bubonic plague is increasing in India, recently five thousand deaths being reported from Bengal in a week.

In a conversation with Ambassador White in Berlin last week, the Emperor referred repeatedly to the "open door" policy in China, which he emphatically espoused, saying, "We must all do our best to establish and maintain an open door there."

The report on the financial condition of India shows that more than \$15,000,000 will be needed to cope with the conditions caused by the famine.

Russia is said to be making special efforts to increase her shipping, and will give free trade in shipbuilding materials and pay bounties for the establishment of navigation schools.

The verdict of several of the Powers against the American locomotives that were tried in Bavaria is that "notwithstanding their faultless construction, they cost considerably less than locomotives of similar style of Prussian make."

The increasing hostility of the Dowager Empress of China toward foreigners has been shown by the promotion of several officials whose actions were irritating to several of the Powers.

The coal famine continues unabated throughout Germany. Activity in Russian naval circles in the Korean Straits gives rise to fears of an early outbreak of war in the East.

A convention in the interest of Irish National unity will be held in Dublin shortly.

Incendiarism continues in Barbadoes. There were nine plantations fired during the week which ended March 17. The steady decline in the revenue of Barbadoes is causing uneasiness among the authorities.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

Both houses of Congress passed the Puerto Rican relief appropriation bill last week. The Puerto Rican tariff bill is still before the Senate, and an attempt to pass it will probably be made this week.

The House defeated the Loud postal bill last week. The measure was intended to take books, advertising circulars and other such matter from the second class of mail matter, where they are now carried, and make them pay higher rates of postage.

Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, has introduced a bill admitting Nicaragua into the Union as a State, the purpose being to acquire the right to construct the Nicaragua Canal through that country.

A resolution was introduced in the House last week by Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, directing the Postmaster-General to exclude the book "Sapho" from the mails.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has unanimously condemned the Puerto Rican tariff bill.

A resolution was unanimously adopted last week by the lower House of the Iowa Legislature, declaring "that the people of Iowa are unalterably opposed to the Puerto Rican Tariff bill, passed by the lower House of Congress."

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has made a report in favor of Senator Scott, of West Virginia, the legality of whose election has been questioned.

It is reported in Senatorial circles in Washington that Great Britain is willing to consent to the defensive use of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States, being thus assured that the neutrality of the waterway would be maintained.

Senator Lodge in the Senate and Representative Moody in the House have introduced a joint resolution making the senior major-general of the army, while commanding the army, a lieutenant-general, and the adjutant-general of the army a major-general.

Other Domestic News.

The Goebel murder suspects are on trial in Frankfort, Ky., and feeling is running high. It is feared that bloodshed may result.

The United States Supreme Court affirmed last week the decision of the Texas courts barring the Standard Oil Company from Texas for violating the Texas anti-trust law. There is a similar case before the Nebraska Supreme Court alleging that the Standard Oil Company has violated the anti-trust law of that State. Two railroad companies are on trial in Canada charged with violating freight rate discriminations in favor of the Standard Oil Company, and they have practically admitted that the charges are true.

Labor leaders threaten to call out 100,000 or more marchers all over the country in a strike for a nine-hour day. Fifteen hundred machinists in Cleveland, O., struck for a nine-hour day last week.

The publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., New York, has been closed for a week.

The Metropolitan Street Railway, in New York, has obtained control of the Insolvent Third Avenue road, and now practically all the surface roads on Manhattan Island are under one control.

Ground was broken for the new underground rapid-transit road in New York last Saturday.

Rev. C. M. Sheldon, who ran "The Topeka Capital" for a week as a Christian newspaper, will receive over \$10,000 as his share of the profits, and will devote the money to the improvement of a negro settlement near Topeka, for which he has done a great deal in the last few years.

There has been an increase of 1,272 in the number of smallpox cases in the United States during the past

week. There are now over 5,000 cases in the country, of which Louisiana has over 2,000. California has three, the smallest number. New York has eleven. Smallpox has broken out at Yale and Columbia Universities, and diphtheria at Princeton.

Commander Seaton Schroeder has been appointed Naval Governor of the island of Guam, to succeed Captain Leary, who asked to be relieved. Captain Leary issued a proclamation last week abolishing slavery on the island. Commander Schroeder expects to reach his new post in May or June.

The Military Governor of Cuba has decided to have the island represented at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901.

Kansas will have an exposition in 1904, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the territory of Kansas.

The Silver Republican National Convention is to meet in Kansas City on July 4, where the National Democratic convention will be held on the same date.

Distress is reported from many towns in Puerto Rico, and there are threats of trouble.

The Russell Anti-Trust resolution has been defeated in the Ohio House. The bill sought to require persons summoned to appear before trust investigating committees to bring all books and papers necessary to the inquiry and to tell all they might know.

The Navy Department has issued orders for the repair of the cruiser Boston, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard, at a cost of about \$300,000.

A treaty providing for the settlement by arbitration of claims of American citizens against Nicaragua was signed last week at the State Department.

The Grand Jury, in New York last week, found an indictment against Miss Nethersole, Hamilton Revelle, her leading man, Marcus Mayer, her manager, and Theodore Moss, lessee of Wallace's Theater, on account of the production of "Sapho."

The Navy Department has been notified that the battleship Kearsarge will be ready for her official sea trial on the 3d of April.

The Secretary of the Navy has granted ship building contracts engaged in the construction of about forty torpedo boats an extension of one year's time for the completion of her contracts.

The Delaware Republican State Convention met last week and endorsed the administration of President McKinley and urged his re-nomination.

Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon have signed a protocol extending the time allowed for the ratification of the French reciprocity treaty.

Carnegie and Frick have patched up their differences; a new company is to be formed with a capitalization of \$200,000,000.

Arrangements are practically completed, it is announced, for an amalgamation by the Whitney syndicate and allied interests of all the big air power companies in the country, with a \$200,000,000 capital.

In future no American goods will be allowed to go north in Canadian vessels to skagway for local consumption there without payment of the regular duties. This is a victory for American ship owners.

Admiral Dewey has promised to visit St. Louis next May. He will arrive in St. Louis on May 2d, remaining there Friday and Saturday, and leaving for Memphis on Sunday.

THE DRUG NEWS.

TO LEGALIZE ALCOHOL TAX REBATE.

House Ways and Means Committee Gives a Hearing on Russell Bill.

At Washington on March 20 the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives gave a special hearing on the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Russell of Connecticut, and in the Senate by Senator Platt, of the same State, which provides that the failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations for the use of alcohol in the arts and in medicinal and other like compounds, as required in Section 61 of the Wilson Tariff act, shall not operate as a defence on the part of the United States to a suit of a manufacturer under that act brought in any court in the United States. If passed this bill would allow the recovery of rebates aggregating about \$6,000,000 on alcohol used in the arts and manufactures.

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, and H. B. King, of Washington, appeared at this hearing to support the bill in behalf of the manufacturers who made claims for the rebate.

The time was taken up almost wholly with the presentation of the legal questions involved, but a brief statement of the facts of the case was given. In 1894 an act was passed granting a rebate of the tax collected on alcohol used in the arts and in medicinal and other compounds, and the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to prepare and promulgate regulations carrying this into effect. This the Secretary declined to do, giving as an excuse that no specific appropriation had been made for carrying this section into effect and in the absence of such appropriation he had no funds out of which he could pay the expenses of prescribing the regulations and seeing that they were complied with by the manufacturers. Nevertheless the manufacturers took it for granted that they would receive their rebates in accordance with the law and proceeded to make contracts based on the cost of the alcohol without the tax.

Alcohol enters largely into many medicinal preparations in addition to being the base for a large number of proprietary medicines and the difference in the cost of taxed alcohol and untaxed alcohol made quite a difference in the price of the manufactured articles. It also enters into the composition of soaps, varnishes, etc., and is extensively used in the manufacture of hats and other articles. Before the passage of the bill, Dunlap, the New York hatter, used wood alcohol to dissolve the shellac which was used to stiffen the hats he manufactured, grain alcohol then being too expensive for use. Expecting to

get the rebate he changed from wood to grain alcohol, the latter being much less harmful to the operatives. Other instances were given in letters filed with the committee from all parts of the country where chemists and manufacturers had proceeded on the supposition that the law would be operative.

When the Secretary of the Treasury declined to prescribe the regulations and insisted on retaining the tax, which had already been collected, a suit was brought by the Brown Chemical Company of Baltimore to recover the rebate on the alcohol used by it. Later this suit was dropped as a test case, and that of Dunlap substituted, as there was less difficulty in proving the amount used and its purposes in the case of a hat manufacturer than in that of a druggist making a variety of preparations. The Dunlap case was heard by the Court of Claims, which held that in the absence of an appropriation the Secretary was within his rights; that the law was of no effect, and that the rebate could not be collected. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, which sustained the decision by a vote of 5 to 4. The law was repealed after standing for one year and nine months.

Mr. Dickinson said it was the manifest purpose of Congress to grant the rebate as an encouragement to the trade in this country as against that in Europe, where alcohol was employed extensively in manufactures, and he maintained that such purpose should not be overcome by the inaction of an executive official.

He argued that the legislative power of Congress could not be delegated to any executive officer, and he cited the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the reciprocity provision of the act of 1890 in support of his contention. Secretary Carlisle therefore, he added, had no discretion under the Wilson law in the matter of making regulations, and his action could not nullify or repeal that act.

If Congress intended that alcohol should be free, Mr. Dickinson continued, the men who had suffered by the failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to make regulations should be entitled to have the taxes paid by them refunded. Mr. Dickinson pointed out that dealers, relying on the law providing for free alcohol for use in the arts, had reduced prices when they entered into contracts. It had been estimated that the dealers had lost \$6,000,000.

Chairman Payne said he understood from his investigation of the subject that some manufacturers made no reduction of prices, and others arranged with retail dealers for provisional rebates when the Government should make the rebate.

In conclusion, Mr. Dickinson explained that the bill

he advocated was to remove the technical defense which the United States now had.

Mr. King, Mr. Dickinson's associate, presented letters from various pharmaceutical firms setting forth loss alleged to have been sustained on account of reduced prices in the belief that they were to have free alcohol.

N. A. R. D. NOTES.

Chicago, March 22, 1900.

Chairman Payne, of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, has informed Thomas Stoddard, chairman of the N. A. R. D. committee on national legislation, that he will appoint a convenient date in the near future for hearing the representatives of the N. A. R. D. on proposed legislation. The Proprietary Association of America desire to be heard at the same time.

The Northwestern Ohio Retail Druggists' Association has within its membership more than five-sixths of the druggists of Toledo. M. F. Newcomer, Toledo, has succeeded Clayton Reed as secretary. C. H. F. Lembke, the assistant secretary, would like to confer with the officers of Ohio associations who have in contemplation the adoption of the Louisville certificate plan.

The druggists of Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon, have organized and sent out an appeal to the druggists of the State to form similar county organizations to take action against cutters and department stores handling drugs and medicines. When enough counties have thus organized it is proposed to call for a reorganization of the State pharmaceutical association.

The Allen Co. (Lima), O., Druggists' Association, with a membership of twenty-three, has joined the national organization. The officers are J. P. Harley, Lima, president; F. S. Amstutz, Bluffton, secretary. The Lima Association becomes a part of the new organization but retains its membership in the N. A. R. D.

The treasurer of the N. A. R. D. has received since the last report, dues from the Vermilion Co. (Ill.), Schenectady (N. Y.), Saginaw (Mich.), Mahoning Valley (O.), and Will County (Ill.) pharmaceutical associations.

\$10,000 SUIT AGAINST W. H. TORBERT THROWN OUT OF COURT.

Dubuque, Ia., March 20.—A suit of considerable interest to the drug trade was thrown out of court in this city March 14. Some time ago one William M. Gibson, residing at Fort Dodge, sent to W. H. Torbert, a wholesale druggist of Dubuque, and obtained a quantity of phosphorus. When the sale was made the usual precautions were observed, the package correctly labeled, the phosphorus itself being immersed in a vessel of water, which was carefully packed in clay. On the outside plainly posted was a notice warning against removing the phosphorus from the water. Disregarding this notice, Gibson took the phosphorus out of the water, and was marking on a wall, when by accident he dropped it on the floor, and, as he picked it up, it ignited and badly burnt his hand. He thereupon sued Torbert for \$10,000 damages, his attorneys claiming that Torbert should have known from the mis-spelling and poor chirography in Gibson's letter that he was ignorant and should have refused to send him the phosphorus. Mr. Torbert's attorneys took the position that Mr. Torbert had the right to suppose that a man who wanted phosphorus understood its dangerous character. They claimed that the accident was the direct result of Gibson's own carelessness. Judge O'Donnell took this view and dismissed the case.

Kemper and Terrill, Druggists at La Junta, Colo.

Kemper and Terrill, formerly proprietors of a well-known drug store at Harrisonville, Mo., have sold their business at that place and purchased the Arcade Pharmacy at La Junta, Colo. Walter J. Kemper is the head of the firm.



Customer.—“Got any propenyl trihydrate?”

Clerk.—“No, we’re just out.”

Customer.—“Well, gimme five cents worth of glycerin.”

Home of J. C. Fox Destroyed by Fire.

The home of J. C. Fox, a member of the firm of McPike & Fox, wholesale druggists, Atchison, Kan., was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight, March 12. The house was one of the finest in Atchison, and the loss is estimated at \$10,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire was started by an incendiary, about whom there is much mystery. During the past winter Mr. Fox has been annoyed by an unknown enemy, or insane person, who has been throwing stones through the windows of his house. For several weeks previous to the fire an officer had been watching the house.

Emmert & Burrell Dissolve Partnership.

Emmert & Burrell, a well known drug firm of Freeport, Ill., whose existence dates back nearly half a century, dissolved partnership March 7. The business was started in 1846 by John S. Emmert, a brother of the senior member of the firm, and it is said there are not fifty people living in Freeport to-day who were there when the partnership was formed. Mr. Emmert will hereafter conduct the business, Mr. Burrell retiring on account of the multiplicity of his other interests.

Blairsville, Pa., Druggists Indicted.

Milton Kerr and G. M. Alter, retail druggists of Blairsville, Pa., were indicted March 9 for the illegal sale of liquor, the charges against the former being selling without prescription, selling without license, selling to minors, and selling on election day. The Anti-Saloon League is the prosecutor and will summon, it is said, 100 witnesses for the trial. Under the special prohibitory law for Blairsville the fine for selling liquor without a license is fixed at \$50, but if the parties are convicted of selling to minors and on Sunday, the Brooks law will come in, which means several hundred dollars fine and imprisonment.

New York and Vicinity.

MANHATTAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A regular monthly meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association was held at the New York College of Pharmacy on Monday evening, March 16. President Reuben R. Smith occupied the chair, and the attendance was the largest in the history of the association.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting to devise ways and means for increasing the membership and extending the usefulness of the association submitted a report containing many suggestions and recommendations. It advised the employment of a salaried canvasser, changes in the constitution to make the yearly dues payable in quarterly instalments, and to drop members from the roll for six months' arrears; the establishment of a bureau or department to undertake the defense to the extent of \$200, of any member made defendant in a damage suit incurred in the legitimate discharge of his duties; and the founding of a beneficiary club for members of the association to provide in case of a member's death immediate aid for his family. The report also suggested the advisability of forming a co-operative buying club, in case the N. A. R. D. should fail to control the distribution of proprietaries, or if it should recognize as a jobber any existing concern of that kind. The report was discussed at some length, and most of the recommendations were adopted. The amendments to the constitution suggested will be voted upon next month. Some of the members of the New York Consolidated Drug Co., who were present, said that company had decided to admit others than members of the German Apothecaries' Association, and advised members of the Manhattan Association to join the Consolidated rather than to start a new concern of a similar character. After a deal of debate on the subject, in the course of which was described the recent conference between the Consolidated Drug Co. and F. E. Holliday, chairman of the N. A. R. D. executive committee, the chair was authorized to appoint a special committee of three members to examine into the matter.

Mr. Faber offered an amendment to the constitution to change the time of regular meetings. This will be voted on next month.

Chairman Bigelow, of the committee on legislation, reported the defeat of the Wilcox poison bottle bill and of the Henry bill for shorter hours for drug clerks. He also said the bill to amend the New York City Pharmacy Law and the bill for the elevation in rank of the hospital stewards in the National Guard were progressing favorably, and he was hopeful of their passage.

A communication was read from the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association containing a resolution favoring the Bouteille bill for the repeal of the proprietary stamp tax, and announcing that Chairman Stoddard, of the N. A. R. D. committee on legislation, had secured the promise of a hearing on this bill by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. The Erie County Society's resolution was adopted, and Clarence O. Bigelow was delegated to represent the Manhattan Association at the hearing, the date for which has not yet been decided upon.

In his notification of the meeting the secretary had announced that a committee would be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The meeting refused to sanction the appointment of such a committee, and the only nominations will be made on the floor at the April meeting, when the election will be held.

Shorter Hours Bill Amended to Senate.

In the New York State Senate on March 23 Senator Ford called up the Henry bill for shorter hours for drug clerks in New York City, which had been defeated in the Senate the preceding week, and moved to amend it by striking out the section providing for the enforcement of the act by the State Factory Inspector. This amendment was adopted and the bill was placed on the calendar for passage this week.

It is understood that this recalling of the bill after the Senate had refused to pass it was brought about by Governor Roosevelt, who last year pledged himself to do all in his power to secure legislation to shorten the working time of drug clerks. The Governor was very much disgusted when the Henry bill was defeated by the Senate, and he let the Senators know it. He spoke out plainly and said he knew that Tammany opposition had downed the bill because the small amount of patronage involved could not be controlled by the Democratic machine. His own position on the bill was that he earnestly hoped it would pass as drawn, giving power of inspection to the State Factory Inspector's department, but rather than have it fail to pass at all he was willing to have that section on inspection dropped. So if the bill is passed by the Senate in this form and the Assembly concurs in the amendment, the Governor may be counted upon to sign it.

New York Section, Society of Chemical Industry.

A regular monthly meeting of the New York Section, Society of Chemical Industry, was held at the New York College of Pharmacy on Friday evening, March 23. The programme comprised the following papers: "Process for Sensitizing Paper," by R. C. Schupphaus, with demonstrations in which the author had the help of Prof. Virgil Coblentz; "Smokeless Powder," with demonstration, by H. C. Aspinwall; "Statistics of Custom House Laboratory Work," by R. W. Moore; "Varnish Analysis," by P. C. McIlhiney; and "The Determination of Sulphur Dioxide in Sulphites and Thiosulphates, with Iodine," by M. L. Griffin.

Announcement was made that the president of the Society would take with him to Paris, for the Fourth Congress of Applied Chemistry, papers written by members which were of sufficient interest.

The proposed excursion of members to London and Paris during the World's Fair, it was announced, had been given up because of the difficulty of securing satisfactory accommodations from the steamship companies.

New York Wholesale Bowlers.

Six games were rolled at Reid's alleys last Saturday in the tournament of the New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association. The feature of the day was the bowling of J. Ruddiman, of the Dodge & Olcott team, who rolled a score of 244 and thereby broke the association's individual score record. The team scores follow: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 718; Merck & Co., 637. R. W. Robinson & Son, 719; Merck & Co., 593. R. W. Robinson & Son, 756; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 593. General Chemical Co., 724; Dodge & Olcott, 707. National Lead Co., 797; General Chemical Co., 736. Dodge & Olcott, 829; National Lead Co., 697.

New York College of Pharmacy Elects Officers.

The annual meeting of the New York College of Pharmacy was held on Tuesday evening, March 20, with fifty members present. The only business transacted was an election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. The regular ticket named by the nominating committee was elected without opposition. The new officers are:

President, Charles F. Chandler; first vice-president, William M. Massey; second vice-president, Gustavus Ramsperger; treasurer, Clarence O. Bigelow; secretary, Thomas F. Main; assistant secretary, O. J. Griffin. The following trustees were elected to serve three years: Charles Rice, Herbert D. Robbins, F. W. Carpenter, Arthur H. Elliott and Felix Hirsman.

NOTES.

—Lyman Parke, who has been for some time past local buyer for the crude drug department of Parke, Davis & Co.'s New York establishment, has gone to Detroit to take a position in the home office of that corporation. Before he left this city last week two luncheons were given in his honor at the Drug Club, one by Colonel B. W. Fitch

and one by J. H. Kaufman. Mr. Parke made many friends during his stay in New York, and all wish him the greatest success in his new position.

—Among the out-of-town visitors to the local wholesale market during the week were: S. McClintic, Hot Springs, Va.; A. B. Huested, Albany, N. Y.; H. A. Stoke, Reynoldsville, Pa.; G. H. Ames, Corry, Pa.; D. E. David, Danbury, Conn.; J. H. Lee, Monroe, N. C.; E. J. Dunn, Schroon Lake, N. Y.; T. C. Wood, Haverstraw, N. Y.; F. H. Slater, Mattawan, N. J.; and Bunting Hankins, Bordentown, N. J.

—John J. Murphy, the well-known drug clerk who is superintending one of the stores of Walter S. Rocky on the upper west side of Manhattan Borough, has been appointed to the office of Fire Commissioner of Mount Vernon. Mr. Murphy has been connected with the fire department of that town, where he lives, for several years.

—Edward G. Wells, secretary of the M. J. Breitenbach Co., last week returned from the Bermudas, where in company with Mrs. Wells, he had been enjoying about a month's vacation. He says rain fell eighteen days out of twenty-five during his stay, and he had a stormy trip coming home, but he had a good time notwithstanding.

—The annual "commencement" exercises of the New York College of Pharmacy will be held at Carnegie Hall, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, on Wednesday evening, May 2. The college year will close a week earlier than that date, but the hall could not be obtained for an earlier evening.

—The frame shed, 300 feet long, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, owned by the Jewett branch of the National Lead Co., was destroyed by fire on March 20. The building contained large quantities of white lead and considerable machinery. The loss was estimated at \$100,000.

—R. H. Saunders will succeed Dr. J. H. Bird in the local establishment of Parke, Davis & Co., when the latter goes to Chicago next month to resume the practice of medicine. Mr. Saunders has been in the employ of the firm in various capacities for several years.

—Henry G. Hirscher, who formerly conducted a pharmacy at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-third Street, has opened a new drug store at No. 1,133 Washington Avenue, Bronx Borough.

—Dr. T. H. Chattle, proprietor of the Rhinelander Pharmacy at Second Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, Manhattan, married Miss M. J. Grimshaw, of this city, on March 21.

—S. C. Powell, dealer in silver novelties, glass sundries, etc., has moved from No. 53 Maiden Lane to more commodious quarters at No. 41 Maiden Lane.

—Henry L. Carter has succeeded C. W. Cannon & Co., as proprietor of a pharmacy at Broadway and Eighty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

—Babcock & Finch have opened a handsome new drug store at Amanssett, L. I., which they call the Green Oak Pharmacy.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Spotters Trying to Round Up Massachusetts Druggists.

Boston, March 24.—Strong efforts appear to have been made in Brockton to prove that some of the druggists have been breaking the liquor laws. The apothecaries say that spotters are abroad, although the police deny this. One stranger who has been on a friendly footing with a prominent special officer went to considerable trouble in this connection, making a pretext of purchasing a half interest in a drug store in the Centreville district. He went behind the counter a few days on trial, and, according to the proprietor, was surprised that the latter would not allow him to sell alcohol on Sunday. He did not seem to get his expected money for the purchase and after two weeks the partnership was declared off. When leaving the store he is said to have stated that he intended to make it warm for the proprietor in the course of a few weeks. Although this man was a regular visitor at the police station, the officers there claimed not to know his name.

Several of the druggists claim that they have been

approached by strangers recently who were anxious to purchase liquor and who they believe to have been spotters.

A Druggist's "Custies in the Air."

Boston, March 24.—W. F. Weld, a Malden druggist, is one of a small company of men interested in a project to be developed in Guatemala. The company expects to go into coffee and cocoa growing, gold mining and general corporation business there, including the development of the rubber industry. Mr. Weld is one of the stockholders of the company, which as yet has made no attempt to sell stock. It is said that a Malden banking house has offered to finance the deal. Already a clergyman who is interested in the scheme has left his pulpit and gone with an engineer to prospect a little for the company. It is rumored, but cannot be verified, that the company will be capitalized for \$1,000,000. Samples of gold and copper from the properties which the company expects to operate have been analyzed in Boston.

"Irregular" Practitioners Alarmed.

Boston, March 24.—Christian Scientists, spiritualists and meta-physicians have been somewhat alarmed by the strange position in which they think they find themselves owing to an advertised hearing "on the annual report of the Board of Registration in Medicine." Although there was nothing of menace to the public tranquility in the conventional announcement, something in the report interested these people more than normally. As a matter of fact the report contained the recommendation of the secretary and executive head of the board, Dr. Edwin B. Harvey, that the law of 1894 be so amended as to exclude from the practice of healing independent practitioners of the classes and schools described, and providing fine or imprisonment for violation of the law. The supposition was, naturally, that a bill might develop from the report and it was to oppose hostile legislation that the representatives of the three cults assembled this week at the State House.

After explaining several points in the law to which, he said, no objection had been raised when they were originally proposed, Dr. Harvey explained that the existing law relating to "irregular" practitioners was contradictory, for one section of the law recognizes them and another opposes them. This is a condition of things which the board hopes to see remedied.

NOTES.

—Alexander Cawthon, a young druggist of Selma, Ala., who shot and killed a New York traveling salesman on March 4 in Selma, is well known in Boston, where his sister attended the Boston Conservatory of Music for several years. Alexander Cawthon visited here frequently during that time and both he and his sister made many friends in Boston, and those who knew him speak in the highest terms of him and in the kindest manner. He made many acquaintances among the drug trade.

—Alfred A. Burditt, an old-time druggist of Clinton, has just gone to Washington, D. C., and further South hoping to benefit his health thereby. Though not actively engaged now in the drug trade, Mr. Burditt still retains deep interest in everything connected with it. Two of his sons, Oscar A. Burditt and Henry A. Burditt, have drug stores in Clinton, both on the main business street.

—John S. Smith, apothecary, will occupy a store in the fine new office buildings of the Clyde Line Steamship Company at Lewis Wharf, to be completed in about two months. Mr. Smith was forced to vacate to Battery street during the alterations and on his return will occupy the northwest corner of the building.

—Charles W. Cheney, this city, vice-president of the Mellin's Food Company, who has been fishing in the waters around Fort Myers, Fla., now enjoys the enviable honor of landing the largest tarpon of the season, weighing one hundred and fourteen pounds and measuring seven feet three inches in length.

—Frank M. Breed, of Lowell, has bought of George Y. Sawyer his drug store on Main street, in the Bradford district of Haverhill, and is now in charge. Mr. Sawyer has gone to Malden, where he will engage in business.

—Applications for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors in

Fall River are now being filed with the clerk of the Board of Police. Many druggists are among the applicants for sixth class licenses, the fee for which is \$1.

—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Eugene Levitan, a druggist at 34 McLean street, whose liabilities are \$2,080, of which \$1,000 is secured. There are no assets.

—The week's exports at the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals, \$25,269; india rubber manufactures, \$7,086; hops, \$2,547; tobacco, \$2,468; spirits, \$15,077; wax, \$967.

Elsewhere in New England.

—Sheriff Reeves is again on the war path and recently a search for liquor was made by him at the drug store of A. E. Lemerise & Co., at Burlington, Vt. He captured twenty-four quart bottles of whiskey.

—S. F. Collins is for a short time replacing Merritt L. Stowe, prescription clerk in the drug store of H. W. McMahon & Co., at Burlington, who is ill and has gone to his home in Middlebury.

—It is fortunate for C. E. McInich, a Calais, Me., druggist, that for the proposed city hall there the land opposite his drug store, known as the Barnard property, is the chosen site.

—Work of adjusting the loss caused recently by the fire in Frawley's pharmacy at Bangor, Me., is now in progress. It is no small undertaking.

—The store of R. V. Singleton, Hartford, Conn., has been sold to Duchett & Wilson, of Westerly.

—A new store is to be opened at Glastonbury, Conn., about April 1 by a Mr. Talcott.

PHILADELPHIA.

Druggists Want Telephone Concessions.

Philadelphia, March 24.—The committee which was appointed recently by the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists to wait upon the Bell Telephone Company and see what could be done in the way of obtaining concessions from them by allowing druggists who have pay stations to have two or three free calls per day allowed them, consisted of the following well-known druggists: D. M. Harris, chairman; C. H. Campbell, J. C. Perry, L. C. Funk and W. A. Rumsey. These gentlemen called upon the superintendent of the company, who, after hearing their request, appointed a time of meeting at his residence for further consideration of the subject. After going over the matter thoroughly he promised to lay the matter before the board of directors and it is quite probable that the request will be favored, in some degree at least.

NOTES.

—The destructive power of magnesium flash light powder as used in photography was shown on Thursday afternoon of this week when an explosion occurred in a photographic supply house while one of the employees was handling the powder. The four-story building in which the explosion occurred was completely wrecked, the wall falling upon and wrecking the adjoining building, which was lower. Flames immediately appeared and before the fire department had time to get there the entire building was on fire. The Jefferson College Hospital was separated from the building by a narrow street and the patients in the wards were shocked by the explosion which hurled bricks and embers through the windows. A sheet of flame followed which set fire to the hospital and it was only by hard work that the building was saved. The patients were removed to points of safety and strange to say all recovered from the shock. Two employees of the photographic house lost their lives by the explosion and a number were injured.

—Robert W. Maris, of Twenty-second and Market streets, died from appendicitis on Monday of this week. Mr. Maris was in business for a number of years at the northwest corner of Tenth and Spruce streets, a corner made famous by Joseph Twispenny, one of Philadelphia's best known druggists many years ago. He then established himself at Twenty-fifth and Brown streets, being succeeded at Tenth and Spruce streets by George Y. Wood. A few years ago he took the store at Twenty-

second and Market streets, but shortly after sold his Brown street store and devoted his entire attention to the store which he conducted at the time of his death.

—The annual meeting of the members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will be held at the College, 145 North Tenth street, on Monday, March 26, at 4 o'clock p. m. There will be an election of officers and trustees in addition to the consideration of a nominee for the presidency of the institution to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles Bullock, who has filled the office for so many years.

—A special meeting of the members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, when action was taken relative to the death of President Bullock. The funeral took place on Saturday morning and was attended by all of the prominent members of the drug trade as well as the faculty and officials of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

—Howard Converse, one of the P. C. P. second year students, has given up his position in a downtown store and will spend a few months' vacation at his home in Picture Rocks, Pa. He has completed his course for this year, and was one of the successful candidates who tried to get managers' certificates at the last meeting of the State examining board.

—The warehouse and stables of the Colburn Spice Company were damaged by fire on Wednesday night to the extent of several thousand dollars. There was a large fire in the neighborhood and an engine was directly in front of Colburn's place when the latter building was discovered to be on fire, so that the flames had no opportunity to gain much headway.

—J. Addison Eberly and W. F. Steinmetz, with their wives spent several days at Washington, D. C., last week. They accompanied Mary's Commandery, Knights Templar, which went over to visit one of the Washington Commanderies. While there they attended one of the President's receptions and shook hands with the chief executive of the nation.

—The third year students at the P. C. P. were up against a stiff examination on Friday of this week. The subject was analytical chemistry, by Prof. Frank X. Moerk, and the boys had a written examination, in addition to practical work in urinary analysis and volumetric analysis.

—A meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Botanical Club was held on Thursday evening, March 22, at the Academy of Natural Sciences. The plans for trips of the allied botanical societies of Philadelphia were discussed and the schedule will be announced in the near future.

—H. P. Carpenter, of Wilmington, Del., who was a former student at the University of Pennsylvania and a drug clerk in Wilmington, committed suicide on Friday of this week on account of insomnia.

—Charles E. Kelchner, manager of John P. Frey's store at 1514 South Tenth street, is laid up with the rheumatism at present but hopes to be able to attend to business again in a few days.

—A. H. Spear, of Seventh and Carpenter streets, has been laid up during the past week with the grip, but expects to be about again in a few days.

—Professor Henry Leffmann has been confined to his home at 1330 North Franklin street for the past week by an attack of the grip.

—J. A. Weaver, a veteran druggist of Easton, Pa., died this week from pneumonia, after a short illness.

Drug Store Burglarized at Florence, Kans.

Burglars entered the drug and jewelry store of George W. Kate, Florence, Kansas, the night of March 12, blew open the safe with nitroglycerine, securing therefrom about \$1,500 worth of jewelry, cash, etc. About two weeks before the burglars tried to blow open the same safe, but failed.

—The North Dakota Board of Pharmacy held a meeting at Fargo March 14-15, and examined a class of twenty applicants for registration as pharmacists. The following were successful: Rasmus O. Hatfield, Grafton; Fred M. White, Wyndmere; Carl Sundstrom, Barnesville, Minn.; Andrew Erickson, Cooperstown; H. J. Murphy, Courtenay; T. A. Boss, Fargo. The next meeting of the board will be held at Fargo, October 17.

BALTIMORE.**Progress of Pharmacy Legislation.**

Baltimore, March 25.—The prospect of the passage of the bill to regulate the practice of pharmacy in Maryland, which is now before the General Assembly, is very encouraging. Not since druggists began to interest themselves in the enactment of such a statute has the outlook been so encouraging. The measure was to have come up in the House of Delegates last Monday as a special order, but its consideration was postponed until Tuesday, when the amendments exempting ten of the twenty-three counties in the State from the operation of the bill were offered and accepted. The supporters of the proposed law reasoned that it would be better to make concessions than to jeopardize the movement. Some of the county delegations which desired exemption for their respective counties are not opposed to regulating pharmacy in principle, but yielded to the wishes and preferences of their constituents, who seemed to regard the provisions of the bill as an interference with individual rights. It developed, after the exemptions had been voted on, that Queen Anne's county had been included in the list under a misapprehension. The error will be remedied when the bill comes up in the Senate, and it is expected that the House will concur in the change. The measure will be taken up in the House for a third reading as the special order to-morrow evening. No further amendments can be offered; delegates must either vote for or against it as it stands. No formidable opposition is anticipated. When the measure goes to the Senate no time will be lost in calling it up. As the session will end on Tuesday night of next week delay would prove dangerous.

War Stamp Tax Repeat.

Baltimore, March 24.—Petitions are being circulated for signatures among the druggists of this city asking Congress to repeal schedule B of the Act of 1898, otherwise known as the War Revenue Act. The petitions are being signed by virtually the entire drug trade. Of all the pharmacists in the eastern part of the city who were approached with reference to the matter only two refused to sign. The movement emanates particularly from the Proprietary Association, but has the cordial endorsement of all the national bodies. Representatives of all the druggists' organizations are to have a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress at a date yet to be fixed. The Baltimore representatives of the American Pharmaceutical Association at this hearing will be Dr. A. J. Corning, H. P. Hynson will be present in behalf of the National Association of Retail Druggists, Louis Schulze will speak for the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

The Drug Trade Bowlers.

Baltimore, March 23.—The week has been a bad one for the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling teams of the second division, Gilpin, Langdon & Co. having lost two out of three games played with the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company last Tuesday night and Muth Bros. & Co. sustaining three defeats to-night at the hands of James Bally & Son. The Winkelmann & Browns scored 806, 685 and 725 points, against 768, 702 and 706 points for Gilpin, Langdon & Co., James Bally & Son beat Muth Bros. & Co. with 772, 703 and 673, against 652, 631 and 631. In addition to these games there has been bowling of a special order. The all-star team which is to compete with drug trade quintettes of other cities in New York next month tried its hand during the week, and made an extraordinary showing. In two out of three games the totals exceeded 900. If the Baltimoreans put up such a game in the national contests they are certain to land somewhere near the top, and their chances of taking first prize will be excellent. To-morrow they will tackle the Catholic Club. Some of the towns solicited to have teams at the national bowling contest in New York display decided indifference. Although Secretary H. O. Barnes' invitations were sent out on the 8th inst., no answers have been received from St. Louis, Buffalo, Detroit and Boston. The drug trade bowlers would like to hear from these cities. A full representation would add to the interest of the matches.

A Former Drug Clerk Kills Himself.

Baltimore, March 22.—Howard B. Carpenter, aged 25 years, son of George H. Carpenter, of 1300 Washington street, Wilmington, Del., committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself through the heart. Despondency and insomnia were the causes. He left a note saying, "I must sleep. Forgive me, but it is a good thing that I do in every respect. Love and thanks to all. Howard." Carpenter had been attending lectures in a Baltimore medical college for several years, and had also studied at the University of Pennsylvania, but had never taken a degree. He was formerly employed in the drug store of N. B. Danforth, on Market street, in Wilmington.

NOTES.

—Window benches in handsome upholstery for the accommodation of soda water patrons are receiving much attention from the retail druggists of Norfolk this spring, and several drug stores have lately added these conveniences, among them the pharmacies of Henry Buff and George Gatling, the latter under the Monticello Hotel. Ways and means of pushing the soda water business are, in fact, more extensively considered now than for some time past. L. A. Billisly is another Norfolk druggist who believes in making the soda water department as attractive as possible, and has recently completed notable improvements.

—The Wedgewood Club of Baltimore, an organization of druggists, held its third monthly dinner to-night at Tierney's restaurant, on North Calvert street. On the invitations announcing the affair Secretary J. Webb Foster informs the members that "stories hoary with age will be received with due reverence to antiquity, new stories with gusto similaribus."

—The Druid Chemical Company of Baltimore has been incorporated by Charles L. Meyer, a well known druggist; Frank M. Hall, Solomon M. Brenner, Edwin L. Hall and Albert Rosenheim. It will have a capital stock of \$10,000 and will deal in medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.

—Druggist J. F. Cochran, Gilmor and Lorman streets, has made a number of improvements which add much to the attractiveness of the store. Among them are a new soda fountain of artistic design, handsome fixtures, new wall decorations and a general renovation of the interior.

—Fred W. Robertson, senior member of the Robertson & Duck Drug Company, under the St. James Hotel, Charles and Center streets, has bought out Dr. Duck's interest and is now sole proprietor. The old firm name will be retained.

Grand Rapids Chemical Society.

A correspondent writes from Grand Rapids, Mich.: "We have recently organized a society in this city, known as the 'Grand Rapids Chemical Society,' the object of which is to study chemistry in all its branches. We will have regular weekly meetings, the first being Monday evening, March 19. We have fitted up a complete laboratory. The society is composed of about forty drug clerks, but eligibility to membership is not confined to drug clerks only, as we are glad to take in anyone of good moral character regardless of his or her occupation. The fee for joining this society is \$1.00, and dues thereafter \$1.00 per month, so each member shares alike in the expense of maintaining it. The officers are Martin Wiggazer, president; C. W. Brayman, vice-president, and Harry Falchlid, secretary and treasurer. We have engaged Marlon Nichols, Ph.C., a graduate of Ann Arbor University, who has been employed for the past four years as chemist for the Wallin Leather Company of this place.

The members of the Linnean Society of the Junior Class of the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy celebrated the closing of school by giving a box party at the Grand Opera House on Wednesday evening, March 21. After the theater the party repaired to Miller's, where a supper was served. The party included J. S. Gleghorn, C. O. Wherry, G. A. Harley, C. W. Stengle, W. F. Garrow, F. W. Jones, R. E. Warner, C. S. Davidson, J. Lezeur, C. H. Collins, C. M. Yeomans and J. G. Struble.

CHICAGO.

Drug Clerk Shoots a Man.

Chicago, March 24.—John Nechvatal, a clerk in the drug store at 709 Milwaukee avenue, on Monday morning at 2:30 o'clock shot and almost instantly killed Louis Blunkenbor, of 682 Milwaukee avenue. Nechvatal and his brother, Anton S. Nechvatal, an attorney at 169 Washington street, had been in a billiard hall on Milwaukee avenue playing billiards that night. During the games Blunkenbor entered in an intoxicated condition and tried to pick a quarrel with the proprietor. Failing in this he attempted to get up trouble with the patrons of the hall among whom were the Nechvatal brothers. The man was in an ugly mood and no one would have anything to do with him. About this time the Nechvats started for home and Blunkenbor followed them and an altercation ensued during the course of which Blunkenbor made reference to using a knife. Young Nechvatal thinking he detected a movement on the part of the man to produce a weapon, drew his own and fired, the ball striking Blunkenbor in the left temple. He died while the police were taking him to the hospital. The coroner's jury the next day exonerated Nechvatal from blame, finding that the shooting was done in self defence.

Students Visit Parke, Davis & Co.

Chicago, March 24.—The students of the Chicago College of Pharmacy and others have been given a treat this week by Parke, Davis & Company, of Detroit. At two o'clock on Thursday afternoon a special train left Chicago via the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway bearing the students of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, several members of the Illinois Drug Clerks' Association, including W. F. Egler, president of the association, Messrs. Ben. S. Cooban, Charles Rice, John Lueder, H. J. Houghton, Ed. Binz, Harry Patterson, John Kask and others, for Detroit. The party took supper at Niles, Mich., and arrived in Detroit about 10 p. m., marching in a body to the headquarters at the Russell House. The following day was spent in going over the extensive plant of Parke, Davis & Company and in seeing the other sights of Detroit. In the evening they took the train back to Chicago, arriving here at 7:50 this morning. The special train was in charge of C. N. Randolph, of the Lake Shore road, who left nothing undone for the entertainment of all. The boys voted Parke, Davis & Company royal hosts and assert with one voice that they could not have had a better time.

NOTES.

—After having robbed his employers of hundreds of dollars, the thefts extending over a period of three years, Otto Domke has been arrested and is confined at the Harrison street police station. Domke held the position of clerk in the mailing department of the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, 170 Randolph street, and is charged with systematically stealing stamps and disposing of them to James S. Mattas, a druggist at 1540 West Twenty-second street, at a discount.

—H. W. Bartlett, Englewood salesman for the Robert Stevenson Company, has been presented with an addition to his family. The interesting event occurred night before last, but the proud father in his telephone message to the house neglected to state whether the baby is a boy or a girl. If the former the firm expects soon to have him on the pay roll selling goods to Englewood druggists.

—Jeanette and Maggie Patterson, two girls employed in the factory of Bauer & Black at Twenty-fifth street and Armour avenue, were killed on the 21st inst. while crossing the tracks of the Belt Railroad. They had just reached the crossing when a switch engine backed down upon them. Jeanette was dead when picked up and Maggie was so badly injured that she could not recover.

—The store of the Daie & Sempill Drug Company at Clarke and Madison streets will undergo a number of important changes in the near future. New fixtures will be put in throughout, including an elegant fountain. A new mosaic floor will be laid and no expense will be spared to make the store one of the handsomest in Chicago.

—Herman Fry, the well-known druggist, had the misfortune to suffer the complete loss by fire of his store at Larrabee street and North avenue on Thursday night. Mr. Fry has other stores, but feels that he hasn't any to lose. His misfortune has evoked the sincere sympathy of his many friends.

—The Allegretti Chocolate Cream Company has filed a bill for an injunction against C. Kuhlman, manager of the Kenwood Hotel Pharmacy, and Bernardo Allegretti. The bill seeks to enjoin the defendants from trespassing on the trade mark rights of the plaintiff company.

—James Stevenson, of the Robert Stevenson Company, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for a couple of weeks to get rid of some malaria left over from his tussle with the Cuban swamps and in the trenches before Santiago a year or so ago.

—It is reported that Manley & Simmons' "Twentieth Century Drug Store" on State street has been sold for a consideration of \$12,000. Rumor has it that a prominent wholesale drug firm here is interested in the transaction.

—V. A. Fox has sold the drug store at Prairie avenue and Forty-third street, but will remain in charge for some time until the parties to whom he sold can make other arrangements.

—F. E. Holliday, chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., was in Chicago from Topeka, Kan., this week attending to some matters connected with the association.

—The alumni of the Chicago College of Pharmacy will hold another meeting on Wednesday night, March 28 to discuss the coming revision of the Pharmacopœia.

—The Pennsylvania Rubber Company, having a capital stock of \$100,000, has been licensed to do business in Illinois with a capital stock of \$2,500.

—It is reported that B. F. Parnell, who recently sold his store on Hayne avenue, is confined to his bed with a severe attack of appendicitis.

—E. C. Fallon, a druggist, 178 East Ohio street, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His assets are \$30 and his liabilities \$394.

—I. W. Blood will move his Forty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue pharmacy to Bowen and Cottage Grove avenues on April 1.

—Ed. T. Hitechock, a druggist at Fifty-fifth and Halsted streets, has gone to New York to visit relatives.

—Kidder & Lewis have bought the drug store of Fitzmaurice & Brown at 5310 Wentworth avenue.

—It is reported that the Hyde Park Hotel drug store has changed hands.

THE NORTHWEST.

Calls It a Fraud.

St. Paul, Minn., March 23.—J. C. Eliel, the wholesale druggist of Minneapolis, president of the Board of Trade and former president of the N. W. D. A., whose firm will realize about \$2,500 if the bill allowing rebates on alcohol used in the arts and manufactures passes, denounced the measure as designed to permit one of the biggest steals ever perpetrated upon the American public.

"It is not true," said Mr. Eliel, "that the druggists relying upon the law providing for free alcohol for use in the arts and manufactures have reduced prices. Instead they have steadily maintained prices, and, even though the law may allow it, are really not entitled to the amount which may accrue to them because of rebates. The bill was originally intended to benefit the consumer by permitting a reduction in the prices of articles with an alcoholic admixture for which there is a general demand."

"The wholesaler has lost nothing by that; he has simply made the consumer pay the revenue. While the hardship has all been on the consumer the wholesaler has lost nothing, and now stands a chance, with absolutely no sense of justice in the claim, of reaping immense gains. The sooner the public understands this bill the better. Every means should be used to defeat it. It was not true, as the Committee on Ways and Means was informed, that the consumers had received advantages in reduced prices equal to \$6,000,000 and that the dealers had lost a corresponding amount. The manufacturers made no arrangements with retail dealers, as

reported, for provisional rebates when the Government should make the rebate.

"Our firm, on the advice of an attorney, has saved all the stamps on alcoholic drugs and kept the records of the same. Our claims will aggregate \$2,500, which must be allowed if the bill is upheld. From the standpoint of justice we are in no wise entitled to it. Wholesale druggists all over the country can, in that event, collect a greater or less amount from the Government. The only way justice can be done is to let the law stand as it is now construed. The manufacturers have already received all that's rightfully due them and there is no need why they should receive any more. They were not taking any chances on the law from the outset and did not run the risk of losing on reduced prices. Of course our firm will not refuse to accept \$2,500 if it is presented to us, but I certainly prefer that right shall prevail in this as in every other case."

It is not every business man that is capable of taking so broad, unselfish and patriotic a view of this matter as Mr. Eliel.

Grief of Grip and a Black Eye.

St. Paul, March 24.—Two of the Conger brothers of St. Paul—Fred, and Joseph J.—have run against some hard luck. The former is just recovering from an attack of grip, while the latter, in "fooling" with a shoemaker who called in his store, was hit in the eye with a tin can, all of which moves one to rhyme no less than to tears:

The fate that's befallen a pair of the Congers
Has made all their friends bona fide griefmongers;
First Freddie, so chipper, urbane and kerflip,
Was completely undone by a siege of the grip,
Which compelled him to close the last doorway to hope
By swallowing some of his own awful dope.
Then Joe—the slick, dapper, magnificent Joe—
Received from a neighboring cobbler a blow,
'Twas dealt in pure fun, but, Oh, mamma! a crack
That painted Joe's optic blue, yellow and black;
Now the side of his face is adorned by a patch,
And he has of distress an unlimbed batch.
Less handsome, but wiser is he, realizing
That it shouldn't be reckoned so very surprising
If one is done up while attempting a fall
To take out of a brawny shoemaker. That's awl;
'Twould fracture my gizzard to dwell any longer
On the plight of this pair of the good brothers Conger.

NOTES.

—Successions: Reynolds Drug Co., Bussey, Ia., by the Dunkle Drug Co.; Ball & Thomas, Fairfield, Ia., by A. J. St. Clair; Webster & Churchill, Minneapolis, Minn., by Churchill & Scheldrup; Frank P. Lathrop, Bowden, N. D., by George Brynjulson.

—Among those paying a brief visit to the wholesale houses this week were S. H. Brownlee, of Sandstone, Minn.; B. E. Webber, formerly of the same place, but now of Black River Falls, Wis., and C. A. Jack, of Princeton, Minn.

—Ethelda Burge, of Bigelow & Burge, Charter Oak, Ia.; J. C. Hanson, Port Huron, Wash., and J. M. Alexander, of the Alexander Soap and Chemical Co., Helena, Mont., have given bills of sale.

—Jacob Arnold, formerly a well-known druggist of Minneapolis, is now traveling agent for a commercial agency.

—H. A. Glendenning, of Hastings, Minn., has gone on a short visit to his previous location in South Dakota.

—The stock of T. A. Muir & Co., New Westminster, B. C., was damaged by water the other day.

—H. M. Belding & Son have started at Osakis, Minn., and Dr. D. C. Steele at Fairmont, N. D.

—Count B. Walsh, Redfield, Ia., and S. L. Rowe, Eustis, Neb., were damaged by fire this week.

—M. M. Colbert is now in one of A. A. Campbell's drug stores in this city.

—Solso Bros., Duncombe, Ia., have sold.

—At the meeting, March 20 and 21, of the Massachusetts State Board of Pharmacy, out of the twenty-nine candidates examined only six were successful and were granted certificates, as follows: Frank J. Connolly, Cambridge; Patrick H. Burke, Natick; Bertha M. Haynes, Somerville; Adolphus C. Loewe, Waverly; William Donaghy, Everett; Charles J. Sullivan, Lowell.

ST. LOUIS.

Alumni Association Lecture.

St. Louis, March 24.—The lecture and smoker given by the Alumni Association to the Senior Class of the College of Pharmacy, Tuesday night, was a distinct success scientifically and socially. Oscar F. Bausch presided, introducing the speakers, and Carl G. Hinrichs, chairman of the Committee to "Confer with Students," saw that the cigar box was kept briskly moving. The lecturer of the evening, Dr. George Richter, has found time in the midst of a busy practice to make a remarkably close and exhaustive study of "gelatine," and his description of its various uses and peculiar properties as developed by original experiments was listened to with the greatest interest and attention. Succeeding Dr. Richter, Prof. Francis Hemm spoke on Gelatine in Pharmacy, Dr. H. M. Whelpley on the Physiology of Gelatine, and Charles Gietner told of a visit to a capsule factory and what he saw there. Addresses were made on the Alumni Association and its work by President R. S. Vitt and First Vice President Otto A. Wall, Jr., and others. Henry M. Mitchell, secretary of the senior class, responded for the students. The whole tenor of the evening was to give the students a most favorable idea of the real benefit to be obtained by fellowship in the Alumni Association, and it is safe to say that an unusually large proportion of the class will be enrolled.

Class of '75, C. of P.

St. Louis, March 24.—The "Class of 1875" of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy celebrated its silver anniversary at the Planters Hotel, Thursday night. Just twenty-five years ago that night the gentlemen who were present and their absent associates, were made Ph.C.'s, and many were the reminiscences indulged in of the old class days and of events that have happened in the years since. The banquet was served in Parlor B of the hotel, and the tables were elaborately decorated with flowers. Eight of the original class were seated at the table with their wives. After the excellent menu had been discussed the toasting commenced. Prof. Francis Hemm, the class president, presiding. Toasts were responded to as follows: "Our Silver Jubilee," Prof. Hemm; "Our Alma Mater," Charles Gietner; "Our Alumni," Wm. C. Bolm; "The Ladies," Charles A. Lips, and "Man, Poor Man," Mrs. J. E. Koch. The wives of the members were made "class members" in good standing and will hereafter be present at the annual reunions which will be held at the residences of members, that of next year to be given at the home of Mr. Watkins. In accordance with the time-honored custom of the class, the secretary for the past year, Charles A. Lips, was elected President, and H. T. Bechtold was made secretary for the coming year. The original class of 1875 consisted of sixteen members. Of these the following were present Thursday night: Prof. Francis Hemm, H. T. Bechtold, Charles A. Lips, William C. Bolm, Charles Gietner, Julius E. Koch, James A. Watkins and John Raboteau. Only two of the entire class had died—Henry Rummel and Ernest Krebs.

Bowling.

St. Louis, March 24.—The six teams of the Druggists' Coked Hat League are all doing fine work, and the lover of the game who wanders around the alleys where the druggists bowl of a Thursday night will see some of the prettiest rolling in town. On Thursday night of this week the match between the Catnips and the Burdocks was a decidedly hot one, the Catnips landing the last and odd game by three pins. The winners piled up a total of 1,116 pins in the five games, and their opponents but three less. Kahre was high for the Catnips with an average of 49, and Aszman for the Burdocks with an average of 49 1-5. The Dandelions won the odd game from the Chamomiles. Hobbs was high for the winners with a 50 average and May topped the Chamomiles with a 47 average. The Junipers won the odd game from the Mustards, although the latter scored the greater number of pins. Ludwig and Niemann were on top for the Junipers, each with an average of 44 2-5, while Neu was the best of the Mustards, with Helbig a close second.

NOTES.

—Druggist S. L. Pickett, of Jefferson avenue and Chestnut street, believes in making and pushing his own remedies and toilet preparations, and his list now numbers thirty-five, and is growing. He is fitting up two rooms above his store for laboratory purposes. This store is one of the few all night, year 'round stores in the city.

—George Heller, the prominent East St. Louis druggist, left Monday for a four months' European trip. Quite a few St. Louis pharmacists will visit the Exposition and tour the continent. H. F. A. Spilker and family sail May 10, and Otto Traubel, Julius E. Koch, C. C. May and Richard Schweickert will go in June.

—C. F. Weller, president of the Richardson Drug Co., Omaha, was here Thursday and Friday, on his way to Chicago to make arrangements for the coming convention of the N. W. D. A., of the Entertainment Committee of which he is chairman. He was accompanied by Mr. Bruce of Blake, Bruce & Co., Omaha.

—George G. Berg, the well known druggist formerly in business in South St. Louis, and who for a year past has been doing relief work, has a rather remarkable record in that line, every day of the week being regularly engaged with the exception of every other Sunday, which he insists on reserving to himself.

—W. F. Angermueller, Choteau avenue and Twelfth street, who has been ill for two months past, is convalescent and will probably be able to be at the store again in about a week.

—Druggist W. P. McPherson, of Paducah, Ky., was a visitor this week. He is moving his store into a new building and has put in entire new fixtures, fountain, etc. —C. P. Ochsner, of Finney & Vandeventer avenues, has returned from an extended Southern pleasure trip, which included the Mardi Gras.

—Dr. M. G. Hatcher, druggist, Jefferson avenue, near Geyer, is moving into a new and larger store a few doors from his present location.

—George Tenn, formerly with A. F. Fleischmann, of Sedalia, Mo., is now clerking at Koenig's, Twenty-second street and Clark avenue.

—George Polston, whose drug store at Broadway and O'Fallon street was recently burned, will resume shortly in the same location.

—Charles R. Judge, of Judge & Dolph, and Manager A. J. Davenport, have returned from a business trip to Chicago and Cincinnati.

—A. J. Kidd, Taylor avenue and Morgan street, who has been seriously ill, is convalescent.

—A. D. Roach, William R. Warner & Co.'s detail man, has returned to the city after a seven months' absence.

—E. H. Nelson, of Nelson, Baker & Co., was a visitor this week.

MISSOURI BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board of Pharmacy of Missouri, held in St. Louis, March 19th, seventy-five applicants were examined, and the following were successful:

E. P. Angermueller, James E. Craig, George W. Bader, William G. Breitenpfeiler, J. C. Burkhardt, C. W. Bush, C. W. Craemer, St. Louis; A. D. Chenoweth, Fayette; T. Crawford, W. A. Elsen, Theo. Engelskind, George Einbeck, William C. Fahrenhorst, H. N. Fore, St. Louis; C. T. Flachenecker, Alton, Ill.; Herman Frank, A. A. Fricke, Chas. J. Goessler, Ralph T. Hill, Chas. B. Hohmann, E. H. Kretzner, M. Kirkpatrick, Ernest A. Le Bien, William C. Lieser, Richard M. Moess, C. N. Magruder, A. V. Marshall, St. Louis; A. C. Mercier, Perryville; W. C. Middleworth, Chas. E. Miller, H. M. Mitchell, J. P. Muehling, C. G. Mueller, St. Louis; J. F. Nelson, Leeton; George Neves, N. J. Peppert, St. Louis; E. M. Reinhard, Union; A. E. Ringwald, E. L. Roth, J. N. Scharf, J. P. Schmidt, W. J. Schneider, B. W. Shryock, E. R. Smith, H. Strobel, C. M. Kirkpatrick, St. Louis; H. C. Wesner, Windsor; D. P. Wright, D. F. Wulfman, St. Louis.

Next meeting, Kansas City, April 9th. Aug. T. Fleischmann, Secretary; Sedalia.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.—Twelfth Annual Report of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station (Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.); Reports of the New York and Kentucky Boards of Pharmacy, 1899; First Annual Report of the Indiana Board of Pharmacy, 1899; Proceedings of the Kentucky, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Ohio Pharmaceutical Associations.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from this record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items so recorded, but those who are supplied from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

CALIFORNIA.—Los Angeles.—August Krug, Fifth and Wall streets, deceased.

Fair River Mills.—M. M. Rowley, burnt out.

COLORADO.—Lake City.—Z. Felder, sold to D. S. Hoffman.

CONNECTICUT.—Hartford.—R. V. Singleton, No. 112 New Britain avenue, sold to Duchette & Wilson.

South Norwalk.—Charles S. Finch, No. 246 Washington street, sold to T. B. Griffin.

FLORIDA.—Dade City.—T. J. Howard, deceased.

High Springs.—E. E. Holton, burnt out, insured; J. C. Stephens, burnt out, insured.

GEORGIA.—Augusta.—Parr & Stanley Drug Company, No. 52 Broadway, succeeded by C. R. Parr.

ILLINOIS.—Earlville.—O. E. Kaul, succeeded by Kaul & Rhodes.

INDIANA.—Frankfort.—Metzler & Co., sold to George De Bey.

Indianapolis.—L. H. Renkert, No. 320 West Washington street, damaged by fire; insured.

IOWA.—East Peru.—William Painter, sold to R. R. Rogers & Co.

Ixtova.—A. H. Parsons & Co., sold to Townsend & Holihan.

KANSAS.—Bluff City.—A. J. Athay, new store.

KENTUCKY.—Brandenburg.—Nevitt, Gough & Co., succeeded by R. H. Nevitt.

Owingsville.—S. P. Anderson, sold to Meyers & Kincaid.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Haverhill.—G. V. Sawyer, No. 67 Main street, sold to Frank M. Breed.

MICHIGAN.—Berlin.—A. E. McCulloch, deceased.

Davidson.—C. S. Brooks, sold to E. E. Anderson.

St. Louis.—F. W. Blair & Co., sold to C. Vandenberg.

MINNESOTA.—Minneapolis.—Webster & Churchill, No. 15 Washington avenue, succeeded by Churchill & Schelgrun.

MISSOURI.—Chula.—A. V. Fore, sold to F. P. McGee.

Corder.—Leiser & Charlton, sold to C. A. Benton.

Grant City.—Williams & Bulnich, succeeded by E. R. Williams.

Hannibal.—Ray Drug Company, No. 122 North Main street, sold to James O'Donnell.

Oseola.—Toalson & McMehean, succeeded by W. W. Toalson.

NEBRASKA.—Beatrice.—P. B. Sprague, sold to R. J. Hoagland.

Omaha.—H. F. L. Eckerman, No. 1501 Park avenue, sold to S. L. Hestwood & Co.

NEW YORK.—New York City.—Theo. Renneberg, No. 103 Ninth avenue, new store.

OHIO.—Clyde.—Bowe & Wright, succeeded by R. G. Bowe.

East Liverpool.—Laban Wilson, new store.

OKLAHOMA.—Byron, Woods County.—J. H. Lynes Drug Company, new store.

Noble.—Newman & Murphy, sold to D. L. Hooper.

Tonkawa.—Dinkler Brothers, sold to J. L. Freeman & Co.

Woodward.—Dr. D. Chantler & Co., sold to R. E. Davis & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Hughesville.—W. H. Jenkins, succeeded by Bert H. Miller.

Philadelphia.—Charles E. Keeler, No. 3936 Locust street, sold to A. H. Zullinger.

TENNESSEE.—Pulaski.—W. P. Reeves, succeeded by Reeves & Alexander.

TEXAS.—Comanche.—Oden & Rogers, sold to James Holland.

VIRGINIA.—Petersburg.—Louis C. Wright, No. 236 North Shore, succeeded by W. A. Keeling.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Ravenswood.—Sayre & Flesher, new store.

WISCONSIN.—Madison.—H. L. Howard, No. 436 State street, deceased.

Montfort.—J. A. Thomas & Co., sold to J. R. Rundlett.

The 30th anniversary of the J. C. Ayer Co. was celebrated by the employees of the establishment and a few invited guests on March 14th. The souvenir of the occasion, which was designed and printed by the company, is one of the handsomest specimens of typography we have seen in a long time.

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne has stood the test for forty years, a trial case will explain the reason.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES BULLOCK.

Charles Bullock, president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, died at his home, 1017 Clinton street, Philadelphia, March 21, from pneumonia. He had been ill for about five weeks. A son, William A. Bullock, survives. Mr. Bullock was the senior member of the drug firm of Bullock & Crenshaw, on Arch street. He was born at Wilmington, Del., February 25, 1826. His father, John Bullock, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, was principal of a boarding school for boys at Wilmington, which acquired a wide reputation, not only in the United States, but in the West Indies and South America. Charles Bullock at an early age showed a fondness for experimental science. His mother was the only sister of the late John Griscom, LL.D., of New York, who was among the first to introduce and illustrate chemistry in the public schools of New York. From his uncle Charles Bullock received his first attraction to the department of sciences, which determined his choice of business life. At the age of fifteen years he entered Haverford College, where he remained for two years. In 1844 he was taken into the store of Smith & Hodgson, at Sixth and Arch streets, where he learned the business of a druggist and apothecary, remaining until 1849, when, with another employe, the late Edward A. Crenshaw, he succeeded to the business of Smith & Hodgson. During the time he was employed at the store Mr. Bullock attended the College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1847. Mr. Bullock became a member of the College of Pharmacy in 1849, a few years later was elected a trustee, and, after serving several years as vice-president of the college, was elected president, upon the death of Dillwyn Parrish, in 1856. He was also vice-president of the Franklin Institute and a member of the American Philosophical Society and the Academy of Natural Sciences. For many years he was a vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church, Second street, above Market; Christ Church, Germantown, and of St. Peter's Church, Germantown, since its foundation, twenty-six years ago.

DUMONT G. JONES, a well known citizen of St. Louis, and many years ago a prominent druggist there, died at his home in that city March 18, aged 67. Mr. Jones came to St. Louis when a young man of 20 years and entered the drug business with Alexander Leitch. Subsequently he opened a pharmacy of his own under the old Pacific Hotel, Seventh and Poplar streets. The hotel afterwards burned and Mr. Jones did not re-enter the drug business, but became connected with the Missouri "Republican," the predecessor of the "Republic," continuing for twenty-five years and retiring a few years ago to open a general advertising business. Mr. Jones is survived by his wife and eight children.

HENRY ENTWISLE, a son of the late Dr. James Entwisle, for a long time city pharmacist of Alexandria, Va., and himself bred to the business, died there at an early hour on March 1. For some time past he had been traveling salesman for Leadbeater & Sons, the Alexandria drug firm. He leaves a widow and several children.

RALPH C. WARREN, a native of Lincoln, Me., and for several years in the employ of Lewis & Co., druggists, Boston, Mass., died very suddenly at the Massachusetts General Hospital, March 3, the result of an operation for appendicitis. He was born in 1876.

CHARLES F. VOSS, proprietor of a pharmacy at No. 1911 Second avenue, New York city, died last week after a short sickness. He was 40 years old and had been in the drug business in this city for several years.

A. E. McCULLOCH, a druggist and old settler of Berlin, Mich., died March 14. He settled in Berlin in 1856. A widow and three children survive him.

TRADE NOTES.

Manufacturers' Announcements, Notices of New Goods, Novelties, Special Offers, and General Information for Enterprising Drug Buyers.

Threatened Invasion of Bubonic Plague.

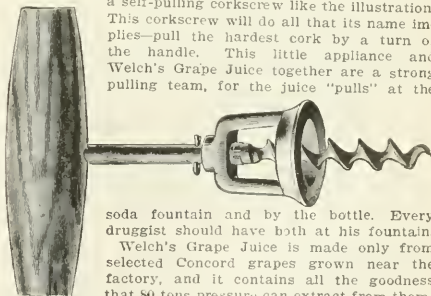
The fact that a number of cases of bubonic plague have made their appearance in San Francisco since the United States Marine Hospital Service alarm. Dr. Kinyoun of this service was called to the Pacific Coast and verified by post mortem and bacteriologic examination that the disease was true bubonic plague and urged the most rigid sanitary measures. There can be no question that this disease is the most frightful and rapidly fatal of all contagious diseases. The mortality rates of small pox, typhus and yellow fever sink into insignificance compared with that of bubonic plague. One epidemic in Constantinople caused ten thousand deaths in one day. In Bombay there were recently over one hundred and sixty thousand deaths within a very short time. Out of sixteen hundred cases in Hong Kong there resulted fifteen hundred and forty-one deaths. Such a disease is truly to be prevented from gaining a foothold in this country.

The specific organism of bubonic plague was discovered independently by Versin and Kitasato in 1894, since which time there have been constant efforts on the part of bacteriologists to produce a prophylactic either in the form of a serum or vaccine. These investigations have met with the most successful results and it is now known that the mortality in the unvaccinated is seven times greater than in the vaccinated.

The H. K. Mulford Company of Philadelphia have fitted up a separate laboratory for the preparation of Haffkine's plague vaccine and are shipping large quantities of it to the Orient. This laboratory is several miles distant from their antitoxin and vaccine laboratories. They have sent to us a pamphlet that contains a concise and complete description of the cause, development, symptomatology and prevention of bubonic plague, which is particularly valuable now when the disease has placed the entire Sanitary Corps of the Government on the alert. A copy of the pamphlet will be sent free to all druggists requesting it.

A Corkscrew Almost Free.

Any druggist who will send 10c. in stamps to the Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y., and mention the brand of Grape Juice he is handling, will receive a self-pulling corkscrew like the illustration. This corkscrew will do all that its name implies—pull the hardest cork by a turn of the handle. This little appliance and Welch's Grape Juice together are a strong pulling team, for the juice "pulls" at the



soda fountain and by the bottle. Every druggist should have both at his fountain. Welch's Grape Juice is made only from selected Concord grapes grown near the factory, and it contains all the goodness that 80 tons pressure can extract from them. It is a tonic food for the sick, delicious as a beverage, and is one of the finest of juices for soda fountain use. It can be served right from the bottle with shaved ice, or made into syrup for the fountain. It blends with other flavors to make special drinks, but if to be used in this way, the dispenser should have the little booklet of 30 formulas which will be sent to any one who will ask for it. If you have never used Welch's Grape Juice, you should send for a free 3 oz. bottle.

A Handsome Advertisement.

The Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co. of Chicago have another very handsome advertisement in this issue. Early in the month their insert showed a number of different sizes and types of soda apparatus which they make. This one, however, deals more particularly with their Crushed Fruits and specialties for the fountain. Their latest soda fountain novelty is Grape Kola, which, by the way, is a pure fruit juice. They make the claim that it beats any drink yet on the market, and they back up the dispenser with some very handsome advertising matter. They have a beautiful Serving Urn which is loaned to druggists, and they give a supply of finely engraved tumblers, paper napkins and booklets, with the druggists' advertisement printed on them. They also offer a premium to dispensers of Grape Kola to the amount of \$50. Particulars will be furnished to anyone interested enough to inquire.

Counter Wrappers.

Most manufacturers of proprietary medicines who use counter wrappers as a method of appealing to possible purchasers, seem to go on the theory that the druggists' wishes are not worth considering, and any old thing goes out under the name of "counter wrappers." A notable exception to this rule are the wrappers supplied to the trade by the manufacturers of Castoria. Druggists pride themselves on presenting neat packages to their customers. Chas. H. Fletcher knows it and gives as much thought to the counter wrapping question as to getting his signature before the public. We have no hesitation in saying that many of the counter wrappers sent out never reach the consumer because druggists will not use a cheap grade of paper, and when they are printed on both sides they have no place on a drug store counter. You will not be disappointed if you drop a card to Chas. H. Fletcher, New York city.

A Card From the Home Soap Co.

The Pharmaceutical Era:

Gentlemen—Certain unscrupulous parties are selling an imitation of our La Primera Castile Soap of such inferior character that it has been thrown out by some houses after they had been induced to try it. Even our package is simulated, and their salesmen have created the impression that they were actually selling our goods. This was the more easy as two of the salesmen were formerly in our employ. By giving this publicity you will protect your readers and oblige us. In the meantime we are getting legal evidence and shall take energetic steps to protect our rights.

THE HOME SOAP CO.

Artificial Plants.

Druggists who wish to make an Easter display will do well to consult the advertisement of Frank Netschert on another page. He sells Palms, Lilies, and other decorative plants which can hardly be told from natural ones. A few decorations of this sort add greatly to the drug store's appearance, and usually pay for themselves in the increased custom which they draw to the store.

Powdered French Chalk.

There are not many first hands in this country in Powdered Talcum, but of the few E. S. Jackson & Co., Cincinnati, O., are one of the largest. They solicit correspondence from buyers for the finest quality of North Carolina or imported Tale, and will be glad to send samples and quote prices.

An attractive Soap offer will be found in this issue. It is that of Eugene J. McGrath, 108 Greenwiche St., New York. He offers to furnish to any druggist a case of assorted pure Olive Oil Castile Soap, retailing for \$21.00, for \$10.00. This offer is made for a short time only and he claims his soaps to be the finest line of Castile Soaps in the world—he will not even except the imported Castile Soap. He guarantees that his Soaps are made of absolutely pure olive oil.

The company which has made Bromo Chloralum for many years, and which was known as the Bromo Chemical Co., has been reorganized, new capital introduced, and is now the Bromo Chloralum Co. The general offices are at 81 Fulton street, New York. The new owners are pushing the business with energy, and intend to keep this popular liquid antiseptic in the front rank of staple preparations, a position which it has occupied for 30 years. They are preparing some handsome advertising matter for distribution in the trade, and have ready to send out a beautiful embossed hanger, which will be sent to any druggist who asks for it.

Krembs & Co. have placed on the market a new Vaccinat on Shield, to which they have given the characteristic name of "Ouch." It is a pad made of chemically pure wood pulp and is claimed to be the most practical and the cheapest shield on the market. It adheres to the arm by means of rubber adhesive strips, and there are no strings to tie or to slip. They have been adopted by the United States Government and are now in use in the army. They are attractively put up and are sold to the trade at 75c, a dozen, retailing at 10c. each.

A new line of preparations makes its first appearance in the Era in this issue. Dr. Iman's Medicines, made by the Angeline Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Although they all retail at \$1.00, they are sold to the trade at the low prices of \$5.50 and \$7.00 per dozen. These prices show that the manufacturers intend to co-operate with the druggists. Attractive advertising is furnished and they intend to push the goods energetically and persistently. They invite correspondence with at least one druggist in every town.

Referring to his letter which he published in the Era March 15th. A. Major says one of the department stores, whose order for Major's Cement was refused, has since signed an agreement not to sell the Cement for less than the regular retail price. Mr. Major says if he could get such an agreement from a department store, other manufacturers ought to be able to.

New York State Board.

Eighty-nine candidates presented themselves for examination before the State Board of Pharmacy for New York on February 23, and of these 47 were passed, and 42 rejected. Four of the successful examinees were licensed as assistant pharmacists. Registered pharmacists' certificates were granted to Benjamin F. Hutchins, South Richland; Mary R. Jenkins, Auburn; C. Eugene Sunderland, Genesee; Edward S. Johnson, Jr., Oswego; William P. Hennessey, Oswego; Augustus A. Farthing, Gloversville; Leonard M. Gunton, Newburgh; Harley E. Dowman, Olean; George F. Ferries, Hornellsville; Albert E. Hodge, Palatine Bridge; A. Burton Smith, Ellenville; Jesse P. Wetmore, Parish; William V. Gale, Lodi; William H. Rogers, Bridgehampton; Louren P. Young, Niagara Falls; Louis A. Bradley, Niagara Falls; Winslow C. Beatty, Coxsackie; Orville E. Davis, Albany; James M. DuBois, Catskill; Charles E. Horton, Elmira; Frederick W. Carr, Troy; William H. Regan, Natick, Mass.; Albert P. Howarth, Utica; Frederick R. P. Bollen, Poughkeepsie; Elmer D. Williams, East Otto; Paul S. Whedon, Canandaigua; Charles N. Dean, Belmont; John F. Curlette, Mountain Dale; B. Franklin Neal, M.D., Ellenville; Francis M. Brimmer, Watertown; Charles L. McLouth, Franklinville; Willis B. Fitch, Mooers; M. Edwin Cottrill, Arcade; Jasper F. Kobler, Niagara Falls; Adelbert H. Lawrence, Syracuse; John H. Boothman, Saugerties; Freeman Dempsey, Millerton; Edward Glass, Troy; Burt O. Kinney, Gouverneur; Clarence N. Smith, Saratoga Springs; George A. Partridge, Lansingburg; Harry J. Gibney, Olean; Howard E. Lane, Mount Vision; John J. A. Lyons, Albany; Edward A. Stapleton, Hoosick Falls; John F. Brady, Ithaca; William J. Gram, Rochester.

The next examination will be held on or about June 28, at Albany, Middletown, Plattsburg, Rochester and Syracuse. The next meeting will be held at Newburgh, on or about June 26. Edw. S. Dawson, Jr., Secretary, Syracuse.

TOURNEY BOTANICAL CLUB.

February 13.—The paper of the evening was by Dr. H. H. Rusby, on the "Distribution of antero-posterior irregularities among the families of plants." All irregularities not connected with insect-visits were excluded. The cases considered were traced among the Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons respectively. None were found among the twenty-one lowest of the forty-three families of Monocotyledons. Of the ten next higher, five show none, four show slight or doubtful forms, while the highest, Liliaceae, with 197 genera, twice as many as the other nine families combined, shows, amidst general regularity, a few highly irregular genera, two of them simulating Orchidaceous forms. Of the twelve highest families, only three are regular. Five of the highest six are very irregular indeed, the highest, Orchidaceae, phenomenally so. It thus appears that an increased tendency to irregularity is indicative of higher development, but it is liable to occur in families and groups of families usually distinguished for its absence. This principle was then shown to be even more clearly illustrated by the Dicotyledons. In the fifty-three lowest families, but four show irregularity. Only one of these is found among the first thirty-nine, and this is Aristolochaceae, with a single irregular genus. Among the next 120 families, twenty-seven show irregularity, and these are rather uniformly distributed among the others. Then come nineteen, several showing slight irregularity, and one very irregular indeed. The next seventeen are, with one exception, highly irregular, one of them, however, being so in only a few of its genera. The eleven highest families are very peculiar. While mostly regular, some of them are noted for irregularity, but this is so peculiarly adjusted in the inflorescence as to bring about the condition of regularity so far as the latter is concerned. Thus the daisy, while an inflorescence, is essentially a regular flower, by virtue of the arrangement of its irregular florets. It is also noticeable that as these ray flowers are usually pistillate, this arrangement reverses the position, so far as the head is concerned, of the distinctively pistillate portion. The various types of irregularity in composite flowers were discussed, and these were contrasted with other families exhibiting radiant inflorescences. It was pointed out that irregularity was not a fundamental characteristic, but was readily called into existence by the exigencies of any group, or even species, and might be expected to develop anywhere. Special attention was called, as illustrating this principle, to the marked irregularity of *Cotyledon gibbiflorum* and *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, species in notably regular genera. It was also noted as significant that the most irregular families, such as Leguminosae, might have extensive series of genera perfectly regular; also that almost exactly equal forms of irregularity might develop in families most widely separated, as the Liliaceae and the Capparidaceae. The fact that irregularity is more frequent in the higher families of the two classes is due to the fact that the essential property of such families is a greater power of adaptation, floral irregularity being only one manifestation of this character. Edward S. Burgess, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Georgia State Board of Pharmacy met on March 20 in the ball room of the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. A full attendance of the board was present. There were forty applicants for license, twenty-eight succeeded in passing the examination required and twelve failed. The following is the grade and address of the successful applicants: Robert H. Anderson, pharmacist, Crawfordville, Ga.; O. W. Bethea, pharmacist, Florence, S. C.; M. J. Blackman, apothecary, Columbus, Ga.; Edgar K. Braselton, druggist, Perry, Ga.; Virgil C. Cooke, apothecary, Atlanta, Ga.; D. L. Franklin, apothecary, Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Freeman, druggist, Columbus, Ga.; M. T. Gilmore, pharmacist, Milledgeville, Ga.; Horace Gray, druggist, Atlanta, Ga.; Isadore Herrman, druggist, Sandersville, Ga.; J. P. Harrell, apothecary, Quitman, Ga.; L. P. Jamerson, druggist, Yatesville, Ga.; W. E. Johnson, M. D., druggist, Atlanta, Ga.; J. R. Jordan, pharmacist, Barnesville, Ga.; F. G. Miller, apothecary, Milledgeville, Ga.; Jas. W. Powell, druggist, Sylvania, Ga.; Chandler Raymond, apothecary, Atlanta, Ga.; C. C. Reeves, pharmacist, Selma, Ala.; J. Sidney Roberts, apothecary, Atlanta, Ga.; W. A. Sams, apothecary, Fayetteville, Ga.;

Stovall Simpson, druggist, Atlanta, Ga.; H. S. Smith, apothecary, Cartersville, Ga.; R. W. Spier, pharmacist, Guyton, Ga.; R. E. Stone, M. D., druggist, Atlanta, Ga.; Cosby Swanson, pharmacist, Newnan, Ga.; J. D. Timmons, pharmacist, Edgefield, S. C.; Chas. G. Watson, pharmacist, Cuthbert, Ga.; A. G. Verderman, apothecary, Sparta, Ga. O. W. Bethea secured the highest mark and was awarded a complimentary inter-state license free of charge. C. C. Reeves, of Selma, Ala., made the second highest percentage. Bethea now stands highest on the score for the Sprague gold medal, which is offered by Mr. Sprague, of New York, a representative of Sharp & Dohme, for the young man making the highest general average during the year. There is one other examination which takes place before the close of the competition for this year's medal, which will give someone else an opportunity to exceed Mr. Bethea's percentage. This class of forty is by far the largest that has ever come before the board at one time. This shows the increased interest and activity of pharmacists in the enforcement of the law. Dr. S. C. Durban, chairman of the board, appointed Dr. George F. Payne as a committee of one to get up portable prescription cases for using in practical examinations at the next meeting, the State Pharmaceutical Association at its last meeting at Warm Springs, having appropriated a sum of money for this purpose. The next meeting of the board will be at Savannah, May 21, the day preceding the annual meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association.

—Seventy-six applicants for registration were examined by the Michigan Board of Pharmacy at its recent meeting held in Grand Rapids. The following received certificates as registered pharmacists: D. A'Hern, Kinde; W. L. Bower, Petoskey; C. A. Everet, Rochester; W. H. Friess, Port Austin; D. M. Gleason, Lansing; F. G. Glass, Vernon; J. G. Hollands, Detroit; M. A. Hubbard, Midland; J. McEwen, Escanaba; K. H. Nelson, Cedar Springs; F. D. Paterson, Three Rivers; A. B. Robertson, Lansing; W. A. Stecker, Carleton, W. J. Thew, Saginaw; P. Vellema, Grand Rapids; C. B. Warner, Marlette. Registered assistants: C. B. Braden, Grand Rapids; J. L. Buckrell, Flint; F. M. Duerr, Grand Harbor; A. E. Flagg, Pentwater; W. T. Glimm, Benton Rapids; C. W. Headley, Mt. Pleasant; F. W. Neundorf, Saginaw; O. Shauman, Elsie; G. F. Stickney, Gowen, and T. W. Sibiisky, Eagle River. The next meeting will be held at Star Island, near Detroit, in June.

—The Beta Phi Sigma Fraternity of the Department of Pharmacy of the Western Pennsylvania University, had its first annual banquet in the Palm room of the Hotel Henry, Pittsburg, on Wednesday evening, March 1st. It was a hummer, and the boys had a royal time. A specially appropriate menu was served in a superb fashion. The position of toastmaster was ably filled by Prof. Adolph Koenig. J. K. Love, New Castle, responded to the toast "Class of 1900;" E. K. Shumaker, New Bethlehem, to "Frats;" W. A. Cubbison, New Castle, "Our Alumni;" "Department of Pharmacy, W. P. U.," by Prof. A. F. Judd, and the "Juniors," by Clarence Dixon Tarentum. Extemporaneous remarks were made by Prof. Aschman, Mr. Snyder, Prof. Sutter, F. R. Brosius and Louis Emanuel.

—The New Britain, Conn., Druggists' Association held its annual meeting March 15 and elected the following officers: President, S. P. Storrs; vice-president, George E. Bunney; treasurer, R. B. Bancroft; secretary, Charles Scherp; censor, James R. Halloran.

W. J. White, the well-known chewing gum manufacturer who has just taken up his residence in New York as an officer of the American Cholate Company, the new chewing gum trust, has had a romantic business career, says the New York Commercial. During the early years of his married life he and his wife worked until midnight every night making candy which Mr. White peddled about the streets the next day. When he was endeavoring to get his new chewing gum industry under way he several times offered to sell a half interest for \$1,000 but the offer was refused in every case. Mr. White has a stable of thoroughbred and trotting horses and maintains a splendid stock farm in Ohio. He is also a heavy stockholder in vessel companies operating on the lakes.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, ETC.

PATENTS.

Issued January 2, 1900.

- 40,175.—Eugene Bournonville, Jersey City, N. J. Acetylene gas generator.
- 40,186.—Carl D. Ekman, London, England. Obtaining useful products from liquors resulting from manufacturing cellulose by sulfate processes.
- 40,207.—Heinrich Korrodi, Berne, Switzerland. Capsule for compressed or liquefied gases.
- 40,229.—George D. Ballou, Syracuse, N. Y. Inhaler.
- 40,273.—Van Dyke Cruser, assignor of one-half to J. B. Hicks, New York, N. Y. Non-refillable bottle.
- 40,290.—Amos L. Foreman, Wilmerding, Pa. Package for liquids.
- 40,292.—Hans A. Frasch, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for continuous fractional distillation of hydrocarbons.
- 40,300.—Frederick J. Millington, Brushton, N. Y. Acetylene gas generator.
- 40,406.—Richard P. and J. D. Osgood, Methuen, Mass. Themo-stat.
- 40,454.—Cornelius Donovan, New York, N. Y. Truss-pad.
- 40,461.—Edward Fresse, assignor of one-half to H. Mundheim, New York, N. Y. Non-refillable bottle.
- 40,521.—Luther T. Bailey, Adrian, Mich. Acetylene gas apparatus.
- 40,528.—John T. Bennett, Cape Town, Cape Colony. Apparatus for removing saccharin or other impurities from all kinds of liquids.
- 40,531.—Frederick Brown, assignor of one-half to F. J. Stodman, London, England. Apparatus for making oxygen.
- 40,558.—Oliver H. Hampton, Williamsburg, Ind. Acetylene gas generator.
- 40,559.—Otto Hansma, assignor to Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany. Brown sulfur dye.
- 40,562.—Benno Homolka, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and A. Stock, assignors to Farbwerke, vormals Meister, Lucius & Bruning, Höchst-on-the-Main, Germany. Making amidobenzyliden anilin compounds.
- 40,646.—Alphonse F. Galciné, assignor to himself and J. Leche, La Rochelle, La. Acetylene gas generator.
- 40,705.—Lewis J. Ruth, Leamington, Canada. Acetylene gas apparatus.

Issued January 9, 1900.

- 40,853.—George E. T. Arnold, Lancaster, Ky. Surgical sewing instrument.
- 40,868.—Lars Bring, Stockholm, Sweden. Sizing.
- 40,908.—Henry K. Hess, Philadelphia, Pa. Process of and apparatus for making ethylid of zinc.
- 40,953.—Ida L. Robinson, Boston, Mass. Non-refillable bottle.
- 40,977.—Heinrich Thron, assignor to Vereingte Chini-fabrik, Zimmer & Co., Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Making quinin carbonic ether.
- 40,986.—Oscar Bally, Mannheim, assignor to Badische Anilin and soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen, Germany. Green dye.
- 40,989.—Melchior Boniger, assignor to Chemical Works, formerly Sandoz, Basle, Switzerland. Bluish-red azo dye.
- 41,017.—Adolf Jolles, Vienna, Austria-Hungary. Making ferruginous nuclei.
- 41,026.—Pulaski D. Wescott, Corning, N. Y. Acetylene gas generator.
- 41,059.—Ira C. Wightman, Norwich, N. Y. Acetylene gas generator.
- 41,080.—Luigi F. Comitù, London, England. Registering chemical thermometer.
- 41,100.—Hermann Gussmann, assignor to Farbwerke, vormals Meister, Lucius & Bruning, Höchst-on-the-Main, Germany. Making para-oxyl-para-amido-ortho-oxypyrenylamin.
- 41,111.—Henry Hungerford, New Haven, Conn. Cork extractor.
- 41,184.—Hermann Boedeker, assignor to Farbwerke, vormals Meister, Lucius & Bruning, Höchst-on-the-Main, Germany. Rhodamin dye.
- 41,194.—William F. Cooper, Meriden, Conn. Acetylene generator.
- 41,225.—Charles E. Postlethwaite, London, England. Detergent.
- 41,243.—William C. Sterne, Littleton, Colo. Acetylene gas generator.

Issued January 16, 1900.

- 41,417.—Henri de Thiersant, London, England. Acetylene gas apparatus.
- 41,431.—George S. Bowers, Spring Grove, Minn. Acetylene generator.
- 41,491.—Augustus Bischer, assignor to Basle Chemical Works, Basle, Switzerland. Quinquinolin.
- 41,506.—Robert Goodwin, assignor to M. Crowley, Dublin, Ireland. Apparatus for producing acetylene and carbonic acid gas combined.
- 41,530.—Mathew E. Rothbe, Westmont, Pa. Making magnesia and plaster of paris.
- 41,555.—Augustus F. Shriver, Arubcke, assignor to himself, W. Storey, San Francisco, and J. H. Smith, Stonyford, Cal. Acetylene gas generator.

- 41,558.—Spencer Spillars, Pomona, Cal. Hydrocarbon burner.
- 41,559.—Arthur G. Green and A. Meyenberg, Manchester, England. Making black sulfur dye.
- 41,588.—Arthur G. Green, Heaton Moor, and A. Meyenberg, Manchester, England. Black sulfur dye.
- 41,589.—Arthur G. Green, Heaton Moor, and A. Meyenberg, Manchester, England. Black sulfur dye.

TRADE MARKS.

Registered January 2, 1900.

- 33,978.—Certain Named Antiseptic Toilet Preparations. Frederick W. Schoonmaker, New York, N. Y. The word "Myrtolene."
- 33,979.—Certain Named Toilet Articles and Preparations. Benno Jaffe & Darmstaedter, Marienfelfeld, near Berlin, Germany. The word "Darting."
- 33,980.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations. E. Wertheimer & Cie, Paris, France. The words "The Belle of New York."
- 33,981.—Certain Named Medicines for the Hair. Edward J. Liebetritt, Buffalo, N. Y. The word "Alpine."
- 33,982.—Hair Tonics. Gustave Goldman, Allegheny, Pa. The word "Vigorine."
- 33,983.—Hair Tonics. Alonzo Frank Richardson, New York, N. Y. The word "Daytone," and the representation of a swan.
- 33,984.—Hair Dye. J. P. Schwarzlose Sohne, Berlin, Germany. The word "Aureol."
- 33,985.—Nursing Nipples. Meinecke & Company, New York, N. Y. A spherical figure enclosing three dots, with a horizontal line and a vertical line.
- 33,987.—Antiseptic, Prophylactic, Disinfectant, and Parasitic. Sylvester Louis Nidelet, St. Louis, Mo. The word "Steriline."
- 33,988.—Medicines for Certain Named Diseases. Grape Capsule Company, Allentown, Pa. The word "Eucol."
- 33,989.—Medicinal Preparation for Certain Named Diseases. Ludwig Wolf, New York, N. Y. The word "Mammals," and the representation of a flying bird with an olive branch in its beak within a circle.
- 33,990.—Medicines for Certain Named Diseases. Sherin & Baker, New York, N. Y. The representation of a sunflower.
- 33,991.—Certain Remedial Preparations. Armour Packing Company, Jersey City, N. J., and Kansas City, Mo. The word "Disinfectol."
- 33,992.—Remedy for Certain Named Diseases. O. J. & J. A. Bryan, Rochester, N. Y. The representation of a glass from which arises a female figure.
- 33,993.—Remedies for Certain Named Diseases. George W. Hilton, Lowell, Mass. The compound word "Vita-Sava."
- 33,994.—Remedies for a Certain Named Disease. The Lanoid Co., Delaware, Ohio. The word "Lanoid," and the representation of a little girl and a lamb.
- 33,995.—Remedies for Certain Named Purposes. Frank Simpson, Lawrence, Mass. The word "Respiro."
- 33,996.—Disinfective Tablets. Bell & Co., New York, N. Y. The word "Papayans."
- 33,997.—Liquid Nerve Tonic. Boercker & Runyon Co., New York, N. Y.; San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles, Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Philadelphia, Pa. The letters "C. C. C."
- 33,998.—Blood Purifier or Tonic. Churchill Drug Company, Burlington, Iowa. The compound word "Wal-Parilla."
- 33,999.—Salve for Certain named Diseases. John J. Buswell, Philadelphia, Pa. The word "Unecodum."
- 34,000.—Adhesive Compositions. American Curled Hair Company, Central Falls, R. I. The word "Ghuloid."
- 34,001.—Certain Pyroxylin Compounds and Substances Coated with Same. The Celluloid Company, Newark, N. J., and New York, N. Y. The word "Talexoderm."

Registered January 9, 1900.

- 34,019.—Hog Cholera Medicine or Remedies. The American Proprietary Medicine Company, Chicago, Ill. The word "Hocholera."
- 34,020.—Nerve Tonic. The S. R. Feil Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The word "Falmo."
- 34,021.—Opium Antidote. Houghton & Roth Company, Evanston, Wyo. The word "Hoo."
- 34,021.—Toilet Preparations. Phoebe A. Houghton, Boston, Mass. A monogram composed of the letters "P. G. A."

Registered January 16, 1900.

- 34,043.—Remedies for Certain Named Diseases. The Sydney Ross Company, New York, N. Y., and Maplewood, N. J. The word "Jaquequina."
- 34,044.—Purified Wool Fat Prepared for Medical and Pharmaceutical Use. Merck & Co., New York. The word "Lanum."
- 34,047.—Confections and Toilet Preparations. Hy-Jen Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich. The compound word "Hy-Jen."
- 34,049.—Cleaning and Polishing Preparation. Byron E. Trumbull, Johnstown, N. Y. The letters "O. K."
- 34,050.—Soluble Compound of Nuclein and Iron. Karl Schwickerath, Detroit, Mich. The word "Ferrinol."
- 34,051.—Soluble Compound of Nuclein and Copper. Karl Schwickerath, Detroit, Mich. The word "Cuprol."
- 34,052.—Soluble Compound of Nuclein and Silver. Karl Schwickerath, Detroit, Mich. The word "Mercuriol."
- 34,053.—Soluble Compound of Nuclein and Mercury. Karl Schwickerath, Detroit, Mich. The word "Mercuriol."
- 34,054.—Nuclein. Karl Schwickerath, Detroit, Mich. The word "Nucleol."

State of Trade.

Trade Conditions Less Satisfactory.

New York, March 27.—There are indications of a shrinkage in the general volume of business and conditions were less satisfactory during the past week than for any corresponding period since the beginning of the current season. The demand for jobbing quantities has continued fair but the aggregate of sales was slightly below the average, while round lots were dull and neglected and the continuance of such circumstances has been disappointing. The latter is especially conspicuous in regard to quinine. Many in the trade had been looking for a reaction from the recent decline in manufacturers' quotations, for the reason that at the bark sale in Amsterdam on Thursday last nearly the entire quantity offered was disposed of to quinine manufacturers and values were only about 5 per cent. below the unit of the February sale. On the contrary, the makers who took the initiative in the first decline announced a further reduction of 2 cents per ounce and the market in consequence became very unsettled. It is considered very evident that the bark situation has had nothing to do with the break in prices of quinine and the consensus of opinion is that some kind of a war is on between domestic and foreign manufacturers. Consumers are not inclined to operate in excess of current necessities and developments are awaited with considerable interest. Opinion is maintained a fairly firm basis and quotations cables have been received confirming previous reports of serious crop damage, but the movement into consuming channels has been only moderate and quotations have accordingly no further change. Morphine, codeine and other products continue to move freely at full quoted prices.

There has been a further decline in values of carbolic and picric acids and the revised figures closely approximate the normal quotations which prevailed prior to the restrictions placed on shipments by the English Government. Manufacturers have reduced quotations for salicylic, but official figures are yet considerably below second-hand prices.

Manufacturers of castor oil have further advanced their quotations 1/2c. on all grades and the market is decidedly firm on account of the unfavorable outlook for the current crop, which promises to show a material shortage. Cacao butter in cakes is in better supply and quotations for leading brands have been reduced. Menthol also is easier, notwithstanding advices to the effect that foreign markets show considerable steadiness. The easier feeling here is attributed to a continued slow demand and more or less keen competition among holders.

Among the essential oils the only noteworthy change is an advance in manufacturers' quotations for clove, due to higher prices for the spice. Cod liver oil is firmer on account of the stronger tenor of advices from Norway, recent cables reporting unsatisfactory results of the current season's fishing. The catch thus far is considerably below the average of the past three years and the outlook indicates that the total yield will be comparatively small. New crop buchu leaves have begun to arrive and with the market better supplied the tone is easier and quotations show a slight reduction. Ipecac also is a shade lower in price, but there is no change in the condition of affairs in the London market.

Quotations for saffron have been revised and show a lower range for the Valencia variety of Spanish. German ergot is lower in sympathy with primary markets, but some local holders decline to meet the lower quotations and are sanguine that conditions will improve before fresh supplies are available. Flax seed is stronger at producing points and jobbing quotations for both cleaned and ground are slightly higher. Manufacturers of bichloride of tin have advanced quotations 1/2c. per pound.

Boston Death Rate is Alarming.

Boston, March 24.—This week has shown even larger increase in the number of deaths than a week ago. From grip the deaths have been forty, to say nothing of thousands of cases not proving fatal. There have been just one hundred deaths from pneumonia this week, and ninety-five from heart disease. Bronchitis has claimed seventeen victims and diphtheria nine. From consumption forty-six persons have died, and so on through the list of various ailments. All this sickness and these deaths have meant more than usual demands upon the resources of druggists all about the city, and the trade has been large with nearly every one. Wholesalers also say that they have been exceptionally busy, owing to the retailers experiencing the great impetus to trade just at this time. The city has been heavy for waxes and gummy resins, and the prescription departments at most stores have been kept very busy. The general market shows no special feature. There is no marked activity in quinine, opium or other things in the list, although a fair trade is found in these. Chemicals keep steady on a moderate call. Alcohols show a steadiness which results from a fairly good demand, and they look higher. A limited call on essences is reported. Waxes are gaining strength slowly, especially Brazilians. There also is a bit more interest taken in Japan waxes just at present.

Business Increasing in All Branches.

Philadelphia, March 24.—Business is still increasing in all branches of trade, according to this week's inter-

YOU can conscientiously recommend Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a high-class remedy for the prevention and cure of Indigestion, Acidity, Biliaryness, Constipation and attendant ills, especially Headache.

"Abbey's" is a standard English preparation, prescribed and endorsed by physicians. It is a clean remedy, honestly advertised, not an exaggerated statement entering into the literature of this Company.

N. B. Sizer, M.D., New York, states:

"I am glad to say I find Abbey's Effervescent Salt an excellent laxative and antacid. It gives good results in various forms of Dyspepsia and Constipation. I have always thought that the Effervescent salines were not half as well known and used, in this country, as they ought to be."

We should be glad to have you keep Abbey's in stock constantly as the demand will be continuous owing to our steady advertising.

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c.

50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade price-list on application.

views with the members of the wholesale, retail and manufacturing firms of this city. Nobody is willing to prophesy how much the present boom will continue, but everybody is "sawing wood and saying nothing," being content to take things as they come. The only change in prices is that of quinine, which dropped 4 cents per ounce. The statement made this week by former Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, who is working in behalf of the manufacturers in the alcohol rebate question, that the rebate would likely be paid, has not inspired great confidence in the bosoms of the Philadelphia manufacturers, so far as could be ascertained. Nobody expects anything, so there will be little disappointment when the bill is finally enacted. It is predicted by all those who were asked to express an opinion.

Trade Satisfactory in the Main.

Baltimore, March 26.—The volume of business done by the jobbing druggists of this city during the past week was of moderate proportions. No dullness was experienced, neither did the various houses report a lull. Trade was in the main satisfactory. The out-of-town orders compared well with other similar periods. The manufacturing druggists report a steady increase in business. Some of the houses are compelled to work after hours to meet the demand for the various preparations. Heavy chemicals are moving in acceptable quantities, while the market for botanicals reflects outside conditions.

Trade Firm in Chicago.

Chicago, March 24.—The spring business in all the departments of the manufacturing and jobbing trade opens up well and gives promise of an unusually good season. Drugs are moving freely, and orders, both city and country, are satisfactory. The week, taken as a whole, has been an unusually good one, and jobbers are hoping that the coming week will fulfill the promise held out by this one. "It is a little strange," said a prominent jobber, to-day, "that the strike which prevails so generally here now among the building and the machinery trades has not affected our business. I have been looking for a decrease, but cannot find it. The reverse is the case, however, for business seems to be increasing steadily every week. Our February business was better than that of the previous month, our February business still better, while March will go ahead of either."

Comfortably Satisfactory Condition.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., March 23.—The retailers of these cities continue in a tranquil frame of mind, induced by the comfortably satisfactory condition of trade. Only a very few have the least complaint to offer. The prescription business holds up amazingly, constituting, in the cases of many dealers, fully 75 per cent. of their business. Wholesalers report their work considerably ahead of last year, it being, indeed, in advance of the first three months of any previous year. The prospects for the building industry are quite good, though hampered to some extent by the high price of materials. Collections are better than anticipated.

Trade Is Decidedly Better.

St. Louis, March 24.—Country trade is now moving in decidedly better shape than early in the month, owing mainly to improved weather conditions. Price changes have been but few. P. & W. quinine declined two cents to-day, and is quoted at 33 cents in hundred-ounce tins. Locally, retail trade is showing some little improvement.

Signs for Humphreys' Specifics.

Did it ever occur to you that your patrons know quite as well what you do not keep as what you do keep, and if you were to display a sign of Humphreys' Specifics you would be surprised to find how many of your customers have been buying elsewhere, under the impression that you did not keep the Specifics. We, therefore, urge you to send for a sign, which will be forwarded free, and give it a conspicuous place in your store—if in the window, so much better. We furnish three kinds—blue and white enamel with List; large red and white glass sign, very effective; small transparent sign, can be displayed where a larger one might be objectionable. A few books of directions may do good. Address the Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. William & John Sts., New York.

J. L. Hopkins & Co., importers and drug millers, 100 William street, New York, are sending out eleven hundred handsome, circular, glass paper-weights to their customers and friends. The sample received here was accompanied by a stanza of original poetry (copyrighted, but not for publication), not to be distributed with the souvenir generally. The paper weight is much better than the poetry, and the latter is not bad.

Market Reports.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 27.—General trading has been on a moderately scale, with another unexpected decline in quinine the leading feature.

OPIMUM.—A continued firm feeling has prevailed, but the movement has been light and unimportant and the market new firms. The quoted figures are \$3.30@3.50 for 9 per cent. and \$3.40@3.65 for 13 per cent., the outside prices for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIMUM.—Small lots have been in fair request at prices continuing firm. The quoted figures are \$2.40@2.50 for 16 per cent. and \$2.45@2.50 for 16 per cent. according to quantity.

MORPHINE.—The movement into consuming channels is moderately active and values continue steady on the basis of \$2.40@2.50 for eighths in 2½-oz. boxes and \$2.45@2.55 for smaller quantities.

QUININE.—Market unsettled owing to a further unexpected reduction of 2c. per oz. in manufacturers' quotations. The revised jobbing prices are 31@32c. for 100-oz. tins, 33@34c. for 50-oz. tins, and 38@39c. for ounce vials.

MENTHOL.—An easier feeling has developed and jobbers have reduced quotations to \$3.10@3.20.

SAFFRON.—Jobbing prices for leading varieties of Spanish show a decline to \$12.50@13.50, as to quantity.

BURCH LEAVES.—Short are in heavier supply owing to arrivals of new crop and jobbing quotations have been reduced to 37@47c. for whole, 40@60c. for ground and 42@52c. for powdered.

CAJOTE BUTTER.—Cakes are offered more freely and the tone is easier, with Huyler's obtainable at 47@48c. by the box and 50@55c. for less.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—Among the changes during the week are an advance in clove, due to higher prices for the spice, a decline in sandal wood to \$3.55 for ordinary English, \$5.50@6 for extra and \$3.25@3.50 for German, a decline in almond to \$8@6 for English, and declines in cassia to \$1.50@1.60, native citronella to 45@55c. and cubeb to \$1@1.25.

CASTOR OIL.—Manufacturers' prices are higher for all grades and jobbers have advanced quotations to 13@14c. for prime in bbls., 14@14½c. in 10-lb. cases, and 14½@15c. in 40-lb. cans. Crystal 1c. higher. No. 3 is held at 11½@12c. in bbls., 12½@12½c. in cases, and 12½@13c. in cans.

IPCAC.—Holders have modified their views somewhat and jobbing quotations show a decline to 35@37c. for whole, \$3.55@3.85 for ground, and \$3.00@3.35 for powdered.

ERGOT.—Russian is slightly easier and jobbing quantities are available at 70@80c. for whole and 75@85c. for powdered.

FLAXSEED.—Primary markets are higher and jobbers have advanced quotations to \$6.50@6.75 per barrel for whole and \$6.00 per lb. for less. Ground, 4@4½c. by the barrel and 5@7c. for less.

SALICYLIC ACID.—Manufacturers' prices are lower and jobbers have reduced quotations to 60@70c. Salicylate of soda has declined to 12@75c.

TIN CRYSTALS.—Quotations for muriate have been advanced by jobbers to 35@40c.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—English is firmer and jobbing quotations show an advance to 10½@11c. by the keg and 11@11½c. for less. Powdered 11½@11½c. by the keg and 10½@11c. for less.

STROPHANTHUS SEED.—Values are higher owing to scarcity and the revised quotations are \$1.85@2 per lb. and 18@25c. per oz., according to size of order.

CUTTLEFISH BONE.—Stocks are steadily diminishing and jobbing prices have been further advanced to 32@37c. for whole and 35@40c. for powdered.

DAMIANA LEAVES.—Values show a slight decline and jobbers offer at 24@30c. for whole, 27@30c. for ground and 29@35c. for powdered.

ROSEAX.—Producers have marked up prices for round lots and jobbing quotations are correspondingly higher, the revised figures being 8@8½c. for crystals in barrels and 10@12c. for less. Powdered 8½@8½c. by the barrel and 10@11c. for less.

CLOVES.—Primary markets are decidedly stronger and quotations in a jobbing way have been advanced to 14@16c. for whole and 18@20c. for powdered.

PETEGALATUM.—The market is slightly firmer with jobbing prices marked up to 3½@4½c. for bbls., 4½@5½c. in half bbls. and 6@14c. for 50 to 1-lb. cans.

VANILLIN.—Competition has caused a further decline in quotations to \$1.60@1.80, as to quantity.

The growing business of the Searle & Hereth Co., Chicago, has made more laboratory room necessary. They accomplish this by moving their offices from the second floor to the ground floor, which gives the space vacated for laboratory purposes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Angelina Mfg. Co.,	12	Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg.
Billings, Clapp & Co.,	11	Co.,
Green & Sons, Robt. M.,	11	Lucas & Co., John.,
Humphreys' Homeo. Med.,	11	Cov. C
Co.,	11	Works
Krebs & Co.,	19	Scott & Bowne,
Lippincott & Co.,	20	Welch Grape Juice Co.,

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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ERA WANT ADS.

If every reader of the Era knew the value of the little Want Advertisements which we publish every week, the page we devote to them would not be large enough to hold all that we would have to print.

These little cards can be used to great advantage by any druggist to dispose of his dead patent medicine stock. Many proprietary medicines which have a sale in one section of the country do not sell at all in other sections. If a druggist has goods on his shelves which he cannot sell, another druggist in some other State where there is a demand may be willing to buy them at a discount or to exchange them for other goods.

Perhaps the reader has an old soda fountain to dispose of; perhaps he wants to sell his store, and we occasionally hear of a druggist with enough surplus cash to invest in a second store. All of these wants can be satisfied if they are made known in the Era's Want Department, which is read by dealers in all parts of the country every week.

See Students' Bulletin, Page 372.

DRUG CLERKS' UNIONS.

Drug clerks in several localities are trying to form, in some instances have succeeded in forming, themselves into regular labor unions. Springfield, Mass.; Denver, Colo.; and St. Joseph, Mo., are cases in point. In the latter city such an organization has been perfected and has become a part of the Central Labor Council.

The professed objects of these combinations are to prosecute druggists who employ unregistered clerks, to lessen the number of hours of the clerks' labors, and in various ways to better the conditions of this admittedly over-worked and underpaid class. But we question very much whether the best way to secure these reforms is to seek them through labor unions.

Pharmacy is not a calling which can ever be governed by the kind of regulations imposed upon the manual trades. Conditions are not at all similar. The demand for the druggist's services cannot be confined within an eight-hour day; they must be available at any and every hour. The trade unionist would be the very first to object when late at night he seeks a drug store for a remedy for a sick child and finds the store closed, because of the very regulations he himself has put in force.

Clerks have their grievances, and serious ones too, but the way to lessen them is not by such radical opposition to the employer. Organization among the clerks is a useful and needed thing, but not of the arbitrary trades union variety. Clerks should remember that they hope to be proprietors themselves some time, and should not lay the wires for their own undoing. The clerks have the right to insist on certain desirable reforms, and the proprietors will meet them more than half way if approached in the proper manner, backed by the weight of a well-knit and powerful organization of the clerks. The labor union idea, however, which considers only, and that arbitrarily and unjustly, the interests of but one party to the controversy, will not succeed in the drug business. The public wouldn't have it, for one thing. The clerks can get what they want by a more just and satisfactory method than this, and will not cut off their own noses to spite their faces. A drug clerk's trade union and an eight or ten hour day would not close the drug stores any earlier, it would only oblige every proprietor to double his force of clerks and cut salaries in half, and this surely is not what the clerks want. Let the clerks form the proper kind of organization and approach the proprietors in the proper, fair spirit, and the desired concessions and compromises will not be withheld. As for violations of law by the proprietors, the board of pharmacy or police

authorities can punish these, without the aid of any drug clerks' labor union. Think these things over, boys, and go at it in the right, not the wrong way.

THE DIPLOMA REQUIREMENT.

We publish in this issue the views of a number of correspondents in answer to the editorial appearing in the ERA of last week upon the advisability of legislation which shall require the possession of a college of pharmacy diploma as a pre-requisite to examination by the boards of pharmacy. In the editorial we endeavored, without bias and without advancing our own preferences, to put before readers the arguments for and against this proposition which is coming into considerable prominence in the pharmaceutical world. We made no attempt to argue the case, merely desiring to call forth the opinions of the pharmaceutical fraternity. It will be seen in the number of letters published in this issue that we have succeeded in our intention, and to such a degree, in fact, that there will be several installments of this discussion in succeeding numbers.

As is natural, there is a diversity of opinion among our correspondents, but, to us at least, is surprising the evident preponderance of sentiment in favor of the diploma requirement. We knew that the teachers and ultra-professional faction were in favor of the regulation, but were unaware that so many practical business druggists were likewise on that side of the fence. We are sure that this liberal discussion will clear the atmosphere and result in good. We are especially glad to have the drug clerks offer their opinions, as one of them does in this number.

OUR CARTOON.

Every one knows that Moses led the Israelites out of bondage to the Egyptians, that the Red Sea opened before the escaping hosts, allowing them dry passage to the other shore, and that the pursuing Egyptians were overtaken by the flood and perished miserably. We have made use of this historic incident in an endeavor to depict in a kindly way the present status of the drug trade. Is the N. A. R. D. the Moses to lead the retailers from their bondage to all manner of trade evils which have so long oppressed them? We hope so. At any rate, our artist has tried to give his conception of the conditions existing to-day.

NOT OIL RIGHT.

A woman is suing an Ohio druggist because, as she alleges, he gave her machine oil when she ordered cod liver oil. She took a dose of the lubricator and was, she asserts, laid up for three months and suffered permanent injury to her health. She asks for \$4,800.75 for damages, \$25 for physician's services and medicines, \$75 for the expense of taking care of her household duties while sick, and the return of 25 cents she paid for the oil. There's something "fishy" about this story, probably the cod liver oil.

A Boston theatre has back of the auditorium a quiet little parlor furnished with quite a stock of medicines for the treatment of patrons who may become ill during the performance. The same theatre also has in the lobby a bulletin board upon which are nightly given the names and seat numbers of physicians in attendance upon the performance, so that they may be called out, either by their patients or members of the audience needing their services. The scheme works well, and has been found to be very useful.

MANUFACTURE OF BENZOIC ACID FROM COAL TAR.—A patent has been granted in France for the following new process: The light and middle fractions of distillate from coal tar are fractionally redistilled in a column apparatus and the portions distilling between 160° and 240° C. collected separately. This is the same fraction that also serves for the separation of carbolic acid and cresol. By washing with caustic soda solution of sp. gravity 1.10 in the cold these substances are removed. The remaining oil is then transferred to a distilling apparatus provided with mechanical stirrers, about twice the quantity of caustic soda of sp. gr. 1.40 added that is necessary for saponifying the benzonitrile present in the oil, and the mixture heated, under stirring, as long as ammonia is evolved. This operation is ended in a few hours. The receiving vessels contain the low boiling constituents of the oil and a moderately concentrated ammonia water. The contents of the still separate into two layers; the lower, alkaline layer, is removed from the supernatant oily stratum and treated with carbonic acid or a mineral acid to saturate the excess of alkali. Small quantities of phenol, resinous and oily matter are thus removed, leaving a nearly colorless liquid consisting of a solution of almost pure benzoate of soda. From this solution the benzoic acid is precipitated by means of a mineral acid. Instead of caustic soda, potash, lime or baryta may be employed, but the latter are less desirable because of the sparing solubility of their salts. (Apotheker Zeitung).

EFFECT OF LIGHT ON CHEMICALS.—An interesting phenomenon has been observed by Wilhelm Marckwald in connection with the change of color undergone by certain bodies upon exposure to light, without being otherwise altered in composition or structure. (Sci. Amer.) The anhydrous chloride of quinoquinoline, upon exposure to light, changes from a yellow color to an intense green, returning to its original state when heated to 60° C., or if kept in the dark for a few days at the ordinary temperature. This change of color is brought about in a few seconds by exposure to bright sunlight, and in a few minutes by diffused daylight; it is chiefly due to the more refrangible rays of the spectrum. No effect has been observed with the X-rays. A similar action has been observed with the body known as E-tetrachloro- α -ketonaphthalene, which crystallizes from its solutions, forming colorless and transparent crystals. These, when powdered and exposed to the light, change to an amethyst color; the large crystals upon exposure show a reddish violet color in one direction. These changes do not appear to be connected with a chemical or crystalline modification, and by fusion a non-sensitive modification may be obtained, which slowly returns to the sensitive form. To these phenomena the experimenter gives the name of phototropy.

VANADIC ACID AS DEVELOPER.—The anhydrous acid, V_2O_5 , is a cinnamon-brown powder insoluble in water and makes an excellent photographic developer. For use it is prepared as follows: 3.75 parts of the acid are mixed with 7.5 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and 60 parts of water. Metallic zinc is then added in excess and the liquid filtered as soon as effervescence ceases. One volume of this liquid is diluted with 150 volumes of water and acidulated with acetic acid.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

HEARING ON THE STAMP TAX.

The Legislative Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists has been informed through the Hon. Boutell that he has arranged for a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House for Tuesday, April 17 at 10.30 a. m.

The delegates are requested to assemble at the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, at 9 a. m. sharp on the morning of the hearing to counsel and arrange plans prior to going before the committee. All interested parties are requested to join us.

Please make mention of the above facts, as we are anxious to secure as large a delegation as possible.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS STODDART,

Chairman Legislative Committee, N. A. R. D.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 27.

WANT TO BE ON THE LIST.

Muscataine, Iowa, March 26.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: We have read with much interest your article touching the agreement of the manufacturers refusing to sell jobbers who supply cut raters. We are a young company out here in the West, who are making some strides in this field, and are conducting our business on a most honorable, business-like basis, and while we need orders worse than some of the heavy weights, we have most strenuously opposed the cut rate idea, and we have absolutely refused to sell to anyone whom we knew to be in that class. We recently opened a campaign in the city of Detroit, Mich., and we are approached by a prominent firm there who wish to have us place them on our jobbing list with our line of preparations, but knowing them to be in the habit of cut rating, we lost the order, because we required of them an affidavit to the effect that they would not cut rate our goods. We simply recite this to you to give you an idea how anxious we are to have you place us as quickly as possible on your list in opposition to this method of handling patent medicines. It has been our policy from the beginning of our business to work "hand in glove" with the retailer, feeling that his interest and ours were so closely allied that the dividing line could not be defined. For that reason we took this stand against the cut rate method, and figured the most favorable profit of 100 per cent. for the retailer on our line. If you will place our name on your list with those who have already signed this agreement, we will consider it a favor.

THE LIGHTNING MEDICINE CO.

EARLY CLOSING AND OTHER MATTERS.

Chicago, March 28.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: The druggists of South West Chicago, about twenty in number, through an organization called the South West Retail Druggists' Association of Chicago, have been closing their stores at 7 o'clock on Sunday evenings since last October. The experiment has been quite widely noticed by the journals. The time of the agreement for closing has expired—"the last Sunday in April"—and we think it is expedient to publish the fact that opening during the summer is not a retreat. We did not expect to close Sunday evenings during the summer. We will resume closing next October. We have found it a good thing. It has been honestly observed by everyone interested. It has gained us respect. The "it'll last two or three weeks" prophet has had a page ripped from his seer book.

Our small organization has been a good thing in many ways. Especially, and first, we have become ac-

quainted with one another, and found that we are all pretty good sort of fellows; we have put prices in our territory on a pretty fair basis; we have closed Sunday evenings; we have stopped the abuse of credit by those who run bills to the limit with every available druggist; we have saved something in buying together, though we have not attempted much at this; we have had several very pleasant evenings together, and we are in shape so that we can control our territory in any action the N. A. R. D. might want to take through us. If the city was organized as we are, the N. A. R. D. would be able to accomplish any right thing it might undertake.

We think it expedient that you take some notice of our resuming of Sunday evenings, in order that it may be known that it is not a failure with us.

If our small experience will be of any aid to any one, we will gladly answer any inquiries. Very truly,

S. W. R. D. A.

RICHARD VOGEL, President.

E. F. MCCLURE, Secretary.

THINKS BLACK LIST IS NOT ILLEGAL.

Worcester, Mass., March 26.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: In your issue of the 22d inst., you state that there will be no black list, because such a list would be illegal.

For the last three years we have furnished cut-off lists to the wholesale drug trade from time to time, and have had no fear of being sued. The National Wholesale Druggists' Association has also furnished a cut-off list of the firms that supplied The John D. Park & Sons Co. No doubt that list was one of the grounds of complaint against the N. W. D. A. The court discriminates between a list for the purpose of unjustly injuring a dealer and a list for self-protection.

PHENYO-CAFFEIN CO.

OUR SUPPLEMENT: AMERICAN DRUG STORES.

In this issue we present subscribers with a four-page supplement representing a selected number of drug store window displays and interior views. In response to our request for photographs we have been favored with so large a number that it will be necessary to issue others of these supplements. The present one contains twenty views, and a brief description of these is appended.

First page.—The Owl Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo. This handsome store was especially built and decorated after the designs of Architect Louis Curtis. It is believed to be one of the handsomest drug stores in the country, at least in the West.

Inside pages.—No. 11. L. L. Moore, Muskogee, Ind. Ty., gives a view of his experimental laboratory, which he has found a very profitable investment. Numbers 28 and 29 on these pages, and 27 on the last page, are three views of exhibits in the drug store of W. P. Huckle, Kansas City, Mo. The first two of these were Christmas displays, and the third an Easter exhibit. 30 is an interior view of the store of W. F. Egel & J. H. Booth, Philadelphia, formerly known as the Hawthorne Pharmacy. The present owners are both graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, class of 1889, and have been conducting the store for about a year past. Numbers 6 and 7 are respectively an interior and exterior view of Walter S. Rocky's drug store at Columbus avenue and Sixth-fifth street, New York. 17 is a Kentucky drug store, that of Walthall & Pemberton, Horse Cave, Ky. This store is 70 feet by 28 feet, and has an interior balcony constituting a second floor, which is devoted to wall paper and picture mouldings. 31 is a window display by Druggist H. B. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., showing the goods of the Empire State Drug Company, of which concern he is a stockholder. 42 and 43 are interior views of George Y. Woods' store, Spruce and Tenth streets, Philadelphia, Pa., one of the oldest in that section, having been founded in 1832. Ever since its institution it has been in the hands of Friends. There are numerous departures from the ordinary, conventional store arrangements; the prescription department, for instance, being in the basement. Number 21.

Mentzer & Clugston, Waynesboro, Pa., send a photograph of a window display which they say sold Beef, Iron and Wine for them faster than any other advertising they ever did. 15 is a tooth brush exhibit in the store of Oscar Ross, Baltimore. Hundreds of tooth brushes are stuck into the meshes of a net and so arranged as to bear a resemblance to a lot of fish being drawn out of the water. 23 is an interior view of the large store of Rothinghouse Bros., Jonesboro, Ind. No. 3 is an exterior view of the premises of Thomas & Thompson, Baltimore. 45 shows a cigar display in the window of E. A. West's store at Decatur, Ill. 13 is the interior of the famous old store of Theodore Metcalf Co., Boston. Volumes could be written of the history of this store. There are many curious things about it. It has no soda or confectionery department, and no cigars, cigarettes, etc., are sold. One of its plate glass windows is the first ever known to be insured in Boston. The store is full of treasures which would delight the heart of an antiquary.

Last page.—Two of the displays on this page have been noticed above, the other, Number 19, is an exterior of the Economical Drug Company's store in Chicago, a famous cut-rate establishment.

It is impossible to adequately describe each of the displays pictured in this supplement, hardly even more than brief mention. The druggist will enjoy looking at them and will undoubtedly gain hints and suggestions therefrom.

AN APPEAL FOR THE N. A. R. D.

The editorial notices contained in the issues of March 15 and 22 should give every member of the N. A. R. D., and in fact every retail druggist in the land, great encouragement, as it certainly evinces a willingness upon the part of five of the principal proprietors to not only adopt the plan submitted to them for approval, but go even a step farther, by promising to refuse supplies to such jobbers as violate the conditions of the contract by selling to the "illegitimate dealers."

It seems nothing is lacking now but honesty, integrity and fidelity upon the part of the retailer himself. The jobber will be exceedingly careful to maintain his contract, especially if the first violator is made an example. The proprietor makes the demand. The retailer is more than willing to sell the standard goods, especially so if he can get even a fair margin of profit, and it would seem that there should be no necessity for a single jobber to violate the contract.

The greatest difficulty that the retailers have to contend with is the lack of organization upon their own part. For quite two years the officers and the active members of the N. A. R. D. have been preaching "organization," but while we have made progress, there is no reason why every retail druggist in this country should not now, at this very moment, belong to some organization, giving his money and a liberal share of his time for fostering the principles of the N. A. R. D. and using his every endeavor to push to a successful conclusion the plans laid down by the association. With a great many it seems to be the belief that all of the work is done gratuitously; that printing, postage, issuing bulletins and all the necessary correspondence cost nothing. This is a very serious and grievous mistake; it all costs, and while the entire association is run with but one salaried officer—small in comparison with the work to be done—very, very economically, there is no reason why the forty thousand retail druggists of this country should not keep the treasury abundantly supplied for all necessary expenses. The work of forming new associations could be undertaken, organizers would willingly go into unorganized territory, form associations, if only absolute expense money could be guaranteed. Right to-day there are many members of the N. A. R. D. who from love of their work, and whose feelings are so wrapped up in the success of the association, would do the work without pay for their time. The average druggist, unfortunately, is not over-burdened with this world's goods, but an immense amount of service could be done by these organizers; and while helping the national association towards success, would strengthen the retailer's position everywhere.

Let every reader of this letter ask himself if he feels that he has contributed his share to this great cause. Let him go "down into his pocket" and send to the treasurer all that he can afford; it will not be wasted. And if the N. A. R. D. is successful, it will come back to him four-fold. Let every association send its dues and contributions promptly; then by the time of the next annual meeting we may have 75 per cent., if not the entire retail trade allied with the N. A. R. D. This is all possible. It will take a great deal of work, but the association is fortunate in having a very large majority of its members who are not only willing but anxious to do the work, and do it well.

Don't stand back at this critical time, when the proprietors are doing for us all that we have asked, but come forward as members, come forward with your contribution of money, come forward with a willingness to do your share to the utmost for the N. A. R. D. The usefulness of the association, its power to bring to a successful conclusion the task undertaken is limited only by the industry and fidelity of the retailers. If each retailer will do his share there cannot be such a thing as "failure." We don't want sympathy; we don't want your promise to abide by the suggestions or resolutions of the association. We don't want your quiet acquiescence in everything that is being done to bring prosperity to the business, but we do want your active, earnest support; we do want your contribution of the necessary "cash," either direct or to your association, and we do want all of this promptly and willingly. It will never be regretted by those who follow these requests.

SMON N. JONES,

President N. A. R. D.

Louisville, Ky.

THE "ORPHOL" NEW REMEDIES.

"J. A. F." sends the Lounger (N. E. Drug.) the following lamentation. Of pathos and pertinence it cannot be said to LACTOL:

"I AMMONIA druggist," he said, "but I protest this is ORPHOL. I refer to the new remedies. To keep track of them AMIDOL our other troubles is too much, and often wonder how we DIOTAL. Say," (this was an aside to the cat), "do you know that's DIURETIN?"

"Yes," he resumed, "once in a while we AIROL our news on this subject, and it does BETOL how the names increase. The Germans seem to delight in FERRATIN out the hardest names and FORMIN the most marvelous combinations, and then they TRIONAL sides and succeed in CREATIN a demand, and to METOL calls we must have them. In THYMOL a druggist will need to know will be the German chemical lists. I suppose it will be just GLYCOL other fads, and will run out. I hope our best days have not BENZINE, but I am somewhat fearful. I think KINO this, that if they don't stop TAXINE us there will be trouble. Why, the way they are ROBIN us is wrong. You may think I SEDATIN jest—"

While he answered the telephone I skipped out.

The Deacon's Dream.

"May you take this lesson home with you to-night, dear friends," concluded the preacher, at the end of a very long and wearisome sermon. "And may its spiritual truths sink deep into your hearts and lives to the end that your souls may experience salvation. We will now bow our heads in prayer. Deacon White, will you lead?"

There was no response.

"Deacon White," this time in a louder voice, "Deacon White, will you lead?"

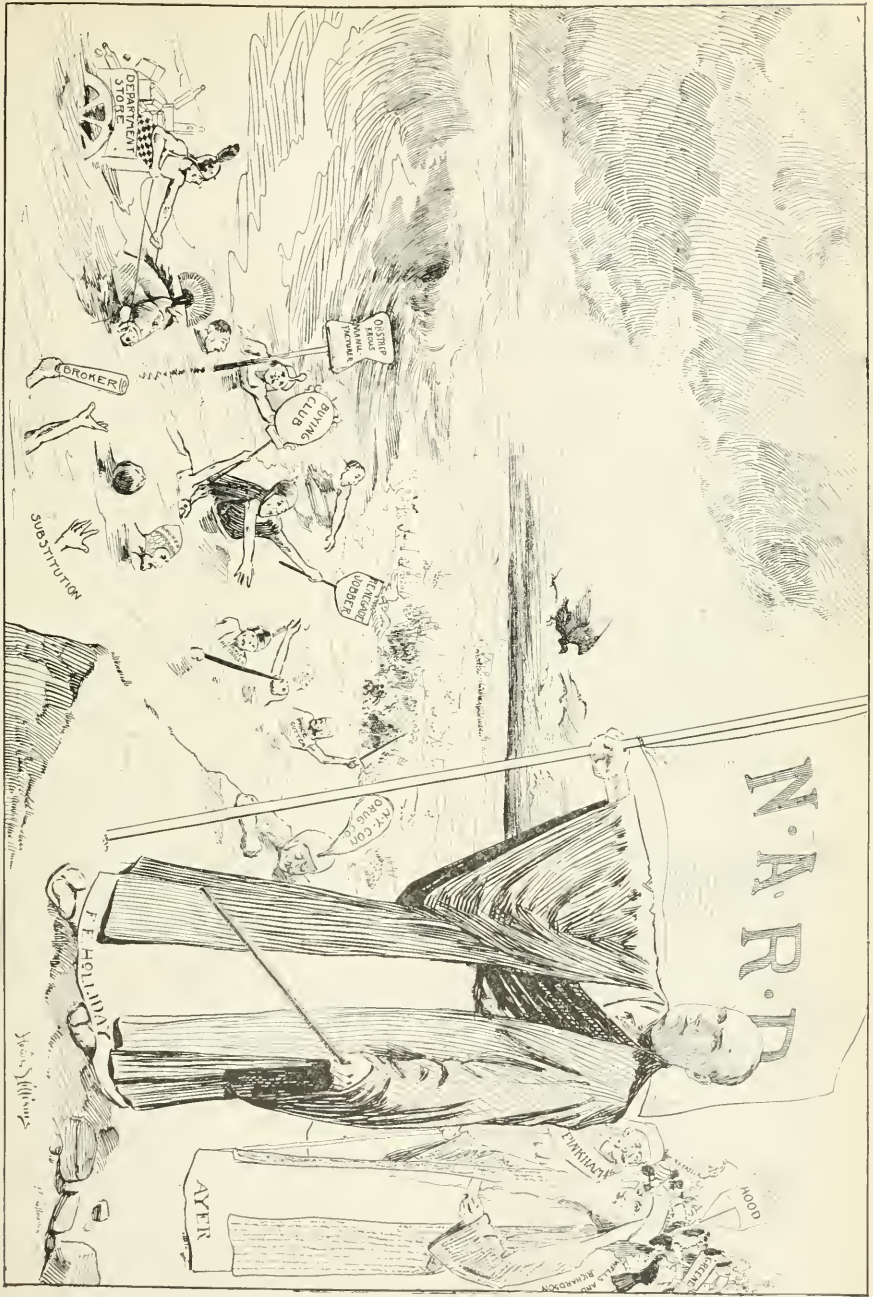
Still no response. It was evident that the Deacon was slumbering. The preacher made a third appeal and raised his voice to a pitch that succeeded in waking the drowsy man.

"Deacon White, will you please lead?"

The Deacon rubbed his eyes and opened them wonderingly.

"Is it my lead? No—I just deat."

—Detroit Free Press.



THE MOSES OF THE DRUG TRADE.

And the waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the hosts of Pharaoh that came into the sea after them: there remained not so much as one of them. (Exodus XIV, 28)

COLLEGE GRADUATION AS A PRE-REQUISITE TO BOARD EXAMINATION.

Is it Desirable to Seek Legislation to This End?—The Question Discussed by Pharmacists, Clerks and Teachers.—Its Advantages and Drawbacks Contrasted.

A Move in the Right Direction.

Our move is in the right direction. My thought is expressed in the motion offered at the Put-in-Bay meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, see 1890 Proceedings, page 327:

"RESOLVED, That the A. Ph. A. hereby expresses its approval of the proposition that none but recognized graduates should be received by boards of pharmacy as candidates for examination; also that while such action is not practicable at the present time, it should be steadily advanced by all reasonable discussion and agitation."

To me this would seem to be an almost ideal condition. Perhaps never has an ideal condition been reached, and surely never by leaps and bounds. The good things come slowly, and by a natural process of evolution and advancement. This good thing will be all the better for coming slowly. A general education of the public up towards this high standard is the thing to work for now, and your editorial, with the agitation it suggests, helps just along that line.

The pharmacist of the future must be a more highly educated man than the old apothecary. It is only as such that he can survive. His work will be more scientific than commercial, for the commercial side of the business is already drifting away and must continue so to do. Therefore, welcome all experiments along the line of more legal restrictions and higher standards. This legislative experimenting is as necessary as experimenting in the laboratory. All chemists learn much from negative results, and do not necessarily class such results as failures. The same should be true of legislation. Of course legislative experiments are costly in many ways, but they are necessary, all the same. Let us have just as many of them tending along this line as we can get anywhere in the country.

Boston, Mass.

S. A. D. SHEPPARD.

As Soon and As Fast As Possible.

In reference to the "graduation before examination" question my opinion is well established. We should insert the requirement in our pharmacy laws as soon and as fast as possible. By possible, is meant the earliest time at which such insertion will not imperil the existence of the law. The bone we have is better than its shadow seen in the surface of the stream over which we are passing. The legislative object of pharmacy laws is to protect the public by requiring qualified pharmacists to handle the public's medicine. The examinations of the boards of pharmacy are to ascertain that such qualification does exist in the candidates for licenses. The methods for preparing for these examinations are twofold. First, practical experience, and, second, study. The first method cannot be omitted and is not a part of the graduate discussion. The second method cannot be omitted, but it can be modified quite largely. The usual methods of store study, such as disjointed perusal of the dispensatory, and when the examination approaches memorizing of the quiz compends, may enable the candidate to pass the board, but certainly cannot equal an orderly and logical presentation of the principles and sciences included in pharmacy. In the average case the quiz man will have but little educational resources beyond those necessitated for the examination, whereas the college-taught man will have a fairly good foundation upon which to build as his experience widens. You will notice it is not claimed that all college men are superior to all store-taught men. It is the average of these men that is considered in these statements. Is it

not the fact that many board examinations are framed to license a fair proportion of examinees rather than give the public an ample measure of protection? If this is true, as it is believed to be, the graduate requirement would justify the material raising of their standard. Now look for a moment at the three interests affected. First, the public would naturally receive better protection from the coming generation of pharmacists if the college requirement was made from now on; second, those already in pharmacy would be helped temporarily, at least, by the added difficulty of engaging in our calling, and third, it is altogether possible that those entering our ranks in the future under this requirement would find their income sufficiently increased to justify the additional investment.

This is a transition period in pharmacy. The pressure of the times seems to be toward commercialism rather than professionalism. We are told repeatedly by physicians that they cannot prescribe in the metric system because pharmacists make so many mistakes in preparing their prescriptions. This certainly cannot be true of the college taught man. But if physicians' actual experience with pharmacists is such as to require them to discard the metric system, when they have been educated in it, and have to acquire the old system, how can we expect them to concede anything professional to our calling. If any professional element in pharmacy is to be preserved or developed, the time to begin is right now, and the first practical step is to make college training a pre-requisite to licensing, as is done in medicine, dentistry and even veterinary medicine.

Buffalo, N. Y.

WILLIS G. GREGORY,

Dean Buffalo College of Pharmacy.

Desirable, But Not Practical.

"College Graduation as Prerequisite to Board Examination." A splendid subject for discussion; the more discussed the better, but in my honest opinion not practical at present, although very desirable. But do not let us make it compulsory just yet. Let us wait till we have better colleges, better boards, and above all, better common schools.

At a recent examination the majority of applicants gave a wrong answer to such simple questions as divide $\frac{3}{4}$ by 24; divide $\frac{1}{2}$ by 30; how much is 3 per cent. of 500. Among these applicants were a goodly number of Ph. G.s, licentiates from other boards, and graduates of common and even high schools. In view of such facts—regrettable as they are—I am forced to believe that the best plan is to go slow, not try to take the second step before the first one. Let us hope that in the future boards will be selected more and more on the basis of fitness than on politics; that common schools will be governed by educators more than by politicians, and colleges will be so strong financially as to look more for quality of students than quantity. As I consider that at the San Francisco meeting of the A. Ph. A. my "eloquent" (?) plea for a higher grade of apprentices was more positively than politely laid on the table, and observe how the opinion on that one subject has changed in ten years, I am encouraged to hope for far better things within the next decade. A few years ago nobody who had jerked soda squirt for two years, or slashed out chewing gum and cigarettes for that length of time, could walk up to the front and demand his assistant paper "on time." There now begins to dawn the opinion that such an applicant should be able at least to multiply and divide reasonably well. Let us not insist by legislation on a sheepskin—as long as too many black

sheep succeed in obtaining the skin. Let the boards do the skinning for a while, and enforce the necessity of a good schooling before we insist on colleges.

There is no room for argument that the conditions of pharmacists will be bettered, if the enforcement of qualifying restrictions lessens the army of new comers. Same applies to colleges; if we had fewer of them we could hope for better ones, and their diplomas would stand for something more definite. The cry for fewer and better pharmacists, fewer and better colleges, fewer and better teachers, fewer and better boards, all is of the same cloth. While we strive for these highly desirable objects, don't let us hamper the progress by beginning to insist on a diploma, as long as a diploma is such an unknown or rather uncertain quantity. This is my opinion. I may and do undoubtedly differ with other men just as capable or more to judge, but you asked for my opinion, and I can only give you mine, owned by nobody else but me, and my opinion, I am forced to admit, has undergone an evolution since I have seen with mine eyes and heard with mine ears just for one year on the Illinois board.

Chicago, Ill.

WILHELM BODEMANN.

Favored by Pennsylvania Board.

I am heartily in favor of a pharmacy degree as a prerequisite to board examination, and favor a degree requiring a three-year term, which demands at least five months for each term, and at least three hours instruction daily, one-third of which shall be practical work in the laboratory.

I am in favor of such a provision because it is for the best interests of the individual, because it is to the best interests of the board of examiners, and last but not least because it is to the best interest of the public, whose bodily health is largely in the keeping of pharmacists.

The individual would be benefited by being more able to compete with trade conditions, which often take advantage of trade ignorance, for example: A few months ago a polished gentleman offered for sale "Vanilla oil," which he represented as the active principle of vanilla bean. He sold large quantities of it to those who believed him. They paid dearly for their ignorance. Another example: A pharmacist buys powdered cantharides, from which he makes a blister to be used in a critical case; but it fails to perform its function. The cantharides was bought in good faith from a reliable jobber, who has had his broker buy his supplies for him. The latter is instructed to buy in as cheap a market as possible. No examination is made by the jobber, because none is demanded. None is made by the pharmacist, because he does not know how; hence the patient suffers, perhaps by the loss of his life, and the physician by his reputation. But, say the patient is robust enough to battle with disease a day or two longer, and the doctor orders a blister from a druggist who takes pride in his profession. The latter also buys powdered cantharides, but he is a crank; he does not take it for granted that it is O. K. He examines it for its active constituent, if deficient, he returns his purchase. This he does until he gets a reputation as a "kicker," which in due time is modified into a reputation as a careful pharmacist. He pays no more for his pure products than he would for the impure, and gains a profitable reputation. The public gets efficient services at a time when the skillful services of the pharmacist are most needed.

I do not regard requirement of a diploma degree as a bar from the practice of pharmacy of worthy young men who, though possessing a good general knowledge of the drug business, have been unable by force of circumstances to secure the college education. I was some twenty-seven years ago just such a young man; this fact, however, did not deter me from living frugally in order to save sufficient money to leave my native town for a college some four hundred miles distant. To-day colleges of pharmacy are not so far apart that much expense is necessary, and to-day assistant pharmacists are better paid. They have more leisure time, better equipments as to utensils and literature, than were at the command of assistants in former years.

It is an axiom in law that it is better that one hundred guilty should escape punishment than that one innocent person should be punished. The world perhaps would be better if the example of Christ was more in practice. He was condemned and punished, though not guilty, so that mankind may better its condition. It is impossible to enact laws for individual cases; laws are enacted for the benefit of the majority.

During the past century the average life of man has been increased from 30 to about 40 years (at this rate it will be possible in six centuries to increase the average life of man 100 years). Many causes have contributed to this result, one of which is undoubtedly improvement in medicine, for pharmacy has not been slow in the past century to provide relief and comfort to suffering humanity. Let pharmacy, medicine and religion join hands. Pharmacy and medicine shall take upon themselves the burden of increasing the average life of man (in bodily ease and comfort) to 100 years; religion, to supply mental ease and comfort and, at the expiration of a full term of life here on earth, a certainty of a happy life in the eternal future.

Pittsburg, Pa.

LOUIS EMANUEL.

Also by Michigan.

The following circular I sent throughout the State of Michigan several days ago:

The question is becoming somewhat agitated whether it is not advisable to have the pharmacy laws of the different States so changed that before a person can become a registered pharmacist it will be necessary for the applicant to furnish an affidavit that he is a graduate of a recognized school of pharmacy, besides showing affidavits for at least one year's experience.

In other words a person (no matter how much practical experience he has had) must be a graduate of some recognized school of pharmacy before he can appear before a board of pharmacy for examination.

I have my own views on this subject, and would like to get the sentiment of the druggists of the State of Michigan on this matter.

This question I am satisfied will come before the board of pharmacy at no very distant date; therefore I am anxious to know the sentiment of the parties that are interested on this subject.

The idea is, that if the law was so changed, it would not take effect until two years after the change was made.

I am in favor of a graduate of a recognized school of pharmacy with not less than one year's practical training in a drug store before entering college.

A. C. SCHUMACHER,

Secy. Michigan Board of Pharmacy.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Drug Clerk Does Not Like It.

As you have opened your columns in regard to discussing whether it would be beneficial to the pharmaceutical profession to require all applicants for the board examination to be graduates of a college of pharmacy, I would like to say:

Any young man having an ordinary public school education and a good idea about mathematics is fit to become a good druggist, provided he will enter a good store and have a chance at the prescription counter and in the laboratory during intervals, assisting the registered man; that is to say, mixing powders, making pill masses, folding powders, filling capsules, etc., after the registered man has weighed or measured the different preparations or chemicals. Will he not thus become familiar with the different drugs and chemicals and be able to commence to study by himself or with the assistance of the registered man and become as good a pharmacist as any graduate of a college?

As the ordinary up-to-date drug clerk is not able to earn more than \$12 to \$20 per week, how can it pay a poor boy to spend about \$250 on a college education and work for \$1 or \$5 per week during his apprenticeship, being hounded like a dog by the board inspectors when he attempts to pass the board examination? What would be the consequences? The colleges would naturally raise their fees, and you would have to pay them if there were no other means to become registered.

You say the physician or lawyer must show a college

diploma. Certainly, a young man intending to become a lawyer or physician will do his utmost to scrape the money together, because he knows when he has reached his goal he can enjoy the life of a professional man; but what can a poor drug clerk do at \$12 to \$20 per week. Can he become married and support a family as a professional man ought to? Would the proposed law change his condition? No.

Would not the colleges of pharmacy increase their time to three or four years? Could he make more money because he spent four years or \$500 at college? No.

Therefore, I say give every poor boy a chance in this united land to earn an honest living. Nobody can pass a board examination, no matter how much cramming he does, unless he is a competent practical druggist. Therefore this law would benefit nobody but the colleges of pharmacy.

Hoping you will favor me with your valuable space in your journal and give my fellow clerks a chance to read my opinion, I am,

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE A. GUNBOK, JR.

With C. W. Klein, 797 Flatbush ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ohio Wishes It.

I am unequivocally in favor of the higher standard of qualification before examination for registration as pharmacists. We had no trouble in price-cutting when the young man had to go into the store and learn the business and work there until he knew it. But when pharmacy laws became general and a young man could, by a few weeks' "coaching" and the use of quiz compends, go before a board of pharmacy and become registered, while he practically knew nothing of the business, he was thus legally qualified to open and conduct a pharmacy, and draw his trade from those who had studied for years to qualify themselves; then began the cutting of prices, and all the evils that now curse the business. The young man who became legally qualified in that way was not qualified to take a position in a store under a competent man, and yet he felt himself better qualified than the older man, who was not registered by examination. I give you the above as my principal reason for believing that under the present conditions the more thorough the education now the better.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
JOHN WEYER,
EX-member of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy.

Guard Against Inferior Colleges.

I have always believed every young man should be a graduate in pharmacy before being registered. At the last meeting of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association Mr. Kaufman, of Columbus, recommended that such a resolution ought to be adopted, and upon my motion it was passed. I heartily endorse any movement to elevate our profession (?) as I feel sure higher education will certainly do. The inferior colleges will have to be guarded against, but every profession has to contend with that evil.

FRANK P. WEISENBERGER.

Defiance, O.

Will Add More Expense.

My opinion in brief is that college graduation as a pre-requisite to board examination will merely add more expense to the learning of the profession of pharmacy, without giving additional compensation, unless interstate agreements are made that licentiates or registered pharmacists of one State can receive certificates or licenses in any other State.

Chilton, Wis.
HENRY ROLLMANN,
Secretary Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

Fitching the Voice.

"I have a severe cold," said the sweet singer. "I shall have to use a cough syrup."

"Use only tar syrup," spoke up the manager.

"Does it make any difference?"

"Yes; everything depends on the pitch of your voice."—Chicago Daily News.

PHARMACY AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Companies Bill.—It will be remembered that the Pharmacy clause in this bill legalizes the practice of pharmacy by limited companies, provided qualified assistants are employed. It also empowers them to assume the titles of pharmaceutical chemist, and chemist and druggist, according as their assistant is the one or the other. Chemists have cried out very much against the Government's proposals—why, it is somewhat difficult to understand, as owing to a flaw in the Pharmacy Act of 1868 companies have been able to carry on the business without hindrance, and even in the case of a company which sold poisons without employing a registered chemist, only the unqualified employee is open to prosecution. The suggested clause is certainly an improvement on the existing state of things, as in the event of a company keeping a shop for the sale of poisons without a qualified chemist in charge, the company, under the bill, could be prosecuted, as well as the actual unqualified seller. It is probable that the pharmaceutical objections to the bill are based largely on sentimental reasons, and also on a vague and, we may say, vain hope that as long as Parliament does not actually legalize company pharmacy there is a chance that it may one day be declared illegal, and the original intention of the 1868 Act be rendered an actual fact. That this will ever come to pass is, however, as the president of the Board of Trade (Mr. Ritchie, who has charge of the bill in the House of Commons) told Mr. Martindale, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society, when he waited on him recently to put the society's views before the government, quite impossible. With Mr. Ritchie's dictum we must agree, as whatever chance might have been of remedying the flaw in the Act was let slip by the Pharmaceutical Society when they failed to take decisive action at the moment the defect was first discovered, twenty years ago. At the present time, when the companies interested in pharmacy, either wholly or as part of their business, are very numerous, and their shareholders reaching some hundreds of thousands and their capital amounting to millions, it is hopeless to expect that Parliament will put a stop to their carrying on business. That being so, and absolute prohibition of company pharmacy being hopeless, we think the Pharmaceutical Society would have been wiser to have endeavored to have amended the government clause rather than to oppose it altogether, a course they decided on at the Council meeting on March 7. Surely half a loaf is better than no bread!

A Degree in Pharmacy.—A degree in pharmacy seems within measurable distance, the University of London under its new constitution as a teaching body, having decided to reorganize the school of the Pharmaceutical Society, and to establish a board of pharmacy. The professor of materia medica will be styled professor of pharmaceuticals.

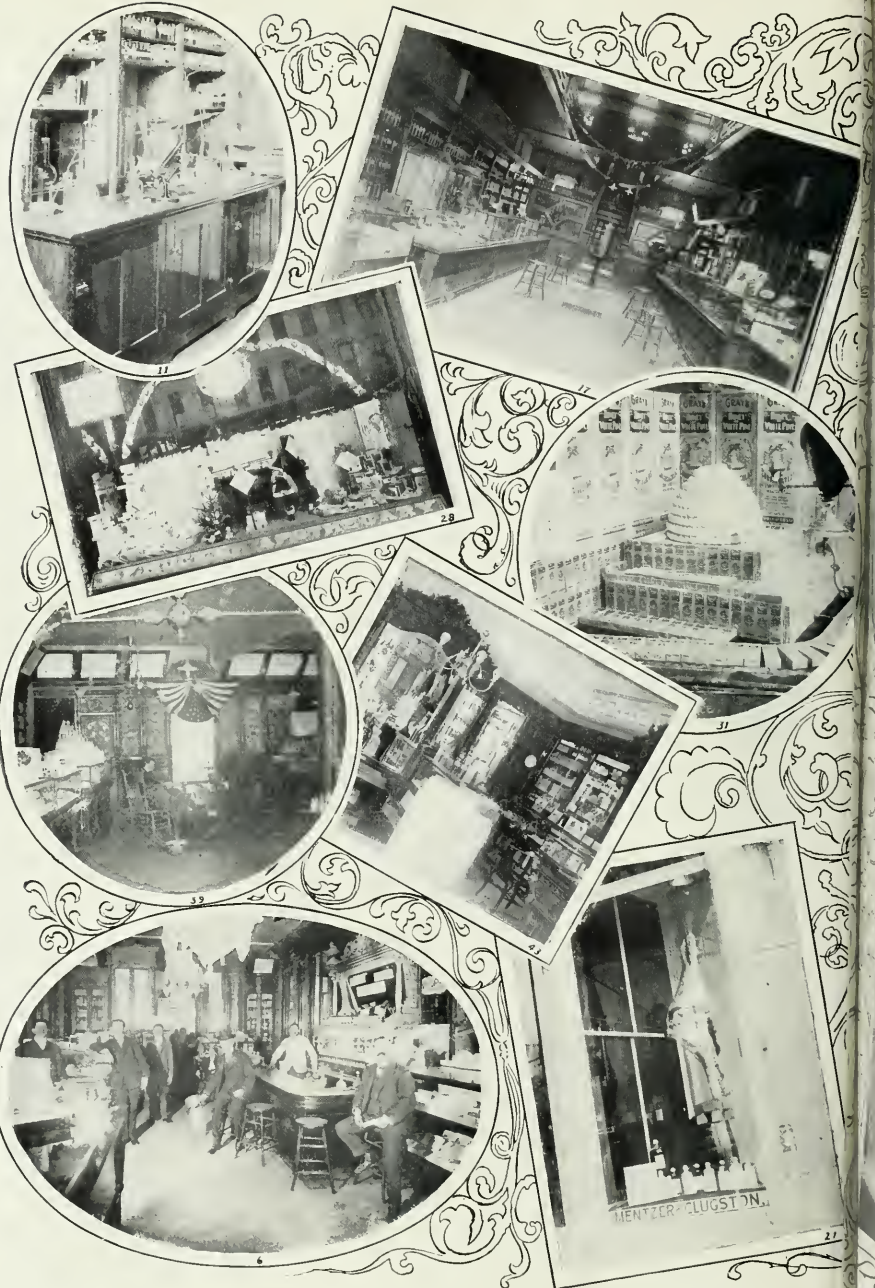
British Pharmaceutical Conference.—The preliminary arrangements with regard to the meeting of the conference in London in July this year are now fairly on the way. An influential local committee, under the chairmanship of Wm. W. Martindale, F. L. S., F. C. S., has been formed to look after the entertainment of the visitors, and already subscriptions to the amount of £200 have been promised.

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association.—The Scheme for Chemists' Defence, which was inaugurated by the P. A. T. A. last year is being fairly well taken up. The scheme is financed as a limited company with a capital of £10,000, and already 600 41 shares have been taken up. Mr. Glyn-Jones, the organizer and secretary, estimated that a subscription to the share list of £500 would be sufficient to start the scheme, so that it is now in a fair way to commence practical working.

Citral Content of Lemon Oil.—E. J. Parry, B. Sc., F. I. C., controverts the statement that no pure oil of lemon ever contains more than 4 per cent. of citral. He states that he has frequently found from 5 to 6 per cent. He recommends the following process of estimation: 200 Cc. of oil are concentrated in a Wurtz condenser under a pressure not exceeding 15 mm., 10 Cc. of the residue are shaken with 5 grammes of cyanacetic acid, and 5 grammes of caustic soda in 30 Cc. of water in a small absorption flask, with a long graduated neck. The non-absorbed residue is read off.



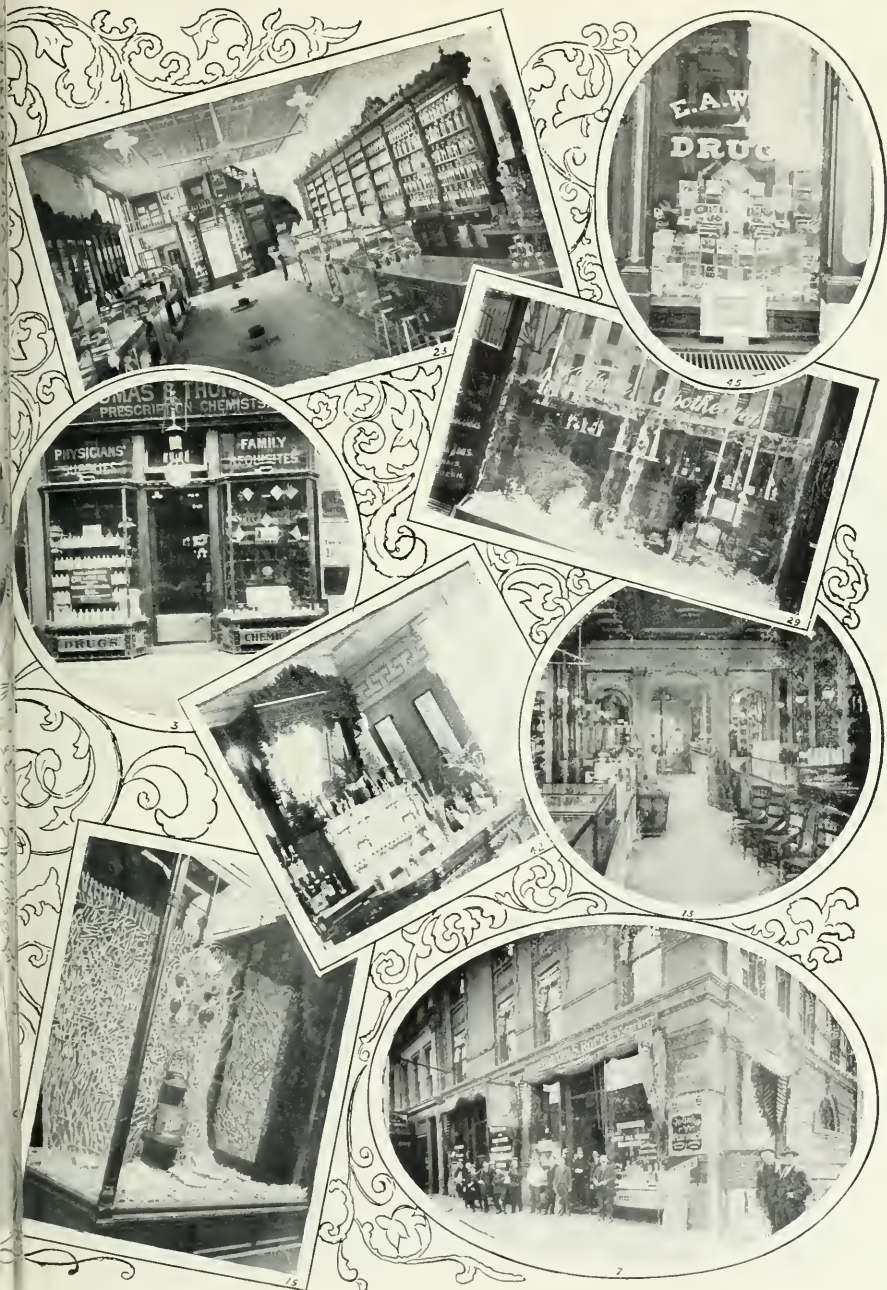
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OWL DRUG COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.



11—L. L. Moore, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.
 28—W. P. Hucke, Kansas City, Mo.
 29—F. W. Egel & J. H. Booth, 3810 Lancaster
 Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 39—Walter S. Rockey, New York, N. Y.

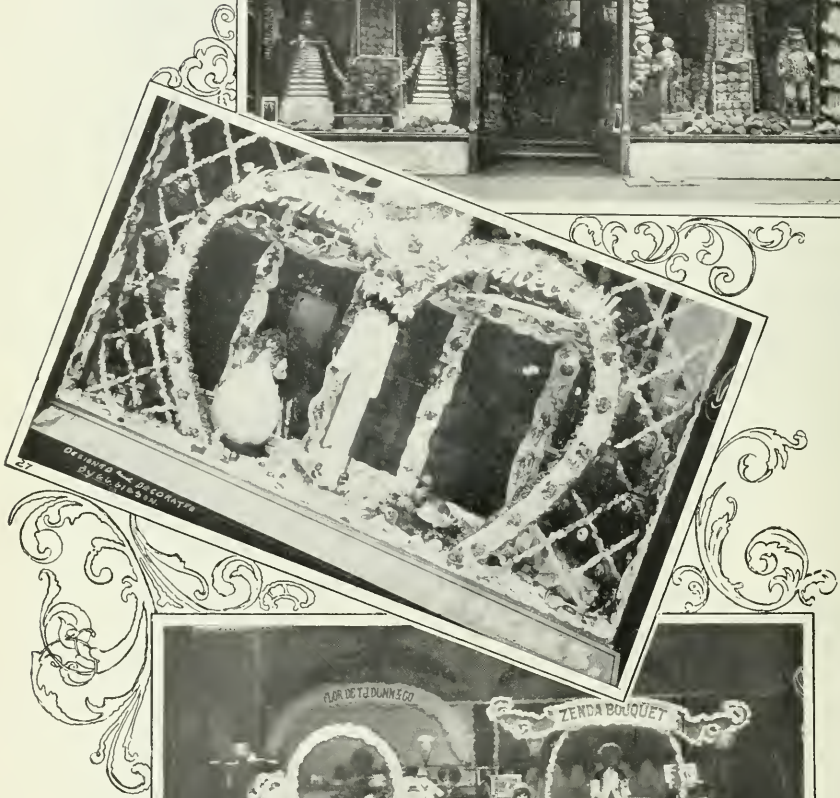
17—Walthall & Pemberton, Horse Cave, Ky.
 31—H. B. Smith, 880 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn,
 N. Y.
 43—George Y. Woods, Tenth & Spruce St.
 Philadelphia.
 21—Mentzer & Clugston, Centre Square, Wayne
 boro, Pa.

DISPLAYS AND INTERIOR VIEWS.



1—Hothingshouse Bros., Jonesboro, Ind.
 2—Thomas & Thompson, Light and Baltimore
 Sts., Baltimore, Md.
 3—George Y. Woods, Tenth & Spruce Sts.,
 Philadelphia.
 4—Oscar Ross, 108 East Baltimore St., Balti-
 more, Md.

5—E. A. West, Decatur, Ill.
 6—W. F. Hooke, Kansas City, Mo.
 7—Theo. Metcalf Co., 39 Tremont St., Boston,
 Mass.
 8—Walter S. Ruckey, New York, N. Y.



19—Economic Drug Co., 84 State St., Chicago, Ill.

26—W. P. HucKe, Kansas City, Mo.

27—W. P. HucKe, Kansas City, Mo.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PHARMACY.

A.—(1) What is the purpose of the pharmacy law of this State? (2) What does the law consider a drug or chemical which is fatal to adult human life in quantities of 60 grains or less? (3) What does the law require for the sale of a drug or chemical which is fatal to adult human life in quantities of 5 grains or less? (4) Give common names of three drugs which are used as insecticides? (5) Are there any restrictions for the sale of insecticides?

(1) What effect has heat upon solids? (2) What effect has it upon liquids? (3) What instrument is used for measuring the degrees of heat? (4) Name the different scales of degrees in common use. (5) Which of these is recognized as the standard? (6) How many degrees are included between the freezing and boiling points of water in each scale? (7) How may degrees of one of these scales be converted into those of another? (8) Give an example. (9) What is the purpose of a water bath? (10) Why does the Bunsen burner give a smokeless flame?

C.—(1) Give the official Latin name of Cramp Bark. (2) Give Nat. Ord. of plant yielding it. (3) Briefly describe the drug. (4) Give its medical properties. (5) Give the official Latin name of the preparation made from it. (6) Give official name of Black Haw. (7) Give Nat. Ord. of plant yielding it. (8) Briefly describe the drug. (9) Give its medical properties. (10) Give official Latin name of the preparation made from it.

D.—Define the following: (1) Benzol. (2) Benzene Benzol. (3) Benzoin. (4) Camphor. (5) Chloral U. S. P. (6) Chrysarobin. (7) Cocous. (8) Gamboge. (9) Phenol U. S. P. (10) Spermaceti.

E.—(1) What is Bismuth? (2) Give its chemical properties. (3) How is Bismuth Citrate prepared? (4) In what liquids is this salt soluble? (5) How is Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate prepared? (6) In what liquids is it most soluble? (7) How would you recognize Bismuth subcarbonate? (8) How Bismuth subnitrate? (9) What dangerous impurity is liable to be present in Bismuth salts? (10) Give test for limit of said impurity.

F.—Give full Latin name and ingredients of each of the following official preparations: (1) Vegetable Cathartic Pills. (2) Tonic and Stimulant. (3)romatic Spirit of Ammonia. (4) Syrup of Hydriodic Acid. (5) Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

G.—(1) Give the official Latin name of Squill. (2) Give the botanical name of plant yielding it in what natural order is it included? (3) What is its habitat? (4) What portion of the plant is used? (5) Describe it as it exists in the natural state. (6) Describe it as it is found in the market. (7) Name its active ingredients. (8) Give its therapeutic action. (9) Give dose of crude drug. (10) Give dose of official.

H.—Give official Latin name and maximum dose of each of the following: (1) Sodium Phosphate. (2) Potassium Ferrocyanide. (3) Cerium Oxalate. (4) Zinc Oxide. (5) Lactucarium. (6) Iron Chloride. (7) Quill tilla. (8) Tr. Iodine. (9) Tr. Gelsemium. (10) Tr. Strophanthus.

I.—(1) Why should pharmacists know how to take the specific gravity of liquids? (2) In what country are 70 grammes will 1,000 C. C. of Distilled Water weigh? (3) How many grammes will 1,000 C. C. of Ether weigh? (4) How many grammes will 1,000 C. C. of Alcohol weigh? (5) How many grammes will 1,000 C. C. of Mercury weigh?

K.—(1) Give official Latin name of Turpentine. (2) How is it obtained? (3) What products are obtained by distilling it? (4) In what forms is the distillate official? (5) Which should be used for internal use? (6) What product of the residue is official?

L.—(1) How is Salicylic Acid made? (2) What is the principal objection to prescribing it in simple aqueous solution? (3) Name three official Salicylic Acid official. (4) What official liquid is made from the acid? (5) Give the official name of the salicylic ether of phenol. (6) Describe its physical properties. (7) What are its medical properties? (8) What is its dose? (9) How is it usually administered?

M.—(1) Give the official Latin name of Phenylacetamide. (2) Give the chemical name and graphic formula of Aniline. (3) Show by reactions how it is derived from benzene. (4) How is Acetanilid made? (5) Give its chemical, physical and therapeutic properties.

N.—(1) Give the botanical name of the plant from which Castor oil is obtained? (2) In what country does the plant grow? (3) From what part of the plant is the oil obtained? (4) What is the dose of the oil, and how is it best administered? (5) How would you prepare to prepare an official Castor oil official?

O.—Name the Antidotes for: (1) Iodine. (2) Opium; (3) Chloral; (4) Veratrum; (5) Phosphorus; (6) Paris Green; (7) Tr. Aconite; (8) Carbolic Acid; (9) Aqua Ammoniac. (10) Nitric Acid.

P.—(1) What two well defined series of compounds does Iron form? (2) State the valence of each series. (3) How is Reduced Iron made? (4) What should its color be, and what impurity does it usually contain? (5) What three forms of Ferric Sulphate are official? (6) What Iron Salt is contained in Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis? (7) How does "Monsel's Solution" differ in character of its iron compound from Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis? (8) In making the official solution of the Ferric Chloride, how is the acidulated solution of Fer-

rous Chloride oxidized and what is the special order of mixing the acidulated solution and the oxidizing agent? Is the former added to the latter, or the reverse, and why?

Q.—(1) Give official definition of Asafoetida. (2) From what countries is it obtained? (3) How is it gathered? (4) How may it be powdered without injury to its medicinal properties? (5) What are its chief constituents? (6) What are its medicinal properties? (7) When rubbed with water it forms an official preparation; give its name and properties.

R.—(1) Name the principal solid constituents of Cow's Milk. (2) In what percentage are they usually present? (3) Give the official name and chemical formula of a solid substance obtained from milk. (4) Into what official preparations does the latter enter? (5) Give the official name and chemical formula of a liquid derived from milk.

S.—Latin.—Translate the following into English: (1) Recipe. (2) Signa. (3) Misco. (4) Tere in bette. (5) Secundum U. S. P. (6) Vel. (7) Ovum. (8) Pilula. (9) Pilula. (10) Vitellus.

T.—I nunguentum Hydrargyri U. S. P.:
 Mercury 500 Gm.
 Lard 250 Gm.
 Suet 230 Gm.
 Oleate of Mercury 20 Gm.
 Triturate the Oleate of Mercury, with the Mercury gradually added, in a mortar, until globules of the metal are no longer visible (about 30 minutes). Then add the Lard and Suet.

Oleatum Hydrargyri U. S. P.:
 Yellow Mercuric Oxide 200 Gm.
 Oleic Acid 800 Gm.
 Introduce the Oleic Acid into a mortar, and gradually add to it the Mercuric Oxide. Then set the mixture aside in a warm place, at a temperature not exceeding 40° C., and stir frequently, until the oxide is dissolved.

The above is the U. S. P. method for preparing Blue Ointment an Oleate of Mercury. (1) What is the cost if you pay 70 cents a pound for Mercury, 10 cents a pound for Lard, 10 cents a pound for Suet, 30 cents a pound for Oleic Acid, \$1.50 a pound for Yellow Mercuric Oxide? (2) If the market price of Blue Ointment is 50 cents a pound, how much more will it cost to buy than to make? (3) What percentage is the difference equal to? (4) If a manufacturer will sell Blue Ointment for less than you can make it, what would you infer? (5) What is the percentage strength of Blue Ointment, and give a simple method of ascertaining the strength of a sample.

U.—(1) Give the U. S. P. definition for Vinum Rubrum. (2) If Red Wine is prescribed without specification, may wine may be used? (3) Why should Port Wine not be used when Red Wine is prescribed for urethral injections? (4) What percentage of Alcohol should Red Wine contain? (5) Give the Pharmacopoeial method of ascertaining the percentage of Alcohol present in Red Wine, why is the hydrometer not employed for this purpose?

V.—Copy the following prescription, write out the quantities in words without abbreviation. How would you prepare it?

R. Tinct. Ferri Chlor. 12.5
 Sol. Ammon Carb. U. S. P. 60.
 Sol. Acid Acetic, U. S. P. 60.
 Morphine Sulphatis 245
 Acidi Aceticii 4.15
 Syr. Aurantii Cort. 60.

W.—How would you dispense the following prescription?

R. Strychnin. Sulphatis gr. ½
 Chinin. Sulphatis gr. i
 Ferri Redact. gr. ii
 M. ft. Pil. d. t. d. No. XX.

X.—Critique the following prescription, and state how it could be improved, leaving out none of the present ingredients.

R. Sodii Iodidi ʒi
 Potass. Bromidi ʒiiv
 Ext. Eucalypti Fld. ʒi
 Ext. Lupulini Fld. aa ʒss
 Aqua Ment. ʒiiv
 Misco.—Sig.—A teaspoonful every two hours.

Y.—Critique the following prescription, what physica change takes place? Would you dispense it or not, and why?

R. For Mrs. Brown.
 Antipyrin gr. X L
 Sol. Aeth. Nit. ʒi
 Syrupus aa ʒj
 Aqua Ment. ʒiiv
 Misco.—Sig.—A teaspoonful every four hours, q. c.

Z.—How would you prepare the following prescription:
 R. Potass. Permangan. gr. xii
 Secundum Artum ft. Pil. No. XII.
 Signa.—Take one every four hours.

TOOTH DROPS.—(1) Tincture of benzoin, 4; tincture of opium, 2; chloroform, 2; creosote, 2 parts. (2) Tincture of benzoin, 6; tincture of opium, and chloroform, of each 2 parts. (Bull. de Therap.)

PHARMACY.

TO DISTINGUISH AMBER AND COPAL.—O. Rössler proposes the following test: A small fragment of the sample is heated in a small glass tube, sealed at one end. If the sample be amber, sulphurous vapors will be evolved, recognizable by blackening of a strip of filter paper saturated with a solution of acetate of lead. Copal is free from sulphur and gives no reaction when subjected to this test. (Apoth. Ztg.)

DETECTION OF PEROXIDES.—To a small sample of the liquid to be tested a solution of silver nitrate is added. In presence of an alkali peroxide a brisk effervescence will be observed, due to the evolution of oxygen, metallic silver separating at the same time. In the case of superoxides of the alkaline earths the reaction is somewhat slower, brown silver oxide being first thrown down, which subsequently dissociates into metallic silver and oxygen. (Apoth. Ztg.)

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF FORMALDEHYDE.—Recent researches by G. Bruni have shown that formaldehyde having a perfectly neutral reaction is fairly well borne by the animal organism, in contradistinction to the formaldehyde of commerce, which has an acid reaction. In very dilute solution formaldehyde causes vomiting. It causes hardening of the tissues with which it comes in contact, even when administered highly diluted in non-toxic doses and when used only a few days. Neutral formaldehyde solutions have only a feeble bactericidal power, but it is admitted by Bruni that they have a greater sterilizing value than boric acid. (Pharm. Post.)

MANUFACTURE OF IODOFORM.—A new process, patented in Germany, consists in treating a mixture of iodide of potash, alcohol and carbonate of sodium with ozone. The total amount of the combined iodine is converted into iodoform. In detail, the method is as follows: A mixture of 100 parts water, 300 parts alcohol, 10 parts sodium carbonate and 55 parts potassium iodide, contained in a tub, is warmed to 50° C. and a current of gases containing ozone passed through the liquid. The iodoform separates in a pure condition and crystallizes on the walls of the container. Instead of alcohol, acetaldehyde or acetone may be employed. (Apoth. Ztg.)

DISINFECTION WITH FORMALDEHYDE.—A new mode of application recommended by Schering consists in subjecting a mixture of burnt lime and a polymeric form of formaldehyde, e. g., paraformaldehyde, to the action of water, formaldehyde gas being evolved mixed with steam owing to the heat generated in slaking the lime. By this means a room may be quickly disinfected. This method has the advantage of great convenience, since it requires no special apparatus and is quite inexpensive. The mixture of paraformaldehyde and lime is offered in form of compressed tablets. The same results may be obtained by slaking lime in the room with aqueous formaldehyde solution. (Apoth. Ztg.)

HYDROFLUORIC ACID AND ITS SALTS are finding increased application in the chemistry of fermentation, as antiseptics, tissue preservatives, etc. The following are chiefly used: Hydrofluoric acid, the fluorides of potassium, sodium and ammonium and sodium bifluoride (NaF₂HF). This last is a white salt of acid reaction, which is used in 20 per cent. solution for etching glass. Marpmann includes it among the best antiseptics. For preserving lower organisms a liquid composed of sodium fluoride 0.5 part, sodium bifluoride 2 parts and water 100 parts is recommended. For the preservation of animal tissues a 5 per cent. aqueous solution is the most suitable. Frogs and reptiles retain their natural colors longest in a solution containing sodium bifluoride 5 parts, glycerin 50 parts, alcohol 100 parts, water 400 parts. (Pharm. Post.)

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Marseilles Soap.—(G. G.) As generally employed, this name is used to designate the variety of Castile soap "mottled" with iron. It is made by the saponification of olive oil, with or without the addition of other oils, and soda lye. For an outline of the process of manufacture, see one of the dispensatories, or almost any work on technical chemistry.

Tar Stick Salve.—(C. F. B.) Tar stick salve is not listed in the Blue Book, as it is one of those preparations which the retail druggist generally makes himself. The name has been applied to the Compound Tar Plaster of the National Formulary, and it is undoubtedly what your customer wants. It is usually sold in sticks or rolls. We know of no proprietary preparation under this title.

White Ink.—(T. & T.) See last week's Era, page 342. For writing on blue paper a solution of oxalic acid may be used. For writing on dark colored paper the following may answer your purpose: Rub together until perfectly smooth 30 grains of zinc oxide and 1 ounce of mucilage. Then add 30 minims of alcohol and 3 drams of silver bronze, and make up the quantity with water to 2 ounces.

Brushmaker's Cement.—(P. and O.) The various cements and glue used by the manufacturers of brushes are trade secrets, though we are informed that glue, shellac and various gums are employed, a special formula being used for each particular kind of brush. For lather brushes a shellac composition is sometimes employed and we presume any of the stronger waterproof glues might be made to answer a similar purpose.

Perfume for Face Powders.—(E. S.) Face powders may be perfumed by triturating them with any of the perfume extracts such as heliotrope, white rose, jockey club, etc. Here are two formulas, either of which is said to satisfactorily perfume face powders: (1) Vanilla, 1½ drams; orange flower water, 10 drops; oil cherry laurel, 5 drops; musk, ¼ grain; benzoin, 6 drams; alcohol, 1 pint. (2) Extract orange flower, 1 ounce; extract white rose, 1 quart; extract benzoin, 1 ounce; extract vanilla, ¼ pint; extract civet, 1 ounce; oil of bitter almond, 3 minims.

Restoring Discolored Syrup of Hydriodic Acid.—(R. L. C.) The following process has been recommended to restore discolored syrup of hydriodic acid to its original condition: Mix the discolored syrup with from 3 to 5 per cent. its weight of purified animal charcoal in a bottle. Allow to stand from two to three hours with frequent agitation, and filter. Should the filtrate not be perfectly colorless, an additional amount of charcoal must be used. This process was recommended some years ago by O. A. Rouillon, of Brooklyn. Syrup of hydriodic acid is far from a permanent preparation at best, the decomposition of the hydriodic acid being the cause of the trouble.

Iodine with Camphor and Oil of Origanum.—(E. & T.) write: "We prepare a liniment composed of iodine, ½ dram; camphor, 1 ounce; oil of origanum, 1 ounce, and alcohol, 8 ounces. When put up, the liniment looked dark and all right. When we put it in the window the light turned it light colored. Does this change affect the strength of the liniment?" The change modifies the individual characteristics of the iodine, camphor and oil, but just how much it affects the thera-

peutic value of the liniment we are unable to say. The mixture cannot be compounded without the reaction taking place. Iodine forms colorless compounds with volatile oils, and with the camphor it forms cymene, carvacrol, laurene and other bodies, the exact nature of which are not yet very well known, and hydriodic acid.

Marble Cement.—(T. B.) Here are several formulas: (1) Take plaster of Paris and soak it in a saturated solution of alum, then bake in an oven the same as gypsum is baked to make it plaster of Paris, after which grind the mixture to a powder. It is then used as wanted, being mixed up with water like plaster and applied. It sets into a very hard composition, capable of taking a very high polish and may be mixed with various coloring minerals to produce a cement of any color capable of imitating marble. This cement is also used for attaching glass to metal. (2) An excellent cement for mending marble or any kind of stone is made by mixing 20 parts of litharge and 1 of freshly burned lime in fine dry powder. This is made into a putty by linseed oil. It sets in a few hours, having the appearance of light stone. (3) Resin, 8 parts; wax, 1 part; plaster of Paris, 4 parts; mix by fusion. The pieces to be joined must be made hot. (4) Into a solution of chloride of zinc, sp. gr. 1.400 to 1.652, is introduced 3 per cent. of borax or sal ammoniac; when this is dissolved, oxide of zinc, which has been subjected to a red heat, is added, till the mass attains the desired consistence. This cement becomes as hard as marble, and may be used for moulding.

Saturated Ethereal Solution of Cocaine.—(W. E.) Dissolve one part of cocaine (alkaloid) in 4 parts of ether, sp. gr. 0.735. An ethereal solution cannot be made with cocaine hydrochloride, as this salt is almost insoluble in ether. Here are some formulas used by dentists for producing local anaesthesia: (1) Frohmann's Solution—Cocaine hydrochloride, 0.05 to 0.2 grams; morphine hydrochloride, 0.025 grams; antipyrin, 1 to 2 grams; guaiacol, 0.1 gram; sodium chloride, 0.2 grams; sterilized water, 100 grams. (2) Schleich's formula for obtunding the gums in dental operations—Cocaine hydrochloride, 20 cgm.; morphine hydrochloride, 25 mgm.; sodium chloride, 20 cgm.; distilled water, 100 grams; carbolic acid water (5 p. c.), 2 drops. (3) Legrand's Anaesthetic and Haemostatic—Gelatine, pure, 2 grams; sodium chloride, 70 cgm.; phenol, pure, 10 cgm.; B. eucaine hydrochloride, 70 cgm.; cocaine hydrochloride, 30 cgm.; distilled water to 100 grams. Mix and dissolve. Put into tubes and properly sealed, this solution, it is said, will keep indefinitely. At ordinary temperatures it appears as a gelatinous solid, but warmed to 75 to 80° F., it becomes entirely liquid and may be injected with an ordinary hypodermic needle with ease.

Coloring Marble.—(T. B.) We know of no practical process for staining marble black, although some time ago an exchange published a newly discovered process for treating marble or other similar stones in order to give them any color, shade, veins or spots. The process consists in leaving the marble or stone in one or more baths composed of a solution of alcohol and one or more colors of aniline or other coloring material. The coloring materials are then fixed by leaving the colored stones in a bath of oil or any other fatty substance, or by applying upon the stone layers of the same stuff. It is stated that the absorption of the organic coloring material and of the fatty substance by the marble may be accelerated by heating or boiling the bath which contains the stuff to be treated. About three years ago this journal published a patented process for the manufacture of artificial black marble. It is said the artificial stone can be produced in any desirable form and size, resembling natural black marble to such a degree that it can hardly be told from it by the eye, and is much cheaper. Ordinary white sandstone is cut into the desired shape and size and the blocks placed into large iron tanks upon wire nets, so that they rest a few inches above the bottom of the tanks. Contact of the blocks with one another must be avoided. A hot, thin fluid, consisting of asphalt and coal tar, is then run in, in sufficient quantity to cover the blocks. The mixture is kept boiling for 36

hours, the stones then taken out, cooled and dried. The product withstands the action of air, heat and acids. In similar manner the patentee manufactures brick from cement, sand and water.

Ant Exterminators.—(F. K. J.) has been annoyed by ants around his soda fountain and has never been able to find a satisfactory remedy for their extermination. He wants a "positive exterminator." We do not know of any positive exterminator, though if any reader of the Era has a formula for such a mixture he is invited to send it in for publication in these columns. A few practical hints on the destruction of ants are given in the following formulas and methods: (1) A simple method consists in placing at night a few lumps of sugar into places frequented by the ants, and killing the insects that have collected about the sugar the following morning. (2) Mix powdered or granulated sugar with a little yeast and place it in the way of the insects. (3) Honey is mixed with a little tartar emetic and the poisoned honey exposed on plates, or pieces of sponge or cloth are saturated with it. (4) A mixture of two parts of honey and 1 part of yeast may be used in a similar manner as the preceding. (5) Sprinkle about a mixture of powdered calamus root and carbonate of ammonia, or a mixture of table salt and borax. (6) Alum sprinkled about the paths of the insects, across the sills of doors and windows, etc., will drive them away and keep them out of houses.

Action of Light upon Syrup of Iodide of Iron.—(D. and B.) write that in dispensing a prescription of syrup of iodide of iron they instructed the patient to keep the medicine exposed to the light. The physician again visiting the patient laughed at the idea of keeping the medicine in the light and directed that it should be kept in the dark. Who is right? The syrup was made accurately as possible in accordance with the formula of the U. S. P.

The question raised here—the action of light upon syrup of iodide of iron—is one which has been frequently discussed for a number of years through the columns of the pharmaceutical journals. The present Pharmacopoeia is silent upon the subject, though the Pharmacopoeia of 1880 specifically directed that syrup of iodide of iron should be kept in "small bottles, completely filled, securely corked and in a place accessible to light." Recent investigations seem to confirm these instructions and to prove that the syrup in improved by exposure to direct sunlight. By such exposure the syrup is said to maintain its full strength in ferrous iodide better than if kept in the dark, the actinic rays of light acting as a reducing agent and preventing the oxidation of the iron and liberation of the iodine. It is a well known fact that a sample of discolored syrup on exposure to light will be restored to its normal color, provided the color change has not gone too far. Syrup of iodide of iron kept in bottles partly filled and frequently opened is very susceptible to the action of the atmospheric oxygen and it is to guard against this cause of decomposition that the Pharmacopoeia directs, it should be kept in small, well-stoppered and completely filled bottles. Keeping a sample of the syrup in the dark will not prevent decomposition.

Copying Process: Carbon Paper.—(S. A. B.) asks how he may coat tag paper on one side so that it will copy similar to carbon paper. Some experimenting is undoubtedly necessary to produce a satisfactory method of copying with this paper. However, the following formulas have been published and we give them for what they are worth. The first formula is from Dieterich: (1) (A) Mix 10 kilos of coarsely ground Paris blue with 20 kilos of ordinary olive oil, then add 0.25 kilo of glycerine. Expose in a drying room for one week at a temperature of 40° to 50° C., then grind as fine as possible in a paint mill. (B) Dissolve 0.5 kilo of beeswax and 7.5 kilos of ligroin and add to this 3 kilos of the blue pigment A, mixing slowly at a temperature of 30° to 40° C. Apply this honey-like mass to the paper with a coarse brush, and afterwards evenly spread and polish with a badger's hair brush. Lastly dry the sheets on a

steam-heated table. The quantities mentioned are for 1,000 sheets of 50 x 90 centimeters. For black use anthracite black in the same proportion. Owing to the inflammability and toxicity of the lignin the work must be performed in a well-ventilated room and away from open fire. (2) Melt 10 parts of purified tallow with one of yellow wax, and intimately mix the mass with one part of fine Paris blue. With the hot fluid uniformly coat one side of stout smooth paper. For use place the copying paper, colored side down, between two sheets of paper. By writing upon the upper sheet with a dull lead pencil, using a certain amount of pressure, the copy of the original appears upon the lower sheet in a blue color. (3) Melt together 1 part of beeswax and 6 parts of lard, and pour gradually into a warmed mortar containing 1 part of lamp-black, triturating well all the time. While still fluid apply with a brush to the paper and wipe off any excess. (4) Saturate fine unglazed paper with the following: Tallow, 2 ounces; linseed oil, 4 ounces; finest graphite, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; lampblack, sufficient to make it of the consistency of cream. Melt together and rub together in a mortar. (5) Melt together 1 part of wax and 10 parts of beeswax and rub the soft mass on sized paper with a wad.

Cider Preservatives.—(E. V.) In many of the States laws are in force which practically prohibit the addition of chemicals or other foreign substances to cider as preservatives. However, among the substances recommended for the purpose are salicylic acid, bisulphite of lime, formalin, etc. Of the first named about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces are required for 50 gallons of cider. A so-called "calcium sulphite" is on the market in packages, just the size for one barrel of cider (32 gallons).

To "preserve" with salicylic acid: Place the acid in some suitable container and pour upon it a sufficient quantity of cider and thoroughly mix before adding it to the contents of the barrel. If the acid is added directly to the cider in the barrel, it is very likely to float upon the top and not be dissolved. It should be dissolved in a little alcohol and added to the barrel. The time when this addition should be made depends on individual taste and circumstances, generally just when the first fermentation is completed. As the cider runs from the press pass it through a hair sieve into a large open vessel. In a day or less the pomace will rise to the top, and in a short time becomes very thick. When little white bubbles break through it, draw off the cider through a spigot placed about three inches from the bottom. At this stage the acid may be added:

Another method, and one largely followed, is at this point to transfer the cider to clean, sweet casks, and when the bubbles again escape at the bung-hole, rack it again; repeat this a couple of times. Then fill up the cask with cider in every respect just like that originally contained in it, add a tumbler of warm sweet oil, and bung up tight. For very fine cider it is customary to add at this stage about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. glucose or a smaller portion of white sugar. The cask should then be allowed to remain in a cool place till the cider has acquired the desired flavor. In the mean time clean barrels for its reception should be prepared as follows: Some clean strips of rags are dipped in melted sulphur, lighted and burned in the bung-hole, the sulphur vapor being retained in the barrel. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. mustard seed in a coarse muslin bag, and put it in the barrel, fill the barrel with cider, and add about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. isinglass or fine gelatine dissolved in hot water. This is an old-fashioned but very satisfactory method.

Other old-fashioned, though frequently used processes, are the following:

(1) Place in each barrel immediately on making, 4 oz. mustard; salt, 1 oz.; chalk, 1 oz.
 (2) Mustard seed, 1 oz.; allspice, 1 oz.; olive oil, 4 oz., and alcohol, 8 oz.

(3) To keep cider sweet: When it has reached the flavor required, add 1 to 2 tumblers of grated horse-radish to each barrel of cider.

The addition of bismuth subnitrate has been recommended to retard the formation of free acid (souring) in cider. For some interesting details of experiments along this line, see this journal, February 3, 1898, page 173.

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

NOTICE TO ERA COURSE STUDENTS.

We have on hand a supply of pins for Era Course in Pharmacy students. These are made up in attractive styles, 14 karat gold, beautifully enamelled, and bearing a mortar and the letters E. C. P. in special design. The pins are mounted in three styles—safety pin, stick pin and button. The price is \$2 (either style), which is barely sufficient to cover the cost of production. Students who desire these pins are requested to send in their orders (with cash) at once, stating style of pin desired.

In this issue are sent to Junior students lectures 52 to 59 inclusive, and to Seniors lectures 51 to 59 inclusive, sufficient to last until April 26, when the next and last supply will be sent.

The Juniors take up the subject of Pharmaceutical Botany, the lectures on which have been very carefully prepared with a special view to meeting the wants of the students in this course. It is believed that these Botany lectures will prove both practical, systematic and sufficiently complete for the needs of the students of the course.

The Seniors continue with the subjects Organic Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Read this Bulletin each week.

COPPER IODIDE REACTIONS.—M. Pozzi-Escot has lately given an account to the Academy of Sciences of a series of reactions which he has carried on with the iodides of copper; he has succeeded in obtaining two new compounds. These take the form of minute crystals, whose formation may be observed to advantage under the microscope. It is already known that if iodide of potassium is added to a cupric salt a precipitate is obtained which is a mixture of iodine and cuprous iodide, Cu_2I_2 . The experimenter has obtained the cupric iodide, in combination with ammonia, in two different forms. The first of these is the iodide, $\text{CuI}_2 \cdot 4\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, which takes the form of small tetrahedral crystals of a fine blue color; it is obtained by treating an ammoniacal solution of copper by ammonium or sodium iodide. A second and rather unstable compound has also been obtained, which the experimenter supposes to be $\text{CuI}_2 \cdot \text{NH}_3$. Its formation gives a fine reaction when viewed by the microscope. To a solution of a cupric salt is added a slight excess of ammonia; this is heated to 40°C ., and a solution of ammonium or sodium iodide added. Under these conditions the liquid becomes yellow green and deposits fine rhomboidal crystals of a blackish-brown color, and sometimes orthorhombic crystals of an orange tint. These preparations, seen under the microscope, resemble the iodoplatinate of potassium, but the distinction is easy to make, and besides the crystals change their form and color rapidly. In 10 to 40 minutes, according to the conditions of the experiment, one finds only flat and short prisms and irregular crystals, whose color has changed to a light yellow-green. (Sci. Am.)

ARTEMISIN is recommended for chlorosis and anemia in combination with quassin and ferrous oxalate. It occurs in form of colorless, crystalline scales, soluble in alcohol, and melting at 260°C . The formula is $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_5$. In France it is sold in the combination mentioned in form of pills under the name of *Dragées de fer Briss*; each pill containing artemisin 0.0001 Gm., crystallized quassin 0.0001 Gm., oxalate of iron 0.1 Gm. Dose, one pill twice daily before meals. (Pharm. Post.)

was rather anxious you to deliver the program with a five-minute speech by myself. Since you desire it, I will deliver the speech, but in such a form that you can take it home with you and after you get over the weariness of the night, can read it at your leisure. Before doing that, however, I want to congratulate every one of you, from the office boy up, on the successful business year which is drawing to a close. I don't mind letting you into the secret that the sales of the Ayer preparations in the United States during this year have been 40 per cent. larger than they were last year. Mr. Hall says just 43 per cent., and last year was the banner year of a decade. Our Canada business has forged ahead so rapidly that our friend over there who takes his vacation manufacturing in Montreal, gets two vacations this year, because the year's supply of goods has been utterly exhausted in eight months. Our foreign manager, Mr. Howitt, without any apology for such a little thing as a South African war, is exhibiting orders from Natal and Cape Colony within a week proving that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is gaining there, war or no war. During the year we have acquired the right and title to the buildings in which we work and they are home to us now, because we own them. We have a new set of offices, new machinery, new facilities and a laboratory second to none the country over, if not the world over. We make no invidious comparisons when we say this. We simply mean that we have utilized the facilities and experience of others and have turned everything that seemed practical in half a century of progress to our betterment. Fifty years of experience has taught us how to do things well and this new factory and laboratory of ours provide the means of doing them in an up-to-date, practical, more economical way. We have only been able to do some few of the things which the directors of this company have planned and promised, but when the whole of their intention is spread before you, you will feel both old employe and new) proud to be associated with a house that bears the honored name of Ayer. Now for my speech:

I have thought that the best speech I might would be one prepared by some other

Just a "leaf torn out" of an informal talk by our Treasurer, Mr. Alfred E. Rose, at the banquet and celebration on the occasion of the Company's entry on its 60th year of business, March 14.

As you may infer therefrom, we are about the youngest old people you ever saw. We want to co-operate with you in any way that will promote good business for you and for us.

J. C. AYER CO.

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News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

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FOREIGN.

South Africa.

Lord Roberts, who has been recuperating his men and perfecting his line of supplies at Bloemfontein for about two weeks, is now showing signs of renewed activity. He reports that he has attacked the Boers south of Bloemfontein, and seized several kopjes. The British casualties were about 100, including Captain Going killed and several officers wounded.

Piet Joubert, the Boer general, died last week. General Louis Botha has been appointed as the successor of Joubert as commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces. The award of the Swiss Court in the Delagoa Bay Railroad case was made last week. The sum that Portugal must pay to the English and American plaintiffs is so small (about \$5,000,000) that it is not believed that England will get Delagoa Bay, the possession of which would be an immense military advantage in the war with the Boers.

President Kruger has announced his intention to recapture Bloemfontein within a few days.

The London Times publishes a dispatch from its Bloemfontein correspondent stating his belief that 125,000 foreign troops have been landed to aid the Boer Republics. It is thought, however, that this is an overestimate.

Dr. Leyds has protested against the loan of cannon to the British army by the Egyptian Government.

The latest South African advices tell of a determined effort of the Boers to capture the long besieged town of Mafeking. The garrison has been both renewed and the weakened conditions of the garrison may prevent a much longer resistance.

Twenty thousand Boers are massed at Kronstadt, north of Bloemfontein, to resist the advance of the British forces.

The British War Office has issued another table of British losses, showing an aggregate of 16,652, which does not include 4,000 killed, but has included home-land. Three Boer peace envoys are visiting the European capitals, trying to persuade some of the powers to intervene in the South African war. If unsuccessful in Europe, they will come to this country.

Gen. Woodgate has died from the wounds he received in the battle of Spion Kop.

The Philippines.

The Chinese Gen. Pana, the insurgent leader, who has been terrorizing and devastating the Province of Panay, has surrendered to Brig-Gen. Kobbe and is being brought to Manila.

The Secretary of War has created a new military "division of the Pacific," embracing all of the Philippine Islands under the command of Gen. Otis. It will be sub-divided into four departments, Northern Luzon under Gen. MacArthur, Southern Luzon under Gen. Bates, the Visayas under Gen. Hughes, and Mindanao and Jolo under Gen. Kobbe.

President McKinley gave a dinner to the new Philippine Commission last week. They will start for Manila in a few days.

The Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister in Washington have signed a protocol extending for six months the time allowed Spanish residents in the Philippines whether they shall remain Spanish subjects or adopt the nationality of the territory in which they reside.

Rear-Admiral Kempf, bound for the Philippines, and Rear-Admiral Kelly, who will command the China station, sailed last week from San Francisco.

The court of inquiry on the wreck of the cruiser Charleston has exonerated the officers of the cruiser from all blame. A report had been circulated that the officers were drunk when the cruiser was wrecked off the north shore of Luzon.

Other Foreign News.

Persistent reports are current of strained relations between Japan and Russia, which may result in war.

German emigration last year was 23,746, an increase of 1,500. Of the total number, 39,000 came to the United States.

The German Agricultural party are trying to push a measure through the German Reichstag that will put a prohibitive tariff on American food products. If they succeed, a tariff war between the two countries may result.

The Arabs have been defeated with heavy loss by a French force at Inrah, in the Sahara Desert.

The Maroons are again threatening disturbance in Jamaica. Armed police have been sent to quiet them, and the military authorities have been notified to hold troops in readiness.

The Shah of Persia has appointed Mofakham Ed Dowleh Minister Plenipotentiary of Persia to the United States.

The first international cat exposition will be held in Berlin this month.

Nearly 40 million famine sufferers are receiving government aid in India.

A German expedition will soon start for the South Pole. The Paris Exposition will open on Saturday of next week. Two Libia cruisers and the entire navy of the little republic, have been lost.

The number of bubonic plague cases officially reported at Sydney, N. S. W., has reached thirty-six. There have been thirteen deaths, and 5,000 persons have been inoculated.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

The Puerto Rico tariff bill was before the Senate all last week. It is feared that there will be great difficulty in bringing the two houses of Congress into agreement in the matter.

A Congressional committee is investigating the Coeur d'Alene riots of last spring.

A bill of Prohibition is appearing before the House Committee on Insular Affairs, last week, attacked the President and charged the administration with responsibility for an alleged increase of drunkenness in new possessions under American rule. It came out last week in a letter from Secretary Hay to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs that Great Britain has apologized to this government for the opening of Consul Macrum's letters, by which the British censor in Durban, South Africa, Mr. Macrum appeared before the committee last week and told again the story of the violation of his mail and code dispatches.

The House has passed the Army Appropriation bills. Secretary Hay last week submitted to Congress the correspondence between the State Department and the various powers interested in China, by which the "open door" negotiations were brought to a successful termination.

Other Domestic News.

The New York State Legislature has repealed the Horton law, under which Chief of Police Devery has been allowing prize fighting in New York City. The repeal will take effect the first of next September.

The striking machinists of Chicago have agreed upon a compromise with employers and returned to work, and the threatened general strike of machinists all over this country is believed to be averted. An Interstate and West Indian exposition will be held in Charleston, S. C., during the autumn of next year. The negotiations looking to a parcels post convention between this country and Nicaragua have been completed, and the treaty will go into effect June 1.

Rev. Dr. Ames, of New York, has been accused of heresy, and has offered to withdraw from the Presidency.

It is intimated at the War Department that 25,000 men will be under immediate employment on public works in Puerto Rico under the operation of the Relief Appropriation act.

Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, founder of the Hebrew Union College, died last week in Cincinnati.

Ex-Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, died last week in Oshkosh.

A daughter was born to Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood in the palace of the military governor in Havana last week Thursday.

The New York Senate has passed the Assembly bill to prohibit the issue of trading stamps. Only seven negative votes were cast.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals is considering the Kentucky Governorship dispute this week. The case will be appealed until it is decided by the United States Supreme Court.

The Columbia Theatre in Chicago was burned last week, the loss aggregating about \$100,000.

The Grand Jury in New York City banded up to Recorder Goff last week a presentment declaring that its efforts to get at high police officials for allowing vice to thrive were discouraged and headed off by District Attorney Gardiner. The Grand Jury has indicted Police Capt. Thomas, of the Tenderloin Precinct, and several others held to be responsible for law violations.

This week the battleship Wisconsin, now almost completed by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, will go out on a series of trial trips.

It is announced that as a result of the conference at Chicago a few days ago of manufacturers of wagons and carriages, an average advance of 20 per cent. over the old scale is now in effect.

The military department of Mexico of Havana and Pinar del Rio, commanded by Brig-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and the department of Havana, commanded by Brig-Gen. William Ludlow, are to be consolidated under the command of Brig-Gen. Leonard Wood.

In a circular given out by Thomas F. Smith, Richard Croker's private secretary, a frank avowal is made of the Tammany organization's purpose to try to get possession of the work on the rapid transit tunnel for political purposes.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

THESE PASSED THE NEW YORK CITY BOARD.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York City Board of Pharmacy, held on March 26, the board passed upon the papers of the candidates for registration who took the examination held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, on March 19. Sixty-seven applicants were examined, among them being twenty-three members of the senior class of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. The following named were successful: Emil Beyer, Flora C. Fuhs, Otto A. Huener, Max Jacobson, Robert L. Mead, Isidore Wilson, William E. Swift, Henry F. Brinckmann, Bernard Colle, George Lindner, Daniel Lowenstein, George E. Neuschaefer, Jr.; Harris Sarason, Fred Scheuter, Alfred Wertheim.

The secretary of the board furnishes the following figures concerning the class: Nationality of candidates—United States, 34; Russia, 22; Germany, 4; Italy, 1; Great Britain, 3; Denmark, 1; France, 1; Austria, 1; total, 67. Passed at their first examination, 5; at second, 5; at third, 2; at fourth, 1; at fifth, 1; at sixth, 1; total passed, 15. Rejected at first examination, 25; at second, 8; at third, 6; at fourth, 4; at fifth, 5; at sixth, 1; at seventh, 1; at ninth, 2; total rejected, 52.

L. S. HOWLING LEAGUE TOURNAMENT.

Arrangements are progressing satisfactorily for the third annual tournament of the Drug Trade Bowling League of the United States. A second meeting of the general committee of the New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association appointed to prepare for the tournament, was held on March 27. The various sub-committees reported progress, and a new committee was appointed to select the bowlers to represent the local association. Word has been received from Chicago and Baltimore that April 29 and 31 are satisfactory dates, and the tourney will be held on those days. A business meeting will be held on Thursday evening, April 19, at which officers will be elected for the coming year. The Herald Square Hotel will be the headquarters of the league. The contests, of which there will be three each day, will be held at Reid's alleys in Church street. At the conclusion of the tournament on Saturday evening, there will be a banquet and entertainment—or "smoker"—at the Drug Club.

Sues Druggist for Mistake in Prescription.

Suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by Eugene Fallot against George Kantor, proprietor of a drug store at No. 759 Ninth avenue, Manhattan, for \$10,000 damages for the results of an alleged mistake in a prescription. One of the plaintiff's children was sick last November. A prescription, written by the family physician, which called for cinnamon water as one of the ingredients was taken to the drug store of George Kantor and there put up. The complaint is that the druggist gave ammonia instead of cinnamon water, and as a result the child on taking the medicine nearly died and was so badly burned internally that it will never be wholly well.

Mr. Kantor says no mistake was made in his pharmacy. The prescription was properly compounded and the complainant cannot prove that ammonia was used.

Working an Old Trick on New York Druggists.

A neatly dressed swindler has been working an old gag on some of the druggists of the upper west side of Manhattan Borough. He goes into the drug store to buy a bottle of perfume for his wife, but forgets what kind she prefers. He asks to have the druggist's boy accompany him to the house with a selection of three or four kinds—boy to collect for the perfume chosen and return the other bottles. He asks the boy to wait in

the hall of an apartment house to which he goes. The boys on whom the trick has been worked are waiting yet. The swindler is described as a man of between thirty-five and forty years old, with dark hair and a moustache, of medium build and of polite address.

Clipped Shorter Hours Bill Passed by Senate.

Dr. Henry's bill regulating the working hours of drug clerks in New York City, with the clause providing for inspections by the State Factory Inspector's Department cut out, was passed by the Senate on March 29. The bill with the inspection section was passed by the Assembly two or three weeks ago. But in that shape it failed to pass the Senate. If the Assembly concurs in the change demanded by the Senate the bill will become a law, as the Governor is committed to sign it.

New York City Pharmacy Bill Reported.

In the State Senate last week the Committee on Cities reported favorably the Henry bill to amend Title V. of the Greater New York charter, which contains the provisions of the law regulating the practice of pharmacy in New York City. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Henry at the request of various pharmaceutical societies of the city. Its provisions have been stated in this journal several times, and were printed in full in the Era for January 4, 1900.

NOTES.

—Among out-of-town visitors to the local wholesale drug market during the week were: Charles E. Martzloff, Buffalo; Harry Hubbard, Syracuse; Dr. S. E. Palmer, Elmira; C. M. Giffen, Scranton, Pa.; A. D. Chiquewine, Philadelphia; J. C. Perry, Philadelphia; W. C. Baur, Norwalk, Conn.; W. R. W. Pound, Ithaca, N. Y.; George M. Burr, Northport, L. I.; Thaddeus Benjamin, Riverhead, L. I.; R. Richardson, Boston; P. T. Chadwick, Asbury Park, N. J.; H. N. Clark, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

—Horatio N. Fraser, head of the Fraser Tablet Triturate Manufacturing Company, and proprietor of a retail drug store at No. 262 Fifth avenue, Manhattan, has returned from a visit to Chicago. He has arranged to open a branch establishment in that city, having rented quarters in Washington street, near State street, where he will fit up a handsome pharmacy similar to his New York store, and in the same building a depot for the distribution of his manufactures.

—E. C. Frisbie, of Hartford, president of the N. W. D. A., has accepted the invitation of the Drug Trade Section, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, to address that body at its next meeting, which is to be held on Thursday, April 19. Mr. Frisbie will choose his own subject. He has not yet announced what it will be.

—A "first annual entertainment and ball" will be given by the New York County Medico-Pharmaceutical League at American Star Hall, No. 165 East Broadway, on Thursday evening, April 26, beginning at 8.30 o'clock. Extensive preparations are making to insure a good time to all who attend.

—John C. Miller, of Easton, Pa., called at the Era office the other day. Mr. Miller is one of the McKesson & Robbins travelers and represents them in Northern New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. He says he is having the best trade this winter he has had since he took the territory.

—P. R. Lunce, general representative of William R. Warner & Co., has returned from an extensive trip through the southwest. He says he found business in that section in excellent condition. The druggists are all busy and happy and are counting on continued prosperity.

—In the Court of Special Sessions on March 27, Louis Hilf, proprietor of a pharmacy at No. 750 Third avenue, Manhattan, was convicted of violating the pharmacy law by permitting an unlicensed clerk to compound prescriptions. He was fined \$50.

—The next examination by the New York City Board of Pharmacy for candidates seeking registration will be held at the New York College of Pharmacy, No. 115 West Sixty-eighth street, on Monday, April 16, beginning at 6 o'clock p. m.

—Henry Nordlinger & Co., the dealers in seeds and herbs, have moved their place of business from No. 396 Washington street to No. 81 Water street.

—John R. Caswell, of the retail drug firm of Caswell, Massey & Co., has returned from a pleasant and successful shooting trip to North Carolina.

—Samuel W. Fairchild, of the firm of Fairchild Brothers & Foster, has gone to Virginia to indulge in his favorite sport of duck shooting.

—The drug store of H. A. Tice, at Ridgewood, N. J., was destroyed by fire last week. The property was partly covered by insurance.

—Frank J. Myers has succeeded William Heuthers as proprietor of a drug store at Lexington avenue and 113th street, Manhattan.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Druggists to be Congratulated.

Boston, March 31.—It seems fortunate for druggists that cigars are considered drugs rather than as "victuals," for the Supreme Court in Massachusetts has just ruled that a common victualer's license does not carry with it the privilege of selling cigars on Sunday. The full bench of the Court gave this decision in the case of the owner of a restaurant in Revere, who was arrested some time ago on a complaint charging that the place was kept open for the purpose of doing business on the Lord's Day. Under a recent ruling, drug stores are exempt and the police will not interfere with them. This recent decision of the Court stated that druggists could sell cigars, as tobacco must be considered as a drug. In that way druggists escape the new order of things.

NOTES.

—Walter Kneeland, formerly a clerk with D. J. Kelley, who has a pharmacy on Pearl street in the Edgeworth district of Malden, has opened a drug store on his own account at the corner of Pleasant street and the Park-way, Malden. This is a point passed by thousands every day and as it is opposite a much-used entrance to one beautiful section of the Middlesex Falls, in the Metropolitan Park system, it will be a popular place to catch soda, cigar and like trade. There is no similar store anywhere near it.

—About twenty members of the Boston Druggists' Association were present at a reception and banquet at Young's Hotel on the night of March 27, when Hon. Joseph Maccabe, of East Boston, and Samuel H. Bravo were the guests of the evening. Mr. Maccabe addressed the club on "A Ramble in Tangiers," and Mr. Bravo, recently returned from Jamaica, gave a talk on his experiences in that island. Elliott W. Keyes and Charles E. M. Harrington were elected to membership in the association.

—J. E. Richardson, who has been in the drug business at the corner of Broadway and Marshall street, Winter Hill district of Somerville, has received an appointment as inspector of milk and vinegar and this has been confirmed by the Somerville Board of Health. An office will be arranged for him in the building occupied for his drug business.

—Hon. Charles L. Dean, mayor of Malden and senior member of the firm of Dean, Foster & Co., dealers in druggists' glassware of all kinds, has been elected a member of the Mayors' Club, an organization made up of the mayors of various New England cities. They hold their meetings at Young's Hotel, Boston.

—This week's exports at the port of Boston include, among other things, drugs and chemicals, \$12,400; hops, \$5,625; tobacco, \$8,185; spirits, \$21,180.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pharmaceutical Meeting.

Philadelphia, March 31.—The monthly pharmaceutical meeting of the members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held on Tuesday afternoon, March 29, at 3 o'clock, James T. Shinn presiding. The first paper was read by F. B. Kilmer, of New Brunswick, N. J., and was entitled "In Lands Where Drugs Grow." The address was accompanied by lantern views, which added greatly to its interest. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Mr. Kilmer stated that it is not possible at present to successfully cultivate medicinal plants in this country, as the labor expense is so much greater here than in Europe. Prof. Frank G. Ryan then read a paper by Prof. Wilbur L. Scoville, of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, on "Effervescing Citrate of Magnesium." In commenting upon this paper, Prof. Ryan stated that the U. S. P. process is impracticable for use by the larger manufacturers. Dr. L. Napoleon, Boston, contributed a paper bearing the title, "Microscopic Study of Urine, Sputum and Blood by Pharmacists." Prof. Kraemer stated that the list of staining reagents yielding uniform results was very small, and that the safest plan to follow in microscopic work was that of Virchow, which embodies the use of as few reagents as possible, and endeavoring, instead, to understand the structure of the subject. A simple and inexpensive apparatus for the estimation of urea was exhibited and explained by Frederic T. Gordon, apothecary at the League Island Navy Yard. The process is based upon the volume of nitrogen evolved from a mixture of urine and chlorinated lime. Prof. Moerk stated that Dr. Squibb had described a somewhat similar apparatus some years ago, using Labarraque's Solution instead of chlorinated lime for decomposing the urea. A number of specimens were exhibited, among which was a line of products obtained from animal refuse in the manufacture of fertilizing compounds. These had been presented by Baugh & Sons Company, who are engaged in that business in this city. A valuable collection of opium specimens was exhibited by Prof. Ryan, who stated that they had been presented to the college by Gilpin, Langdon & Co., of Baltimore, Md. After tendering a vote of thanks to Messrs. Gilpin, Langdon & Co., the meeting adjourned.

Howard B. French Elected President of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Philadelphia, March 31.—At the annual meeting of the members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, held early this week, Howard Barclay French was unanimously elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Charles Bullock last week. Mr. French was the natural choice for the position on account of his energetic efforts in behalf of the college during recent years, he having been vice-president for about five years, and chairman of the Property Committee for nearly ten years. He was also chairman of the Building Committee in 1891, when the college was practically rebuilt. Mr. French is senior member of the paint and builders' supplies firm of Samuel H. French & Co., of which his father, Samuel H. French, was the founder. He started his mercantile career as an apprentice in the drug store of William B. Webb, although his father was exceedingly well to do. By this step he qualified himself for employment in his father's business, which at that time was merged in the well-known house of French, Richards & Co., dealers in drugs, paints, oils, etc. In 1883 the two branches of the firm's business were separated, his father, Samuel H. French; his brother, William A. French, and John L. Longstreth, succeeding the former firm as manufacturers of paints and dealers in builders' supplies, Howard B. French joining his fortunes with this firm. In addition to his extensive business interests, Mr. French has identified himself with many philanthropic movements, and every institution for the promotion of Philadelphia's interests has found him an active supporter and indefatigable worker.

NOTES.

—The pharmacists of Schuylkill County, Pa., are proud of the fact that they have the only successful county

pharmaceutical association in Pennsylvania, and probably the most successful one in the United States, outside of the large cities like New York. They hold monthly meetings, at which papers are read and subjects of interest discussed. Sixty per cent. of the druggists in the county are members, and the association is affiliated with the N. A. R. D. The recent election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Paul A. Houck, Shenandoah, Pa.; vice-president, Thomas E. Maguire, Mahanoy City, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, Louis C. Voshage, Ashland, Pa.; Executive Committee, H. E. Davis, St. Clair, Pa.; Dr. James Donahue, Girardville, Pa.; Dr. J. H. Hagenbuch, Mahanoy City, Pa. The next meeting will be held at Mahanoy City, Pa., on Thursday, April 12. Dr. George W. Kennedy, the well-known Pottsville pharmacist, who has held the position of secretary of the council of the American Pharmaceutical Association for so many years, and who was last year appointed a member of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, will read a paper, and one will also be read by John E. Gregory, of Gordon, Pa.

—The next meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists will be held in the College of Pharmacy, No. 145 North Tenth street, on Friday afternoon, April 6. There will doubtless be some interesting opinions expressed by the members on the Sunday sales rule, which went into effect at the last meeting, whereby the members agreed to refrain from selling cigars, soda water, candy or postage stamps on the Sabbath. The majority of the members are satisfied with the present state of affairs as they appreciate the rest it affords them, but some of the members have been keeping the agreement under protest and feel that their trade is beginning to drift away a little to the stores whose proprietors do not belong to the association and who are willing to run the risk of arrest by the Philadelphia Sabbath Association.

—The pharmacy department of the Medico-Chirurgical College of this city gave a musicale and dance to its members and friends on Friday evening of last week. The amphitheatre of the college, in which the affair took place, was taxed to its fullest capacity, and those who labored to make the evening an enjoyable one to the guests, received the congratulations of the members of the faculty upon their success. Among those coming in for a share of the praise were: P. Zoeller, the conductor of the orchestra; M. P. Grady, a P. C. P. graduate of 1899, who sang "Palm Branches," and J. W. Clark, who sang "The Holy City."

—William L. Cliffe, the well-known Kensington druggist, who has two stores on Kensington avenue, within a few squares of each other, reports business excellent, and a proof of the assertion is found in the fact that he is making extensive improvements to his stores just now. When the last coat of paint has dried and the new show cases are in place and the metal ceilings and fixtures by Reible are completed, Mr. Cliffe will have the finest stores in that section of the city.

—Dr. Harry W. Jayne, a well-known chemist of Philadelphia, has issued invitations to the members of the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society, and will entertain them on Thursday evening, April 5, at his home, No. 921 North Broad street. Dr. Jayne is desirous of increasing the interest of the local members in their association, and has selected this method of bringing them together in order that they may become better acquainted with one another.

—The students of the senior class at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy have been undergoing the ordeal of the final examinations this week, taking up a different subject each day since Tuesday. The suspense will last for several weeks now before the results are made known. Many of the students will leave for their homes and await the news there.

—J. Lawson Crothers, who has two drug stores in this city, one at Eighth street and Girard avenue, the other at Twentieth street and Fairmount avenue, says that the month of March, just completed, was the best month in the history of his business, and that the increase in the number of prescriptions was almost without precedent.

—P. N. Pinchbach, of Thirty-fourth and Walnut streets,

went West some time ago on account of ill health. Word was received this week by his relatives and friends that he had died in Phoenix, Ariz., and that his body had been shipped home via San Francisco. The funeral will take place some time next week.

—The Medico-Chi expects to put a baseball team into the field this spring to contest honors with the P. C. P. and other institutions. The election of a captain took place on Monday evening, Mr. Blau being chosen to fill the position. The practice will commence as soon as the team is formed.

—S. S. Ely, proprietor of the pharmacy at Forty-ninth street and Baltimore avenue, who went West some time ago on account of poor health, is reported to be improving very rapidly.

—George Wright, proprietor of Wright's pharmacy at Ninth and Dickinson streets, has disposed of his store to Edwin Beh.

CLEVELAND.

Northern Ohio Pharmaceutical Association.

Cleveland, March 31.—After an honorable and useful existence of twenty years the Cleveland Pharmaceutical Association has ceased to exist under this name. The original purpose of its organization was to stop cutting on patents and drugs and incidentally in its career the prosperous pharmacy school now existing here was formed. It succeeded admirably in all it undertook until the department stores, backed by drug dealers in other cities, became too powerful to overcome. Realizing the changed conditions of to-day as compared with twenty years ago, it was resolved to enlarge the field of its usefulness, but methods to accomplish this object were difficult to find. The organization and rapid development of the N. A. R. D. offered a magnificent opportunity for the strengthening and growth of the association. The P. C. P. clearly saw the value of the national society from the day of its inception and sent delegates and money to the St. Louis and Cincinnati meetings and now has taken further steps to thoroughly and consistently carry out its work by changing the name of the organization to the Northern Ohio Pharmaceutical Association and broadening the field so as to cover the territory indicated by its name. Every druggist in Cleveland and vicinity is a member and before long the same result may be expected throughout Northern Ohio.

Druggists in Politics.

Cleveland, March 31.—The municipal election to be held on Monday, April 2, will be hotly contested, the registration numbering 80,000, the heaviest ever known here. Among the candidates are two prominent druggists, Abe Honecker is a candidate on the Republican ticket for re-election as police court clerk, a \$4,000 office, which he has honorably filled for the past two years, and Arthur F. May is a candidate for school director, a \$5,000 office, on the Non-Partisan ticket. Both have excellent chances for success. Another druggist, Dr. Steuer, is at present a prominent member of the City Council.

NOTES.

—The senior class of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy held the first dance ever given by a class of this school in Trostler's Hall a few nights since. Nearly 150 couples responded to the invitations, and such was the success of this first dance that it was decided to make it an annual event. Commencement will be held April 24 and two days later a banquet to the graduating class will be given.

—A large number of Detroit druggists were in the city last week examining the working of the nickel-in-the-slot telephone system here. The local druggists are all satisfied with the arrangements and as the Detroit Telephone Co. is owned by the same parties that own the local company they wish to give their patrons the benefit of the result of the fight of the Cleveland druggists.

—As a whole the retail druggists have been well satisfied with their trade this winter. Many report a greater number of prescriptions than for many years past and a

tendency on the part of physicians to direct patronage to drug stores.

—Druggists through Northern Ohio report that the demand for pills, both sugar and gelatine coated, is surely and steadily declining and tablets are daily increasing in favor.

CINCINNATI.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.

Cincinnati, March 29.—The fiftieth anniversary of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy was celebrated on Monday evening, March 19, at the College Building. The exercises were held in the lecture room and were of a most interesting character. Among the speakers was the first president of the college, Prof. William J. Gordon, who related many reminiscences regarding the early years of the college. Prof. John Uri Lloyd also spoke of his coming to Cincinnati to study pharmacy, and the fact that he was apprenticed to Mr. Gordon at the salary of \$2 per week while his board amounted to double that amount. Prof. Chas. T. P. Fennell, the head of the college, spoke of the enterprise of the institution and the rank it holds among the various colleges in the United States. The Cincinnati College was organized in March, 1850 and was the second of its kind in the United States, the other one being the Philadelphia College, which was organized in 1821. The exercises concluded with a microscopic projection lantern display and lecture by Dr. Otis Cameron, assisted by Julius Greyer.

Druggists' Bowling Club.

Cincinnati, March 31.—The members of this club decided by a full vote to bowl at their regular alleys for the following month, which will wind up the season. The secretary, Edwin Heineman, will answer the invitation from the New York Drug Trade Club in regard to match games. Owing to the expense that would be incurred to send a team of five men to New York, it was suggested to have a telegraphic match with any five-man team that the Eastern clubs decide on. This proposition will be brought up at the regular meeting on Friday, April 6. The club has the greatest faith in the team, and earnestly believe they can outbowl any other five druggists in the United States. The scores made Friday, March 30, were:

	First.	Second.	Third.
Rendigs	157	202	137
Leuchenburg	157	183	160
Chas. Diehl, Jr.	136	156	134
Kipp	135	159	147
Heineman	188	155	137
Knemoller	191	181	171
Voss	148	139	128
Lineman	143	155	127
Chas. Diehl, Sr.	172	179	164
Muehlberg	165	146	191
Nicholas	—	291	202
Streithorst	—	128	171

Hamilton County Druggists' Association.

Cincinnati, March 31.—The regular monthly meeting of the Hamilton County Association was held in the Odd Fellows' Temple, Tuesday, March 27. The meeting was in the main a secret one, as only members of the association were admitted. Among the business of the afternoon was the recommendation of a medicated soap to take the place of those sold at any old price by the department stores. It was decided to adopt Benzo Derma Soap, and to maintain a uniform price; the Gray & Huston Company were decided upon to have complete control in this city. New cards were issued to the following the past week: Lester Keene, Razorine Company, New York City; C. S. Wood, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; Albert Schwartz, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, and F. M. Weller, R. T. Booth Hyomei Company.

NOTES.

—A team of runaway horses hitched to an ice wagon played havoc with Nodler's drug store, corner Fifth and Madison streets, Covington, Ky., Wednesday morning, March 21. After demolishing a doctor's buggy, the frightened horses ran up on the sidewalk and into the plate glass window of the drug store. The wagon came

in contact with the iron awning support in front of the store and tore it down completely. Several ladies were entering the store at the time, but luckily escaped injury. The total damage to the store will amount to over a hundred dollars.

—Andrew E. Diebold has decided to quit the drug business as soon as he can find a purchaser for his store. Andy is promised a lucrative position at Washington, D. C., which will pay him more, with less work, than the drug business, hence his decision. Mr. Diebold's store at Walnut Hills is considered one of the finest furnished stores in Cincinnati. He will be missed by the members of the Bowling Club next summer, as Andy was counted upon to win the game when the club played baseball, for as a pitcher he was unexcelled.

—Charles and Frank Serodino, two of the best-known druggists in Cincinnati, will embark in business for themselves about May 1. They have been connected with Serodino's drug store, at Fifth and Walnut streets, since it was started about six years ago. They will occupy the store at the corner of Fifth and Race streets, which is being remodeled and is one of the most prominent corners in the city. No expense will be spared in furnishing the store.

—The drug store formerly conducted by Daniel J. Kavanaugh at Covington, Ky., was sold by Master Commissioner's sale in that city on March 21. The stock and fixtures were purchased by J. M. O'Maley, who will remove them to the corner of Pike and Main streets. The soda fountain was bought by the Zwick Pharmacy. The amount realized from the sale will not leave much for the creditors, as the court costs in the case have been very heavy.

—John C. Falls, former clerk at Hall's pharmacy, has accepted a position at Serodino's drug store as head clerk. He will be assisted by John Kohl, who until recently clerked for Carl Plath, at Eighth street and State avenue.

—A fire in the fourth floor of the building at Twelfth and Vine streets damaged the stock of goods in the third floor to the extent of \$50. They belonged to Edward Voss, the druggist, who has his store on the first floor.

—Newton E. Smith will soon be ready to open his new store in Avondale. The building is rapidly nearing completion. The location is a promising one, and the building one of the largest in Avondale.

—Edward Voss, the druggist at Twelfth and Vine streets, received the nomination for Board of Education on the Fusion ticket and will make a strong effort to be elected at the coming election.

—William E. Salt, the druggist at Second street and Broadway, has recovered from a severe attack of malaria which kept him from his business for several weeks.

—W. T. Gray, president of the Gray & Huston Co., has returned from New York, where he spent ten days purchasing goods for the Fall and Christmas trade.

DETROIT.

Stat Telephone for Detroit Druggists.

Detroit, March 31.—At a very lively meeting of the Detroit and Wayne County Druggists' Association last evening it was finally decided to accept the proposition of the Telephone Company and make all drug stores pay stations. The company will put in nickel-in-the-slot machines and in many cases, at least, will provide booths for the same that they may be as private as possible. Druggists may, if they wish, retain their private 'phones at the old rate of \$36 per year and may use them as heretofore, but they are not supposed to allow anyone else to use them. They may also use the pay machines without charge for emergency calls to the police, fire department or hospitals, or to the residence or office of any physician. For all other use of the pay 'phone he must pay five cents per call. Further, the druggist may permit all physicians to use the 'phone without charge to call up their own offices or residences or other drug stores. For any other call the physician, too, must pay five cents. All incoming calls, no matter of what nature, are free to the druggist. At the end of each year the Telephone Company will pay back to each druggist 40 per cent. of the receipts of the pay 'phone in his store, provided that

the income to the company from the 'phone shall not fall below \$2.50 per month. Physicians having headquarters at any drug store may arrange for an "extra name service" at the rate of \$10 per year, for which they will get the same privileges as the druggist himself.

Hot arguments were made both for and against the proposition. All were willing to acknowledge that the "may-I-use-your-'phone?" privilege is very often abused, and that much business is often lost thereby. Young people come in and use the 'phone to talk nonsense and to make dates for the evening, while physicians are tearing their hair trying to call the druggist for a prescription. But others argue that it helps business at times to allow a customer the privilege of the 'phone, and that five cents a call is too much anyway.

"The whole scheme is in the interest of the Telephone Company," said a prominent druggist this morning, "and the drug trade is merely asked to join hands in holding up the public. The man up a tree wonders why a meeting was called at all, as we were told in advance that the plan was a go and that pay stations would be put in, and any druggist that stood out would not be allowed to use his 'phone or have it used except for his own business. It is simply another case of 'stand and deliver.'"

Figuring on the Slot 'Phone.

Detroit, March 31.—Twenty of the retail druggists of Detroit visited Cleveland a few days ago as the guests of the Erie Telephone Company, with a view to investigating the operation of the nickel-in-the-slot telephone which is in good working order in that city. A Pullman and a dining car were provided for the druggists and they received every kind of attention. They found the Cleveland druggists quite enthusiastic over the pay-station idea, but the Detroiters are not quite ready to make a report to their association concerning it. Some would like it if the cost were a penny instead of a nickel, but it is said that the company will never come below the nickel—receiving ten cents at Pittsburg. Thus far arguments pro and con are about evenly balanced, and there is no way of telling the ultimate result.

NOTES.

—A vigorous housecleaning is going on at Farrand, Williams & Clark's. Fresh paper and paint are making the store unusually attractive. It is one of the best lighted stores in the city, standing, as it does, on a corner and "long" on the street, and having an east and south exposure.

—Doty Brothers, owners of four drug stores in Detroit, have been making some changes among their clerks. J. Hollands has taken the place of A. M. Edwards, and Sherwood supplants Julius Bertram, who has taken a place at J. L. Hudson's.

—Druggist Charles H. Woods, for fifteen or eighteen years at the corner of Grand River and Trumbull avenues, made an assignment on Friday, March 30. Mr. Woods says his assets are \$2,600; liabilities, \$2,300.

—P. M. Bennett, druggist on Gratiot avenue, has sold his stock piecemeal. John S. McKibben took the fixtures, Geo. S. McDonald the shelf contents, while the drugs were divided up among several purchasers.

—Frank Shultz, of Ann Arbor, wanted a drink of cider, but the mug he picked up contained caustic potash and he took two mouthfuls. Prompt medical attention saved his life, but he suffered terribly.

—The Michigan Drug Company Bowling team played three games with the team of the Flint and Pere Marquette R. R. and took every game. The same team will try another three games.

—A carboy of muriatic acid exploded in one of the warehouses of Farrand, Williams & Clarke, Detroit, on Saturday morning, March 24. No one was hurt and very little damage done.

—Walter Paine, traveler for the Michigan Drug Company, has been quite sick, and W. M. Anderson, of the sundry department, filled his place on the road.

—Fred Riddle, clerk in the drug store of E. D. Clark & Co., Hudson, Mich., has bought out the "Co." A. J. Colvin. The firm name will not be changed.

—The Michigan Drug Company Bowling Team won the second series of games from the team of the F. & P. M. R. R. Score again, 3 to 0.

—M. G. Ritchie, formerly in business on Grand River avenue, will locate on Michigan avenue, near corner of Fourth street.

—Leo Van Vleet, formerly clerk for G. B. Trochet, Gratiot avenue, Detroit, has bought out Mr. Trochet and takes possession April 1.

—B. S. Webb has bought the Blackmar drug store at Owosso and has moved it to Alma, Mich.

—C. G. Stone, with Mellin's Food Co., spent a day last week in Detroit with his mother.

CHICAGO.

Chicago College of Pharmacy Alumni.

Chicago, March 31.—The annual business meeting and election of officers of the Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy was held the evening of March 28. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$226. The election resulted as follows: President, W. B. Day; first vice-president, Herman Fry; second vice-president, Max Sobel; secretary, E. D. Irvine; treasurer, W. P. Knoche; Executive Committee, W. A. Puckner, P. F. A. Rudnick, C. C. Cook, J. A. Hellmuth, E. A. Zahn and A. D. Thorburn. A committee was appointed to arrange for the annual banquet to the graduating class of the college, on Thursday evening, April 26. Following the business meeting, the fourth of the series of meetings for the discussion of pharmacopoeial revision was held. W. B. Day read a paper on "The Proposed Introduction of Powdered Drugs Into the Pharmacopoeia." A preliminary report on "The Therapeutic of the Solid Preparations for Internal Use" was presented by C. S. N. Hallberg.

Bowling.

Chicago, March 31.—The score of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club last night was as follows:

Fechter	114	136
Waldron	124	192
Storer	123	141
Melbery	116	147
Armstrong	146	185
Baker	171	185
Bauer	159	128
Thomas	139	166
Delbridge	192	132
Blocki	112	122

Dr. Thomas carried off the high average medal.

NOTES.

—A hot water boiler in the Golden Eagle Pharmacy, North avenue and Clark street, exploded at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, March 25. A valuable soda fountain was damaged and a plate glass window was wrecked. The explosion was heard by many residents in the neighborhood. Pieces of the plate glass window were hurled across the street and a number of pedestrians had narrow escapes from injury. A. C. Singer, manager of the store, was alone in the place at the time of the explosion.

—The Public Drug Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are Arthur B. Schaffner, Harry Goldman and Louis McAnn. The company will do a wholesale and retail drug business.

—Corporation Counsel Walker, of this city, has rendered an opinion that the slot telephone is legal. The telephone company has recently decided to make a uniform toll of 10 cents to all points inside the city limits.

—Schrader's Pharmacy, at Lake and Leavitt streets, will move on May 1 to Campbell avenue and Van Buren street, the location soon to be made vacant by the removal of Dickerman's pharmacy to Streator.

—The stock and fixtures of Dickerman's Pharmacy, now at Campbell avenue and Van Buren street, will be moved to Streator, Ill., on April 15, where the store will be reopened.

—William Beinssen, a well-known druggist at No. 305 Augusta street, died to-day. Mr. Beinssen had been ill for nearly a year with heart trouble. He left a wife surviving him.

—A boy was born to the wife of Herman Clause, South

Side salesman for Peter Van Schaack & Sons, on March 26, Mr. Claus is bearing his honors with becoming modesty.

—Mrs. George H. Harris, wife of the well-known West Side druggist and legislator died on March 28. Mr. Harris has the most heartfelt sympathy of many friends.

—L. J. Steege has purchased the Harvey W. Brown drug store in Austin. The sudden death of Mr. Brown, the former owner, was recorded recently in this column.

—The Thirty-second Ward Drug Club met last week and agreed upon a uniform price list. F. E. Holliday and Thomas V. Wooten, of the N. A. R. D., were present.

—The drug store of H. H. Hubbard, at Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue, was closed this week by the Sheriff on a confession of judgment for \$4,300.

—The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy will meet in Chicago on April 16 to hold examinations and perform the other regular business of the board.

—Carlton S. Welch, manager of the American offices of the Crown Perfumery Company, New York City, was in Chicago this week.

ST. LOUIS.

Cocked Hat.

St. Louis, March 31.—This is distinctly a cocked hat town and very little ten pin rolling is to be found therein. Consequently St. Louis will not be represented at the Drug Trade Bowling Leagues tournament of the United States to be held in New York next month, although an invitation to send a team has been received. When the National Bowling League holds its tournament in New York, however, there will be some cocked hat rolling and a team may be sent from St. Louis. If so, it is safe to say that it will number among its members one or more of the druggists, as their local organization includes some of the most proficient rollers the old town can boast. There remain but six more weeks this season, which ends May 10. Then cometh the awarding of prizes and its accompanying excitement. Thursday night of this week the Burdocks got the odd game from the Mustards, although the latter secured thirty-eight more pins than the former. Wurmbe was high for the Burdocks and Helbig for the Mustards. The Chamomiles won three of the five games from the Catnips, Davis and Schneider leading their teams. The Dandelions won the odd game from the Junipers; Hobbs led the winners and Ludwig was high for the Junipers.

NOTES.

—W. C. Simpson, of Vienna, Ill., vice-president of the Illinois State Association, was in East St. Louis Friday in the interests of his organization. He secured the signatures of a large number of the local druggists, and it is quite certain that a druggists' association will be organized there. The principal object of the local organization would be the prosecution of those who violate the pharmacy laws of the State.

—Alfred W. Pauley, the well known druggist of 14th and Madison streets, was married Wednesday evening of this week to Miss Adele Busch at St. Paul's M. E. Church. In the three years Mr. Pauley has been in business he has built up an excellent business and is known as one of the most progressive young druggists in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Pauley have gone to housekeeping at 1319 Madison street.

—It looks very much as though the drug trade of St. Louis was to have an honored representative in the halls of Congress. Hon. C. P. Walbridge will receive the nomination from the Eleventh District unless confident predictions go wrong, and it would be difficult to find a man better equipped by virtue of ability and by experience as an honored public official for so high a position.

—The H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia and Chicago, have secured a most capable representative in the person of Dr. H. C. Duering, formerly manager of the Republic Pharmacy, who will cover the cities of St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Omaha. He will have six detail men assisting him and will himself call only on the jobbers and leading retailers.

—In the United States Circuit Court the Court sus-

tained the demurrer of the defendants in the case of Fairchild Bros. & Foster against the Fairchild Chemical Laboratory Co., solely on ground of misjoinder of parties plaintiffs and the plaintiffs were granted until the May rules to file amended bill.

—The engagement is announced of Carl G. Meyer, son of C. F. G. Meyer, of the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., to Miss Leah Newell, daughter of B. G. Newell, of this city. The wedding will probably be one of the early spring events.

—The store formerly occupied by the Republic Pharmacy, 716 Olive street, has been leased by the Huyler Candy Co., New York and Chicago, who will fit it for a confectionery establishment.

—The J. S. Merrell Drug Co. purchased the remainder of the stock of the Allen-Hall Drug & Surgical Co., including a full line of the Searle & Hereth Co.'s goods.

—John H. Allen has gone to Chicago preparatory to making an extended trip through Iowa for the U. S. Pharmaceutical Co.

—G. N. Davenport, formerly with Coit & Co., Chicago, will represent the Moffitt-West Drug Co. on sundries in Colorado.

—The Tri-State Medical Association meets at the Planters' Hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

—A. L. Swinney, Arkansas representative for the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., is at headquarters this week.

—McClurkin & Thomas have succeeded R. C. Butler in the retail drug business at Little Rock, Ark.

THE NORTHWEST.

Medicine Men Defeated.

St. Paul, Minn., March 30.—Two of the candidates for mayor at the Republican city convention yesterday are in the drug business. Fred Schiffmann, who had the largest following of any among the delegates at the opening of the convention, is engaged in the sale of a patent medicine invented by his father, Dr. Rodolph Schiffmann, who has agencies in this city, London, Paris and Berlin. Sidney H. Reeves, another candidate, runs two drug stores at the Seven Corners. Both Messrs. Reeves and Schiffmann failed, as one nomination went to Chester R. Smith. The medicine men submitted to defeat most gracefully, promising hearty support to the chosen nominee.

NOTES.

—Successions: W. E. Nichols & Co., Eagle Grove, Ia., by Anderson & Walters; O. G. Carr, Unionville, Ia., by W. I. Gall & Co.; Kern, Krieger & Co., Plainfield, Ia., by Fish & Krieger; W. H. Carter, Ballard, Wash., by J. R. Conley; H. D. Williams, Barnum, Ia., by G. L. Walrod; M. C. Nix & Co., Hubbard, Ia., by M. C. Nix; C. C. Ruegnitz & Co., Stratford, Ia., by F. C. Ruegnitz; Baker & Johnson, Crete, Neb., by A. H. Johnson; the Robertson-Crasper Drug Co., Minneapolis, Minn., by the Robertson-Nagel Drug Co.

—John G. Eckoff has left Davenport's drug store in this city and returned to his home at Spring Valley, Minn., this week, where he has bought out the interest of C. F. Rohde in the firm of Rohde & Shepherd.

—The Cedar City Drug Co., Cedar City, Utah; M. Smith, Mystic, Ia.; James J. Knapp, Waterloo, Ia., and H. Williams, Osceola, Ia., have sold.

—C. F. Rohde, after over twenty years in the drug business, is varying the programme by traveling for a firm of casket manufacturers.

—L. E. Stinehour, recently burnt out, of Wadena, and A. Rundberg, of Elbow Lake, were in the city this week on business.

—O. W. Hood, Florence, Ore., a druggist who also owns and operates a general store and creamery, has acquired a saw mill.

—Charles J. Hoffbauer, druggist and saloonkeeper in Milwaukee, Wis., has disposed of his saloon business.

—C. A. Rice & Co., Rush City, Minn., have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

—B. F. Knell has started at Cedar City, Utah, and R. J. Hoagland at Beatrice, Neb.

—C. E. Hill, Seattle, Wash., has sold to his partner, F. Breuckman.

—A. C. Johnson is now working in Onstad's drug store, Dawson, Minn.
 —S. J. Erickson has gone to work for Johnson & Co., Cando, N. D.
 —Woodward, Clark & Co. have incorporated at Portland, Ore.
 —D. Alverson, Fairhaven, Wash., has given a bill of sale.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from this record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

ALABAMA.—Mobile.—M. F. Tucker, No. 450 Dauphin street, deceased.
 Prattville.—J. T. Floyd & Co., damaged by fire; Rice & Hagler, damaged by fire; J. E. Wilkinson, damaged by fire.
CALIFORNIA.—Oroville.—A. Ekman, succeeded by Ekman-Stow Company.
ILLINOIS.—Chicago.—A. Arend, No. 189 Madison street, succeeded by A. Arend Drug Company.—Herman Fry, North avenue and Larrabee, damaged by fire; insured.
 Elgin.—Nichols & Jencks, No. 16 Grove avenue, succeeded by John Jencks.
 Fidelity.—J. I. Roady, sold to Masters & Fuller.
 Mionok.—S. L. Zinser, sold to Eugene M. Hodgson.
 Virginia.—C. B. Gatton, sold to Eli McCaulley.
INDIANA.—Bluffton.—L. C. Davenport, succeeded by Davenport & Ehle.
 Huntington.—Frank A. Haines, No. 9 East Market street, should be added to D. D. List.
 Indianapolis.—Philip Miller, No. 1201 East Tenth street, sold to Henry Gauss.
INDIAN TERRITORY.—Ardmore.—C. H. McCoy, burnt out; insured.
IOWA.—Carroll.—J. W. Hatton, sold to Rettenmeyer Bros.
 Centerville.—John W. Clark, sold to Johnson Bros.—J. H. Udell & Co., sold to Carl Weeks.
 Eagle Grove.—W. E. Nichols & Co., sold to Anderson & Walters.
 Plainfield.—Bern. Krieger & Co., succeeded by Flish & Krieger.
 Unionville.—O. G. Carr, sold to W. I. Gail & Co.
KENTUCKY.—Milford.—N. W. Moore, sold to W. A. McKinney.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston.—E. Rogers, Jr., No. 160 Hanover street, deceased.
 Gardner.—C. A. Adams & Co., should be added to D. D. List.
 Lexington.—L. G. Babcock, deceased.
MICHIGAN.—Essexville.—A. J. Harris, deceased.
MISSOURI.—Dexter.—Harris Drug Company, sold to Charles E. Walters.
 Mokane.—Lehman & Walker, should be added to D. D. List.
 Springfield.—J. F. Boas, Public Square, deceased.
NEW YORK.—Ballston Spa.—F. E. Mitchell, sold to E. E. Cole.
OREGON.—Portland.—Woodward, Clark & Co. (W. & R.), Fourth and Washington streets, incorporated.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Williamsport.—Frank E. Truckenmiller, No. 101 East Third street, sold to H. C. Freck, Jr.
TEXAS.—Dalra.—St. John & Powell, succeeded by Powell & Powell.
 Brownwood.—Payne Drug Company, sold to J. C. Weakley.
 Corrigan.—T. D. Wilson & Bro., succeeded by R. A. Wilson.
 Laveria.—Sanders & Canfield, succeeded by P. G. Canfield.
 Trroup.—R. T. Bradford, sold to F. E. McKay & Co.
WASHINGTON.—Seattle.—Dubbs & Goodwin, No. 904 Second avenue, succeeded by Dubbs & Son; Dubbs & Son, No. 419 Pike street, sold to L. F. Swift.
WEST VIRGINIA.—Marlington.—J. W. Price, sold to Harry P. Echols.

—E. B. Hall, Parkersburg, W. Va., has been appointed a member of the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy to succeed Floyd Pfost, of Jackson County.

TRADE NOTES.

Manufacturers' Announcements, Notices of New Goods, Special Offers, and General Information for Enterprising and General Buyers.

New Sizes of Eskay's Food.

Druggists' attention will shortly be called to a change in the sizes of Eskay's Food. The Smith, Kline & French Co. explain they have found it impossible to continue to give the large quantity of food heretofore put up owing to the increase in cost not only of the ingredients in the Food itself but also in the tins in which it is packed. Nevertheless it will be found by careful comparison that the cost to the consumer in the new sizes is still far below that of other foods.

Messrs. Smith, Kline & French Co. call the attention of the trade to the fact that they have arranged their schedule so as to allow druggists a living profit. They refuse to supply retail dealers direct at wholesale discounts no matter how large their orders, and in this way they protect the average dealers against unfair competition. This, they say, has resulted in a higher schedule of prices on Eskay's Food than prevail on other foods, even in cut rate centres. They are very liberal in furnishing attractive advertising matter, and few manufacturers of infant and invalid foods so effectively co-operate with the dealer in creating a demand for his products. They especially request the trade to look at the bottom of the outside wrapper of all Food in stock, and if neither a cross, nor a circle, nor a star is stamped on it, to report stock, when arrangements will be made to exchange it, either directly or through the jobber.

Artificial Plants.



The artificial plants which Frank Netschert advertises on another page are remarkably true to nature. In fact they cannot be told from the natural plants except on the closest inspection. They make fine soda fountain decorations, and are very suitable for Easter displays. The Fern Dish illustrated here is

correct in color and design, and makes a handsome ornament. They are sold in four sizes.

Shakespeare and Soda Fountains.

The connection may not be apparent at first, but it is plainly shown in James W. Tufts' advertisement on page 22. He says "No man has yet understood all of Shakespeare, for to understand all of Shakespeare one must be a Shakespeare." From this he reasons that to make a soda fountain as good as Tufts one must be a Tufts, and that while Tufts' fountains are imitated, none but a Tufts can put into a soda fountain the real excellence always found in a Tufts apparatus. To quote again, "The first dispensing soda-water apparatus that was something better than a square white marble box, was a Tufts' fountain. Soda fountain esthetics began with Tufts and from the beginning Tufts has led the world in the production of artistic soda water fountains."

If your dealer doesn't keep Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne order of American Wine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

A New Camera.

In selling the Sunart Vici Magazine Camera, advertised on another page, experience is unnecessary. It is one of the simplest cameras on the market. It has an Improved Pneumatic Shutter and Achromatic Lens, and it takes a picture 4 x 5 inches and holds twelve plates or twenty-four films at one loading. It is low in price and will readily sell. The Sunart Photo. Co., 18 Aqueeduct street, Rochester, N. Y., also make a full line of Folding and Cycle Cameras, from \$5 to \$50. Druggists who are interested in the photographic line should send for catalogue and discounts.

Antikamnia Quantity Reduced.

St. Louis, March 27, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era:

Gentlemen—It will undoubtedly be a matter of pleasurable interest to your readers and to the retail druggists especially to learn that we are offering to the retail trade all Antikamnia preparations in 10 ounce lots for \$9.25. The smallest wholesale quantity heretofore has been 25 ounces. All wholesale druggists, in fact the entire jobbing trade, has been instructed to furnish the 10 ounce quantity, assorted as desired by the retailer, at these figures.

THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO.,
Frank A. Ruf, Pres. and Treas.

Druggists' Tie Pins.

These are furnished by the J. Arthur Co., 18 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland. They come in oxidized and bright silver, with ruby or emerald eyes, at 26 cents each, or in

solid gold, Roman or bright finish, at \$1.35 each. They are made by a well-known firm of manufacturing jewelers in Cleveland, who also make buttons in mortar and pestle and other designs, class pins and other novelties in gold and silver.

Ice Cream for the Fountain.

By mixing Rippey's Foamaline with the dry sugar and then adding cream or milk, it is all ready for the freezer, no eggs or heat being required. The Foamaline not only enriches the cream and gives it that smooth appearance so much to be desired, but it adds to its bulk, and ice cream made in this way will remain solid longer with less ice and less labor. For a limited time a full half pound trial package will be sent on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. It is made by William Rippey, 58 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

Power's Asthma Specific, Free.

This well-known preparation has now been on the market for over twenty years, and in that time it has never been sold to department stores or to aggressive cutters. It is well advertised and in general demand, and is a staple article found in every complete drug stock. Mr. Powers will send a full size 50 cent package free to any druggist who will furnish a list of asthma patients in his neighborhood and to each of these a sample will be sent with the druggist's name on it.

The M. Winter Lumber Co. add to their advertisement in this week's issue a notice of Kade's Safety Adjustable Brackets, an all stamped steel adjustable bracket made on the knife edge principle, and a very simple, durable and practicable device for show cases, wall cases and shelving of all kinds. They are said to be the strongest and lightest bracket made, are easy to adjust, and can be instantly removed without moving other brackets or shelves. They issue an illustrated circular describing them which will be sent to any druggist who is interested.

An Automatic Carbonator.

The Reliable Carbonator is a practical, self-running machine which is to be attached to the fountain at one end and to the water faucet at the other end. It makes the highest possible grade of soda water, just as it is needed, and keeps the fountain constantly supplied at an even pressure. It is inexpensive, can be run by the ordinary pressure in the water pipes, or by electricity, and every machine is guaranteed to satisfy the purchaser. A postal card to Jas. W. Tufts, 282 East Congress street, Boston, will bring a circular about it.

Tablet Machines.

If you intend to buy a tablet machine get a good one. Money paid for a poor one, because it is cheap, is money thrown away. Of the makes of high grade machines in this country the F. J. Stokes Machine Co., Philadelphia, is one of the best known, and their tablet machine, the Eureka, is in use all over the country. This machine will compress any size of tablet up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the rate of one hundred a minute, and it is sold with three sets of dies for \$25.

Special Rates on Ice Cream Cabinets.

On orders for Burrows' Floor Cabinets received during April, the Bradley Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn., will allow extra special discounts and the freight on all shipments east of the Rocky Mountains. They also make the famous Bradley Counter Cabinet with metal doors. The latter are a new feature and they cannot warp or swell.

Vanilla Extract.

W. E. Kennedy, 370 Greenwich street, New York, makes a special Extract of Vanilla for soda fountain use, which he sells to druggists at \$6 a gallon. He wants every soda water dispenser to try it and will send a sample on application.

Prices of Chase's Remedies.

The preparations of the Dr. Chase Co., Philadelphia, are sold to the trade at the following reduced prices:

Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Food.....	\$4.00 per doz.
Dr. Chase's Kidney Food.....	4.00 " "
Dr. Chase's Liver Cure.....	2.00 " "

Wood Boxes.

Those who prefer to buy wood boxes direct of the manufacturer should correspond with the New Haven Mills Mfg. Co., New Haven Mills, Vt. They make lock-cornered, wood, mailing and small packing boxes and have just begun the manufacture of finished hardwood boxes in high grades and at moderate prices.

Tyrian Rubber Goods.

Each month the Tyer Rubber Co., Andover, Mass., show a different Tyrian specialty in their advertising space on the back cover. The name Tyrian on any rubber goods is a guarantee of quality, and Tyrian Atomizers, Syringes and Hot Water Bottles are well known throughout the trade.

Witch Hazel Jelly.

Mayell-Hopp Co.'s Witch Hazel Jelly is now sold in a new package and at new prices. Each tube is packed in a neat carton, six cartons in a box. To the retailer the price is \$2 a dozen, with discounts in one and two gross lots.

Vaccine Virus.

Probably the oldest propagator of Vaccine Virus in the country is Dr. Francis C. Martin, Boston, Mass., and there is no better vaccine sold anywhere. He makes very liberal terms to druggists.

The Salem Chemical and Supply Co., Salem, Mass., make a general line of druggists' supplies, Petrolatum, Ammonia, Acids, etc., etc., which they sell to the trade as the Witch City brand.

A Trip Through the Laboratories of Frederick Stearns & Co.

A visit to any of the larger pharmaceutical laboratories is generally of interest to a retail druggist, but when it is one that is entirely new throughout and most modernly equipped in every way as is that of Frederick Stearns & Co., the visit is doubly enjoyable. This firm's new home is situated in one of Detroit's most beautiful thoroughfares—Jefferson avenue, near the bridge leading to Belle Isle. The laboratory, which covers an entire city square, is built in the form of a hollow rectangle, with Jefferson avenue on the south, Bellevue avenue on the east and the Michigan Central Belt Line on the west.

Around the open court (which affords perfect light) is a gallery on each floor. These galleries are completely enclosed in glass and are used as a means of connecting the different buildings and departments.

At first glance this imposing structure seems to be one continuous building, but in reality there are seven separate buildings—six of which are devoted to the laboratories and the remaining building (that fronting on Jefferson avenue) is for office purposes only. This office building is of the Elizabethan or English renaissance style and is the handsomest of its kind in the city. Its entrance is through a beautiful stone arch the floor of which is inlaid tiling. Entering the vestibule and passing into the main hall, one goes directly into a large reception room, which is finished in antique oak—floors, pillars and ceiling—right off from which are located three cosy little consulting rooms. On the first floor are the directors' room, the office of the vice-president and treasurer, Mr. F. C. McLaughlin, and in regular rotation are the offices of Mr. W. I. L. Stearns, assistant treasurer; Mr. W. D. Stearns, superintendent, and W. G. Rankin, assistant superintendent. At the other end of the hall are located the bookkeeper's office and the office of Mr. N. A. Tabor, manager of collections and credits. On the second floor the president, Mr. F. K. Stearns, has a suite of three rooms at the southeast corner, adjoining which are the two offices of Mr. S. C. Stearns, assistant secretary, who is also in charge of the scientific department. Next in order come the three offices of the secretary, Mr. Thos. Bennett, who has charge of the foreign business, then following come the offices of Mr. J. W. T. Knox, advertising manager and editor of "The New Idea," and Dr. Yarbrough. At the end of the hall is a suite of rooms in charge of Mr. D. M. Gray, manager of the department of sales and traveling salesmen. Adjoining Mr. Gray's offices is a large room called the "travelers' room," which is at the service of the many traveling men of the house whenever they happen to be in off the road; adjoining this is the sample room. There is also a library and reading room on this floor.

From the office building the visitor is conducted to the laboratories, which were built in the form of a rectangle, so that the material handled which enters at one gate may, after going around the whole rectangle, come out a finished product at the same gate in which it entered as crude material. It goes first into the stock building, devoted wholly to the storing of drugs, chemicals and glass. The first floor (which is really a high cellar) of this stock building is devoted to the manufacture of vinous preparations, such as wine of cod liver oil, beef, iron and wine, and similar compounds. This room is concreted and is cool during the hottest summer months.

The next building contains on the first floor or cellar the plant for power, heating and lighting. Here are three new steel boilers of 100 horse power each, an engine of 150 horse power, and an immense dynamo. Above this is the mill room where the crude drugs are ground or powdered, by means of various appliances. Adjoining the mill room is a room devoted to the manufacture of "Kasagra," and next comes the still room containing vacuum pans, pumps, etc. The largest pan used for water evaporation has a capacity of evaporating 70 gallons an hour. In the still room in addition to the vacuum pans are found "all sorts and conditions of" stills, from the small twenty-gallon copper ether still for the making of oleo-resins up to the large steel still for recovering alcohol, which holds six hundred gallons. Here are also located several large open evaporating pans of different

sizes. Passing along in regular order one comes to the percolating room in which are located fluid extract percolators of all sorts and sizes, from the huge wooden-tapering tanks, which hold five hundred gallons for exhausting mandrake for podophyllin, down to the little glass two-gallon percolators for special work. Leaving the percolating room one passes into the general manufacturing room, in which the special formula work and simple domestic remedies are made.

The next department in order is the packing and shipping room, but as that is nearly the last place where a drug or preparation is taken to it is generally left until later on. Passing over, then, to the second story west building, the guest next visits the analytical department presided over by Prof. Sherrard. It is here that all crude drugs as well as finished preparations are assayed. Next in order comes the department of the manufacturing and putting up of cachets.

The next department in order is the label stock room. This is a large-sized room given up entirely to the keeping of the thousands upon thousands of assortments of the different labels made and used by this concern. Then comes the press room and printing department. Here is an array of printing machinery, the like of which does not exist in many cities even in the regular printing business, and no pharmaceutical establishment here or abroad has such great facilities for fine printing. A bindery and a paper stock room complete this department.

Moving along the gallery one comes next to the pharmaceutical finishing department, the assembly room, where are finished the private formulas, etc.; the paper box factory, which covers an area 300 feet long and 40 feet wide and employs 70 people; the elixir or wet department, a room 100 by 40 feet; the pill finishing room, department for making filled capsules and capsoids, tablet room and drying rooms. On the fourth floor the powdered goods are put up.

In the next building is the perfume department. The perfumes are made, bottled and stored in the basement. On the next floor are the filling, labeling and boxing rooms. Across the court are the packing and shipping rooms, where a most perfect system of handling orders is installed.

In this article nothing has been written about the buildings themselves, the people who inhabit them or of the company whose business is done within them. Nor will space permit a description of the biologic laboratory, which occupies a separate building. A description of the buildings was printed in the Era for March 1. Frederick Stearns & Co. claim that in these new quarters they have "the most modernly constructed and perfectly equipped institution of its kind in the world."

Veterinary Medicines.

Daniels' Veterinary Specifics, as a general line, are said to have the largest sale of any veterinary medicines in the country. They are made by Dr. A. C. Daniels, Boston. These remedies are supplied to the trade in display cases, on which special terms are made with druggists.

If druggists interested in paint brushes will send to McKesson & Robbins they may receive a copy of G. R. Kent & Sons' 1900 price list. In issuing this list, Messrs. Kent & Sons announce that the high water mark in the price of bristles has not yet been reached, notwithstanding the marked advance that has already taken place. This will explain why pure bristle brushes show increases in price. In this list all descriptions of brushes and accessories for painters are to be found in the alphabetical index, which covers, approximately, ninety distinct lines of great variety.

An exhibit of Mandruka Bath and Toilet Sponges on sale by the Smith, Kline & French Co., of Philadelphia was held at the Grand Hotel, this city, April 2 to 4 inclusive. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. Albert Hart and was viewed by many druggists and others interested in fine sponges.

STATE OF TRADE.

Business of Fair Proportions.

New York, April 3.—Large parcels have not received much attention, but in a jobbing way the aggregate volume of business during the past week has reached fair proportions and the general market has retained a steady undertone. The quinine situation has undergone no important variation since the last reduction by domestic manufacturers and the movement into consuming channels had been light and unimportant. Foreign makers did not follow the action of domestic manufacturers, and it is considered evident that current quotations are very close to cost of production on the basis of present values of the crude material. The market has continued very sensitive and the trade is still awaiting developments with no small degree of interest.

Opium has continued firm under the influence previously noted, and values show a further advance of 3 cents per pound. Several round lots have changed hands at improved figures, and a moderate jobbing movement was reported. Powdered is correspondingly firmer. Cocaine has been reduced 25 cents per ounce as a result of more or less keen competition among local manufacturers, although it is claimed that there is nothing in the general situation to warrant a decline. On the contrary conditions abroad have improved and an early reaction is not improbable.

Domestic manufacturers of citric acid have reduced quotations 3 cents per pound to meet competition from the foreign article, which has advanced more or less freely of late. All the citrates are 2 cents lower. Refined camphor is 1½ cents higher owing to steadily hardening markets abroad, where the available stock of crude is steadily diminishing. The outlook is favorable to extreme prices before the Japanese Government will allow fresh supplies of crude to come on the market, but quotations for refined will be largely governed by the fluctuations in foreign markets.

In the essential oil department business has been almost exclusively of a jobbing order, with the changes of prices mainly in favor of buyers, but none of the fluctuations are of special significance. The revised quotations show a lower range of prices for anise, cassia and citronella, with a fair business in the latter.

Norwegian cod liver oil has continued to harden in price, but the market is somewhat unsettled on account of uncertainty as to the final yield of the current season's catch. Thus far the results have been disappointing and I should there be no material improvement during the next few weeks values are expected to develop considerable strength. Meanwhile holders are disposed to offer sparingly and for leading brands some holders quote much higher prices.

Ergot is unsettled and decidedly lower under the influence of free offerings from primary markets, but there are some in the trade who are of opinion that the depression is wholly due to manipulation, and that efforts are being made to cover short sales made early in the season before the upward movement set in. All narcotics are slightly easier and among the changes in quotations are a lower range for belladonna leaves and root and aconite root. Cannabis Indica is decidedly stronger owing to cable reports that the London market has been "cornered" and that prices there show an advance of fully 10 per cent.

Buchu leaves are in better supply and lower quotations are named for both short and long varieties. Ipecac has continued to rule easy and values have again been slightly reduced. Menthol is a shade easier owing to competition among holders and lack of important demand. Gum elemi is steadily moving upward in price on account of scarcity. Notwithstanding the recent improvement in opium manufacturers of morphine have reduced quotations 10 cents per ounce. The decline is attributed wholly to competition.

Grip Under Control, but Death Rate Still High.

Peston, March 31.—Although the epidemic of grip appears to be practically under control and while physicians and druggists by combined efforts can handle the many cases, as compared with the past fortnight when it has been difficult to do this, the death rate still is high, the number of deaths being far in excess of the corresponding week of a year ago. Diphtheria is prevalent, as is scarlatina, and there also are many cases of measles. Pneumonia claimed more than eighty victims, and bronchitis twenty, from other causes being also the cause of deaths. All this has made much business for druggists. More activity is apparent in the line of chemicals, and the feeling is better for increased trade, partly due to the number of mills the beginning operations again after having been closed for more or less time. The call for drugs is only fairly good, with no special feature, so that changes in quotations have been unimportant. Prices on dyes and tanning materials are held pretty well, but there is lack of trading because of disposition to wait for lower quotations. Waxes are in fair demand, and alcohol sets strong and the call for them is good.

Still Prosperous in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Pa., March 31.—The condition of business in the "City of Brotherly Love" is still in the prosperous

YOU can conscientiously recommend Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a high-class remedy for the prevention and cure of Indigestion, Acidity, Bilioussness, Constipation and attendant ills, especially Headache.

"Abbey's" is a standard English preparation, prescribed and endorsed by physicians. It is a clean remedy, honestly advertised not an exaggerated statement entering into the literature of this Company.

N. B. Sizer, M.D., New York, states:

"I am glad to say I find Abbey's Effervescent Salt an excellent laxative and antacid. It gives good results in various forms of Dyspepsia and Constipation. I have always thought that the Effervescent salines were not half as well known and used, in this country, as they ought to be."

We should be glad to have you keep Abbey's in stock constantly as the demand will be continuous owing to our steady advertising.

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.

9-15 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade price-list on application.

condition which has characterized it for a number of weeks past. The outdoor trade is very good and the city orders keep the delivery wagons busy until ten and eleven o'clock every night. Collections are good and everybody is hopeful of a continuance of the present state of affairs. Grip increased during the past week with a corresponding augmentation of the number of prescriptions. Spring is at hand and the fizz of the soda fountain will soon be heard, so the careful pharmacist is stocking up his soda counter and is ready for the first warm day which always causes a rush on the soda fountain. Camphor has increased $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, which serves as a reminder of the fact that furs will continue to be packed away until the summer and the law of supply and demand regulates the price of this article with un-failing regularity. The pessimistic druggist is silenced for the time being, as the present condition of the city seems to be generally distributed throughout the city.

Detroit Druggists Feeling Better.

Detroit, March 31.—Druggists feel better than they did a week ago, for the last few days have been very busy ones. Spring is in the air, and tar camphor, coppers and all kinds of moth and germ killers are in the drug store windows. Placards which appeal to the house-cleaning-loving woman are conspicuous inside the store. "It is a fact," says one of the wholesalers, "that people buy more general drugs when the weather is seasonable and when they feel well, than when there is sickness amounting to anything less than an epidemic. The druggist simply has his share of the stimulation of 'I-love-myself-and-everybody-else' that goes with good health and pleasant weather. People get out of the house just to be in the open air, and wander along the streets ready to buy almost anything properly advertised or placarded. The wise druggist makes his display an attractive one on bright spring days."

Manufacturers continue to report excellent sales, with amount of business down for the year to date surpassing ahead of last year's record. This is particularly true of the smaller manufacturers, for it takes an enormous increase to make any kind of a showing in the very large houses, of which there are but two or three. These have the territory of North America pretty well covered; the smaller houses have the continent to conquer.

Business Active in Chicago.

Chicago, March 31.—Jobbers report trade very good this week. While there has been no especially strong demand of one or more articles over others, yet trade in staples has been very active all along the line. March has been a heavy month with all the jobbers and manufacturers, and city trade has been at fever heat for some time, but has been unusually good. There has been much sickness in Chicago, and druggists have been busy. Strange as it is, the strike has not yet seemed to have any effect on the wholesale trade. Both retail and wholesale dealers in manufacturers of fountain supplies are doing good business and are booking some very satisfactory orders. Sundries are active.

Retailers and Jobbers are a Contented Lot.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., March 30.—Both retail and jobbing druggists continue to be as contented a lot of men as can be found anywhere. The former are finishing up one of the most active weeks in their experience. The manner in which the prescription work is maintained is little short of amazing. In the wholesale branch the paint, oil and glass sales are noticeably large, being of greater volume than last year at this time, for people are much better able than they to build and repair. The trade in fine cigars is also bulky, revealing an improvement in financial conditions. Collections are somewhat slack, yet fully up to what could have been reasonably looked for at this time.

Trade Picking Up Steadily.

St. Louis, March 31.—Trade is picking up steadily with the wholesalers, owing in great measure to favorable weather conditions. The condition of the winter wheat crop was never more satisfactory at this season and the feeling among the farmers is one of confidence. There have been few changes in prices worthy of note beyond a further decline of 25 cents in cocaine. Jobbers believe that the next development will be an upward movement on this drug, as they declare the stocks in the hands of manufacturers are light. Retail trade has been fairly satisfactory the past week and shows a general tendency to improvement.

Store Stools.

Metal chairs and stools add to the appearance of a store. They are artistic, cleanly and practically indestructible and pay for themselves out of the increased patronage they bring. A. H. Andrews Co., Chicago, are well-known makers of this furniture and own three patents covering stools and chairs with twisted wire frames, but they have discovered that two of their patents are being infringed, and in their advertisement in this issue they announce their purpose to proceed against all users of the imitation stools as well as against those who are making them.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 3.—A fairly good jobbing trade in leading descriptions has continued throughout the week, with moderate fluctuations in values, although some of the advances and declines are of more than ordinary importance.

OPUM.—The market has developed increased firmness under the influence of stronger cable advices from primary sources and quotations for jobbing quantities have been advanced to \$3.40@3.60 for 9 per cent, and \$3.50@3.75 for 15 per cent, the higher figure for single pounds.

POWDERED OPUM.—Small lots have continued in fair request and values are firmer in sympathy with higher prices for the gum, the revised jobbing range being \$4.45@4.65 for 15 per cent, and \$5.15@5.35 for 16 per cent, according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—The movement into consuming channels continues moderately active with values reduced to the basis of \$2.30@2.40 for eighths in 2½-oz. boxes and \$2.35@2.45 for smaller quantities.

QUININE.—All leading brands of both domestic and foreign are quoted on a uniform basis and the jobbing quotations are \$17.50c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, \$39.50c. in 50-oz. tins and \$39.50c. in ounce vials.

COCAINE.—Manufacturers have reduced their quotations 25c. per oz. and jobbing prices show a corresponding decline to \$56.25 for large crystals and \$47.50 for small.

CRUDE OIL.—Domestic makers have reduced quotations to meet competition from recent importations of foreign and the revised jobbing figures are 37@40c. by the keg and 35@36c. for less.

POTASHES.—Quotations for all varieties are 2c. lower or on the basis of 48@53c. for potash, 50@55c. for soda, and 53@58c. for iron.

CAMPHOR.—Steadily hardening markets for crude have caused a further advance in refined, and jobbers have marked up their quotations to 55@56c. for domestic by the barrel, 56@57c. by the case and 60@61c. for less. Japanese in quantities, 56@57c. by the case and 62@64c. for less. ½-oz. lb. higher and ¼-oz. 2cs. higher than our casks.

MENTHOL.—A slightly easier market is noted with jobbing quotations showing a decline to \$3.10@3.25; ounces unchanged at 27@30c.

OIL ANISE.—Lower primary markets have caused a weaker feeling among local holders and spot quotations have been reduced to \$1.50@1.75, 2½ to 3 lbs. small.

OIL CASSIA.—Competition among importers and a slow consuming demand have resulted in a decline to \$1.15@1.40, according to test and quantity.

GIUCONELLE.—The tone of the market is easy and jobbers have reduced quotations to 40@50c.

COD LIVER OIL.—Values are firmer owing to unfavorable reports from primary sources, and jobbers have advanced quotations to 40@45c. for 100 lbs. cask.

GUM ELEMI.—Market decidedly firmer on account of scarcity and jobbing prices show a further advance to 45@50c.

SALICYLATE OF SODA.—Manufacturers' prices are firmer and quotations for small lots have been advanced to 65@75c.

PEPCAC.—An easier feeling has developed and jobbers are willing to sell at the reduced range of \$3.40@3.65 for whole, \$3.50@3.70 for ground and \$3.50@3.75 for powdered.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Cables report the London market "con-rod," and spot values are stronger with an advance to 32@35c.

ALCOHOL.—Distillers' quotations for grain have been advanced and the revised jobbing figures are \$2.40@2.47 for 100 barrel and \$2.40@2.45 for 400 lbs. cask. Odorless, \$2.45@2.49 by the barrel and \$2.50@2.75 for less.

BUCHU LEAVES.—Foreign markets are lower and spot quotations for jobbing quantities have declined to 26@26½c. for short and 40@45c. for long. Ground are quoted 35@40c. and powdered 44@51c.

ERGOT.—Conditions abroad are unsettled with values weaker and jobbers have reduced quotations to 70@80c. for whole and 72@82c. for powdered. Spanish is held at \$1.10@1.25 for whole, \$1.15@1.20 for sifted and \$1.20@1.25 for powdered.

BELLADONNA.—Both leaves and root are easier, the former showing a decline to 26@30c. for whole and 32@35c. for powdered, while the latter is obtainable at 15@25c. for whole and 23@25c. for powdered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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Ayer Co., J. C.,	17	New York Quinine & Chem.	5
Billingham, Clapp & Co.,	Cov. B	Warrick	5
Bradley Mfg. Co.,	17	Parke, Davis & Co.,	7
Chattanooga Med. Co.,	Cov. B	Ripley, William	21
Freck Co., The Wm.,	17	Tuffs & Kline	5
Gem Spoon Co.,	17	Swindell Photo. Co.,	5
Helm Co., C. Dan.,	19	Unifert Bros.,	Cov. B
Horn Soap Co.,	Cov. B	Warrick	2-22
Hood & Co., C. I.,	2	Warrick Freres Co.,	Cov. A
Ideal Rubber Co.,	5	Winter Lumber Co.,	M., 17
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THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

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ERA WANT ADS.

If every reader of the Era knew the value of the little Want Advertisements which we publish every week, the page we devote to them would not be large enough to hold all that we would have to print.

These little cards can be used to great advantage by any druggist to dispose of his dead patent medicine stock. Many proprietary medicines which have a sale in one section of the country do not sell at all in other sections. If a druggist has goods on his shelves which he cannot sell, another druggist in some other State where there is a demand may be willing to buy them at a discount or to exchange them for other goods.

Perhaps the reader has an old soda fountain to dispose of; perhaps he wants to sell his store, and we occasionally hear of a druggist with enough surplus cash to invest in a second store. All of these wants can be satisfied if they are made known in the Era's Want Department, which is read by dealers in all parts of the country every week.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

The secretary and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists authorize the publication of the following list of proprietors who have agreed to confine their sales at best prices to the selected list of jobbers, and who state their determination to rigidly adhere to this agreement.

THE J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.
C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., Lynn, Mass.
DRS. F. E. & J. A. GREENE, Boston, Mass.
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Burlington, Vt.
WORLD'S DISPENSARY MED. ASS'N., Buffalo, N. Y.
DR. D. JAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.
THE PISO COMPANY, Warren, Pa.
CALIFORNIA FIG SALT CO., San Francisco, Cal.
THE CENTAUR CO., New York City.
THE PERUNA DRUG MFG. CO., Columbus, O.
DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.
DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.
TAURANT & CO., New York City.
J. W. CAMPION & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
KICKAPOO INDIAN MED. CO., New Haven, Conn.
J. M. GROSVENOR & CO., Boston, Mass.

It is expected that many more proprietors will make the same decision, and their names will be added to this list when duly authorized.

REVISION OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA.

On the 2nd of May, at Washington, D. C., will be called to order the convention to arrange for the decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopœia. This convention will select a Revision Committee from the delegates who represent the medical and pharmaceutical associations, colleges, etc. The convention will also decide upon general rules for the government of the committee.

What shall be these rules in several important particulars is a question which just now is greatly agitating the minds of doctors and druggists. Readers of this paper need not be told what the problems are concerning which the convention is expected to instruct the Revision Committee. There is a very strong feeling among both physicians and pharmacists, especially the latter, that the Pharmacopœia should be made more of a handbook and ready reference guide to both doctor and druggist, that it should contain more directly practical and serviceable information, that it should be improved along certain lines which will leave it no longer open to the charge of being a useless compendium of obsolete information. The committee on revision cannot go beyond the lines of action laid down for it by the convention, therefore it is extremely important that the convention shall act wisely in formulating its rules for the committee's guidance.

Two of the questions to be met which are perhaps of more importance than the others are:—Shall doses be stated in the Pharmacopoeia? and, Shall any or all of the so-called new remedies, synthetic chemicals, which are protected by patents upon product and process, by trade-marks and by copyrights upon their names, be given place in the new revision? There are many good, forceful arguments on both sides of both these questions, but the preponderance of sentiment seems to be that both should be answered in the affirmative.

These two questions have been literally discussed in the pharmaceutical journals, but very timely and of particular weight are the views of the chairman of the present committee on revision, which are set forth on another page in this issue, constituting a paper prepared and read by him before the German Apothecaries Society of this city. Dr. Charles Rice is perhaps better qualified, from information and experience, to pass judgment upon these problems than any other one man in the United States, and it is therefore significant that in his opinion doses should be stated and synthetics included under proper conditions and reservations. Every word of his paper deserves, and no doubt will receive, scrupulous consideration by every reader. He weighs the arguments pro and con, and decides impartially and logically. From his long and masterly work in connection with several revisions of the U. S. P. his opinion will, or should, outweigh that of all others combined in opposition, and, indulging in a little prophecy, we predict that the new Pharmacopoeia will state doses and will include a liberal number of protected synthetics which conform to the regulations Dr. Rice proposes and which are intrinsically worthy of this official recognition.

HELP THE MARINE HOSPITAL STEWARDS ALSO.

As every pharmacist knows, the A. Ph. A. through a special committee, and particularly the chairman of that committee, has been working for some years to secure higher rank and better pay for the apothecaries of the United States Navy. This effort was crowned with a certain degree of success when, a few months ago, some twenty-five apothecaries in the navy received warrants and were accorded the title of pharmacist, together with a regular pay rating proportioned to length of service. The recent war with Spain stimulated a similar agitation in favor of the apothecaries in the United States Army, but though there are bright prospects, success has not as yet crowned this effort. The Hospital Stewards of the United States Marine Hospital Service now want to come in and share in the effort in behalf of their brothers in the army and navy, and they make formal appeal to the pharmacists to help them along in this laudable work. We are in receipt of a circular setting forth the great service thus far rendered by the A. Ph. A., and voicing forcefully the appeal of the Hospital Stewards. There is no

reason that they should not be included, every reason they should, and this paper is pleased to do what it may in effort and good words to help the thing along.

THE A. PH. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

In the historic and altogether delightful city of Richmond, Va., during the week of May 7th, immediately following the U. S. P. Convention at Washington, will be held the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The meeting promises to be unusually pleasurable and profitable. The attendance will undoubtedly be larger than customary, for not only is Richmond an accessible point, to say nothing of its exceptional attractions, but many delegates to the Washington meeting will take advantage of the opportunity to kill two birds with one stone, and will "On to Richmond." The various officers and committees upon whom lies the duty of arranging for the meeting are promising a grand good time, so good in all respects that the 1900 meet will be notable above the many notable meetings which have heretofore characterized this national association.

THE DIPLOMA PREREQUISITE.

Another collection of opinions upon this topic is presented in this issue. There are given the views of board members, teachers, practical pharmacists, clerks and college students. From the liberality of responses to our request it is evident that the subject is one which lies very close to the hearts of pharmacists, and we believe it is a good thing to have it so candidly debated, for in matters of such importance it is always essential to know where we are at, or, as Davy Crockett said: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

IS THIS A CLERK'S ERROR?

A druggist in Ohio, or rather his clerk, is charged with having committed an error in dispensing which presents a rather unusual feature. The doctor is alleged to have prescribed paraldehyde, but the clerk in filling the prescription gave in error formaldehyde instead. The patient died from inflammation of the stomach, caused, it is claimed, by the formaldehyde. Investigation of the case is now under way. If the result shows the error charged to have been committed, it is hard to conceive of any excuse which can be pleaded in behalf of the dispenser. It is to be hoped, however, that his skirts will be cleared.

QUINIC ACID is highly recommended in uric acid diathesis, combined with lithium, in troches containing each: Quinic acid, 0.5 Gm. (8 grains); lithium citrate, 0.15 Gm. (2½ grains); sugar, 0.3 Gm. (5 grains). Quinic acid occurs in white crystals, melting at 162° C., soluble in water. It reduces distinctly the formation of uric acid in the system.

ONTMENT FOR LUPUS.—Unna recommends the following: Salicylic acid, 1 part; antimony chloride, 1 part; creosote, 2 parts; extract cannabis indica, 2 parts; wool-fat, 4 parts. (Ph. Post.)

OUR LETTER BOX.

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We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Dr. Fr. Hoffmann Tells What Side Trips Are Most Advisable and How Best to Enjoy Them.

Dr. Fr. Hoffmann, now resident in Berlin, but who is familiar to all American pharmacists through his many years' residence in the United States and his work as editor of the *Pharmaceutische Rundschau*, gives the following advice to visitors to the Paris Exposition who may wish to visit other cities and points in continental Europe of interest.

Berlin, Germany, March 18, 1900.

Editor *Pharmaceutical Era*: Most Americans visiting Paris and its World's Fair this summer will leave the French capital in a state of mental exhaustion from the overwhelming, incessant sight-seeing among the immensity of displays of the finest products of arts, industries and architecture with a pressing desire for restful recuperation in calmer realms among the mountain scenery of Germany and the adjoining Swiss, Tyrolean and Austrian Alps, or else in the beautiful mountain resorts of the grandeur of the historic places and cities of Germany.

It is an error generally committed by the most experienced excursionists from abroad to crowd too much sight-seeing into too limited a space of time. In consequence the excessive and confused multitude of the most varied impressions upon the eye and the mind leave no clear and lasting conception, except of the most impressive and grandest objects and scenery. This may be particularly noticeable to visitors to the Paris Exposition. After having passed through the ordeal of the great show all inclination for further roaming through the halls of museums, collections, academic and educational institutions, etc., will be subdued by a longing for some mental relaxation and for scenes and places of placid diversion, abundantly to be found in Germany and the nearby Alpine regions. For these less taxing recreative trips Baedeker's guide books will serve as an ever-ready and most reliable mentor.

In visiting large cities like Berlin, Vienna, Munich, etc., it should be borne in mind that they, like the great American cities, do not show at their best during the hot season of July, August and September, in so far as the wealthier class of the population are largely out of town and in summer resorts, and as the foremost places of pleasure, as well as of education, are closed during these months. In consequence, the halls of the universities, their laboratories, libraries, etc., are unoccupied and frequently in a state of repair, cleaning, etc. All this will be different in Paris at the exceptional occasion of the World's Fair this summer, when everything worthy to be seen will be made to appear to its best advantage.

For American pharmacists it may not be amiss to state that Germany, Austria and most other continental countries have no colleges or special university schools of pharmacy. Special pharmaceutical lecture halls, laboratories, collections, etc., like those of the larger American colleges and universities, therefore are wanting here; nor can the continental pharmacies and drug stores compare in size, elegance and general appointment, nor in the multitude and variety of goods with the higher order of American and British drug stores. German pharmacy moves in its traditional conservative channels, and hardly offers anything worthy of display or of emulation.

Excursionists inexperienced in European trips and seeking recreation and less exciting scenes after their stay in Paris, do well to pass from there to Brussels, Cologne and Coblenz, thence by steamer up the Rhine to Bingen, visiting the beautiful tributary valleys of the Ahr, the Moselle, the Lahn and the Nahe, and subse-

quently the cities of Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Strassburg, Freiburg and the scenery around these places. The entrance to Switzerland is best made via Basle and Luzern, or via Schaffhausen and Zurich, to the Tyrol via Innsbruck, and to the Austrian Alps via Salzburg (Gastein and Berchtesgaden). The return northwards may be made via Munich and Nuremberg, or via Vienna, Prague, Dresden or Berlin.

All these routes, as well as every point of interest in city and country, are graphically described in the English editions of Baedeker's guide books, without which no trips should be undertaken. In all hotels on the Continent English is spoken, or at least well understood, but rarely by the officials on the railway trains; but no one will meet with any difficulty in getting along without knowledge of the German language. It is also advisable to travel on second class passenger cars and to avoid traveling at night time, except on longer distances through less interesting scenery. Any chance to get the benefit of letters of introduction, particularly to Americans residing for the time in Continental cities, should be utilized; it may in many cases prove to be of advantage. But it is advisable in these cases to inform the parties several days in advance of one's arrival and of the hotel where one is staying, and if possible propose time and place (best the hotel) for a meeting; or else for allowing time for a response in case the respective parties should be out of town.

These few fragmentary points of advice are all I can offer just now. They may be subservient to your aims and purposes.

I hope to have the pleasure of greeting many American friends here in the course of the pending summer. They may rest assured of my hearty welcome and of every favor I may be asked for and able to extend to them.

FRED. HOFFMANN.

FORMALDEHYDE AND METHYL ALCOHOL FROM METHANE.—When a mixture of methane and air is passed over glowing platinum, formic acid is obtained, but neither methyl alcohol nor formaldehyde. If, however, the platinum be replaced by copper, asbestos or pumice stone, the products are chiefly methyl alcohol and formaldehyde. Dr. Glock, of Berlin, has patented a process in which copper in granular form, obtained by reduction of copper oxide, is used. A mixture of equal volumes of methane and air is passed through a tube filled with the copper and heated to a low red heat, about 600° C. The gases passing through the tube are cooled, washed, again mixed with an equal volume of air and passed through a second tube, and this procedure repeated until the mixture of gases is free from methane. The methyl alcohol and formaldehyde are recovered from the wash liquids in the ordinary manner. Pure methane may be replaced by gaseous mixtures containing methane. (Chem. Ztg.)

ACTION OF HEAT ON PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN.—Observations of V. Harley (Jour. de Pharm.) show that prolonged heating sensibly lessens the digestive power of pepsin. In aqueous solution a temperature of 68° C. fully destroys it and heating at 60° decidedly lessens it. This was shown by the rotatory power of the liquids in which the digestion experiments were made. In aqueous solution pepsin appeared to offer more resistance to the action of heat than in physiological liquids. Trypsin (pancreatin) suffers deterioration in aqueous solution even at 55° C. and is rendered entirely valueless at 60° C. The drying of these preparations, in their manufacture, should, therefore, be done at the lowest possible temperature. (Apoth. Ztg.)

PRESERVATION OF RUBBER ARTICLES.—Prof. Krollkowski publishes, in a Polish paper, the results of extensive tests, which show that the best method of keeping rubber articles is in a 1 per cent. solution of formal or zinc chloride or a concentrated solution of boric acid. Red rubber keeps better than black, he asserts, other conditions equal. Rubber articles, he adds, should never be left exposed to the air or the action of cold.

(Continued from Page 368, April 5)

COLLEGE GRADUATION AS A PRE-REQUISITE TO BOARD EXAMINATION.

Is it Desirable to Seek Legislation to This End?—The Question Discussed by Pharmacists, Clerks and Teachers.—
Its Advantages and Drawbacks Contrasted.

Rather Favors the Non-Graduate.

I am very much interested in your editorial, as it covers ground I have worked over in thought many times, and I am not certain as to my position, as there is so much sound and sensible argument on both sides of the question. You have ably argued the subject from all view points, and I do not see that there is anything left for me to say.

I have never known anyone to be injured by education, and it would seem that the best place for a pharmacist to be educated would be in a college where pharmacy is taught. If I had a boy who had selected pharmacy as his life's work, I would give him all the benefits of all that the best colleges afforded. It is an unfortunate fact that there some colleges of pharmacy, and medicine, too, for that matter, whose diplomas are not worth the paper upon which they are printed. I think it would be a very difficult matter to draw the line between the good and the bad, and if it is to be done, who is to do it? In my long experience I have had all kinds of clerks, graduates and non-graduates, and rather favor the opinion that for general usefulness in an ordinary drug store the knowledge as the outcome of actual experience behind the counters and in the counting room in a drug store is more valuable than that acquired in a college where the science is more particularly taught, to the exclusion of the handling and mixing of medicines. I am aware that the latter is taught, but more attention is paid to the former, which I believe is not as important for the general usefulness of a clerk in a drug store. I think I have known very scientific, college-bred pharmacists who had very little common sense or had a marvelous faculty of concealing it. I am a great believer in common sense in every thing, not excepting pharmacy. One of the absolute essentials of a good drug clerk is not taught in our colleges at all, or if at all, so theoretically that it is valueless. I mean the art of waiting upon customers who come into drug stores. This is so important I think it can hardly be overestimated. Some could not learn it at all, and I doubt if a college diploma would be an auxiliary in acquiring this essential. If not a gift it has to be learned in a drug store.

There are many very worthy, impecunious young men who would be absolutely debarred from ever becoming pharmacists if a college diploma was requisite for their appearing before a State Board as applicants for registration. In my acquaintance I can count scores of such cases. This is more the case in the South where young men have to get their education in drug stores or not at all, their impecuniosity making it absolutely impossible to have a college education. Our State Board has just turned out a number of licentiates. In looking over the list I recognize only two acquaintances. The education of both of these young men was from force of circumstances in drug stores, one of them having had the benefit of the Era Course, and I have never known a more worthy person in every particular. I shall be surprised and disappointed if both do not reflect great credit upon their chosen profession. I think, and do you not agree with me, that it would have been hard, yes, very hard, if these two most worthy men were debarred from ever having become pharmacists because of their circumstances, which they could not control. I would like to add that the standard of examination of our Board is second to none in the United States.

The whole question, it seems to me, reduces itself to

this: It is more the man than the diploma which is going to make the pharmacist. Some of the most incompetent, useless and dishonest men I ever employed were brilliant graduates—one a medallist—of the best graded colleges this side of the Atlantic; some of the best, indeed, a great majority of the best I ever had, never saw the inside of a college. I think the standard of knowledge, discretion and morals is infinitely more important in the members of pharmacy examining boards, and medicine too, than of those who come before them; and I have known of instances where, in their zeal to let a nervous, rattled candidate see how much knowledge they had crammed into their mouths which had never reached their brains, by irrelevant, worthless catch questions fail to get any real idea at all of what useful knowledge the candidate has.

Our State Legislature has lately distinguished (?) itself by passing special acts directing our Pharmacy Board to register certain parties, some who had failed before the board and others who would not go before it for fear of failure. 'O! politics! politics! In such cases as this what good would a diploma do? And how is this great wrong to pharmacy and the people to be righted?

E. A. CRAIGHILL.

Lynchburg, Va.

A College Student Thinks the Graduate is Superior.

It affords me great pleasure to avail myself of the opportunity for discussing so vital a topic. Though being at present occupied in preparation for the final college examination, I dare not miss so excellent an opportunity of expressing my views publicly.

Should college graduation be a prerequisite to a board examination? Yes; for not only would the professional and financial status of pharmacy be elevated and candidates would possess a more complete and systematic knowledge, but it would also check the production of that vast number of incompetent pharmacists who are being manufactured monthly as candidates for the Board of Pharmacy examination by so-called "Institutes of Pharmacy," which guarantee to prepare anyone within three months. If this were prevented it would prove beneficial to the professional and financial status of pharmacy and a boon to public safety.

Pharmacists would then know better than to keep Pulvis Cantharidis and ground flax seed mixed together in one drawer, as the writer recently observed to be actually a fact.

Greater restrictions would lessen competition, and this would enable the pharmacist to dispense genuine U. S. P. preparations, and not permit, as to-day, some pharmacists, because of competition, to dispense a blue ointment made from lard and charcoal. Now the stores of this class are so poorly equipped that it occasionally becomes necessary (as they think) for them to substitute tincture of cinchona for tincture of nux vomica; to prepare tinctures and fluid extracts with Columbian spirits; to omit active ingredients from physicians' prescriptions. It is in such a store that you will find an 1870 U. S. P. in use; it is there where tincture of cudbear is extensively used as a coloring agent for syrup simplex so as to substitute it for raspberry syrup. It is there that a potassium permanganate solution is made with sink water.

Thus it is evident that not only does the present state of affairs degrade the status of pharmacy, but it also puts public health at stake.

College graduation as a requirement from candidates for a board examination would by no means debar from the practice of pharmacy the poor, ambitious young men, for we find that many a good standing physician of to-day was struggling for a bare means of subsistence previous to his entering a medical college.

The present laws and requirements are too lenient with the candidate for examination, and hence he becomes a menace to public health.

It stands to reason that the parrot-like study which the board candidate of to-day pursues for a period of three months without having had any store experience, cannot under any circumstances make a professional man of him, nor does it prepare him to execute the duties assigned to him by the public at large; yet it is but too true that hundreds of such candidates pass the board month after month, while the Ph. G. who spends two years of hard study receives no preference either by the public or by his employer, i. e., if he, the employer, happens to be a licentiate.

The following will illustrate the superiority of a Ph. G. over a licentiate: Some time ago it happened that I was employed as an apprentice in a drug store where both a licentiate and a Ph. G. were employed. A customer entered the store with an ointment jar that was nearly empty and requested the licentiate to renew the ointment. There was no label on the jar and the clerk was at a loss to know what the contents were. When he was about to dismiss the patient the Ph. G. recalled him, put a minute portion of the jar's contents to his tongue and at once grabbed the bottle marked Tr. Ferri Chloridi, and confirmed the presence of tannic acid which at once suggested to him that it was Ung. Acidi Tannici. The licentiate, though being no novice, stood gazing in amazement at the Ph. G. while he refilled the ointment jar. The same Ph. G. detected calomel tablets in a bottle from which the label was lost; he sold quercus alba when the customer simply showed him a sample of the drug, not knowing its name. The licentiate, however, cannot do all that, for he only knows a drug by its label on the drawer. The same Ph. G. prepared an egg preservative for an egg dealer and cleared \$5 profit for the proprietor of the drug store; on the other hand, the licentiate dispensed baking soda when lye was wanted, and directed the customer to use a teaspoonful to a kettle of clothes to be washed with boiling water.

Thus it will be seen that a graduate is of inestimable value in a drug store, and it is he who will satisfy his employer most, and above all insure public safety. I hope that the Era will do its utmost in agitating the worthy cause.

NATHANIEL I. GILLMAN,

Senior Student, Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

New York.

The Diploma, Says Mr. Muir.

My position in the matter of a college graduation as a prerequisite to examination by boards of pharmacy is so well established that it seems almost superfluous to again express my views. I will say, however, that my thirty-four years of practice in the profession, together with five years' experience as a member of an examining board, has taught me that the thoroughly educated man who is systematically and scientifically trained in a college of pharmacy, with the four years apprenticeship in a drug store which the college requires before graduation, is the safer and better man to trust with the delicate affairs that relate to the profession of pharmacy.

While it is true that many successful pharmacists have not been graduates of colleges of pharmacy, it is also true that the large majority of those who stand at the head of the profession throughout the country to whose skill and science the public and pharmacists are indebted, have been and are college graduates.

Not only am I in favor of college graduation as a prerequisite to examination, but I am also in favor of raising the standard of examination upon entrance to the college course, by requiring applicants to pass a regents' examination. While this would no doubt tend to slightly reduce the number of those desiring to enter the profession, it would result in securing those who by reason of education and cultivation would enhance the professional and commercial welfare of the pharmacist.

The argument that such restrictions and conditions would work injury to the worthy young man who, by force of circumstances, cannot secure the college education can have no merit, for the reason that if the same worthy young man is anxious to become a pharmacist and is not inspired thereto by mercenary motives, he can and will manage to qualify himself precisely as the aspirants for admission to the legal or medical professions are required to do at the present time, who look forward to the honor as lawyer or doctor, realize the long and costly preparation necessary therefor, and somehow arrange their affairs to accomplish their purpose. Thus it will be with those who aspire to proficiency as pharmacists. The thing will take care of itself, and as in the case of law and medicine, the high standard requirements will make the profession of pharmacy honored and respected more than it has ever been, with resultant pecuniary benefit to those who are engaged in it.

The tendency of all professions has been and now is to a higher standard, therefore rigid conditions are being imposed upon those who desire to become professional men. It is undeniable, therefore, that if we wish to be known as members of a profession standing on a par with other professions before the community, we must also adopt the same higher standards.

I am glad that the Era has undertaken to secure discussion upon this important subject.

WILLIAM MUIR, PHAR. D.

Member New York City Board of Pharmacy.

New York.

Favors More Stringent Regulations.

College graduation as a prerequisite to board examination would be a move in the right direction and could be successfully enforced, provided a law to that effect would be accorded the proper support by the druggists themselves.

Such a law would, at first, find many and bitter opponents, for, as is always the case, a measure carrying with it decided reforms or restrictions tending to a higher education and perfection of any profession, will encounter fierce opposition, and, strange to say, such opposition usually comes from the members of the very professions whom such reforms would benefit most.

Better, broader and more thorough education of the druggist is needed, and any law bringing about this result ought to and eventually will be enforced. The druggists of this country by concerted action, can have desirable legislation enacted, but it would require time and patience as well as "hard pounding" to make many of them understand that their hope and salvation lie in education and organization.

Not alone would such a regulation prove beneficial to the druggist, but would also be a boon to the colleges of pharmacy, making it possible for those worthy institutions to revise and improve their curriculum so as to conform with the advanced ideas and thought.

These institutions, with the best of intentions, with competent and conscientious instructors, and with indulgent boards of trustees, are not up to the standard and do not exert the inspiring influence nor have they the prestige which educational institutions of their kind and scope should have.

A requirement of college graduation as a prerequisite to board examination may possibly debar some few worthy young men from the practice of pharmacy, but if they be "worthy" such a regulation would remain an obstacle to them but a short time and instead would act as a stimulus, urging them on to thoroughness and proficiency.

Even taking it for granted that it may prove a hardship and a severe restriction in many cases, still it must be considered only in the broad sense, that, proving a benefit to the largest number and to the public at large, and, being in accord with public opinion, it would then be regarded as a good and just law.

The ineligibility of numerous candidates appearing for examination before the boards of pharmacy is often so pitifully apparent as to make one shudder for the future welfare of pharmacy. Hence, any restriction or regulation improving this lamentable and humiliating condition of pharmacy would meet with my approval and aid.

East St. Louis, Ill.

THOS. KOEHLER.

SYNTHETICS AND DOSES IN THE U. S. P.*

By CHARLES RICE,

Chairman U. S. P. Revision Committee.

To the President and Members of the German Apothecaries' Society:—

Gentlemen: Having been invited by your president to lay before you my views on certain matters deserving consideration in connection with the next revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, I take pleasure in complying with this request. I have for this purpose selected two of the more important problems, namely, the recognition of the new synthetics and the introduction of doses.

I. Shall any of the new synthetic remedies be recognized by the Pharmacopœia?

A careful examination of the literature which has appeared during the last decade will undoubtedly show that the opposition to the introduction of the new synthetics has very greatly diminished. Almost the only ground still adduced against their introduction is their subjection to, or connection with, patents and proprietary rights. And even regarding these features the position formerly taken by many opponents has materially changed, inasmuch as it is now better understood that a patent for a *process*, which does not necessarily monopolize the product, should be clearly distinguished from a patent for a *product*, in which case there is an absolute monopoly. Probably all the newer remedies which deserve consideration in connection with the next Pharmacopœia are made only under process-patents, the products themselves being unfettered, except perhaps by copyrighted names. As it is generally known that a process-patent, to be valid, implies full publicity of every essential step in the method of manufacture, whereby all secrecy is eliminated, objections against products solely subject to patented *processes* have practically ceased—at least in principle. Unfortunately it so happens that, while these products are not themselves patented, they have been launched on the market by their original discoverers or producers under names which are protected by copyrights or trade marks, this protection securing to the owners a practically unlimited proprietorship of the respective products *under such protected names*.

There are three parties whose position or bearing towards these patented synthetics must be carefully considered, namely, the *owner* of the patent, the *physician*, and the *pharmacist*.

From the standpoint of the *owner*, the securing of a patent protection is perfectly natural, being legitimate, commercial exploitation of the results of laborious and costly scientific researches, which otherwise would scarcely have returned to the discoverer an adequate compensation for the time, labor, and money spent on his work.

The position of the *physician* towards patented remedies was, at one time, a decidedly antagonistic one. But when the great therapeutic utility of some of the new synthetics was proven beyond doubt, and when some of them were shown to be absolutely irreplaceable by other remedies, antipathy against them became converted into approbation, so much so that it would now probably be impossible to find any physician of intelligence and standing who does not freely employ them. But if the physician employs and prescribes these remedies, if he mentions and recommends them in his writings and on the lecture platform, is it not reasonable to suppose that he considers their employment as being in accord with the Medical Code of Ethics? To suppose otherwise would be against common sense. And if the act of prescribing or employing one of these remedies is ethical, why should it not be equally ethical to give them a place in the Pharmacopœia? Their absence from the Pharmacopœia will simply leave them without an official standard.

The *pharmacist* is equally concerned with the physician in this subject, and, while he has nothing to do with *medical ethics*—being in fact expected to furnish whatever the physician prescribes, excepting, of course, what would be clearly dangerous or criminal—he should be enabled to comply with his *own code of ethics* by being given the means to verify the identity and purity of these remedies

by such tests as the Pharmacopœia may prescribe for them.

Now, if it be once conceded that the three above-mentioned parties (and particularly the two last mentioned) are equally interested in the official recognition of the new synthetics—at least of those which have stood the test of time—it follows that these articles should be admitted into the next Pharmacopœia under any and all circumstances. And if this is conceded, then they should be admitted under names which are easily remembered and convenient for prescribing. Remedies like aristol, phenacetin, salol, sulfonal, trional, etc., will always be sold and spoken of in the trade and prescribed by physicians under these names. Let no one suppose that physicians will accept and use any new-fangled titles or names which a Revision Committee might invent for them. It is reported that the German Pharmacopœia, which is expected to appear shortly, will introduce *Salipprin* under the title "Pyrazolonum phenyldimethylcum salicylicum." Does anybody believe that an American physician would use such a term in a prescription, or would speak of it by that name in conversation? How many brain-confusing, jaw-breaking names would we have to commit to memory, to be ready with them for instant use, if this principle were applied to all the synthetics that will, from time to time, be found worthy of reception into the official code? The only practical solution of this difficulty appears to be to give to each of these substances *two* titles—main title and synonym—one being the true scientific name (no matter how long this may be), and the other the ordinary commercial name, provided the use of the latter is not objected to by the owners, at least during the period of the validity of the patent. It is not probable that the owners would raise any objections, to judge from the many pleas so far received from interested parties in favor of having their products made official under the mistaken notion that the present Committee of Revision had the power of decision. If the admission of the common commercial name, as one of the regular titles, should be found impracticable—either by not being permitted by the owners, or by being forbidden by the Convention—then the Committee of Revision would, indeed, be compelled to invent titles for these articles. In this case, however, a note should be added in which the corresponding commercial name is mentioned as being that under which the substance described in the text is known in the market.

In determining which of these synthetic remedies may be introduced into the new Pharmacopœia, the next Committee of Revision need only apply the following tests to arrive at a sound decision:

1. The remedy must be a definite chemical individual of uniform composition, and the physical and chemical constants of which can be determined by appropriate tests.
2. It must possess therapeutic properties of recognized value.
3. It must have passed the experimental stage and be in general use by the medical profession.

There should be no objection to the introduction of any remedy which complies with these conditions.

On the other hand, articles of uncertain or variable composition, or whose source or mode of preparation is kept secret, and all those which are clearly perpetual monopolies, should be excluded.

II. Shall doses be introduced into the Pharmacopœia?

For more than twenty years many pleas have been offered in favor of introducing doses into the Pharmacopœia, but both of the preceding conventions voted against them, mainly on the ground that such doses might be construed as binding on the prescriber, who might be held liable for damages accruing from the use of larger doses which he might have found advisable or necessary in particular cases. It is, however, apparent that, as in the case of synthetic remedies, the introduction of doses is at the present time much less antagonized than formerly. This is in part due to the fact that no injury has ever resulted to any English physician from the presence of doses in the British Pharmacopœia (which states the doses about in the same manner as is proposed to be done in the U. S. Pharmacopœia). Moreover, it is well

*Read at a meeting of the New York German Apothecaries' Association, April 5.

understood that the interests of the physician can be safeguarded by clearly proclaiming the elasticity of the doses quoted, in case the prescriber finds it advisable to deviate from them. Of course, for any evil or fatal results arising from an excessive dose, the physician can be held responsible even under the present laws when there are no official doses at all. His responsibility is not made heavier by the introduction of *average* doses officially declared as not being binding on him.

It should be clearly understood that nothing but the *average* (approximate) doses for adults, and, where deemed advisable, also for children, should be introduced in the next revision. The medical profession would undoubtedly and almost unanimously oppose, at least at this time, the introduction of *maximum* doses (either for a single dose or for a day) and would never consent to the use of any caution signs such as are customary or prescribed by law in certain countries of Europe. It would be useless to argue in favor of these two features, for it is hopeless to expect that the Pharmacopœia would be accepted by the medical profession as its official guide, if it were to introduce conditions perilous to physicians. Moreover, no Pharmacopœial Convention is likely to authorize its Committee of Revision to introduce these features.

The absence of doses from the Pharmacopœia is one of the chief reasons why the work is so seldom consulted by the physician. Knowing beforehand that he would look in vain for doses, he consults other works, particularly such as give him at the same time information regarding the physiological action and therapeutic effects or medical uses of the respective drugs. This is not to be wondered at, because the pharmacopœias of the present time, being compelled to adapt themselves to new conditions, have become gradually of decreasing interest to the physician, useful only to give him information as to what preparations are officially available from any particular drug, or as to their strength. The numerous laws passed during the last fifteen or twenty years, bearing upon the quality and purity of foods and drugs and upon sanitary matters in general, have compelled the revisers of modern pharmacopœias to expand those portions which assist the pharmacist in complying with these laws, while no corresponding addition could well be made to the parts more particularly interesting to the physician.

Experienced pharmacists will be able to confirm the statement that the average practitioner (unconnected with medical schools) is but poorly informed on the subject of doses—except of a limited number of remedies which he is in the habit of prescribing regularly. The pharmacist, to whom flow the prescriptions of many physicians of different habits in prescribing, acquires within a comparatively short time a much more extensive knowledge of posology, particularly as to dangerous or excessive doses of potent remedies. And he is likely to be much more keen in his practical application, because he knows that he is the first one whom any injured person is liable to fall back upon. The pharmacist, however, like the physician, is without an official guide regarding the doses, and must gather his information from such sources as may happen to be at his command.

If the introduction of doses is to be advocated only on the ground that these constitute a useful or necessary matter of information to both professions, while not at all binding on the prescriber, it is difficult to see what valid objection can be raised against them. But the pharmacist has a special interest in the matter in so far as it releases him from uncertainty, which he is at present laboring under, when he is called upon to dispense prescriptions containing ingredients regarding whose doses the works of reference available to him are at variance. In the case of the large majority of the ordinary non-powerful drugs and preparations he will probably not need to consult the Pharmacopœia at all as to doses. But he will find it to his advantage to consult the work concerning the "average" doses given for the *more potent* remedies. If the prescription directs a quantity not exceeding the dose given in the Pharmacopœia he can under no circumstances be held accountable for any untoward result. On the other hand, if the official average dose is exceeded, he will exercise his judgment in accordance with the nature of the circumstances, and

in case of doubt assure himself that the prescriber designedly ordered a larger dose.

It is unnecessary to extend this theme. It has been discussed so often, and the advantages of having doses in the Pharmacopœia have been so often brought out by arguments, that their introduction will no doubt be sanctioned by the next convention.

There are many other matters which will have to be passed upon by the next Committee of Revision, but most of them refer to details which are not quite ripe for discussion and had therefore better be deferred to a later period.

In order that there may be some practical result from the consideration of the matters laid before you in this paper, I would make the suggestion that, after discussion has ceased, the sense of the meeting be taken on the following propositions to be approved or rejected as the majority may decide. The result will, no doubt, serve as a guide to the delegates who will attend the convention:

1. Such of the new synthetic remedies as are found worthy of recognition should be introduced into the Pharmacopœia.
2. If any of these are introduced, their full scientific name and common commercial name should be given. If the latter cannot be employed as one of the official titles, it should at least be given in a note or mentioned in the text.
3. The conditions above given, which any of these remedies must fulfill to be deemed worthy of recognition, are approved.
4. In the case of all drugs, chemicals and preparations which are used or likely to be used internally or hypodermically, the average approximate dose for adults shall be stated, and, where deemed advisable, also for children.
5. No maximum doses shall be given nor shall the use of any caution sign be recommended or directed.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

PHARMACY.

1. Convert each of the following into grains: (a) 0.065 gm.; (b) 0.062 gm.; (c) 2.321 gm.; (d) .933 gm.
2. What is specific gravity? Give the gravity of each of the following: (a) Glycerin; (b) Chloroform; (c) Sulphuric acid; (d) Ether.
3. What is a precipitate? Give the titles of two official substances obtained by precipitation.
4. Among the components of a two-ounce mixture are: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain atropine sulphate and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of Magendie's solution. What quantity of each will one teaspoonful of the mixture contain?
5. In the manufacture of diluted sulphuric acid, how should the components be added to each other? Why is this of importance?
6. Name an ointment base which is readily miscible with water. State what advantage it possesses on account of this property.
7. Name three volatile oils which are heavier than water, giving the source from which each is derived.
8. Name three official tinctures which are prepared by maceration. Why is this source preferable to percolation in such instances?
9. From what source is terebinth obtained? Name its chief impurity, and state how it may be detected.
10. What are ointments? State how Unguentum U. S. P. is prepared and how it differs from Ceratum U. S. P.
11. How does a spirit differ from a liquid? Name an official spirit which is a solution of gas, and state what per cent. of this it contains.
12. How is Basham's mixture prepared? What is its color? Why does the Pharmacopœia direct that it be freshly made when wanted?
13. How would you distinguish between syrup of ferrous iodide and syrup of hydriodic acid? Give tests which you would apply to establish their identity.
14. Name the official charte and give an outline of the method for the preparation.
15. Give the official title of each of the following: (a) Hoffman's Anodyne; (b) Sugar of Lead; (c) Borax; (d) James' Powder.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Define the following terms: (a) Matter; (b) Amorphous; (c) Isomorphous; (d) Dissociation.
2. Theoretically, how many grains of hydrogen and oxygen can be obtained from 2 kilogrammes of pure water?
3. Give the chemical title of each of the following: (a) HPO_3 ; (b) K_2AsO_5 ; (c) NCl_3 ; (d) SiO_2 .
4. From what source is yellow or crystalline phosphorus obtained? Name a good solvent for it. What happens when it is exposed to moist air?
5. Give a characteristic test for each of the following:

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.

- (a) Thiosulphates; (b) Magnesium; (c) Sulphides; (d) Aluminum.
6. How would you determine the presence of phosphorous acid in phosphoric acid? If present, how would you remove it?
7. Write the chemical formula for each of the following: (a) Wood Alcohol; (b) Auric Chloride; (c) Caustic Soda; (d) Ferric Nitrate.
8. What happens when a solution of Calcium Bicarbonate is heated to boiling? Illustrate by equation.
9. Name the compound which results when Ethyl Alcohol is partially oxidized. When completely oxidized.
10. What are the chief constituents of Crude Carbolic Acid? From what source is it obtained?
11. What compound is formed when a solution of Bichloride of Mercury is added to an excess of Caustic Soda?
12. Show by equation how Nitro-Benzol ($C_6H_5NO_2$) can be converted into Amido-Benzol ($C_6H_5NH_2$). What is the common name of the latter?
13. What is a substitution product? Show by formula what products are formed when Methane is treated with one, two and three molecules of Chlorine.
14. What classes of compounds does Mercury form? How may they be distinguished chemically? Write the formulas for the two iodides.
15. Complete the following equations: (a) $Na_2CO_3 + C =$; (b) $NaCl + NH_4HCO_3 =$; (c) $2CuCl + Ag_2S =$; (d) $Al_2Cl_6 + 3Na_2CO_3 + 3H_2O =$.

MATERIA MEDICA.

1. Give the botanical name and habitat of each of the following: (a) Calaver's Root; (b) Bittersweet; (c) Black Haw; (d) Wormwood.
2. Give the official names of three gum resins and three oleoresins.
3. Name four official preparations containing mercury in the metallic form. State the percentage of mercury in each.
4. From what are the following obtained: (a) Croscote; (b) Phosphorus; (c) Iodine; (d) Croton Oil.
5. Name the source of (a) Iodoform; (b) Resorcine; (c) Salophen; (d) Trional.
6. *Podophyllum*. Give common name, habitat, and part of plant used. Name its active principle and official preparations.
7. Name two examples of each of the following classes, and give their official titles: (a) seeds; (b) Leaves; (c) Root; (d) Barks; (e) Flowers; (f) Animal.
8. Name three official drugs belonging to the Natural Order Coniferae.
9. What is understood by the term "alteratives"? Describe two or more not of vegetable origin.
10. *Oleum Theobromatis*. Give common name. State from what and how obtained. What is its principal use in pharmacy?
11. Is *Oleum Adipis* a fixed or a volatile oil?
12. What is Camphor? Give botanical name of the plant from which it is obtained. In what country does it grow?
13. *Jaborandi*. Give the official name. Where does it grow? What part of the plant is official? Name the chief medicinal constituent.
14. Give the official name of the plant and the part from which the following are obtained: (a) Saffron; (b) Henbane; (c) Chamomile; (d) Lupuline; (e) Iris.
15. Give the common names of the following: (a) Lappa; (b) Juglans; (c) *Pel Eovis*; (d) *Inula*; (e) *Triticum*; (f) *Phytolacca*.

TOXICOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

1. Define: dose; a poison; an antidote; a corrosive, a narcotic.
2. Name two other evidences of poisoning besides those of symptoms. Give symptoms of *Belladonna* poisoning.
3. Name one of the most deadly poisons, the fatal dose of it and the antidote or other emergency remedy.
4. State the best antidote for poisoning by Oxalic Acid; by Corrosive Sublimate; by Opium; by Silver Nitrate.
5. How would you detect arsenic in vomited matter and what treatment would you give for arsenic poisoning?
6. Name three good emetics, with dose of each.
7. In poisoning, by what substances are fats and oils contra-indicated? Why?
8. Give general directions as to mode and order of procedure in the emergency treatment of poisoning cases.
9. What poisons would you register in the Poison Book? Why? How would you label the poison?
10. What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning resulting from the inhalation of: nitrous fumes; sewer gas; illuminating gas?
11. What emergency treatment would you give for poisoning by Croscote? by Phosphorus? What is the proper dose of each?
12. What is the dose of Acetanilid, Chloral, Dover's Powder, Paraldehyde, strychnine Sulphate?
13. What is the dose of Fowler's Solution, Guaiacol Carbonate, Phenacetin, Potassium Iodide, Red Mercuric Iodide?
14. What is the dose of the extract of each of the following: *Belladonna*, *Conium*, *Ergot*, *Digitalis*, *Nux Vomica*?
15. What is the dose of the Tincture of each of the following: *Cnicifluga*, *Colchicum Seed*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Opium*, *Physostigma*?



WILLIAM MUIR.

William Muir, of Brooklyn Borough, New York City, is known throughout this nation—and by reputation beyond its borders—as a champion of the retail druggists, a champion of pharmacy, of every good cause in the true interest of pharmacy. By accident of birth he is a Scot. But by education, long continued residence and proved conduct, he is a thorough American. Big of build, strong, robust, energetic morally as well as physically, he is hearty and wholesomed in friendship, and a fighter who is a terror to his enemies.

For about thirty-five years Dr. Muir was a practical and practicing pharmacist, who in the thick of business affairs always found time to take part in every movement coming to his notice for the advancement of pharmacy as a profession or the betterment of the druggist's condition as a tradesman. He turned his drug business over to other hands nearly two years ago. But since that time he has not abated one jot his interest in affairs pharmaceutical. Rather he has been more strenuous than ever in opposing bad legislation and other effort tending to the debasement of the profession. His pockets bulge more than ever with papers containing matter touching pharmacy, and he devotes practically all his time to this sort of work for the welfare of his fellows. Serving without compensation as a member of the Board of Pharmacy of New York City; as chairman

of the Committee on Legislation of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society; as chairman of the Board of Trustees Committee of Supervision and Examination of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy; and as one of the leaders in the affairs of the N. A. R. D., it may well be supposed that Dr. Muir finds plenty to do. He does it with a will. He works, and works hard, and he enjoys the work.

In time past many testimonials and tokens of appreciation and regard have come to him from his associates. It is not needful here to enumerate the decorations and offices and other honors that have been bestowed upon him by his fellow pharmacists. He has a host of friends and their number is growing steadily. They hope that he may be permitted for many years to come to continue the excellent work he is doing so ably and successfully to-day.

EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF MAGNESIUM.*

By WILBUR L. SCOVILLE.

It is frequently reported in pharmaceutical literature that magnesium sulphate is found in solution of magnesium citrate as an adulterant, but rarely does anyone call attention to the almost universal existence of magnesium sulphate in the so-called granular effervescent citrate of magnesium. Yet true citrate of magnesium is seldom obtained, at least in New England, under this title. Nearly all of the so-called granular effervescent citrate of magnesium consists of an effervescent sulphate of magnesium or of sodium.

The objections to the official preparation are threefold: (1) it is not as nice appearing a preparation as its substitutes; (2) it costs several times as much, and (3) it is a difficult and tedious preparation to make.

Probably the greatest obstacles to its practical employment are its cost and the difficulties of making it. In its manufacture, acid citrate of magnesium is first formed by reacting upon magnesium carbonate with citric acid.

Finally, the sugar, bicarbonate and citric acid are to be mixed to a powdered mass, and the whole formed into a granulated salt in the usual manner.

This yields a preparation which effervesces copiously when dropped into water, but the last portions pass into solution very slowly, and the liquid remains opalescent for several hours.

Thus the increased cost of the official preparation is due not only to the added value of the magnesium carbonate and the extra amount of citric acid required, but to the expense of forming and powdering the citrate, in itself a slow, tedious and difficult operation.

The substitutes offered have been mostly magnesium or sodium sulphate, combined with citric or tartaric acid, bicarbonate of soda and sugar. Some have contained Rochelle salt and some a mixture of this with a sulphate.

The British Pharmacopoeia has recognized the futility of advocating an unvalued ideal, and has given an effervescent sulphate of magnesium its official recognition.

Even the official solution of magnesium citrate is frequently found to consist mostly of sulphate, and it is probable that a large proportion of the bottles sold contain sulphate in place of citrate. The arguments in favor of recognizing this are similar to those which apply to the granular salt, but are not as strong. In my opinion, however, the effervescent sulphate solution is quite as acceptable to patients and physicians, and it would be the part of wisdom for our Pharmacopoeia to sanction it. The physician or patient cares naught whether a preparation is recognized by the Pharmacopoeia so long as it is satisfactory to himself.

Edited.

In a neighboring town a salvation army advertiser wrote on a billboard, "What shall I do to be saved?" A patent medicine man came along the next day and wrote underneath, "Take Carter's Little Liver Pills." Shortly afterward the Salvation Army man noticed the sacrilegious work of the medicine man and printed below, "And prepare to meet thy God."—Sterling (Ill.) Herald.

*Abstract of a paper read at the March Pharmaceutical Meeting at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

White Ink.—(D. O. R.) See this journal March 29 and April 3 (last two weeks), pages 342 and 370 respectively.

Celluloid Manufacturers.—(W. J. S.) The Celluloid Company, 72 Washington Place, this city, owns nearly all the patents for the manufacture of celluloid and practically controls the industry in this country.

Solution of Sodium Phosphate with Tincture of Iron.—(C. G.) A solution containing about 38 grains of sodium phosphate and 6 minims of tincture of iron to the fluid ounce may be made by triturating 5 drams of sodium phosphate with 1½ drams citric acid and heating on a water bath until liquefied. Then add to the liquid about 2 drams of water and 48 minims of tincture of iron and finally enough water to make 1 ounce. Syrup may be substituted for the water if desired. A formula for liquefied sodium phosphate is given elsewhere in this department.

Palestine Drug Company.—(C. and F.) write: "Can you give us any information concerning the Palestine Drug Company, of St. Louis; is there such a firm? We cannot find them in the Era Blue Book. We have written to them twice and our letters have never been returned or answered."

The commercial agencies report that there is such a company operating in the patent medicine and wholesale and retail drug business in St. Louis. Their local street address is not given, nor is any statement made concerning their financial rating.

Red Coloring for Toilet Preparations.—(P. A. L.) We do not know the coloring agent used in the proprietary preparation you name. It is a trade secret. We suggest the addition of liquid cochineal for tinting a hair lotion, though some experimenting is necessary to determine what coloring substance will work best with a given preparation. Among other coloring substances may be named solution of carmine, tincture or compound tincture of cudbear, tincture of red saunders and the following: coal tar colors: Fuchsin, acid of fuchsin, roccelin, Bordeaux, ponceau, erythrosin, eosin, phloxin, etc. Alkanet root or alkanin may be used for coloring oily or spirituous liquids.

Dehorner or Horn Killer.—(A. W. V. B.) There are several kinds of so-called chemical dehorners, but nearly all contain potash in concentrated solution. The solution is thoroughly rubbed over the "button" of the horn of the young calf. Some time ago an agricultural exchange published the following method: "As soon as the buds of the horn appear and can be found on the calf, take a stick of caustic potash, and after moistening the horn with a little water rub the exposed horn with the end of a stick of potash. This stick being about the size of a lead pencil is very convenient to use and can be slipped into a bottle for preservation, where it must be closely corked until again wanted. It takes but a single application to kill the young horn and is harmless." The various agricultural experiment stations throughout the country have published considerable literature upon the subject of dehorning cattle, as has the Agricultural Department at Washington.

Elixir of Lactopeptine.—(J. F. D.) We cannot give the formula for this proprietary preparation. An elixir containing pepsin and lactic acid may be made by the formula for compound digestive elixir of the National Formulary; see that work, page 22. Here is another formula: Mix together 80 grains pure pepsin, 40 grains pancreatin; 10 grains diastase or ptyalin, 180 grains powdered cubeb, 20 minims dilute hydrochloric acid, 3 drops lactic acid, 7 fluid ounces water and 3 fluid ounces alcohol. Macerate for three days, agitating frequently; filter. To the filtrate add 6 fluid ounces syrup and then through the filter add enough of the mixture of alcohol and water in the proportion of 5 to 7 by measure to make the finished preparation measure 16 fluid ounces.

Liquefied Sodium Phosphate.—(F. W.) Several formulas for a liquefied preparation of sodium phosphate have been published. The following is from the Formulary of the Cincinnati Academy of Pharmacy: Triturate together and heat on a water bath until liquefied 100 grains of sodium phosphate with 23.4 grams of citric acid. Strain through a pellet of cotton if necessary. This preparation crystallizes at 15° C., but will readily liquefy again upon warming. It is miscible with water or syrup in all proportions without separation. Each fluid dram represents about 75 grains sodium phosphate. The preparation is said to be cathartic and antilithic, and a stimulant of biliary secretion. It is useful as a mild laxative and in calculi of the bladder. Another formula by Westcott is as follows: Triturate together until they liquefy 3,650 grains sodium phosphate crystals, 475 grains citric acid, and 73 grains sodium nitrate and then add a sufficient quantity of water to make 8 fluid ounces. See also article on sodium phosphate solutions in this journal June 9, 1898, page 868.

"Hypersamphire."—(W. F.) writes: Can you tell me where I can get a drug called "hypersamphire" and what is its price? It is to be used as an egg preservative. I am told it can be had of Max Zeller, of New York, but I don't know the address of his firm and the article is not listed in the Era Blue Book.

"Hypersamphire" is put out by the U. S. Salyx Co., of New Concord, O., the exploiters of "per algretta" and "black pepsin," two frauds whose villainous character has been repeatedly exposed in this journal and also by the chemists of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington. The price list for 1899 of this "enterprising" firm lists "hypersamphire" at \$2.50 an ounce or \$24 per dozen. It is claimed 1 ounce of the "stuff" will "preserve" 300 dozen eggs. Mr. Zeller, 37 Bowery, this city, when asked about his connection with "hypersamphire," said he was not agent for the article and did not want to be known as such. He has sold a few ounces, however, at \$2, plus 15 cents for postage, but says he knows nothing about it, and the trade in it is not enough to pay him for handling it. The methods used by the exploiters to push the sale and introduce "hypersamphire" stamp it to be a preparation of "per algretta" ilk, and the less the drug trade has to do with it the better for all concerned.

Tasteless Syrup of Quinine.—(C. S. E.) "Amorphous quinine," as used in some febrifuges upon the market, has been reported to be simply alkaloidal quinine in crystals, reduced to fine powder and then triturated with the desired vehicle. (The true "amorphous" quinine, the alkaloid quina, makes a paste with syrup, therefore it is not used in preparations of this character.) Here are some formulas for "tasteless syrup of quinine": (1) Mix 1 dram saccharine with 4 ounces of water; add two grains sodium bicarbonate and dissolve. Rub ¼ dram oil of lemon and ½ dram of potassium carbonate together in water, and add the saccharine solution gradually with constant stirring. Now weigh out 4 ounces and 298 grains (avordupois) of quinine alkaloid, place in a glass bottle and pour on the other ingredients and enough simple syrup to make the whole measure 128 fluid ounces. (This, it will be noted, does not contain quinine, hence the name is a misnomer.) (2) Quinine sulphate, 128 grains; potassium carbonate, 110 grains; saccharine, 40 grains; solution potassium arse-

nite, 2 fluid drams; soluble essence lemon, 4 fluid drams; water, 1 fluid ounce; syrup, enough to make 16 fluid ounces.

Several additional formulas were published in this journal last year, see issues of October 19, page 548, and November 19, page 642.

Artificial Flavoring Extracts.—(G. A. M.) Here are a number of formulas, though it is proper to state that in many of the States the sale of these products for genuine fruit flavors constitutes a misdemeanor, the vendor being liable to prosecution under the pure food and drug laws: Pineapple—(1) Butyric ether, 5 parts; amyl-butyrlic ether, 10 parts; chloroform, 1 part; glycerin, 3 parts; alcohol, enough to make 100 parts. (2) Acetic aldehyde, 14 drams; chloroform, 14 drams; butyric ether, 6 drams; amyl butyrate, 12 drams; glycerin, 4 drams; deodorized alcohol, enough to make 1 pint. Color yellow with tincture saffron. Strawberry—(1) Nitrous ether, 1 dram; formic ether, 1 dram; acetic ether, 5 drams; butyric ether, 5 drams; amyl butyrate, 2 drams; amyl acetate, 3 drams. Mix. To prepare an "extract" add enough alcohol with two drams of glycerin to make one pint. Color red if desired. (2) Butyric ether, 6 drams; acetic ether, 6 drams; nitrous ether, 2½ drams; alcohol, deodorized, enough to make 16 ounces. Raspberry—Amyl butyrate, 1½ fluid drams; amyl acetate, 12 fluid drams; acetic ether, 1½ fluid drams; tartaric acid, 180 grains; glycerin, 6 fluid drams; weaker tincture of orris, 2 or 3 fluid ounces; alcohol, deodorized, enough to make 16 fluid ounces. Color red with carmine solution or other suitable coloring. (2) Acetic ether, 1 fluid ounce; butyric ether, ½ fluid dram; spirit of nitrous ether, 4 fluid drams; chloroform, ½ fluid dram; glycerin, 1 fluid ounce; weaker tincture of orris, 3 fluid ounces; alcohol, 6 fluid ounces; water, enough to make 16 fluid ounces. Clarify by filtering through purified talcum.

Carbon Copying Process.—(J. T. M.) Your query concerning the "process for making carbon copies from the original" is rather indefinite, and may or may not refer to the process for making carbon paper used in copying or duplicating handwriting. If this process is what you want you will find it described along with several formulas for the preparation of the paper in last week's Era, page 371. Here is another formula: Take of clear lard, 5 ounces; beeswax, 1 ounce; Canada balsam, 1-10 ounce; lampblack, q. s. Melt by the aid of heat and mix. Apply to one side of thin writing paper with a flannel dauber, removing as much as possible with clean woolen rags. The carbon process, also known as the autotype process in photography, is used for the reproduction of prints, the printing process being done by exposure to light. In this process the carbon tissue or paper consists of a layer of gelatine containing finely powdered carbon or other pigment. You will find it very fully described in almost any work on photography. Another process used for copying drawings is the following, which is said to be well adapted to the multiplication of drawings: A solution of potassium bichromate and albumen or gum, to which carbon, or some pigment of any desired shade, has been added, is brushed as uniformly as possible, upon well-sized paper by lamplight, and the paper is dried in the dark. The drawing executed on the fine transparent paper (or an engraving or woodcut, etc.) is then placed beneath a flat glass upon the prepared paper and exposed to the light for a length of time dependent upon the intensity of the light. The drawing is removed from the paper by lamplight and after washing the latter with water, a negative of the drawing remains, since the portions of the coating acted on by the light become insoluble in water. From such a negative any number of positives can be taken in the same way.

ELIXIR DE MYNSICHT is a remedy for indigestion for which Gazz. des Hôpitaux gives the following formula: Calamus, galanga, of each, 40 parts; wormwood, spearmint, sage, of each, 20 parts; chamomile flowers, cinnamon bark, cubeb, ginger, cloves, mace, of each, 15 parts; aloes, lemon peel, of each, 5 parts; sugar, 100 parts; alcohol (60°), 500 parts; pure sulphuric acid, 100 parts. Dose, 2 to 40 drops in water. (Apoth. Ztg.)

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN. South Africa.

The Boers captured a British force of nearly 600 men south of Bloemfontein last week. With the 450 captured east of that city and the loss in skirmishes to the northward, Lord Roberts has lost nearly 1,300 men in two weeks.

Gen. Methuen captured fifty-four Boers and killed Gen. Villebois de Mareuil, a French officer serving as chief of staff of the Boer army, in an engagement north of Kimberley last week.

Gen. Snyman, who is besieging Mafeking, defeated Baden-Powell's garrison and repulsed Col. Plumer's relief expedition, both in one day, last week.

It is believed that the Boers are trying to surround Lord Roberts' army and shut them up in Bloemfontein, a task that most of the war critics think will prove too much for them.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister has announced that, under treaties with Great Britain, British troops and supplies are entitled to transit over Portuguese territory.

Gen. Cronje, Col. Schiel and 1,000 Boer prisoners have sailed for St. Helena from Cape Town.

Lord Methuen's difficulties are apparently increasing. He has Boer laagers or guerilla bands on three sides of him, and he will be obliged to watch carefully his communications with Orange River.

Walter Davis, United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has resigned his post. It is said that his action is the outcome of the embarrassment caused this government by his visit to South Africa, and accepting the hospitalities of President Kruger. Mr. Davis is outspoken in his sympathy with the Boers in the present struggle.

Transvaal Agent Leyds informs the Berlin press that about \$80,000 have been collected in Germany for the Boers.

President Kruger says that the last expressed desire of the late Commandant General Joubert was that he should be succeeded as Commandant General by Louis Botha, who has been chosen in his place. President Lord Roberts has sent a telegram of condolence to President Kruger on the death of Gen. Joubert.

The Philippines.

A report from Gen. Otis shows that in the 124 skirmishes in the Philippines since January 1 the American loss was 81 killed and 104 wounded, while the insurgent and Ladronne loss was 1,426 killed, 1,450 captured, mostly armed. The Americans have also captured 3,151 small arms and 165 cannon. "A number of important insurgent officers are surrendering," Gen. Otis says, "and the situation is gradually becoming more pacific."

A dispatch from Manila says that Gen. Bates peacefully occupied Surigao, Cagayan, Hagay and Misamis, in the island of Mindanao, and captured a number of rifles and cannon. Insurgent atrocities in Cagayan and Camarines Provinces continue.

Gen. Otis cables from Manila that the "home battalion" of the Fourteenth Infantry, consisting of four officers and 211 men, has left Manila for San Francisco.

It is reported that Aguinaldo is in Singapore, but intends to return to Luzon.

The Philippine Commission will sail from San Francisco for Manila on the 15th.

It is reported from Washington that Gen. Otis has been ordered home from the Philippines, and that Gen. MacArthur will succeed to the military command. The civil government of the islands will be largely in the hands of the Taft Commission.

Other Foreign News.

Queen Victoria's visit in Ireland has been quiet and uneventful, and she may prolong her visit to the latter part of April.

The feeling between Japan and Russia continues to be bitterly hostile, and war is feared.

A tin-smith's apprentice, an anarchist, 16 years of age, fired two shots at the Prince of Wales as he sat in a railway carriage at a station in Brussels, on Wednesday of last week, neither shot taking effect. The would-be assassin was arrested.

The Chinese Foreign Office has refused a grant to Russia a concession to build a railway from Mukden to Peking. The plague in Austria is reported to be increasing.

It is reported from Caracas that the Venezuelan revolutionary General, Hernandez, has been obliged to retreat to the banks of the Orinoco, having suffered

a new and decisive overthrow sixteen miles from Ciudad Bolivar.

The recent heavy floods in Uruguay have caused great destruction of cattle and wheat.

The Treaties Commission of the Italian Chamber of Deputies has approved the reciprocity arrangement under the section of the Dingley act, signed last February in Washington by Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, and John A. Kasson, Special Plenipotentiary for the United States.

Disturbances are reported from Bologna, Turin, Naples and Forth between students and Socialists, growing out of the recent action of the Socialist members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, who are now agitating for a convocation of the Constituent Assembly, with a view to reforming the constitution.

Eleven fresh cases of bubonic plague have been officially reported at Sydney, New South Wales, and two additional deaths have occurred.

DOMESTIC. Congress.

The Senate passed the Puerto Rico tariff bill last week by a vote of 49 to 31. Six Republicans voted against the bill. A strong effort will now be made by the party leaders to get the House to concur in the Senate's bill.

It is thought at Washington that there will be no effort to reduce the war revenue taxes at this session of Congress.

Representative Hay, of Virginia, has introduced a bill for the organization of the militia as a reserve force for the regular army.

The committee of Senators which visited Cuba has returned to Washington well satisfied with their visit. All classes of people on the island are declared to be anxious for independence, the only difference of opinion being as to the haste with which it should come. The American problem will be greatly simplified if the municipal elections next month are orderly and successful.

The house, after four days of debate, has passed the substitute for the Senate bill providing for a territorial form of government for Hawaii. The bill now goes to conference.

Other Domestic News.

Admiral Dewey's announcement that he is a candidate for the Presidency has aroused great interest among the politicians, but not many have indorsed the movement thus far.

The striking machinists in Chicago returned to work last week, and the threatened strike of 100,000 machinists all over the country was averted. Many other strikes, mostly in the building trades, were begun last week.

Hundreds of sick and starving people are flocking into Ponce and San Juan, Puerto Rico, in search of relief. The jury in the "Sapho" case in New York last week returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has decided in favor of Beckham, the Democratic contestant for the Governorship. It is expected that the Republicans will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Much excitement has been caused in Santiago, Cuba, by the suspension of the newspaper and the arrest of five members of its staff by order of the Mayor of the city. A fatal riot, growing out of a strike, occurred in San Juan, Puerto Rico, last week. It was suppressed by the military.

The United States Government has bought the Holland submarine boat.

President Castro, of Venezuela, has signed the Parcels Post with the United States.

The statement of the Government receipts and expenditures during March show the receipts to have been \$48,726,837, and the expenditures \$32,188,271, a surplus of \$16,538,566.

Rev. Dr. Hillier, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has resigned from the Chicago Presbytery, having repudiated the Presbyterian doctrine.

The trials of the new battle ship Kearsarge, the first vessel to carry super-rimpos, have shown that the new device is a great success, and some experts declare the Kearsarge the most powerful war vessel afloat.

Convention Hall, the mammoth auditorium in which the Democratic National Convention was to have been held at Kansas City on July 4, was burned to the ground on Wednesday of last week. Prompt measures were taken by the people of Kansas City to rebuild the hall in time for the convention.

President McKinley has invited the President of Switzerland to name the empire on the Chilian Claims Commission.

The Democratic National Committee has issued a circular urging that all delegates to the Kansas City convention be instructed for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and the selection of candidates loyal to it in 1895 and loyal now.

The municipal elections in Missouri resulted on the whole favorably to the Democrats. Republican gains were made at the municipal elections in Nebraska. Several Democratic strongholds elected Republicans. The Republicans were generally successful in the municipal elections in Kansas. The results of the municipal elections throughout Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee, show that the Republicans and Democrats placed party tickets in the field, the Republicans gained the greater number of victories. In Milwaukee Mayor Rose was re-elected. The Republicans carried Rhode Island by an estimated

majority of 10,000 for Gregory as Governor, and the rest of the State ticket. The Republicans carried the municipal elections in Cincinnati, and elected Col. Julius Fleischmann Mayor by about 3,000 plurality. President Vates, of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad, confirms the report that negotiations are in progress for the merging of that road with the New York Central system. The Iowa Senate bill prohibiting the establishment of a saloon within five miles of any town within the State in which is situated a State educational institution has been defeated in the House.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

NEW LAWS REGULATING PHARMACY.

New York State Legislature Passed Bills to Create a New Board of Pharmacy for Entire State, to Regulate Drug Clerks' Hours, and to Improve Hospital Corps in the National Guard.

The Legislature of the State of New York adjourned sine die on Friday, April 6, after a long and stormy session. After its adjournment, Gov. Roosevelt gave out a statement in which he characterized its work as thoroughly creditable. He said:

"Not a bad law has been put upon the statute books, and many good laws have been enacted. Of course, as is always the case, things were left undone which I should like to have seen done, but the net result is very satisfactory, for there is no debit of evil, and there is a large credit of good."

And the Governor is right. Those who have followed the work of the Legislature of 1900 with the best interests of the commonwealth at heart agree that it passed nearly all the measures of pressing importance that were before it, and failed to pass any conspicuously bad or vicious measure. Over two thousand bills were introduced. Less than three hundred were passed. Not a single "strike" measure reached a vote in either house. In these times, when the tendency is toward altogether too much legislation, this record of the New York lawmakers is "thoroughly creditable."

This is true not alone of the session's enactments in general, but as well of its treatment of the various bills affecting the practice of pharmacy. Nearly a score of such bills was introduced. Just three of them were passed. These three are pretty generally regarded as excellent measures. Certainly they are the best three that could be chosen out of the lot introduced. They are: The Hill bill, creating uniform regulations for the practice of pharmacy in all parts of the State.

The Henry bill, regulating the working hours of drug clerks in New York City.

The Cotton bill, elevating in rank the apothecaries in the National Guard and increasing the number of men in the hospital corps.

ALL-STATE PHARMACY ACT.

The Hill bill is the measure which was approved by the New York Pharmaceutical Association at its annual meeting last June. A summary of its provisions follows:

For the purpose of this act the State is to be divided into three sections, the Eastern (New York), Western (Erie), and the Middle (Albany), and the State Board of Pharmacy is to consist of fifteen members, five members from each of these sections. These members are to be elected; of those for the New York section, two being chosen by the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, two by the Kings County Society and one by the German Apothecaries' Association; those for the Western section being chosen by the registered pharmacists and druggists of that section in meeting assembled under the auspices of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association; and those for the Middle section being selected by members of the State Association residing in that section of the State. Members are to serve for five years. The board is to elect its own officers annually, fix the salary of its secretaries, and organize into three branches, each to consist of members from its respective section. Each branch is to carry out the provisions of the act and

collect the revenue as provided in the law in its own section. A member shall be entitled to receive \$5 for each day engaged in the work of the board.

Among the powers of this board enumerated are: The regulation of the practice of pharmacy, of the sale of poisons, and of the standards of drugs and medicines dispensed in the State; the investigation of all complaints as to quality of drugs, etc.; the regulation of the working hours of employees in drug stores "in cities of first class" (in this section of the bill provides that such working hours shall not exceed 136 hours in any two consecutive weeks); the proper inspection of pharmacies, dispensaries, etc.; the examination of applicants for licenses as druggists, the investigation of non-compliance or violations of the act; to require and provide for annual registration of all drug stores; to preserve the records of former boards; to revoke any license (issued by the board) for cause and to make yearly to the Governor and the State Pharmaceutical Association a detailed report of its work.

The bill provides for two grades of licenses, those of "licensed druggist" and "licensed pharmacist" and one grade of certificate, "registered apprentice," except that in New York City the grade of "licensed druggist" shall not be issued.

A person holding registration as a "licensed druggist" is to be permitted "to practice limited pharmacy," that is, to dispense, compound or retail drugs in any place having a population of less than 500, and also under the supervision of a pharmacist. The temporary license of a pharmacist anywhere within the State except New York City.

A "licensed pharmacist" is to be permitted to practice pharmacy, and to be conducted in any place within the State, but he shall not have personal charge of more than one pharmacy, drug store or dispensary at the same time. A licensed druggist or pharmacist must at all times display his certificate of registration, and it shall be unlawful for any person to practice pharmacy without registration.

All pharmacies, drug stores and dispensaries are to be required to be registered annually, the fee for such registration is to be \$2. The name of the proprietor must be displayed upon a sign conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the store.

The proprietor is to be held responsible for the quality and strength of all drugs and medicines sold by him (except those in original packages of the manufacturer). Adulteration or falsification of any drug or medicinal substance is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from \$75 to \$150, or by imprisonment.

All fines and other moneys collected by the board shall be used for its expenses. In the Eastern section three-fifths of any surplus money are to be given to the New York College of Pharmacy and two-fifths to the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. Any surplus remaining in the Western and Middle sections is to be used as now by law provided.

This act is to take effect on January 1, 1901, but the members of the board are to be elected at once.

ACT TO REGULATE DRUG CLERKS' HOURS.

The Henry bill was somewhat modified from the form in which it was ratified by the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association. As passed it provides that in New York City "No pharmacist or drug clerk employed in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than sixty-eight hours per week. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the working six hours overtime during any week, for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks, shall not exceed one hundred and thirty-six hours. The working hours per day shall be consecutive, allowing one hour for each meal. The clerk shall be given one full day off in each two weeks.

No proprietor of any drug store shall require or permit a clerk to sleep in any room or apartment connected with such store, which does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health. It shall be failure to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment, or both, for each offense."

This act is to take effect at once.

The Cotton bill amends the "military code" by providing for each regiment one military pharmacist, of the grade of first lieutenant, two hospital stewards, (three if the regiment is of more than ten companies), and a hospital corps of twenty-five men, of whom one may be a sergeant and five may be corporals. To be eligible for appointment as a military pharmacist or a hospital steward, a candidate must be a registered pharmacist. The act is to take effect immediately.

The Governor has thirty days in which to sign or veto these acts. He may be expected to sign the Hill bill, although he has not expressed himself upon it. He will sign the Henry bill. He has repeatedly urged its passage. His attitude toward the Cotton bill is not known. He has said that he favors anything for the betterment of the State militia. The only possible objection to this act is that its provisions do not conform to the national military code. They are in advance of that code. To the lay mind this is not a valid objection. The Governor has been asked to grant a hearing on the measure by some of those who favored its passage.

BILLS KILLED.

Among the bills which failed to pass was one which the New York City pharmacists urgently desired. This was the bill offered by Dr. Henry to amend the pharmacy sections of the city charter. It was reported favorably in both Senate and Assembly, but was not reached in "general order" in the hurry attending the wind-up of the session. But the city men are not feeling very bad over the failure of this measure. The All-State bill, which passed, contains nearly all the provisions for which the other bill was specially wanted.

The rest of the bills introduced are better dead. Not one of them all was in the interest of pharmacy or to be tolerated by the druggists of this State, and in most cases their defeat was owing to the opposition of the pharmaceutical organizations. Among these bills were:

The Wilcox Poison Bottle bill, a "grab" of the worst kind; the Maher bill, to place the regulation of pharmacy in New York City in the hands of the Board of Health, misnamed a bill for drug clerks' hours; the Gale bill, a "strike" at department stores; the Fiske bill, to require cleansing of second-hand bottles; the Morgan bill, to legalize the sale of antioxin by the city Board of Health; the Sullivan bill, to prohibit the sale of medicine containing cocaine, and the Weeks bill, to establish an asylum for drug fiends and drunkards.

NEW YORK GERMAN APOTHECARIES' ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the German Apothecaries' Association of New York City, was held on Thursday evening, April 5. President Charles F. Schleussner was in the chair and there was a good attendance. Five new members were elected. They were: August H. Reuss, No. 92 Eighth avenue; Anton Woll, No. 515 Ninth avenue; Reuben R. Smith, No. 195 Ninth avenue; Arthur C. Searles, No. 127 Avenue C; Charles F. Lord, No. 482 Seventh avenue. Four additional applications for membership were received. These will be acted upon at the next meeting. Regular reports were made by officers and committees. The Committee on Amusements reported that arrangements were making for an excursion to Greenwood Lake about the middle of June.

The topic of chief interest brought before the meeting was the revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, which received exhaustive discussion. The association's delegates to the Pharmacopoeial Convention are Dr. Gustave Pflingsten, Dr. Adolph Tsheppe and Dr. George C. Diekmann. Dr. Pflingsten started the discussion by propounding two questions: Should patented synthetic remedies be introduced? and, Should doses be introduced?

Dr. Charles Rice then read a paper he had prepared for the association on the subject of revision. The full text of Dr. Rice's paper will be found on another page of this issue.

A general discussion started, in the course of which several recommendations were voted. The association went on record as opposed to the introduction into the Pharmacopoeia of patented synthetic remedies which are

monopolized by their manufacturers, as favoring the introduction of doses, mentioning antidotes, giving elixirs, admitting witch hazel, so as to secure an official standard of strength; and omitting acetic fluid extracts. The delegates were also instructed to recommend that Dover's powder be made according to the Pharmacopoeia of 1870; that the old formula for rhubarb and soda mixture be substituted for the present one; and that turpentine liniment be omitted.

At the conclusion of the business session two of the association's officers were honored by their fellow members in very pleasant fashion. A chainless bicycle of the newest style was presented to Archivist George Leincker, and a handsome gold watch and chain were given to Secretary Sidney Faber. Each recipient was greatly surprised and each assured the association of his appreciation of such token of regard.

LEHN & FINK WILL BUILD A NEW HOUSE.

Albert and Joseph Plaut, who compose the wholesale drug firm of Lehn & Fink, last week bought from Felix Campbell the property at No. 79 John street, and from Judson Lawson that at No. 120 William street. These two plots adjoin on the rear, making an L from William to John street containing about 7,000 square feet. The William street plot has a frontage of about 25 feet and is 150 feet deep. The other lot measures about 25 by 125 feet. It is understood the purchase price was \$151,000.

The firm will tear down the old buildings now on the site and construct as soon as possible a modern six-story building particularly adapted to its needs and requirements and its methods of business. The details of the building have not yet been determined upon, but its equipment will be up-to-date in all essentials. The "mill construction" will be employed in order to secure a strong, substantial building. The floors will be made specially strong, to sustain a load of 250 pounds to the square foot. Adequate arrangements will be made for the storage of the various goods handled by the firm, and in every way the structure will be designed expressly for a wholesale drug house. Lehn & Fink will occupy the whole building. The work of clearing the site will begin at once and the firm hopes to be in its new quarters in about eleven months.

It has been known in the local trade for some time that Lehn & Fink were looking for an opportunity to build. The firm has long been in need of larger quarters and better accommodations for its business. At present its business is in four sections. Its main store and offices are at No. 128 William street. It occupies No. 120 William street as a storehouse, has a laboratory in Gold street, and a warehouse in Pearl street. The new building, it is estimated, will give the firm just about double the amount of space it now has in these four different locations.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE DRUG HOWLERS.

An interesting series of games was bowled last Saturday at Reid's alleys in the tournament of the New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association. The team of Dodge & Olcott broke two records. The team score of 939 is the highest ever rolled in the league, and Howe's score of 248 is the individual record for the tournament. The year's bowling will end with the games of next Saturday. Last Saturday's team scores were as follows: Dodge & Olcott, 930; Merck & Co., 822; Merck & Co., 745; Seabury & Johnson, 753. Seabury & Johnson, 717; Dodge & Olcott, 793. National Lead Co., 735; R. W. Robinson & Son, 747. National Lead Co., 669; Parke, Davis & Co., 786. R. W. Robinson & Son, 755; Parke, Davis & Co., 865.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED DRUG COMPANY INCORPORATED.

The New York Consolidated Drug Company filed its papers of incorporation with the Secretary of State at Albany last week. The papers state that the concern is to carry on a general wholesale and jobbing business in drugs, chemicals, medicines, etc., and that its authorized capital is \$26,250. The incorporators named are George Gregorius, C. F. Schleussner, A. Wortmann, of Manhattan Borough; R. C. Werner, of Brooklyn Borough, and

C. A. Kalish, of New York, attorney. This is the company composed of retail druggists, the application of which for recognition as a legitimate jobbing house is one of the most warmly debated questions now pending settlement by the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D.

NEW JERSEY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Asbury Park on May 23 and 24. The sessions will be held at the West End Hotel. The local committee, which is composed of George E. Williams, F. F. Coleman, M. D., S. D. Woolley, Henry Thornton and F. L. Wilcox, in a preliminary circular outlines the business sessions and promises good entertainment to all who attend. A special rate of \$2.50 a day has been arranged for with the West End Hotel. A detailed announcement of the programme of entertainments will be issued later. The president wishes to meet the officers of the committee on Tuesday evening, May 22, to prepare reports, examine accounts and outline the work of the meeting. Business sessions will be held on Wednesday morning and afternoon and on Thursday morning.

NEW YORK SECTION AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Section, American Chemical Society, was held at the Chemists' Club, in West Fifty-fifth street, on Friday evening, April 6. The technical programme of the meeting comprised two papers: "A Method of Obtaining Nucleic Acid," by P. A. Levene, and "Note on Analysis of a Saline Deposit from Southern Nevada," by Ralph W. Bailey. There was considerable discussion of the details for the reception and entertainment by the New York Section of the members of the Society who will be in attendance at the next general meeting of the society, which is to be held in June. In conjunction with this meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Extensive preparations are being made for these meetings, which it is believed will be as interesting and profitable as any heretofore held by these associations.

NOTES.

—Dr. J. H. Bird, who has been in the employ of Parke, Davis & Co. for the past fifteen years, severed his connection with that house on April 7. He intends to go to Chicago in a few days to make his home in that city, where he will take up the practice of medicine. On Friday evening, April 6, eighteen of the fellow workers with Dr. Bird in the local house of Parke, Davis & Co., gave him a farewell dinner at the Drug Club. They fed him on birds, gave him a handsome gold matchbox and in their speeches told him how sorry they were to lose him and how much they should miss him.

—Nelson S. Kirk is making extensive alterations and improvements in his pharmacy at 450 Third avenue, Manhattan. He has put in a new window, repapered the interior of the store, repainted both inside and outside, and altogether given the place a new and up-to-date appearance and has contracted for a handsome new soda fountain. Mr. Kirk says when these improvements are completed he will have a "Broadway store in Third avenue." His friends are glad to see these evidences of prosperity.

—Among the drug men from out of town who visited the local wholesale market during the week were C. B. Gee, of Madison, N. J.; J. M. McGarrath, of the firm of McGarrath & Thomas, Scranton, Pa.; Samuel Korn, Arkville, N. Y.; T. H. Crouse, Philadelphia; F. J. Hubbard, Newton, Mass.; F. B. David, Dillon, S. C.; H. C. Collier, Binghamton, N. Y.; and F. W. Beaver, manager of the John H. Phelps estate pharmacy, Scranton, Pa.

—Walter A. Tichenor, senior clerk in the pharmacy of Thomas D. McElhenie, DeKalb avenue and Ryerson street, Brooklyn, married Miss Claribel Van Skelline, of Greenpoint, on March 22. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride in the presence of a houseful of the friends of the young people. Will. F. Morgan was

groomsman. Mr. and Mrs. Tichenor went to Washington for their honeymoon, where they spent two weeks.

—The premises occupied by the Mutual Drug Company, at 432 Third avenue, Manhattan, have been purchased by Dr. Parkhurst's church for the erection of a new mission house. The Mutual Drug Company has secured new quarters a few doors lower down the avenue, midway between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, to which it will move on May 1.

—Wednesday, April 25, is chosen for Alumni Day at the New York College of Pharmacy. A programme of musical and literary exercises will be provided, and the committee in charge promises an interesting entertainment. The Alumni prizes for members of the Junior class will be presented and the day will be celebrated in the usual manner by the students.

—John Rheinhold, druggist of Erie, Pa., and wife returned from Europe last week. Mr. Rheinhold told his New York friends he had had a good time, but he was glad to get back. "America is good enough for me," he said, "and New York beats all the foreign cities I saw." He thought the old world cities were "dead slow" compared with this town.

—The firm of Marth & Stallman, brokers, exporters and commission merchants, of No. 93 William street, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Stallman retires to return to his old place with Stallman & Fulton. G. B. Martin will continue the business at the old stand, under his own name.

—The firm of J. N. Hegeman & Co. has decided to give up its drug store at No. 9 East Fifty-ninth street, and on May 1 that property will be consolidated with the same firm's pharmacy at No. 770 Broadway, which will be moved across the street to new quarters adjoining the St. Denis Hotel.

—Among the visitors from out of town who were entertained at the Drug Club during the week were Edmund Prickett, of Hazardville, Conn.; R. Richardson, Boston; W. H. White, Nyack, N. Y.; R. H. Leslie, of Newark, N. J.; Percy Sanford, of Washington, and Thomas Dolber, of Boston.

—Incorporation papers have been filed at Albany by the Lincoln Chemical Co., of New York City, to manufacture medicinal preparations on a capital of \$5,000. The incorporators are W. E. Jewell, L. B. Ochmicher, of New York; F. P. Morse, of Brooklyn; A. A. Mitchell, of West Brighton.

—J. F. Brookfield, who has been traveling in the Southern States for McKesson & Robbins, for the past 20 years, is confined to his home in Newark, N. J., by sickness. He has a host of friends, both here and in the South and they hope he may soon be restored to health.

—The Georgian Remedy Co., of Camden, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, to conduct a drug business on a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are W. R. Respass, Jr., W. Cann, M. F. Hearn, M. W. McDonnell, of Philadelphia; H. I. Budd, Jr., of Camden.

—Dr. Carl Schwickerath and P. E. Hall, of the Detroit establishment of Parke, Davis & Co., passed through New York during the week; Dr. Schwickerath en route to Germany for a few months' of special study and investigation, and Mr. Hall on his way to Baltimore.

—The Martin H. Smith Company, of New York City, has been incorporated in this State to manufacture pharmaceutical products on a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are M. H. Smith, M. J. Breitenbach and E. G. Wells, all of New York City.

—The Flower Medicine Company, of Jersey City, has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$35,000. The incorporators are S. B. Ayers, J. B. Heald, of New York; and W. F. Devoy, of Hasbrouck Heights.

—A. C. Jones, the original manufacturer of Coke Dandruff Cure, sailed from this city last week for Paris, where he will have charge of the interests of the A. R. Bremer Company, at the International Exposition.

—John C. Smith, who was formerly head clerk in the pharmacy of Nelson S. Kirk, at No. 450 Third avenue, has taken a position in the prescription department of J. Milhau's Son, at No. 183 Broadway, Manhattan.

—The Brooklyn wholesale house of Townes & James is moving this week from 216 Fulton street to 174 Fulton street, two blocks nearer the Brooklyn Bridge, where larger and better quarters have been secured.

—W. W. Wilcox, Pennsylvania traveler for L. H. & Fink, who has been confined to his home by sickness for some time, has recovered and is ready to start on his regular spring trip through the State.

—Theodore D. Buhl, of Detroit, president of the corporation of Parke, Davis & Co., came to this city last week to meet his son, who had been traveling and studying in Europe for about a year past.

—Lawrence Jorgensen, of the class of 1900, New York College of Pharmacy, after graduation next month will take a position as clerk in the pharmacy of Nelson S. Kirk, at 450 Third avenue.

—John W. Reed has bought the pharmacy of Davis & James, at 1900 Seventh avenue, corner of 118th street.

—Prof. F. G. Ryan, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, has been spending a few days in this city.

—E. R. Carter has bought the drug store of Cannon & Co., at 2350 Broadway, Manhattan.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

The Evolution of a Cigar.

Boston, April 7.—As a result of the edict that went forth from police headquarters that cigars and tobacco must not be sold on Sundays at restaurants and cafes, druggists everywhere in Boston reaped a fine harvest on the first Sunday in this month. Care was taken to enforce the rule. No attempt was made to prevent the large hotels from selling as usual. The public seemed not to realize the purport of the rule and hundreds of men were amazed to learn that they could not buy cigars. They faced this unexpected situation by rushing to the nearest drug store to lay in a stock, since cigars being considered by law as a "drug" may be sold. In restaurants, the cigar was merely a "weed," while in the drug stores it was a "drug" and drugs may be sold on Sunday by druggists without violation of Divine or human law. "Weeds" sold by a restaurant keeper on Sunday expose him to a fine in the city courts.

Many persons had interesting experiences in purchasing their cigars. One man went into a small place, asked for a package of cigarettes and was told that the proprietor could not sell them. But the clerk said that he would sell the man a small box of matches for five cents and throw in a bunch of cigarettes. This was done and the consumer remarked that he will buy his week's supply of cigarettes on Sunday after this because he gets matches free, which he cannot do on week days. Some of the small lunch room proprietors provided pies and sandwiches capable of defying the most ravenous appetites. These were sold to customers calling for cigars. The cigars were then given away. The customers being human, naturally took the cigars and then turned their backs upon the "property" food. They paid for the pie and took what they wanted—the cigars.

Law Would Affect Hoys in Drug Stores.

Boston, April 7.—A large crowd was attracted by a session of the Committee on Labor, Massachusetts Legislature, before whom several bills were heard, notably that of Representative Higgins, of Boston, "To prohibit the employment of minors, male or female, in establishments where intoxicating liquors are bottled, prepared or offered for sale." Representative Higgins conducted the hearing. This bill was intended to regulate employment in liquor or beer bottling establishments, but its wording could, if the bill became a law, be made to affect drug stores where liquor often is sold under restrictions of license and where it is "prepared" in various forms and prescriptions. All the witnesses heard at this hearing, another of which will take place, were bottlers or of a kindred trade. Druggists, grocers, hotel proprietors and others who employ boys, overlooked its importance.

Interest in a Bill to Restrict Use of Poison as a Coloring Matter.

Boston, April 7.—Much interest has been taken in this city in a hearing which the Committee on Public Health gave on a bill to prevent the manufacture and sale of textile fabrics and papers containing arsenic. The bill

provides for an investigation and adoption of measures by the State Board of Health, and provides a maximum fine of \$200 for sales of such articles, exception being made in the case of dress goods containing arsenic in no greater proportion than one-tenth of a grain to each square yard.

Proposed Law if Enacted Would Seriously Affect Druggists.

Boston, April 7.—Much opposition to the proposed amendments to the act relative to the registration of physicians and surgeons by the Board of Registration in Medicine has developed. At a hearing before the Committee on Public Health, ex-Senator Kirtledge spoke for the remonstrants. If the amendment proposed is passed there is not a druggist in the State who would not be liable to indictment under it.

NOTES.

—The opening of the Boston Jewish Dispensary for women and children fills a much needed want at the North End, owing to the large influx of Hebrew residents, all of whom are members of the Orthodox class, whose laws regarding their food and the manner of its cooking and service prohibit them from remaining at any hospital for any length of time. Not only is the dispensary the first institution of its kind in this city, but it is in charge of the only woman doctor among the 50,000 Jewish residents in this city, Dr. Cecelia Shereshefsky, who is a graduate of Tufts College, class '97. After her graduation she took charge of a dispensary which was a branch of the Federation of Jewish Charities.

—The police hope that possibly through the help of druggists they may be able to catch thieves who, after breaking into the factory of H. Traiser & Co., 115 Merrimac street, one night this week, made their escape with nine thousand cigars. Since the case was reported to the police no trace of the thieves or the missing property has been obtained. It is thought these stolen weeds may be offered for sale to druggists.

—In a bowling match at candlepins, a team from the Eastern Drug Company defeated one from the Parker House. It was played at Carruth's alleys, the drug team including these men: Higgins, whose total score was 255; Stanley, whose score was 260; Miller, 220; Cullen, 231; and Williams, 267. This made a grand total of 1,233, as against 1,080 rolled by the opponents.

—At a meeting this week of the Malden aldermen, fifteen druggists petitioned for sixth-class druggists' licenses and the petitions were referred to the License Committee. This is but a small part of the many druggists in this city of about 38,000 inhabitants, with between forty and fifty drug stores scattered throughout the city.

—R. Armante, a French chemist, has just been added to the force of the laboratory of J. Middleby, Jr., Boston, from whom many druggists get their soda syrups and fruits. Mr. Armante has had an experience covering thirty years.

—On the night of April 5 members of a chemical company were called to extinguish a fire in the drug store occupied by Fred. M. McKinnison, at 50 East Brookline street. Damage \$25.

—The week's exports at the port of Boston included drugs and chemicals, \$9,777; hops, \$2,322; India rubber manufactures, \$4,194; tobacco, \$4,345; wax, \$627.

OTHER NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

—A new drug firm in Maine is that of Devine & Percival, at Augusta. Mr. Devine has been in the business for more than twenty-five years, the last three of which have been spent in Calais. His return to Augusta is therefore like a home-coming. Mr. Percival for many years has been chief clerk for C. B. Murphy, an Augusta druggist, and is very popular in that city. The store which they have opened is new throughout.

—A recent fire which is believed to have had its origin in an explosion in the rooms of the Colophite Chemical Company, at New Haven, Conn., resulted in the destruction of the building, involving a loss of \$50,000.

—George E. Baldwin, a Providence, R. I., druggist, is among those who have recently received the benefit of an accident insurance which he carries and on which he was paid \$65 for temporary incapacity.

—The drug store of John A. Morgan, at Greenville, Conn., has been utilized as an office recently by the tax collector.

—Harry Good, a New Haven, Conn., druggist, is effecting a compromise with his creditors on a basis of 36 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

Meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists.

Philadelphia, April 7.—The April meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists was held yesterday at 3 p. m. in the museum of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. One hundred members were present. President McIntyre presided and after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting the secretary announced nine new names for membership. The first subject under discussion was the Mercantile tax. According to the new ruling druggists do not have to pay a tax on preparations manufactured at their place of business. Those who have filed their reports, giving gross amount of sales, can appeal after May 1. Extracts from opinions of Hon. John P. Elkins, attorney general of Pennsylvania:

(1). "Manufacturers may sell their own products at their factories, or send them to commission merchants, to sell without being liable to a mercantile license tax."

(3). "All manufacturers who bestow care, skill or labor upon the articles manufactured and sold by them are exempt from the payment of a mercantile tax if the goods are sold at the manufacturing establishment."

The next subject taken up was that of Sunday selling. It was agreed that druggists who choose to sell soda on Sunday can do so, but they are requested to refrain from selling cigars and candy and are asked to pull down their window curtains and extinguish window lights. Fifty dollars was voted to be sent to the National Association of Retail Druggists on account of dues. A Memorial Committee was appointed as follows: W. W. Chalfant, chairman; J. W. Pechin, Dr. F. A. Conerton, Russell Blackwood, Chas. G. Neely. The following members go to Washington to represent the association at the hearing of the Ways and Means Committee, on April 17, on the proposed repeal of the Stamp Tax: Messrs. McIntyre, Cliffe, Poley, Hoch, Gatchell and Perry. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws and have the same printed. It was also decided to appoint a committee to consult the proprietary manufacturers and formulate a plan whereby a limited retail selling price can be placed on proprietary remedies. The meeting then adjourned until Friday, May 4, 2 p. m.

NOTES.

—The season of the year has arrived when the botanists begin their field trips and collect specimens for their herbariums again. The Botanical Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences will hold a stated meeting on Monday evening, April 9, at 8 o'clock, at which time the following interesting papers will be read: "Some Interesting Sedges," by Joseph Crawford (the well-known Frankford druggist); "The Southern Cypress," by Thomas Meehan; and "The Big Trees of California," by Dr. J. G. Harshberger, of the University of Pennsylvania. The list of field meetings for April has been announced. Many of the Philadelphia druggists are enthusiasts in botany and the field trips are welcomed as a relief from business cares.

—The Poplar Street Laboratory of the Smith, Kline & French Company has been treated to a coat of paint which makes it one of the most conspicuous buildings in that section of the city. The brick work is Venetian red, the sashes and shutters dark green and the signs, which are lettered on the brick work, are in yellow and black. The tank which supplies the fire sprinkler system has been painted black and has "Eskey's Food" painted on it in white letters which can be seen over in Camden. The contract was made and the work completed within

two weeks, which is pretty quick work considering the magnitude of the job and the fact that two coats of paint were applied to the entire surface.

—The reception tendered to the members of the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society on Thursday evening, April 5, by Dr. Harry Jayne, at his home on North Broad street, was an enjoyable occasion and fulfilled the purpose of promoting the usefulness of the association by bringing the members together in a social manner and causing them to become better acquainted. There were about fifty members present, five of whom were ladies. There was no formality or set speech making, the time being devoted exclusively to social intercourse and partaking of refreshments later in the evening.

—The Physical Laboratory of the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., was completely destroyed by fire on Friday, April 6, with a loss of \$200,000, only partially covered by insurance. The fire originated in the laboratory of Prof. W. S. Franklin, who was doing some photographic work, the upsetting of a lantern setting fire to some curtains and although every effort was made to check the fire at the start, the flames had gained such headway by the time the fire department arrived that nothing whatever could be saved of the rare and costly physical apparatus which the building contained.

—George P. Ringler, one of the leading druggists in Bloomsburg, Pa., has enjoyed the prosperity of the past few months to such an extent that he was able to make a large number of changes and improvements in his store recently. A new set of grained oak fixtures and shelving, together with a fine new soda fountain of Tufts latest pattern make his store look like new.

—J. H. Redsecker, the well-known Lebanon druggist, has been a Philadelphia visitor during the greater part of the past week, having been summoned to this city to serve as a juror in the United States Court, which is now in session. Mr. Redsecker reports business as having been very good during the past few months up in his section of the State.

—R. Kindig, manager of Abell's pharmacy, Frankford and Girard avenues, has secured passage for himself and wife on a steamer sailing July 7 for Europe. They will visit Paris, Rome, Naples, attend the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and finally take in Vienna and Berlin.

—The Smith, Kline & French Company is organizing a fire brigade of their store employees for the protection of the Arch street store. It will be patterned after the brigade which has been in such successful operation during the past year at the Poplar street laboratory of the firm.

—The students of the third year class at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are on the anxious bench now that their examinations have ended, as the reports will not be ready for about two or three days yet and the uncertainty is very trying to many of them.

—J. D. McFerren, pharmacist at Twelfth and Race streets, expects to beautify his store as regards its external appearance by giving it a new coat of paint.

WANGLER DRUG COMPANY ORGANIZED.

The Wangler Drug Company was organized with \$100,000 capital at Waterloo, Ia., last week, and will commence business on July 1 of the present year. The stockholders of the new corporation are C. D. Wangler, R. C. Wangler, P. J. Martin, J. F. Burns, W. L. Barrett, J. P. Kleffer, C. F. Fowler, B. S. Hillman, W. N. Barr, W. M. Law, J. W. Blessing, R. E. Wald, N. O. Munger, C. E. Pickett and P. A. Lane, and the directors for the ensuing year are C. D. Wangler, N. O. Munger, P. J. Martin, C. E. Pickett, J. F. Burns, R. E. Wald and R. C. Wangler. The following officers were elected: President, C. D. Wangler; vice-president, P. J. Martin; secretary and treasurer, R. E. Wald. The new company will transact a wholesale drug business.

TO WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND.

Parties in the territory tributary to St. Louis desiring to attend either or both the Washington Pharmacopoeial Convention, May 2, and the Richmond A. Ph. A. meeting, May 7 to 12, should address Dr. H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Alblon Place, St. Louis, Mo., member of the Committee on Transportation.

BALTIMORE.

Failure of the Pharmacy Bill.

Baltimore, April 4.—The latest attempt to place Maryland in line with the States which regulate the practice of pharmacy by statute and protect the public against incompetency has failed. Until almost the last moment the outlook for the passage of the measure, introduced shortly after the beginning of the session by Dr. Truitt and approved by the House, seemed bright. Its champions had been led to believe that no formidable opposition would be encountered in the Senate. Almost at the last moment, however, the bill was killed by its professed friends. In the absence of Mr. Bryan, one of the Baltimore City Senators, who had promised to make it his special concern, the bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Health, but the Senator who submitted the favorable report also immediately proceeded to demonstrate his good faith by moving an indefinite postponement. The motion was promptly passed, and the bill was done for.

The species of double-dealing of which the Senator in question gave such striking evidence will, of course, excite condemnation. At the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that primarily and chiefly, the bill owes its defeat to the apathy and indifference displayed among the druggists themselves. If the members of the trade were thoroughly united in the demand for a State drug law, and if the movement had the undivided support of the jobbers there would perhaps be no difficulty about putting such a measure on the statute books. The failure to redeem Maryland from a serious reproach has been especially disappointing to Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, who labored indefatigably to secure the enactment of the bill. That the attempt will be renewed two years hence is quite certain.

College of Pharmacy Association.

Baltimore April 9.—Much interest was manifested at the last meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in the proposition to form a national organization of colleges of pharmacy. The matter was discussed at the recent meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy and H. P. Hynson, the secretary of the institution, was instructed to send out the following letter, which defines the attitude of the Baltimore school toward the project:

Dear Sir: While this college has, from the beginning, witnessed the great benefits accruing to the professions of medicine and dentistry through their respective associations of colleges, and notwithstanding it has been for some time fully convinced that an association of colleges of pharmacy is quite necessary and desirable to secure similar advancement in the teaching of pharmacy, it has, until now, refrained from acting in the matter, because it hoped the initiative would be taken by some one of its more conspicuous sisters.

Finally realizing its share of the responsibility, it has directed me to communicate with all the institutions in the United States, teaching pharmacy, and request each to send three delegates to Richmond, Va., during the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which will begin May 7 next. Delegates should be authorized to take part in the formation of an association of teaching schools of pharmacy, and empowered to commit the institutions they severally represent to such uniform rules and regulations as may be adopted by a majority of those present.

The exact time and place of meeting, which must be secondary to the programme of the A. Ph. A., will be announced at one of the sessions of that body.

Trusting we will have the active co-operation of your school in this very important matter, I am, very sincerely,

HY. P. HYNSON, Secretary.

The Drug Trade Bowlers.

Baltimore, April 7.—James Bailly & Son were treated to a surprise last Tuesday night, when they bowled Gilpin, Langdon & Co. three games. Hitherto the former team has generally come out of such encounters decidedly in the lead, but this time the opponents turned the tables and took two contests by good scores. The totals were: Gilpin, Langdon & Co., 794, 849 and 700; James Bailly & Son, 771, 741 and 828. Cann, of the winning team, rolled up a total of 269 in the first match. Last night the tall-enders met, with the result that Parke, Davis & Co. captured all three games, and thereby

moved ahead of Muth Bros. & Co. The totals were 634, 716 and 587 for Parke, Davis & Co., against 565, 501 and 550 for Muth Bros. & Co.

An Impostor Brought to Book.

Baltimore, April 3.—For some time past the A. R. Bremer Company, of Chicago, manufacturers and proprietors of Coke Dandruff Cure, has had information that large quantities of bogus goods, made in imitation of the genuine article, were being distributed in Eastern markets. J. D. Sipp, the company's Baltimore representative, was entrusted with the task of running the makers of the fraudulent article to earth. He soon ascertained that Washington seemed to be the headquarters of the impostor, and accordingly put his detective talent to work in that city, with the result of capturing not only a large quantity of bogus stuff, but effecting the arrest of John D. Tregor on the charge of false pretenses. The accused had a hearing on March 30, and was released on bail for the action of the court. The infringer had operated with surprising boldness, selling his compound to Washington barbers and evading the proprietary stamp tax law. The Grand Jury promptly brought in an indictment when the facts revealed by the investigation were laid before it. The investigation covered a period of three months.

Retailers and the Card System.

Baltimore, April 7.—The conclusion reached by the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association with reference to the card system and the attitude of the jobber toward it are embodied in a circular letter which was sent out several days ago by Secretary R. E. Lee Hall, of the association; and in which occurs this paragraph:

At a special meeting of the Retail Druggists, held March 1st, inst., under the auspices of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, a resolution was passed adopting the card system so far as the Association and those in sympathy with it were concerned, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Wholesale Trade with reference to putting the system into immediate operation, said committee to report to the Executive Board of this Association to which was referred the final disposition of the matter. The committee reported that it had met with no success in securing the effective co-operation of the Jobbing Trade.

The Executive Board at a specially called meeting held on the 9th inst. unanimously decided that, since, without the active and earnest support of at least a few Jobbers the Card system could not be successfully operated, it had better be abandoned for the present at least.

Wedgewood Club Diners

Baltimore, April 5.—That noble band of congenial spirits, the Wedgewood Club, sat down to its third monthly dinner at Tierney's restaurant March 29, and spent a most enjoyable evening. The invited guests included Dr. Wilmer Brinton, C. F. Penrose and E. F. Erlich. John G. Beck presided, acquitting himself in fine style, and J. Webb Foster, secretary and poet laureate, read the minutes of the previous meeting in rhyme. The doings of each member were happily hit off and afforded much amusement. Dr. R. E. Hall, secretary of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, was elected a member, a vacancy having occurred by resignation.

NOTES.

—The improvements in progress for some weeks past in the pharmacy of W. M. Fouch, Charles street and North avenue, are completed, with the exception of the installation of the new soda water fountain. The store has been considerably enlarged and most attractively furnished. It is generally pronounced one of the handsomest pharmacies in Baltimore.

—O. C. Smith, Pennsylvania avenue and Hoffman street, has improved his pharmacy handsomely by installing new fixtures, renovating the interior and making a number of other changes.

—The pharmacy at the northeast corner of Baltimore and Calhoun streets, conducted for some time past by Smith Bros., has been closed.

—The drug store established at No. 700 North Howard street by Thayer & Co., a Philadelphia firm, has been opened for business.

—George G. Muth, of Muth Bros. & Co., was confined to his residence, on North Carey street, for over a week by illness.

CHICAGO.

Bauer & Black Entertain.

Chicago, April 7.—The firm of Bauer & Black, manufacturers of plasters and antiseptic goods at Twenty-fifth and Armour avenue, entertained the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association and invited guests to-day in royal style. Those present were Messrs. A. E. Ebert, Thomas V. Wooten, Paul J. Behrens, Thomas Brown, H. A. Antrim, Charles E. Matthews, F. W. Armstrong, Dr. Thomas, C. A. Storer, G. P. Englehard, Al. Bauer, C. H. Black, Capt. W. G. Morris, W. Bodemann, Thomas N. Jamieson, H. W. Medbery, Henry Biroth, W. F. Blocki, Louis Woltersdorf, John Blocki, J. C. Borchardt, W. K. Forsyth, T. H. Patterson, John Tainsh, H. C. Mathison, Louis K. Waldron and your correspondent. After being shown through the extensive manufacturing establishment of the firm the party fell in line and wended its way to the elevated station at Twenty-sixth street and from thence was taken to the Union restaurant on Randolph street. Mr. Englehard was elected toastmaster. After the dinner was well under way the toast "The Druggist as a Statesman," was proposed, and T. N. Jamieson was called upon to respond to it. Mr. Jamieson began with a disclaimer of the term "statesman," modestly denying the application of the idea, and went on to give a number of very entertaining anecdotes, political and otherwise, concerning his own experience and the experiences of those present who had, from time to time, dalled with the varying fortunes of politics.

H. A. Antrim was next called upon and responded as only Antrim can respond. He gave a number of witty and pertinent remarks, reciting an apt selection from the poems of James Whitcomb Riley and wound up with a new version of "Casey at the Bat," which brought down the house. As a single-handed entertainer Mr. Antrim is the peer of anyone and the guests of Bauer & Black heartily appreciated the foresight which gave them the pleasure of listening to the inimitable character sketches and recitations of the Western representative of the Randolph Box and Label Company. Mr. Antrim enjoys the reputation of being not only a splendid entertainer, but even a better business man, a versatility of which few men can boast. Mr. Wooten responded aptly and pleasantly to the toast "The Veteran Druggists' Association." He said that his relations with the association had taught him one important lesson, "How to grow old gracefully." To enjoy the friendship of his amiable hosts and the Veterans is the proper method of first instruction. To follow their example is but to fit precept to practice. "You have," said the speaker, "but to look at these gentlemen to find out the method. I know of no men who enjoy themselves better. I look forward to the time when I can become a member of the association." Mr. Bodemann was characterized by the toastmaster as a hard fighter. Whatever he does he does with his might. Mr. Bodemann responded briefly and wittily and gave some hard knocks to the enemies of the drug trade. He complimented the hosts and stated that the last plaster they had sold him was still adhering to his person with a tenacity painful to remark upon. W. G. Morris described his candidacy for alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, and in terms which evoked shouts of sympathetic laughter, told of his campaign experiences. Mr. Ebert responded to an appropriate toast, gave a few political experiences of his own and wound up with some advice which, if followed, would make druggists more prosperous. He paid a tribute to Messrs. Bauer & Black and gave some entertaining reminiscences of T. N. Jamieson, "who does not lie, talks little and organizes." Others who responded to toasts were Dr. Thomas and Messrs. Henry Biroth, Black, Al. Bauer, John Blocki, Charles E. Matthews, H. W. Medbery, L. K. Waldron, W. Blocki, Paul Behrens, L. Woltersdorf, F. W. Armstrong, Fechter, Forsyth, Thomas Brown, H. C. Mathison and your correspondent. The dinner closed with a cordial vote of thanks to Bauer & Black, the hosts, who had given their guests an occasion whose pleasure will never be forgotten.

Bowling.

Chicago, April 7, 1900.—The score of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club last night was as follows:

Armstrong	146	130
Bauer	179	224
Medbery	167	194
Baker	158	137
Thomas	237	200
Matthews	120	158
Mathes	121	154
Blocki	156	137
Waldron	174	168
Fechter	108	148
Delbridge	100	109
Storer	134	124

The club will send a team to New York on April 17 to compete for the national championship of the American Drug Trade Bowling Association. New York and Baltimore will be represented and it is hoped that Philadelphia and Buffalo will join in time to come into the contest. The following members will go from Chicago: George R. Baker, A. Bauer, F. W. Armstrong, Dr. G. A. Thomas and Charles E. Matthews, with Louis K. Waldron, C. A. Storer and H. W. Medley present as substitutes.

NOTES.

—The students of the Rush Medical College, guests, druggists and others, attended the second of trips arranged by Parke, Davis & Company to their plant in Detroit this week. They went via the Michigan Central Railroad and had an excellent time. The former party, whose trip was recorded in these columns, went over the same road. This correction is made as a matter of truth and justice.

—Messrs. Lyon & Sagar have bought out Manley & Simmons' drug store on State street. This sale was reported a couple of weeks ago, but without knowing the names of the buyers. Frank Lyon is head of the sundries department of Lord, Owen & Company and Mr. Sagar had charge of the country trade. Mr. Sagar was formerly in the wholesale drug business in St. Paul, Minn.

—Stephen Hexter, a former Western representative of an Eastern firm, is now buyer for a projected State street drug store, presumably that of the People's Drug Company. He is now placing large orders.

—The Universal Vitaine Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated to make remedies with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are Charles A. Butler, Eben F. Runyan and Samuel Shaw Parke.

—The genial and sometimes explosive Capt. W. G. Morris, one of the best known men among the West Side retailers, ran for alderman from his ward last Tuesday, but failed to get votes enough.

—Clarence Davidson, of the druggists' sundries house of James A. Davidson, went to Detroit with the students of the Rush Medical College to visit the plant of Parke, Davis & Company.

—Manning T. Hackley, a well-known Republican druggist at 2135 West Lake street, was elected alderman from the Twenty-eighth Ward on Tuesday last.

—Fred. Perry, formerly Chicago representative of Powers & Weightman, but now in charge of the New York office of that firm, was in Chicago this week.

—Miller & Bradley, of Coal City, Ill., were in Chicago this week buying a new stock of goods with which to replace one just destroyed by fire.

—John T. Jencks has succeeded the Elk Drug Company at Elgin, Ill. He will continue the store at its present location in the Opera House block.

—It is reported that George R. Baker has sold his store at Van Buren and Clark streets to Walter H. Krouskup, of 3658 State street.

—James Stevenson, of the Robert Stevenson Company, returned last Tuesday from a couple of week's sojourn at Hot Springs, Ark.

—L. M. Mills, Michigan representative of Morrisson, Plummer & Company, has just resigned to take up other work.

A drink for the gods. The pure juice of the grape, naturally fermented, such is Coak's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

DETROIT.

The Slot 'Phone.

Detroit, April 7.—There are about two hundred retail druggists in this city and last night 147 of them had signed the contracts with the Telephone Company concerning the pay telephone service. It is expected that the canvass will be finished to-night and that all of the 200 will be secured. So far only one man has refused to sign. The company will "get even" with him, it is alleged, by refusing any message from his store except from himself, and will try to make it uncomfortable for him generally. The new arrangement will go into effect very soon, probably sometime next week.

Parke, Davis & Co. Entertain Students.

Detroit, April 6.—Yesterday a party of some 150 students, representing the graduating classes of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Medical Department of Northwestern University, at Chicago, left that city on a special train for Detroit for the purpose of visiting the works of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. This morning was devoted by the party to inspection of the biological department and stables and the staff of that branch of Parke, Davis & Co.'s immense business gave a full exposition of physiological assay methods. The afternoon was spent in the analytical and pharmaceutical departments. The members of the visiting party came to Detroit with the sole purpose of learning something, preferring to spend their entire time in the laboratories, so that other show places of the city were neglected. They were quartered at the Russell House, and this evening enjoyed a special banquet, accompanied by orchestral music. The students of the Department of Pharmacy of Northwestern University would have participated in the excursion had it not been that the graduating exercises of that school took place to-night.

NOTES.

—The customs authorities at Port Huron have confiscated 1,726 pounds of asafetida consigned to Daniel Mahoney, of Chicago, and will destroy it under the laws governing the importation of impure drugs. The stuff was first consigned through Baltimore, Md., to Chicago, but was stopped at Baltimore by the customs officials. It was then withdrawn by the consignees for exportation, they shipped it to Toronto, Ont., for a blind, when it was again started for Chicago, but was held up at Port Huron.

—A bowling team composed of men from the two wholesale houses of Detroit took three successive games from the boys of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern R. R. on Wednesday evening. A communication from the American Drug Trade Bowling Association invites a picked team from Detroit to enter the coming contest for the championship among the American cities, but the boys will not be able to go this year. Next year they expect to go, and to return with the gold medal.

—The drug stock of C. H. Woods, Detroit who made an assignment last week, has been sold by his creditors to C. M. Landon for \$1,500.

—A. M. Edwards, Jr., has taken a clerkship in the drug store of Alfred L. Walker, Detroit.

Indianapolis Druggists Sold Liquor and Were Fined.

In a crusade recently inaugurated against the sale of liquor in Indianapolis, Ind., a large number of druggists were arrested, charged with selling liquor without the proper license. All of them pleaded guilty and made no resistance whatever, stating that they believed it would be useless to do so, and also that the expense would probably be greater than that of pleading guilty. Only one case was pushed against each druggist and each was fined \$5. In the Criminal Court March 20 more than a dozen druggists paid their fines. Later the druggists held a meeting and expressed their indignation against the action of the grand jury in returning indictments against alleged liquor violators. If any more indictments are returned the druggists will employ attorneys and put up a defense.

TRADE NOTES.

Manufacturers' Announcements, Notices of New Goods, Special Offers, and General Information for Enterprising Drug Buyers.

A Card From Van Stan's Stratena Co.

To the Drug Trade of the United States:

In order to remove misconception, we desire to say that as we have never given Stratena away gratis to our old established customers and patrons (either through jobbers or salesmen) we certainly will not do so to others. Although the cost of materials used by us has advanced in varying ratios of 15 per cent., 25 per cent. and even 40 per cent., we do not propose to advance the price of Stratena during the Nineteenth Century and trust that we will not be compelled to do so during the Twentieth. We do not sell to cutters but to the "approved list" of jobbers. We are members of the Proprietary Association of America and have been for many years. Our quantity price has been adhered to without variation for a period of twenty years and we have during that period imported from France a particular brand of high class material to ensure the maintenance of the high standard and superior quality of Van Stan's Stratena Cement, of which we are the sole manufacturers. The genuine has the full name blown in the bottle.

Your very truly,

VAN STAN'S STRATENA CO., LTD.,
Philadelphia.
Per R. S. Pettet, Manager.

One of Printers' Ink's correspondents writes as follows:

"I think it was in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly that I saw a quarter-page advertisement of Rogers' Antiseptic Tar Soap, and sent to the manufacturers, the Rogers Soap Co., of Chicago, for a sample. I liked it very much and went to several drug stores to buy some cakes. In none of them could I find it and I was finally induced to buy the brand of another manufacturer. I know it says in the circular sent with the sample that the Rogers people will send a cake, postpaid, for fifteen cents or three for forty cents, but who is going to take the trouble to send by mail for soap? If it were a medicine and one were convinced that that was the only medicine that would do, the case might be different. I think seeing that the article can be easily secured is as important as inserting an advertisement that makes the reader desirous of securing it."

It is sometimes hard to introduce new preparations to the retail druggist, but manufacturers would find it easier if they would acquaint the trade with their goods by a liberal use of the advertising pages of the principal drug journals.

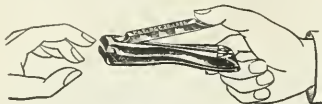
Manufacturers, druggists and others who want a drug mill that will grind more material with less power than other machines and one that is not likely to get out of repair, should send to Mead & Co., Detroit, Mich., for an illustrated catalogue of their mill. It is very simple in construction and by unscrewing one bolt the whole interior can be cleaned. They will grind samples of any material sent and will return with a statement of the time consumed in grinding.

The attention of druggists is called to the circulars sent out by the Turner-Looker Co., Cincinnati. In this circular work the entire country is included, with the exception of two or three of the largest cities. This firm is one of the leading jobbers of whiskies in the country. They ship direct to responsible dealers and deal directly with the retailer.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Citrosandalene Co., New York, on another page. Citrosandalene is a new preparation which has been on the market about a year. It is in the hands of jobbers. Retailers who have calls for it are requested to purchase it of their nearest wholesaler.

A Novelty.

Not long ago our attention was called to a Nail Clipper in a certain drug store and the proprietor said he had sold a gross of them that week, and had made 50 per



cent. profit. This cutter is advertised on page 19. It is made by the Coe Manufacturing Co., 50 Warren street, New York, who think it answers the question, How can a druggist increase his profits?

Soda Fountain Clocks.

Manufacturers of soda fountain supplies spend a great deal of time and money in devising new and attractive advertising to draw the thirsty public to the fountain, and to the Thompson Phosphate Co. belongs the credit of putting out one of the most taking novelties of the season—the Wild Cherry Phosphate Clock—which is illustrated in their advertisement in this issue. Thompson's Phosphate as it is known, is now sold in two-thirds of the drug stores of the country; it is a popular beverage and one of which the sales are constantly increasing. This is particularly noticeable in the Southwest, where a new factory at Dallas, Tex., has been required.

The Welch Cork Screw.

Westfield, N. Y., April 2, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era:

The "Corkscrew" notice in your last issue is proving very satisfactory. We lose about five cents on each corkscrew, but we would be willing to send out a great many on those terms. The druggists seem to want the corkscrew, and nearly all of them say they are handling Welch's Grape Juice already and speak of it in the highest terms.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO.

The Hart Manufacturing Company, Chicago, state the case exactly in their advertisement in this issue, when they say that a business is judged by the appearance it makes. In the same way, a soda fountain business depends largely on the way in which the drinks are dispensed. A handsome fountain, neat surroundings, thin tumblers and clean ones, with all the other accessories showing constant care, are just as necessary to the success of a soda fountain business as the fountain itself. The Hart Company claim to make the best fountain sold. They illustrate in their advertisement a very beautiful design and make the announcement that any apparatus carrying their name is guaranteed equal to their standard. They also show an automatic electric Carbonator, the "Chicago," but they make others according to druggists' requirements for operation by hand or water. They carry a full line of general fountain supplies, such as tumblers, pitchers, holders, spoons, strainers, etc., etc.

There are many druggists who want imitation glass labels. Such dealers can find just what they want by corresponding with Dr. R. R. Lansing, 75 Beaubien street, Detroit. Lansing's Glassine Labels are made of celluloid and once on the bottle the label is there to stay. In attractiveness and durability they are equal to glass labels.

The genuine Serre-Rubinat is in green bottles with buff labels. It is a most agreeable cathartic water and a good seller. It is the product of three springs which yield 20,000 pints daily. The water reaches the consumer fresh, natural and uniform. The United States agency is the Rubinat-Serre Co., 19 Bridge street, New York.

Buyers of labels or pill and powder boxes are invited to send for samples and prices to F. Huhn, 72-74 Pine street, New York. He makes the highest grade of these goods at the lowest prices.

Free Wrapping Paper For Druggists.

A constant expense to the druggist is involved in the outlay for wrapping paper, and, at the present time, when the price of paper is so high, this item is receiving more than the usual consideration. Attractive circulars regarding "Apenta" Water, 12 by 14 inches, put in pad form and very useful on the counter for wrapping up articles, are offered free by the United Agency Company, 508 Fifth avenue New York, agents for Apollinaris, Johannis-Lithia, Apenta and Friedrichshall Waters. Write The United Agency Co., stating from whom you buy Apenta and your request for pads will have their attention.

Prevents Contagion. Recommends Itself.

The spread of contagion by the common house fly is best guarded against by "Tanglefoot" sealed sticky fly paper, which catches the fly and the disease germs it carries and coats them with a varnish from which escape is impossible. This staple article is so well advertised and its sale is so thoroughly pushed that it is known the world over. It recommends itself at once. Dealers run no risk in laying in a stock, and the terms of sale afford a good profit. It may be termed a valuable cash asset. All jobbers in druggists' goods handle "Tanglefoot."

Dealers in mixed paints, and most druggists outside of the large cities handle this class of goods, should write to the Eagle Paint and Varnish Works, Pittsburg, for Color Cards and for their terms. They offer special inducements on their paints. They make five brands, each well known and easily sold and their terms are extremely liberal.

Billings, Clapp & Co., Boston, furnish Syrup White Pine Compound in 4 ounce bottles with the buyer's name on the label, in 1/4 gross lots at \$12.50 per gross. They also furnish it in bulk in five and ten gallon lots to those druggists who prefer to put it up in their own packages. Notice their advertisement on the inside front cover.

A. Major reports two more large orders from big Chicago firms which he was obliged to refuse because they failed to sign the agreement in regard to maintaining the established prices.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION

met pursuant to the call of Chairman Charles F. Weller at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on Monday, March 26.

G. P. Engelhard was elected secretary and M. L. Barrett, treasurer. September 10-15 was selected as the time for the meeting of the association and the Auditorium Hotel as the headquarters.

It was decided that the banquet shall be for gentlemen only, a separate dinner to be provided for the ladies who are to be invited to the banquet hall when the responses to the toasts are begun.

The hotel management named the following special rates to members and friends of the association: European plan, \$2 per day, \$2.50 with bath; American plan, \$3.50 per day; \$4 with bath.

The entertainment programme will have many attractive features, as will appear from the following outline for convention week:

Monday evening (September 10)—"Smoker," etc.

Tuesday evening—President's Reception.

Wednesday afternoon—Excursion about the city.

Wednesday evening—Theatre party.

Thursday afternoon—Carriage drive.

Thursday evening—Banquet at the Auditorium Hotel, with a brilliant list of speakers.

Friday, 10 a. m.—Excursion to Mackinac Island at the head of Lake Michigan by the palatial steamer Manitou, occupying about three days.

G. P. ENGELHARD, Sec'y.

(Special Correspondence).

ENGLISH PHARMACY AND NEWS.

London, March 31, 1900.

The Companies Bill.—The interest in this bill seems to be on the increase and chemists in various parts of the country have interviewed their representatives in the House of Commons, and have put the pharmaceutical case before them. In most cases favorable answers, but of a non-committal nature, have been given. It is pretty certain, however, that if the Government make up their minds to press the bill forward it will pass, pharmacy clause included, whatever steps chemists may take to oppose it.

Produce Brokers' Notes.—One of the expedients of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to raise the money to meet the additional expenditure caused by the South African War was to levy a stamp duty on brokers' notes. On goods between the value of £5 and £100 the note would bear a penny stamp, and if of the value of £100 or more a shilling would be charged. The whole sum expected to be realized by the impost was only £150,000, and at once Mincing Lane was up in arms, and a deputation waited on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to protest against the duty. In consequence of this opposition among the drug brokers and other Mincing Lane commercial men, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided not to proceed with the clause in the budget proposals to tax brokers' contract notes.

The Isle of Man Pharmacy Bill.—This bill now only awaits the royal assent to become law. In the form in which it finally passed the local legislature it contained a clause permitting joint stock companies to carry on the business of, and use the description of, chemist and druggist, provided each place of business be conducted exclusively by a qualified person whose name must be conspicuously posted in the place where the business is carried on. A maximum penalty of £10 is provided for a breach of this regulation.

Chemists' Defence Association.—The first general meeting of the Chemists' Defence Association was held on March 15, when it appeared that the association was in a fair way to become a success. Already 667 of its shares have been taken up, an analyst has been appointed, and active operations are now in view. The society has been formed to defend chemists when prosecuted under any of the acts which specially affect the trade, such as the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. It will not, however, defend when the Pharmaceutical Society prosecutes for breaches of the Pharmacy Act.

A Fire.—Damage to the amount of some thousands of dollars was done to the premises and stock of Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz, sponge merchants, by a fire that broke out in their London premises on March 15. Business was not, however, interfered with.

The Vinolia Company, since the commencement of the war in South Africa, have set aside one half penny on every tablet of Vinolia soap sold as a contribution to the War Relief Fund and in this way they have been able up to the present to send £5,210 to the fund, being one-half penny each on over two million and a-half of tablets.

Reciprocity of Diplomas.—At a meeting of the Western Chemists' Association, of London, on March 21, A. B. Chater, of Brisbane, Queensland, urged that a system of interchangeability of certificates should be arranged between Great Britain and the Colonies. The president of the Pharmaceutical Society, W. Martindale, and two others of the society's councillors (W. S. Glyn-Jones and J. F. Harrington) spoke. The general feeling appeared to be in favor of reciprocity, but it was pointed out that at present the British Society had no power to accept certificates other than its own. Difficulties in the way of securing a universal standard of examination were alluded to. Altogether the matter is not likely to be practically dealt with yet awhile.

Mrs. Steyn, the wife of the president of the Orange Free State, is the grand-daughter of Wm. Paterson, an Aberdeen chemist and druggist.

The will of Thomas Greenish, ex-president of the Pharmaceutical Society, has been sworn at £7,984. His two sons are the chief legatees; one is T. E. Greenish, pharmaceutical chemist of Conduit street, London, and

the other, H. C. Greenish, professor of materia medica in the school of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Society of Chemical Industry.—Arrangements are well advanced for the annual meeting which will be held in London in July this year, and special efforts are being made, as it is hoped that Prof. Chandler, the first American president of the society, will preside. At a meeting of the London Section on March 5, R. W. Allen read a paper on "Naphthalene in Coal Gas." The experiments had been conducted in the laboratories of Prof. F. D. Brown, at the University College of London, New Zealand. The chief point of the paper was the statement that coal gas absolutely free from naphthalene when forced into the mains will deposit that body within them. The explanation advanced for this somewhat startling statement was that the naphthalene is produced by condensation of hydrocarbons on passage through the conduits. The general feeling of the meeting was that further evidence was required.

The Manx Pharmacy Bill.—The two Houses of the Manx Legislature, having disagreed as to the exact form in which the pharmacy bill under consideration shall become law; a conference between the two bodies has taken place. New clauses have been drafted, and it is hoped that an agreement will be arrived at whereby this necessary measure will be added to the Statute Book. The bill is based mainly on the British Act, but will recognize for practice in the Island Licentiate of both the British and Irish Pharmaceutical Societies.

The Budget.—Like the American-Spanish War, the conflict now raging in South Africa has involved enormous expense and British taxpayers, like American citizens, have been called upon to pay the piper. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has not, as did the American Government, imposed an extra direct tax on medicines, but nevertheless his proposal indirectly hit the trade pretty severely. As some country chemists sell both tea and tobacco the additional 2d. per pound duty on tea, and the 4d. per pound on tobacco are not without interest, but the main impost which affects pharmacists is the extra 6d. per gallon on proof spirit (this raises the duty to 11s. per gallon). This will, of course, increase the prices of all medicinal spirituous preparations to the retailer, tinctures of 90 per cent. alcohol going up as much as 2d. per pound. This sum is one that the chemist cannot conveniently recoup from his customers, so he will have to grin and bear the tax himself. It is probable that a higher increase, that is to say, one that could have been charged to the public would have suited the chemist better. In agreement with the increased excise duty customs duty on imported articles has also been raised. On perfumed spirits the customs charge will now be 18s 1d. per gallon, an increase of 10d. The following import duties have also been raised:

	New Duty		Old Duty.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Chloral hydrate.....per lb.	0	1	4	0	1
Chloroform.....per lb.	0	3	3	0	3
Collodion.....per gal.	1	6	3	1	5
Ether, acetic.....per lb.	0	1	11	0	1
Ether, butyric.....per gal.	0	16	5	0	15
Ether, sulphuric.....per gal.	1	7	5	1	6
Ethyl bromide.....per lb.	0	1	1	0	1
Ethyl chloride.....per gal.	0	16	5	0	15
Ethyl iodide of.....per gal.	0	14	3	0	13

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.—The teneventhary of this body was celebrated by a conversation on March 2, at which an interesting exposition of pharmaceutical products was arranged by Mr. J. McMillan, a local chemist. In addition to Mr. McMillan, Messrs. Armour & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., and Seabury & Johnson were among the exhibitors.

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Limited.—This well-known firm of wholesale and retail chemists of Birmingham, which was formed into a joint stock company two years ago, have just issued their statement of the results of last year's business; a profit of £11,365 was made, and a dividend of 10 per cent. will be paid.

GEORGE LAMPING, of Meriden, Conn., died on April 1. He was one of the best known and most popular druggists in his part of the State. He had conducted pharmacies in New Haven, New Britain and Meriden and had held several town offices in the last-named city. He was fifty-five years old and was a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy.

A NEW CONTAINER FOR DRUG TRADE PRODUCTS.

Vacuum Jar—An Air Vacant Package—Its Uses and Advantages.

The Vacuum Can and Jar Co., of New York City, is bringing to the attention of druggists, manufacturing pharmacists and chemists a new container for the keeping of such products as deteriorate or evaporate upon contact with the air. This is the "vacuum jar," which was invented in Germany and patented there in 1893, and on which the American patents are owned by this company. The jar or "can" is made of glass in a great variety of shapes and sizes. It differs from the ordinary screw-top fruit jar in having a wedge-shaped top or mouth, over which is fitted a rubber band and a tin cap, the flange of which exactly fits the top of the jar. The rubber ring used on this jar, made of the best obtainable Para gum, differs from the flat rubber band used on the common fruit jar in being round like a bicycle tire. This fits into a groove in the top of the entrance of the jar. The adjustment of the cap is simple. The rubber band is put in place; the tire cap is clamped on with a steel spring; the air is exhausted from inside the jar, and all is done. The ordinary pressure of the atmosphere keeps the cap tightly in place, and makes of the "vacuum jar" an air vacant package which may be kept indefinitely and handled and shipped about like any other.

There are two methods of producing a vacuum in the jar. With cooked or heated products no air pump is needed. The product is poured hot into the jar. The cap is laid evenly on top, the spring clamped in place, and when cool the jar is sealed (by the contraction of the contents in cooling), and the clamp may be removed. For cold or dry products the filled jars are placed in a tank from which by means of an air pump the air is exhausted and at the same time taken from every package. A gauge attached to the pump registers the amount of vacuum secured. When practically all the air is withdrawn, as indicated by this register, the external air is let into the tank by opening a valve. Thus the cap on each jar is held firmly in place by the air pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch.

This jar has been gradually coming into more and more extensive use in the United States during the past five years. It is used to-day in many sections by housewives for "canning" and preserving fruits, etc., in place of the ordinary screw-top fruit jars. It is made easier to handle, easier to open, by prying the rim of the cap until the air is admitted, and is never broken by fermentation of the contents. It is being used also by manufacturers of food products for containing prepared vegetables and fruits of all kinds, bacon, jelly, milk, pickles, olives, cigars and a hundred other articles. The vacuum jar is being used extensively also in England, Germany and other foreign countries.

Its owners claim that this jar is the best package ever devised for containing medicated and antiseptic bandages, vaccine points, beef and other meat extracts, sterilized milk, milk powder, health foods, powdered drugs, in short a thousand and one products handled by the drug trade.

At the office of the Vacuum Can and Jar Co., No. 91 Hudson street, a reporter for this journal was shown a hundred or more vacuum jars of assorted shapes and sizes and containing a great variety of articles and preparations which had been kept in these jars without deterioration for two, three and four years.

George P. Johnson, treasurer of the company, said to the reporter:

"Our vacuum jar can be used for everything except raw meat and raw fruit. Certain germs will live in raw meats even if deprived of air. The advantage of this jar over every other in the market is that practically all the air can be extracted and a vacuum can be kept for any length of time. The jar is closed automatically and can be opened more easily than any other. The possibility of extracting all air from the package, instead of sealing with the product a portion of air, makes this jar invaluable for all purposes where it is desired to preserve a dry product or one that deteriorates on ex-

posure to the atmosphere. Extracting all air, instead of sealing with air inside, makes change of contents impossible."



BULLETIN OF THE LLOYD LIBRARY.

To make the valuable Lloyd library, at Cincinnati, more immediately serviceable, Messrs. J. U. and C. G. Lloyd have adopted the plan of reproducing a number of the rare works on pharmacy and botany on the shelves of the library in as nearly fac simile as possible, and will supply them to journals and societies, and also, at the nominal price of \$1 per issue to persons who wish them for their private libraries. The first of these Bulletins is now before us. It consists of a reproduction of "Collections for a Materia Medica of the United States" by Benjamin Smith Barton, published in Philadelphia, 1798 and 1804. This reproduction is accompanied also by a biography and portrait of the author. The second Bulletin will reproduce in full the first work on medicine published west of the Allegheny Mountains, "Peter Smith's Dispensary," of which but one copy is known to exist. The third Bulletin will reproduce the "Materia Medica Americana," of Schoepf, which was the first botanical work connected with American medicinal plants. Judging from this first Bulletin, which is gotten up in very handsome style, this departure of the Messrs. Lloyd will prove of inestimable value to pharmaceutical and botanical literature, by preserving and rendering more generally available the oldest and rarest works upon these subjects, which perhaps now are only to be found in the Lloyd library. Those interested in this Bulletin should see to it that their orders at \$1 each be sent in promptly, as when the edition is exhausted additional copies cannot be supplied, the reprints being made from type and no plates being preserved.

ROBERT CHRISTY.

The death of Robert Christy, president of the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association, was one of the sad events in Pittsburg drug circles during the past month. His death resulted from a few days' illness of pneumonia, and was a severe shock to his family and friends. Mr. Christy had been a Pittsburger all his life, having been born in Pittsburg fifty-six years ago. He had a drug store in the borough of Carnegie, where he resided, coming up daily to his store at the corner of Smithfield street and Fourth avenue, which has been in operation for over twenty years. Mr. Christy is survived by his wife, Lydia Brown Christy, and seven children. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him and his death causes a loss to the community.

STATE OF TRADE.

Gradual Shrinkage in Volume of Business.

New York, April 10.—Fluctuations in prices during the past week were limited to a smaller number of articles than usual, and a gradual shrinkage in the volume of business has been a more or less prominent feature. The latter condition, however, is attributed to the waning season, and very little was heard in the way of complaint. The comparatively mild winter has, to some extent, curtailed the consumption of several commodities which find their largest outlet during cold weather, but in a general way the season has resulted satisfactorily.

Quinine has not received much attention from the consuming trade, but there has been considerable speculative activity, and several large parcels have changed hands, part at the full parity of manufacturers' quotations. Both domestic and foreign makers have turned down large orders which had a speculative tinge, and it is evident that the majority in the trade are of opinion that there was nothing substantial to warrant the recent break in values. There is a steadily growing belief that an early advance is inevitable in view of the generally strong statistical position of raw material, and confirmatory reports from abroad of continued light shipments of bark from Java. While it is true that the consuming demand is light, there is believed to be no doubt that the smallest pressure of orders from the regular consuming trade would cause a general advance by manufacturers.

There has been no further quotable change in opium, and no important improvement in demand, but the market has retained a firm undertone and holders are indifferent sellers. Morphine has remained nominally steady at advanced figures noted in last week's report. Cocaine is unchanged in price, but the undertone of the market is firm, and an early reaction is expected. Advice to hold are to the effect that all manufacturers of crude in South America have formed a combination for the purpose of restricting the output, and to prevent, if possible a continuation of the unprofitable business which has been in progress for several months. European markets in consequence are stronger, and in view of the fact that current quotations are below cost of importation, there is foundation for the expectation that values will shortly show improvement.

Cocaine is decidedly firm under the influence of reports from producing points, to the effect that the stock of raw material is very much reduced and higher in price. Domestic refiners of camphor have again advanced prices 1c. per pound, owing to steadily hardening foreign markets for crude, the available stock of which is said to be rapidly diminishing. Camphor monobrom. is correspondingly higher under the same influence.

Grain alcohol has continued to harden in price owing to the stronger position of corn and quotations of leading distributors have been advanced 1c. per gallon. Values of cacao butter declined slightly at the monthly sales in London and Amsterdam last week, and the spot market reports with reduced quotations for both bulk and cakes. Manufacturers of cream tartar have advanced their prices 1c. per pound, it having transpired that the outside stock is much smaller than had been supposed, and competition consequently was less keen.

Ipecac has reacted from the decline noted last week and values are again firm, mainly on account of improved conditions in the London market. Jalap is a shade easier under the influence of fresh arrivals from primary sources. Valencia saffron has moved only in a jobbing way, and a revision of prices shows a slightly lower range. Pomegranate bark of root is very scarce and holders of the limited stock are decidedly firmer in their views. Domestic flaxseed is again higher in sympathy with primary markets. Other changes of minor importance are a fractional advance in blue vitriol, due to scarcity, and a slight decline in blue Aleppo nutgalls.

General Sickness Brings Business.

Boston, April 7.—Notwithstanding that there is less sickness and fewer deaths reported this week than in some time past in this city, druggists have had a rather good trade. The jobbers and wholesalers are also finding business as lively as they could wish it, with plenty of orders coming in. Grip has diminished, as have diphtheria, scarlatina and others of the infectious diseases so prevalent in the last month. The death rate likewise has diminished, but so many people are still on the continent that medicines are still much in demand and have given considerable impetus to regular trade. In the drug market, quinine is scheduled for an advance, in sympathy with the strength just now of the bark. Opium shows poor prospects for future crops, so it is said. Carbolic acid is quiet. Cacao butter holds well, even though not especially active. Essential oils are in fair demand. Chemicals as a class are inactive, and prices change practically not at all, so little is the business being done. Cologne spirits and alcohols are selling pretty freely. Most of the dyestuffs and tanning materials are dull at this time. Waxes are in fair request.

Business in Philadelphia Still Bright.

Philadelphia, April 7.—The business prosperity of the Philadelphia drug trade is still at flood tide, and by the time that the ebb commences most of the members of the

YOU can conscientiously recommend Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a high-class remedy for the prevention and cure of Indigestion, Acidity, Bilioussness, Constipation and attendant ills, especially Headache.

"Abbey's" is a standard English preparation, prescribed and endorsed by physicians. It is a clean remedy, honestly advertised not an exaggerated statement entering into the literature of this Company.

N. B. Sizer, M.D., New York, states:

"I am glad to say I find Abbey's Effervescent Salt an excellent laxative and antacid. It gives good results in various forms of Dyspepsia and Constipation. I have always thought that the Effervescent salines were not half as well known and used, in this country, as they ought to be."

We should be glad to have you keep Abbey's in stock constantly as the demand will be continuous owing to our steady advertising

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.

9-15 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade price-list on application.

trade will be thankful for a breathing spell and a little spare time in which to compute their profits for the business done during the past few months. The reports received show that the boom is not local, but general, and every druggist seems to be sharing in the present prosperity. Wholesale orders are just as numerous as last week, and a trifle larger if anything. Prices are unchanged, excepting a drop of 10 cents an ounce in morphine and its salts, due to the weaker condition of the opium market. Collections are still good, and it may be possible for some druggists to pay their outstanding obligations to begin to take advantage of cash discounts. Prescriptions are still on the increase, as grip is still prevalent. The outlook for the month of April is very encouraging at present, and that is enough to satisfy the most confirmed kicker.

Baltimore Business Brisk.

Baltimore, April 9.—The epidemic of grip and of diseases which attack the respiratory organs abated somewhat during the past week, and retail druggists were less busy as a consequence. But much sickness still prevails, and the drug trade is correspondingly brisk. The jobbers are all more or less busy, receiving many city and out-of-town orders, while the manufacturers of pharmaceuticals frequently work after hours to supply the increased demand for their goods. The retail chemists are moving quite freely, and the entire drug trade may be said to present satisfactory conditions.

Very Busy in Detroit Trade.

Detroit, April 7.—Promises of fine weather have kept the wholesalers busy getting out soda fountain supplies, and the retailers are busy preparing for the summer. Many will open up to-morrow for the summer's campaign. Last Monday and Tuesday were unusually good days in the prescription departments of the stores here. A sort of "rheumatic grip" came like a wave over the city, and hundreds succumbed. But warm, pleasant weather followed, and the kinks got out of shoulders and joints, and trade in the drug stores fell off quickly. Among the manufacturers, business is so good that they have an extra force on in every establishment, and the Saturday half-holiday is an impossibility just at present.

Trade Active in Chicago.

Chicago, April 7.—Business in Chicago this week among the jobbers and manufacturers has shown good average. No unusual markets were recorded, and the demand for all standard goods has been excellent. The retailers have been doing a fairly good business, and have enjoyed a full demand for seasonable goods, which in turn has reacted upon the jobbers. The usual spring goods are in full demand, and there is very little to be said save that trade is better than it has been for some time at this season.

Conditions Wholly Satisfactory.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., April 6.—Business in these cities continues wholly satisfactory. For the moment, prices have ceased to advance, but those who make a study of the situation confidently predict higher prices within a few months. The spring demand for goods used in building is very heavy, despite the fact that the expense of building has so largely increased. The extension of Twin City trade into new territory continues. Retailers report themselves very busy—seldom so busy and never busier. The weather is becoming warmer, and jobs are not so few. Some contractors running all winter are expecting to resume operations in a few weeks. Linseed oil has taken another jump—almost unprecedented—4 cents a gallon. The prices are now 65 and 67 cents, respectively, for boiled and raw, the highest prices known for several years.

Considerable Improvement in St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 7.—Country trade shows considerable improvement. The good weather of the past week has stimulated building operations, and caused renewed demand for paints, oils, etc., and general business is given an impetus by the improved conditions of country roads. Linseed oil is quoted 61 and 62 cents respectively for raw and boiled, an increase of 80 per cent over a year ago. The anomalous condition of P. & W. and foreign quinine ruling at the same price continues. Gum camphor advanced 1 cent this week. Country druggists speculated heavily on carbolic acid, and a number of them are now caught with one to two hundred pounds on their hands in the face of a declining market.

Druggists who make their own emulsions should have one of Hunter's Cyclone Emulsifiers. This machine has been in use for years, and there is nothing better on the market. It is cheap, easily worked and easily cleaned, and the price is only \$5. Particulars may be obtained by writing to the manufacturers, J. H. Day & Co., No. 14 Harrison avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 10.—There has been a slight falling off in the jobbing demand, but that is usual toward the close of a season, and while there is a shrinkage in the volume of business, general results thus far appear to be of a satisfactory character.

OPIUM.—A continued firm feeling has prevailed, under the influences noted last week, but the movement into consuming channels has been light and unimportant. The ruling quotations for small lots are \$3.50@3.50 for 9 per cent, and \$3.45@3.60 for 13 per cent., the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Jobbers report a continued fair inquiry for small lots, and quotations are unchanged at \$4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent, and \$3.15@3.35 for 16 per cent., according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—Consumers are purchasing freely, and the market continues moderately active, with values nominally steady at \$2.50@2.50 for eighths in 2½-oz. boxes and \$2.35@2.55 for smaller quantities, according to brand. For lots of 10 ozs., a rebate of 10c. per oz. is allowed.

QUININE.—There are no new features, and the jobbing market remains quiet under a light consuming demand, with quotations steadily maintained at 3¼@3¼c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 3¾@3¾c. in 50-oz. tins and 38@38c. in ounces vials.

ALCOHOL.—Grain is again firmer in sympathy with producing markets, and jobbing quotations show a further advance to \$2.47@2.48 by the barrel and \$2.55@2.65 for less.

CREAM TARTAR.—Manufacturers' prices are higher, and jobbers have advanced quotations for powdered to 25½@26c. by the barrel, 24½@25c. in 50-lb. boxes and 27@28c. for less.

CAMPFIOR.—The available stock of crude is steadily diminishing, and values continue to harden. Refiners have advanced their quotations 1c. per lb., and the revised jobbing range is 37@38c. by the barrel, 38@38c. by the case and 62@67c. for less.

CAMPFIOR MONOBROM.—The market is stronger under the above mentioned influence, and jobbers have advanced quotations to \$1.90@1.85, as to quantity. Quinces are unchanged at 16@20c.

CITRATES.—A revision of jobbing quotations shows a reduction to 35@36c. for iron, 35@35c. for iron and ammonia and 36@36c. for potash.

SVAPNIA.—A firmer feeling has developed, and quotations in a jobbing way have been advanced to \$3.25 per oz. for crystals and \$8.50 per dozen for granular.

FLUXES.—Market quotations are higher, and jobbers have advanced quotations to 5½@6c. by the barrel and 8½@12c. for less.

FLAXSEED.—Primary markets continue to harden, and for jobbing quantities the revised quotations are 50@50c. for whole and 5½@7c. for ground.

VALENCIA SAFFRON.—Small lots are obtainable at \$14.00@15.50, and the market is slightly easier.

POKA PLANT BARK OF ROOT.—Owing to scarcity the jobbing quotations have been advanced to 35@40c.

CACAO BUTTER.—Jobbers have reduced their prices for Huyler's and Maillard's to 48@49c. by the box and 32@33c. for less.

PECCAC.—Values have reacted from the recent decline, and jobbers quote \$3.60@3.85 for whole, \$3.60@3.90 for ground and \$3.15@3.35 for powdered.

POKA PLANT BARK OF ROOT.—Owing to scarcity quotations to 45@50c. for Huanoec and 35@40c. for Truxillo. Ground 5c., and powdered 10c. additional.

CANELLA BARK.—The market is firmer, and jobbers have advanced their quotations to 16@20c. for whole and 21@25c. for powdered.

ALLSPICE.—The undertone of the market is strong, and jobbing quotations show an advance to 12@15c. for whole and 17@20c. for powdered.

Charged With Cruelty.

Pittsburg, April 5.—A sensation was created at Cumberland, Md., on March 27, when Mrs. Caroline Elliott filed a petition asking to be divorced from her husband, Dr. Edgar Elliott, a prominent South Cumberland druggist. The bill alleges cruel and brutal treatment, that he is squandering her property in gambling, and asks that he be restrained from interfering with her property. They were married in Alabama in 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Billings, Clapp & Co., Cov. E.	McKesson & Robbins,..... 1
Chocolate Cooler Co.,..... 2	N. Y. Quinine & Chemi-
Coe Mfg. Co.,..... 2	cal Works,..... 1
Hart Mfg. Co.,..... 10	Puffer & Sons, A. D.,..... 9
Huhn, F.,..... 2	Safford, Chas. L.,..... 10
Humboldt, Homeopathic..... 6	Sherrill & Hestch Co.,..... 6
Medicine Co.,..... 15	Thomas,..... 2
Lippincott & Co., J. B.,..... 15	Van Stan's Strateca Co.,..... 14
Lucas & Co., John,..... 7	Welch Grape Juice Co., Cov. D.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY

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ERA WANT ADS.

If every reader of the Era knew the value of the little Want Advertisements which we publish every week, the page we devote to them would not be large enough to hold all that we would have to print.

These little cards can be used to great advantage by any druggist to dispose of his dead patent medicine stock. Many proprietary medicines which have a sale in one section of the country do not sell at all in other sections. If a druggist has goods on his shelves which he cannot sell, another druggist in some other State where there is a demand may be willing to buy them at a discount or to exchange them for other goods.

Perhaps the reader has an old soda fountain to dispose of; perhaps he wants to sell his store, and we occasionally hear of a druggist with enough surplus cash to invest in a second store. All of these wants can be satisfied if they are made known in the Era's Want Department, which is read by dealers in all parts of the country every week.

AN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES.

The proposition, originating with the Maryland College of Pharmacy, that during the meeting next month of the American Pharmaceutical Association there shall be held a meeting of delegates from all institutions teaching pharmacy, is a good one. The object is, through these delegates, to form an association of schools of pharmacy which shall formulate uniform rules and regulations to be adopted and observed by the several schools thus represented by delegates. It is to be hoped that this proposition will be more generally accepted and a greater measure of good follow than rewarded a similar attempt a number of years ago.

It is very necessary that the colleges of pharmacy in this country be placed on some plane of uniformity. At present the degree Ph.G. does not represent anything definite. Received from one college, it may be worth twice or ten times as much as if received from another institution. We need a uniform minimum standard in requirements for matriculation, of the curriculum, of qualification for graduation, and this minimum should be as high as the minimum of the best college, not the worst or the mediocre.

It is not to be expected or hoped that this uniformity can be attained immediately or even soon, but the first step can and should be taken. *Festina lente* must be the motto. There must be reconciliation of present existing differences between the colleges, concession here, compromise there, and the thing will take time and good common sense and judgment to effect. But it is bound to come, for the demand is created and growing among the rank and file of the pharmacists themselves, who feed and maintain the colleges, and the latter in self defense and self preservation must heed the demand.

In the discussion of late in these pages of the question of a college diploma as a prerequisite to board examination, the fact stands out very clearly that the level-headed, progressive pharmacists are going to insist, by legislative enactment, and soon, too, that the pharmacist of the future shall be a well educated man in his profession.

The proposition from Baltimore as a whole is to be heartily commended, though in my opinion a trifle "too previous" in the request that delegates be empowered to commit the institutions they represent to such rules and regulations as the convention may adopt. Few, perhaps none, of the colleges are quite ready to give delegates such power as this, but most or all, we are sure, see the need for the proposed association and will do what they can to help it along.

FORK UP.

If the N. A. R. D. is to succeed in its plans it needs the support of the entire retail drug trade; if it fails it will be because of the indifference of druggists to their own welfare and their disposition to quibble over the expenditure of money to carry on the work. There is hardly a druggist who will not willingly give up half a dollar for a few cigars, but when this sum is asked to enable a national association to work for promotion of the financial welfare of the trade collectively and individually, he hems and haws and often refuses to contribute. Associations and individuals ought not to hesitate in this way. The cause is a good one, worth a fifty-cent gamble, anyway. Read the president's appeal in a recent issue of this paper, then fork up promptly and liberally.

SHALL DELEGATES HAVE A HAND IN IT?

The argument, printed in this issue, from a present delegate to the U. S. P. Convention, urging that the next committee of revision have the co-operation of the delegates to the decennial convention in preparing the new pharmacopoeia, has considerable of common sense and plausibility to commend it. The writer makes out a rather strong case in support of the contention that the committee of revision, as now constructed, is not thoroughly national in character, that the pharmacopoeia is not truly national, that it does not represent the wishes and necessities of pharmacists and physicians at large.

He, however, is not quite sound on one point, in his evident belief that the committee acts without ascertaining the wishes of the rank and file. It is doubtful whether the delegates could add anything to the value and quantity of the material and suggestions received by the committee. There is hardly an association of pharmacists and physicians which does not have a committee on pharmacopoeia to send, and which does send, a lot of criticisms, suggestions and advice to the committee on revision, the aggregate being appalling in amount, and constituting a task for selection and harmonizing which is the committee's most arduous labor. Then there are the papers in the journals, the contributions direct of individuals, etc. The Digest of Criticisms gives a good idea of one feature of this work.

This is one, at least, of the objector's criticisms which can be readily refuted. What force lies in his general contention remains to be seen. The object of a small and select committee of revision is to facilitate rapid and effective work; encumber it with the necessity of advising and consulting with some two or three hundred delegates, the result might be the retardation of work, the decrease of efficiency, rather than the converse, as desired. Probably this whole question has been thoroughly threshed out in convention and committee in past years, and if so its

revival will not meet with serious consideration; but if, on the contrary, it is a new and radical proposition, of possible and probable utility, it will be given the necessary attention to secure adoption or rejection.

MEDICAL ETHICS AND ADVERTISING.

It is very hard for the managers and editors of medical journals who want to do the right thing to conduct their publications with due observance of medical ethics and business sagacity. Advertisements are needed to enable these journals to live, but ethics must be considered, and there are a good many advertisements which are, to put it mildly, decidedly unethical. The right-minded medical journal, therefore, in endeavoring to steer a safe course, is veritably between the devil and the deep sea.

There are some so-called medical journals which will take any sort of advertisements, of any kind of article, and, surprising it is, these journals have a very large following among supposedly ethical physicians. Then, too, there are journals whose editors, while wishing to do the right thing, are apparently ignorant of the true nature and value of the advertised article, and admit many to their pages which belong to the prohibited category. Way up at the top of the heap are some three or four medical weeklies, which, representing the best medical thought, profess to admit nothing in advertisements or reading matter of the objectionable variety. Even these top-notchers, however, make many mistakes in this regard.

While infallibility does not and never will characterize the medical editors in this judgment upon advertisements, yet it is refreshing to see that some are doing the best they can, and their best is something pretty good. A very frank statement appears in the editorial columns of a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, a journal which has never been altogether free from the taint mentioned. The Journal very succinctly states its policy with regard to advertisements, announcing that hereafter no proprietary medicine will be advertised in the Journal, unless accompanied by a statement showing the active ingredients it contains, and the amount of each ingredient to a given dose; that no proprietary medicine which is advertised directly to the laity will be admitted to the advertising pages of the Journal.

The Journal furthermore announces in a general way that the so-called new remedies, patented synthetics, will not be admitted to its pages, unless such products be of definite composition, the identity, purity and strength of which can be determined by physical and chemical tests. No compound nor mixture will be admitted if its composition or mode of manufacture is kept secret.

Our medical cotemporary is to be congratulated upon its outlined policy, but there is trouble ahead when it comes to deciding yes or no in many cases. Fake medicines have increased in number to an alarming extent, they



A TRAGEDY WITH A MORAL
(In Three Spasms.)

have found introduction to the medical fraternity through reputable journals, the doctors and the journals have been imposed upon by lying and preposterous claims, and something should be done to separate the black sheep from the white.

GINSENG CULTIVATION.

Ginseng is an article which has no value except to the Chinese, but with them has acquired a reputation for high efficiency, and this favor has resulted in making the article one of the most profitable of crude drugs. High prices are obtained for the root, even for a poor quality, while the best grades, according to the Chinaman's method of estimation, frequently assume a value which is almost fabulous. Besides the ginseng in the home market, the Chinese call upon the United States to supply a large proportion, and for many years past the root has been systematically gathered in the United States, and through Chinese brokers, particularly in New York, has been forwarded in large quantities to the Celestial Kingdom. The demand for the drug and particularly the high prices which the good grades command have stimulated Americans to inquire into the question of the profitable cultivation of ginseng for the Chinese market. Several individuals have made more or less successful experiments in this line, and of late a regular stock corporation has been formed for carrying on the industry in New York State.

ANHALONIUM ALKALOIDS.—In the heads of the Mexican cactus, Anhalonium Lewinii, several alkaloids have been found, anhalonine and three bases named by Heffter mescaline, anhalonidine and lophophorine. Dr. Kander found two other bases, which he named pelletine and anhalamine. Of these the following salts have been studied: Anhalonine hydrochloride cryst.; anhalonidine hydrochloride cryst., of the formula $C_{12}H_{16}NO_2HCl$; lophophorine hydrochloride cryst., $C_{12}H_{16}NO_2HCl$, which occurs in form of white, soft opaque needles, readily soluble in water. Mesalaine sulphate cryst., $(C_{12}H_{17}NO_2)_2H_2SO_4 \cdot 2aq.$ is in form of colorless leaflets, very soluble in hot, but sparingly soluble in cold water. (Pharm. Post.)

ACROLEIN is stated to be a powerful bactericide and a better antiseptic than formaldehyde. It is a liquid having a very pungent odor and is very soluble in water. (Pharm. Post.)

OUR LETTER BOX.

برای نظر

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

THEY WISH TO BE INCLUDED.

Cincinnati, O., April 9.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: We have been very much interested in the efforts the N. A. R. D. are making to stop the unprofitable cutting. We have for some time felt that the druggist was the legitimate channel through which to sell our face powder, and sometime since put our face powder on contract and are declining to sell any jobber who will not agree not to sell to cutters or to any retailer who does not maintain the price. We understand that the present movement relates only to proprietary medicines, and if we cannot be embraced in the general agreement between the three associations, we yet stand hand in hand with them and shall continue on our contract arrangement.

FREEMAN PERFUME CO.

W. D. Freeman.

EFFERVESCING FATTY OILS.—The idea of impregnating fatty oils with carbonic acid is due to the observation that nauseating remedies, when administered in combination with carbonated beverages are often rendered comparatively agreeable to the taste, for example, cod liver oil is readily taken by children in form of a carbonated emulsion. When cod liver oil is supersaturated directly with carbonic acid gas, a strongly effervescing liquid is obtained, which has only the oily, but not the acid and disagreeable taste of the original oil. The carbonic acid appears either to dull the sense of taste, or to form tasteless compounds with the constituents to which the unpleasant taste is due. Castor oil, olive oil, etc., may also be saturated with carbonic acid. The acid is absorbed by the oils the more readily, the more they are cooled. Oils of animal origin are more readily impregnated than oils from plant sources. Castor oil is the least of all susceptible to impregnation. (Apoth. Ztg.)

HORSE POWDER.—The Military Pharmacopoeia of Serbia gives the following formula: Sodium sulphate, 2 parts; sublimed sulphur, black sulphide of antimony, powdered juniper, powdered fennel, powdered calamus root, powdered gentian, of each, 1 part. (Drog. Ztg.)

REMOVAL OF IODOFORM ODOR.—Ricketts (Münch. Med. Wochschr.) proposes as the simplest and surest means thorough washing with soap, followed by rubbing with a small quantity of wine vinegar. (Drog. Ztg.)

(Continued from Page 389, April 12.)

COLLEGE GRADUATION AS A PRE-REQUISITE TO BOARD EXAMINATION.

Is it Desirable to Seek Legislation to This End?—The Question Discussed by Pharmacists, Clerks and Teachers.— Its Advantages and Drawbacks Contrasted.

Has Always Favored It.

My opinion on the desirability of college graduation as a prerequisite to examination by the Board of Pharmacy may be found in the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association of 1892, page 327, where you will see that I was the first one to agitate this question. I have continued my agitation in every society and private circle wherever occasion offered itself, and the cause has gained a host of friends since then, so that now at least one-third of all the pharmacists of the United States are in favor of it.

It is simply a question of a few years when every pharmaceutical law will be changed so as to incorporate this clause of proper preliminary education, unless pharmacy is destined to cease to be a profession. The opposition to this necessary step is based on a peculiar misconception in the minds of most druggists, caused by a misconception of their dual position as business men and professional men. They try all kinds of combinations and unions and agreements to increase the profits on work that requires neither education nor experience, and is of the lowest commercial order, because, they say, we are professional men and should be rewarded as such. On the other hand, when it is pointed out to them that professional standing and claims require as a foundation professional education, they reply: "O, pshaw! professionalism! we are business men and need no college." In other words they attempt to make their professional standing an excuse for the mistakes made as business men, and vice versa.

Let us understand that as business men we must hustle and push like all other business men; that the handling of our merchandise is subject to the general laws of supply and demand, and that no amount of resolutions or combinations will alter these laws. Let us understand that if we wish to preserve our professionalism we must not stay behind other professions, but must demand of our apprentices and students a proper amount of knowledge and education. In the present state of science and professional requirements in every branch of knowledge no young man should enter pharmacy without a diploma from a pharmaceutical college, nor should anyone be allowed to enter a pharmaceutical college or be inscribed as an apprentice without having received an ordinary public high school education.

WILLIAM C. ALPERS, Se. D.

New York.

Salvation of Pharmacy Depends Upon It.

In expressing my views on "College Graduation as a Prerequisite to Board Examination," I would say that I am very strongly in favor of requiring the candidate to possess a diploma from a college of pharmacy of high standing and reputation among the pharmaceutical fraternity. I am and always have been an advocate of higher education and deem all the preparation obtained in the drug store and laboratory preparatory to pursuing a three years' course in a college of pharmacy not too much knowledge for the applicant to possess who presents himself to a State Board for a certificate to practice his profession. The college graduate is far superior to one who obtains his knowledge in other ways. To make a first-class pharmacist, one must possess a theoretical as well as practical knowledge of the sciences,

and this can only be obtained by submitting to the course prescribed by the prominent colleges of pharmacy throughout the country. The one-sided pharmacist must soon sink into oblivion. Again, the State Board should make the examination a very thorough one, and the members composing it should be pharmacists of high standing in their profession and such as would conduct the examination in such a manner that those who pass the same may be looked upon by the general public as being thoroughly competent to practice pharmacy. While this requirement might seem unjust to many worthy young men who are unable to secure a college graduation by force of circumstances, yet the same proposition confronts every young man who would practice any other profession for which a collegiate education is requisite and could be readily extended to this case. The tendency of the present time is to subject persons desirous of obtaining a profession to more requirements than heretofore, in order to prevent those from entering it who are entirely incompetent and ill-suited for the same; and the pharmaceutical profession is not free from these impostures. The salvation of pharmacy depends upon this prerequisite as the only means by which it may be rescued from its present state and be professionally and financially benefited. While this cannot be accomplished in a few months, now is the time for the pharmaceutical fraternity to unite and take steps to that end, that the profession may rank foremost among all others and its adherents be honored as they would justly deserve.

GEO. W. KENNEDY.

Pottsville, Pa.

Yes, But Five Years Hence.

My opinion in the matter of college graduation as a prerequisite to board examination is that such a law would bring an improvement in the qualification of pharmacists, but to force it at the present time would be an injustice to many hundreds of young men who have put in one, two or three years in drug stores with the expectation of passing an examination of a board of pharmacy. Very fair druggists are now produced by the aid of the Era Course in Pharmacy. Before the enforcing of a college diploma upon the applicant for board examination, the guarantee should be given that he will be protected in his rights to dispense medicine and not the physician. It has been said in the New York State Association meeting that the pharmacist should be placed on the same high pedestal as the physician, the dentist, the veterinary surgeon and the lawyer, and I endorse the sentiment, provided the same protection be given to the pharmacist as is given the gentlemen of the professions referred to.

To get the majority of those interested as near together as possible, doing justice to all concerned, I would suggest that a law be framed to make it mandatory that in five years hence the applicant for a board examination be in possession of a college diploma; at the same time a law should be passed which forbids anyone but as above licensed to keep a drug store or dispense medicine to the public, physicians not excepted, unless they reside in rural districts, in villages or towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants.

WM. MUENCH.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Advocates Bureau of Education.

As to the proposal to make a diploma from a reputable college of pharmacy a condition precedent to examination by any board of pharmacy, it seems to me there can hardly be two opinions as to the merit of that proposition. But there would inevitably be a great increase in the number of colleges going into the college business for revenue, and there comes the need of some sort of national control of the education of pharmacists; and if of pharmacists, why not also of physicians and lawyers? I suggest that the Bureau of Education at Washington be given enlarged powers, and a body be formed similar to the Board of Regents of New York State, which should have a supervision over the schools and colleges of pharmacy, and probably others as well, and that its certificate should define what constitutes a reputable college of pharmacy, after a thorough examination of its curriculum, charter, faculty, methods and facilities, and that this board should decide as to the chartering of any new schools. When some such idea is carried out, to be a registered pharmacist would be to be somebody.

But, on the other hand, the Supreme Court of the United States, if asked, would very likely have to decide that the law creating the National Board of Regents to supervise State boards of pharmacy was unconstitutional. So there you are.

THOS. D. McELHENIE.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Certainly.

Your article on board examinations touches an interesting point just now. As a prerequisite to the board of pharmacy examination the board certainly should require that the candidate be a graduate of a reputable college of pharmacy. In this age, where States have had State laws for some years it is very doubtful whether any but a graduate, and a recent graduate, could pass the examinations, as they are harder every year. However, I doubt very much the advisability of enacting a law (especially in Indiana) compelling candidates to be graduates. Such rules should be adopted by the pharmacy boards.

One point not mentioned in your article is, no college should accept a student who is not a graduate of the common schools and who has not had at least two years' experience in a retail pharmacy.

H. E. GLICK.

Lafayette, Ind.

Not Practical.

College graduation as prerequisite to Board of Pharmacy examination is ideal, but until the law that prescribes certain standards of qualification, provides educational facilities for the obtaining of such a degree, it is not practical.

ALBERT E. EBERT.

Chicago.

SOLUTION OF CALCIUM GLYCERINOPHOSPHATE.—Because of the sparing solubility of this substance the following convenient method is proposed to obtain a satisfactory solution: 10 parts of neutral calcium glycerinophosphate are triturated with 80 parts of water at 40° to 50° C. and the hot solution mixed with a hot solution of 3 parts of tartaric acid in 10 parts of water. The precipitate of calcium tartrate is filtered off. 5 parts of cherry laurel water added to the filtrate and the liquid brought to 100 parts with water. This solution may be used for preparing the syrup of calcium blycerinophosphate. (Pharm. Post.)

Mamma—What is Willie crying about?

Bridget—Shure, ma'am, he wanted to go across the street to Tommy Green's.

Mamma—Well, why didn't you let him go?

Bridget—They were havin' charades, he said, ma'am, and I wan't shure as he'd had 'em yet.

"I feel as if I had wheels in my head!" groaned the man.

"It must be the truck you ate for dinner," rejoined his wife, innocently enough.

IS THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA A NATIONAL WORK?*

By A. L. LENGFELD, M. D.,

Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry (Medical and Dental Departments, University of California, 1882-1899); delegate to Pharmacopoeial Convention, 1890 and 1900; member American Medical Association, etc.

The Pharmacopoeia of the United States was certainly intended to be a National Pharmacopoeia by those who originated the idea, and for the first few decades it probably was. Later we find that it practically was a Philadelphia work, Drs. Wood and Bache, of Dispensary reputation, and their Philadelphia friends being the actual revisers of the Pharmacopoeia. This continued until after the publication of the Pharmacopoeia of 1870, when criticisms both by physicians and pharmacists showed that the work could not be considered a national one—that many physicians did not even know of its existence and not one pharmacist in fifty had it on hand or even made use of it, its use being entirely displaced by the Dispensatories.

At this time Dr. E. R. Squibb thought it well to take action, looking to again making the U. S. P. what it was intended to be—a work of all sections and for all sections—a national work. Through his efforts and the discussions brought about by him in the various medical and pharmaceutical associations and in the professional journals, the largest and most enthusiastic number of delegates ever before assembled met in Washington in May, 1880. After much excited discussion and considerable politics the U. S. P. was lifted out of the Philadelphia rut. The Committee of Revision, elected by that convention, published a Pharmacopoeia of which for the first time in nearly half a century American physicians and pharmacists were proud, and which they consulted and used.

When the convention of 1890 met the delegates were as enthusiastic and as numerous as those of 1880. In accordance with the instructions given to the Committee of Revision of 1880, they presented a general scheme for the guidance of the Committee of Revision of the U. S. P. of 1890, and with but slight changes the delegates adopted these suggestions. When the U. S. P. of 1890 was published it was a disappointment like so many published before 1880. It could hardly be considered a national work; it was neither abreast of the times nor of any particular value or use to the practicing physician, while the practicing pharmacist could derive all the knowledge which could be gleaned from it and much more from the various Dispensatories. The cause of this sudden relapse may perhaps be explained when we analyze the constitution of the Committee of Revision and the method in which their work was done. Not that their work was not only well done and perfect and their intentions strictly honorable and honest, but following in the groove of preceding committees they erred and failed in their object—that of making the Pharmacopoeia a work suitable for the entire nation, equally invaluable to physician and pharmacist alike.

The delegates to the convention of 1890 represented at least fifty-eight (58) pharmaceutical and forty-five (45) medical bodies; the Committee of Revision as elected consisted of thirteen (13) pharmacists, either in active practice or professors in colleges, while of the thirteen (13) physicians only nine (9) were in active practice. Of these twenty-six (26) the hold-overs were eleven (11) in number. Twelve (12) members were representatives from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, while nine (9) were from Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington. We furthermore find the entire delegation from the College of Pharmacy of New York (3), the entire delegation from the St. Louis Medical Society (2), and two (2) of the three (3) delegates from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on this committee. As a result we find that of the hundred and three (103) organizations and the more than two hundred (200) delegates present,

*Read at a meeting of California Academy of Medicine, March 27, 1900, and specially contributed to the Era for publication.

the disproportion of representation of certain bodies on the committee of twenty-six (26) was so great that three (3) associations were represented by seven (7) members, while the cities of New York and Philadelphia supplied twelve (12).

Can such a committee be fairly considered a national one? Would a convention nominating the president and vice-president of the United States, of which three (3) cities and three (3) clubs held the majority be considered as expressing the national opinion? Were Congress to instruct a committee in a general way regarding the laws it should enact and if then that committee, without ever again consulting the body that created it, should enact and enforce those laws—could such legislation be considered national?

Yet that is just what the Committee of Revision have been accustomed to do. Their work is theirs and theirs only; no delegate is ever consulted, no opinion is ever asked, either from the delegate or the body he represents, and yet when the Pharmacopœia is published the delegate shares in the praise or blame even though he has had no more to do with it than any one of the forty thousand pharmacists of this Union who have never attended a convention and perhaps never expect to.

Why come from the Golden West or the Sunny South to attend a convention when the work is done by a few Eastern cities? Cities whose representatives are so fully satisfied of their ability to do the work for the entire nation that the necessity of calling upon the West, the North or the South as to their wants appears to them superfluous. These sections are not asked for their views or their criticisms, nor is it deemed necessary during the whole decade to send a single circular, criticism, inquiry or letter of any kind to any of their delegates. Even the courtesy of sending to the delegates a copy of the "Digest of Criticisms" or the pamphlet on "Reagents and Volumetric Solutions" or a circular letter announcing the publication of the Pharmacopœia is forgotten. Why, then, have this decennial convention if the representatives from all over this Union are merely intended to give tone and prestige to the work of a few? Surely the work of these few, no matter how good it is—and it is a good work—cannot be considered a national work, good for all sections of this country.

The delegates do represent the entire country; the committee does not. Would it not be wise for the committee to consult with the representatives occasionally; would not their suggestions help to make the book a better and greater national work? Would it not keep up and renew interest in the Pharmacopœia, making it a work better known and more frequently consulted? Would not the ordinary courtesies which every committee shows to the body which it represents bring about an esprit de corps between the committee and the delegates which could but make the influence of the U. S. P. more universal and more potent?

All are willing to admit that the East furnishes the best material for the scientific work and that comparatively close proximity of residence may be requisite for the successful work of the committee, but even this should not prevent the committee from asking and, without doubt, obtaining practical advice and opinions from other sections. Such consultations will cause neither waste of time nor delay in publishing the U. S. P. and will make every delegate a working member of the convention. It will appeal to his pride and will make him as enthusiastic a supporter and exponent of the Pharmacopœia as the most ardent worker of the committee. The work of the committee need not be curtailed, nor its powers abridged by any action looking to consultation with the delegates. The delegates also will feel that their work is not done by merely visiting the beautiful city of Washington, spending a few hours in the convention and many more in sight-seeing, but that with the meeting of the convention their work only begins, to continue at least a decade.

Printing is cheap, postage is inexpensive, and with the facilities on hand there can be no reason why the method followed both by the Committee of Revision of 1880 and that of 1890 cannot be extended to include all the delegates. We find "that owing to the distances separating the members of the committee, the interchange of discussions and arguments and the voting on

motions and propositions were carried on by circulars." The committee of 1890 printed and distributed two hundred and fifty-three (253) circulars amongst its members. Would the sending of one to each delegate as well have seriously delayed the work or increased the expense? Many an idea, many a suggestion can be secured in this manner which cannot be obtained by any other means, and when completed, the U. S. P. would be to all intents and purposes the work of delegates from the entire Union and not merely the work of a small coterie of Eastern scientists.

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Revision be instructed to mail to every delegate of this convention a copy of every circular, document, etc., issued by them, with a request that the delegate reply to same.

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Revision be requested to take cognizance of the answers so received before taking final action on any subject.

THE NEWCASTLE APOTHECARY.*

A member of the Æsculapian line
Lived at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne,
No man could better gild a pill,
Or make a bill,
Mix a draught, or bleed, or blister;
Draw a tooth out of your head,
Or chatter scandal at your bed,
Or spread a plaster;
His fame full six miles round the country ran
In short, in reputation he was solus:
All the old women called him a fine man—
His name was Bolus.

Benjamin Bolus, though in trade
(Which oftentimes will genius fetter),
Read works of fancy, it is said,
And cultivated the "belles lettres."
Bolus loved verse and took so much delight in it,
All his prescriptions he resolved to write in it.
No opportunity he e'er let pass
Of writing the directions on his labels,
In dapper couplets like Gay's Fables—
Or rather like the lines in Hudibras.

He had a patient lying at death's door,
Some three miles from the town—it might be four—
To whom one evening Bolus sent an article
In pharmacy that's called cathartical.
And on the label of the stuff he wrote this verse,
Which one would think was clear enough and terse:
"When taken,
To be well shaken."

Next morning early Bolus rose,
And to the patient's house he goes upon his pad,
Who a vile trick of stumbling had;
But he arrived and gave a tap—
Between a single and a double rap.
The servant lets him in, with dismal face,
Long as a courtier's out of place,
Portending some disaster,
John's countenance as rueful looked—and grim—
As if the apothecary had physicked him,
And not his master.

"Well, how's the patient?" Bolus said;
John shook his head.
"Indeed! Hum! Ha! That's very odd!
He took the draught?" John gave a nod.
"Well? How? What then?—Speak out you dunce!"
"Why then," says John, "we shook him once."
"Shook him! How? How?" friend Bolus stammered
out,
"We jotted him about."

"What, shake the patient, man!
Why that won't do."
"No, sir," quoth John,
"And so we gave him two."
"Two shakes! Oh, luckless verse,
"Two would make the patient worse!"
"It did so, sir, and so a third we tried!"—
"Well, and what then?"
"Then, sir, my master died."

FOR THE EXAMINATION OF MEDICINAL SOAP
SOAP Jonescu (Rev. Med. Pharm.) give the following tests: (1) The soap must dissolve in water without the separation of oily drops (unsaponified fat). (2) It should be soluble in double the quantity of alcohol without leaving more than traces of residue (starch, kaolin, sodium silicate, etc.). (3) The alcoholic solution, when acidulated with hydrochloric acid, should give no flocculent precipitate (resin soap). (4) A solution of 10 Gm. of the sample in 30 Cc. of alcohol should remain clear after addition of 0.5 Cc. of normal hydrochloric acid and further addition of a drop of phenolphthalein should not produce a red color (free alkali). (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

*J. A. S. Woodrow, Roxbury, Mass., sends this copy of some lines in an old book in his possession.

(Special to the Era.)

THE OPENING OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, April 3, 1900.

April 14 has been officially fixed as the date for the formal opening ceremony, and by the time these lines appear the New York daily press will doubtless have published fully detailed cablegrams describing the function. The principal features are to be a meeting in the vast Palace of Petes, in the Champ de Mars, built to contain 20,000 persons. Here President Loubet will declare the Exhibition open. The cortege will then pass through the Champ de Mars to the river and take steamboats along the Seine, where the buildings of the Street of Nations, Old Paris, the Palace of Congresses, the Horticultural building, and the Paris Municipal building form charming riverside groups. The disembarkation will take place at the noble "bridge of Alexandre III.," now being completed, and a visit to the Fine Arts buildings will bring the President to within a few minutes of his official residence. These leading features of the Exhibition were illustrated in the Era several months ago, but the

Street of Nations

may now be definitely summarized, as it will evidently form one of the most attractive and picturesque groups of the Exhibition, happily placed as it is, between two bridges, on the bank of the Seine. Very varied and often characteristic, is the architecture displayed in each pavilion; the Italian roomy, florid and artistic; the United States vast and imposing; the Hungarian bizarre and picturesque; the British small and homelike, somewhat dwarfed by its tall Belgian neighbor (a gem of Flemish Renaissance, the reproduction of the Town Hall of Audenarde); the Spanish semi-Moorish, handsome and spacious; the Norwegian a wooden chalet; the Swedish, also timber built, but of fantastic and extraordinary design. The German pavilion is characteristic of that nation; Greece, Servia and Roumania have buildings where the Byzantine style of Oriental Europe can be plainly traced.

Will All Be Ready

in a fortnight's time? is everywhere asked and nowhere answered. Mr. Picard and his assistants must certainly be complimented on the wonderful progress daily made, and it seems highly probable that the exterior of the buildings will be practically completed. But with regard to the interior, and more particularly the completion of stands, etc., it is evident there will be some laggards as usual. The railway depots are blocked with goods sent at the last moment ('twas even thus at exhibitions), and the workmen, daily pouring in from all countries, often stand idle awaiting the arrival of cases, for steam and horsepower have their limits when delivery is concerned.

A Visit to the Galleries

Is the Parisians' favorite distraction just now, for it has all the charm of the undress rehearsal of a play that one's friends have not yet seen. And as fitting up is in full swing, the workmen themselves are a feature of interest, the lively Frenchman and the pensive Russian, the active American and the patient German, the bluff Englishman and the swarthy Italian, not to speak of the Orientals of various shades in the Colonial Section, another charming corner of the Exhibition which it is yet too early to describe.

THE CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL GROUPS AT THE EXPOSITION.

The space allotted to foreign nations has in many cases been very actively taken up, and I hope to give a full description of these exhibits very shortly after the date of the opening ceremony.

English and German.

In the English section the soap and varnish makers are, as usual, well to the fore, and the alkali industry has an important stand. The individual character of this nation is emphasized by the contrast of the German section, just opposite, which is distinctly collective in its nature, and forms a striking and harmonious whole. Just behind the chemical exhibit is a German perfumery court, which is evidently organized on the same co-operative principle. The other nations are as yet scarcely forward enough to say much, but

The United States

do not seem to have been as well placed in this section as in some others. In the Invalides (furniture and decoration) for instance, the American court is centrally located, spacious and particularly elegant, as well as being one of the most advanced. Here, in the chemical section, the first floor gallery over which the stars and stripes float, is yet practically untouched, and not particularly well situated.

The French Chemical Section

is at present an extensive, but entirely unoccupied, floor space. I have, however, been able to obtain some advance information from Professor Troost, of the Sorbonne, who is chairman of the committee for this group.

Much of the French ground floor space, he tells me, has been taken up by an important papermaking exhibit, leaving about 27,000 square feet for some 400 chemical and pharmaceutical exhibitors. On the ground floor the paraffin industry and the manufacture of stearine candles will be very fully represented. In this latter case, M. Picard's idea of showing the raw material, the process, and the finished article side by side will be practically carried out.

In the galleries, Poirrier, of St. Denis, will make a fine show of chemicals, Lorilleux of inks, and others of aniline dyes and products, blacking, varnishes and pharmaceuticals.

Electric power is conveyed underground throughout the Champ de Mars; the generating machinery lies between the Chemical Court and the Palace des Machines. Among the

Members of the Committee of Organization

for the French Section are M. G. Lefebvre, president of the Paris Syndicate of Chemical Manufacturers; M. Adrian and M. Champigny, well known to all pharmacists here; M. Buchet, of the Pharmacie Centrale; M. Lorilleux, the ink maker already named, and the heads of some large Marseilles soap firms. M. Guimet (chemical manufacturer) and Mr. Debuchoy (a wholesale pharmacist) have organized the Retrospective Section.

M. Guimet

is a man of many parts; son of the inventor of the ultramarine blue industry, a practical chemist and business man, a great oriental traveler and curio collector, a philosopher, a musical composer, the founder and director of the Paris Museum of Oriental Art and Religion, and last, but not least, a capital organizer and indefatigable worker. I found him in his office at the Guimet Museum, a handsome room hung around with sketches made by Regamey when he visited Japan with that artist, the statue of the "Great Gawd Budd" being in the place of honor on the chimney-pace.

The History of French Chemical Progress

since the time of Lavoisier would, he explained, be illustrated by laboratory apparatus and finished products, and (in the case of deceased inventors) by portraits, note books of experiments, correspondence, etc. The scientific schools and faculties, both in Paris and the provinces, have been drawn upon, and many private collections have also been placed at M. Guimet's disposal by their owners.

This retrospective exhibit will occupy the center of the French chemical section, and will be chronologically arranged as far as possible. This idea of a collection illustrating the progress of each industry will be carried out in other groups of the 1900 Exhibition where practicable.

THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM.—Dr. C. W. Hidden (Medical Brief) reports very great success with a mixture of which the base is a strong fluid extract of powdered cinchona rubra, to which are added, with a due regard to dosage, avena sativa, nitrate of strychnine, and tincture of capsicum. The usual time of treatment is about three weeks. The patient must not drink while taking the remedy. The desire for drink, the author says, begins to fade away on the fourth day. In one week there is complete absence of desire, and the patient begins to feel like himself. The improvement is most marked. The remedy is prepared fresh for each case. A second bottle is rarely needed, so complete is the killing of the appetite.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAWS.

To the Commissioners appointed to revise patent and trade mark laws of the United States:

Gentlemen: The chairman of the Committee on Trade Marks and Patents of the National Association of Retail Druggists has the honor to submit to you for your consideration an account of the unjust features of the present trade mark and patent laws, in so far as they affect the pharmaceutical trade of this country. He trusts that the very apparent evils that have resulted and are continuing under the present law will furnish a compelling and irresistible argument to your commission of the urgent necessity for revising the existing trade mark and patent laws, so that the ends of fairness and justice may be forwarded and secured. Our objections against the unjust features are as follows:

1. To the patent laws in that they grant
 - (a) monopolies on the drug itself, thereby stifling invention and encouraging exorbitant prices.
 - (b) too liberal concessions to foreigners.
 - (c) their laxity.
2. To the trade mark laws in that they grant
 - (a) trade marks on the name of the article.

I.—Patent Laws.

(a) The present patent laws are supposed to grant a limited monopoly to the inventor as a reward for the good that his ingenuity and labor have conferred on the people at large; often this reward is out of proportion to the deserts of the inventor, for by granting letters patent on the article itself and not on the process of manufacture only, we stifle the inventive energy of this country and deprive the community of the additional benefit that would accrue by reason of the cheapness and improvement of the article itself through the discovery of improved and more economic methods of manufacturing; hence the monopoly is too extensive and stimulation of personal greed results as opposed to the general good. The classes and not the masses are directly and indirectly benefited, exorbitant prices are demanded and exacted. An illustration of this fact may be adduced from the well-known medical remedy, Antipyrine, which, when under the protection of our patent laws, that throw too many safeguards around the article instead of the process of manufacture, retailed for one dollar and a half an ounce, since expiration of the patent the same article may be bought for eighteen cents an ounce.

(b) Foreign countries, viz., Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, do not grant patents on medicinal preparations and chemicals; some grant the patent on the process only—not on the product; surely our country, which makes the proud boast of encouraging and protecting home industry, should not be less solicitous of its citizens' welfare than the countries already enumerated. Some of these countries compel the inventor, as a condition upon which the patent is granted, to manufacture the article within the confines of the country; that grants the letters patent; we do not, and the result is that an article patented in this country may be manufactured in another country and imported, much to the detriment of our home industries; here again the general good is ignored and private gains augmented. Protection to other industries has produced such good results that to-day they are exporters instead of importers, while in the drug industry the opposite obtains, owing to the fact that our government grants, by the present patent laws, more concessions to foreign countries than it will give to us.

(c) It is a notorious fact that many letters patent are granted on drugs and chemicals that cannot substantiate their claims of conferring additional good on mankind. This is due to the laxity of our present patent laws and to the failure of proper investigation and experimentation being instituted to attest these claims; the average time given to the consideration of an application is not sufficient to fully establish the merits or demerits of the invention.

The remedy we desire is:

First. That adequate time be given to investigate

the merits claimed by the inventor, so as to demonstrate that it is novel and thereby confer additional good on the country at large.

Second. Patents should be granted on the process only—not on the product.

Third. Articles made according to the process patented must be manufactured in this country.

Fourth. No foreigner be granted greater privileges in this country than are given to him by his own.

As an alternative for second, we desire that the revised patent laws forbid the granting of letters patent on medicines as that term is understood in the art of healing.

II.—Trade-Marks.

The predominant iniquity of our present trade mark laws is that they secure to the owner a too exclusive right to the name of the article. This name might be a word coined by him, or one or a combination of two or more words in ordinary usage. They allow possessors of patents to continue the life of the monopoly granted by the letters patent by claiming a perpetual protection by reason of their registered Trade Mark or Trade Marks.

Remedy:

(a) No trade mark be granted on a name or combination of names, coined or otherwise.

(b) That the trade mark rights be confined entirely to brands, symbols, signs and devices.

In conclusion, the Chairman of the Committee on Trade Marks and Patents of the National Association of Retail Druggists prays the Commissioners appointed under the Act approved June 4, 1898, to revise and amend the statutes relating to patents, trade marks and other marks and trade and commercial names; that they give due consideration to the argument briefly stated by him against the iniquities of the present Patent and Trade Mark laws, as they affect the pharmaceutical industry of this country. He cannot too strenuously emphasize his objections to the injustice of granting patents on the product instead of the process, and of trademarking the name instead of the sign, symbol or device distinguishing the brand. "Charity begins at home"; under the present Patent and Trade Mark laws we have gone abroad to dispense the good that we should have to foreigners who will not grant to us equal if not similar benefits. The reciprocity that now obtains puts us at the mercy of the foreign manufacturer; most exorbitant prices are demanded and received, against which the present laws contain no remedy. The Chairman of the above named committee further prays the Commissioners that the results of their revision shall be such that amelioration of the present dissatisfaction and unjust conditions will ensue in the event of its acceptance and passage by Congress, so that an everlasting benefit may be conferred on the sick, sore and afflicted citizens of these, our United States. He asks this as the representative of thirty-eight thousand (38,000) retail druggists of the United States, who voice their wishes with the power that unity of organized effort gives, and who are determined to agitate these measures for relief until Congress shall see the justice of their demands.

JOHN C. GALLAGHER,

Chairman.

Committee on Trade Marks and Patents of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

HÆMATOGEN AROMATIC.—To a solution of 200 parts hæmatogen sicc. in 1,000 parts of cold water is gradually added a mixture of 300 parts alcohol, 300 parts simple syrup, 3 parts aromatic tincture and 20 parts tincture of vanilla. The liquid is allowed to stand 4 to 5 days before filtering. (Pharm. Post.)

HÆMATEIN, $C_{22}H_{12}O_6$, is an oxidation product of hæmatoxylin. It is brown and dissolves in most ordinary liquids. Its application is that of a staining agent in microscopy, combined with ammonia. (Pharm. Post.)

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF CLOVES has been proposed to remove spots from the cornea. It is a thin liquid obtained from the buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. (Pharm. Post.)

SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS UNDER THE WAR REVENUE ACT*.

By C. A. CRAMPTON and F. D. SIMONS.

Schedule B, of the War Revenue Act, provides for a stamp tax upon medicinal proprietary articles and preparations, as follows:

"Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations: For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot or phial, or other inclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, preparations, waters (except natural spring waters and carbonated natural spring waters) essences, spirits, oils and all medicinal preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for sale by any person or persons whether, when in the person making or preparing the same has or claims to have any private formula, secret or occult art for the making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended or exposed for sale under any letters patent or trade mark, or which, if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, vendors or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines, or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases or affection whatever affecting the human or animal system."

This is seen to be a comprehensive list, covering quite thoroughly the entire field of pharmaceutical preparations.

Section 20 of the law, however, containing the penal clause, has also a proviso which makes certain exemptions from Schedule B, and at the same time extends the scope of the law, as follows:

"*Provided, That no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any un-compounded medicinal drug or chemical, nor upon any medicine sold to or for the use of any person which may be mixed or compounded for said person according to the written recipe or prescription of any practicing physician or surgeon, or which may be put up or compounded for said person by a druggist or pharmacist selling at retail only. The stamp taxes provided for in Schedule B of this Act shall apply to all medicinal articles compounded by any formula, published or unpublished, which are put up in style or manner similar to that of patent, trade-mark or proprietary medicines in general, or which are advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any ailment, or as having any special claim to merit or to any peculiar advantage in mode of preparation, quality, use or effect."

It will be seen that the first paragraph of this proviso has the effect of restricting the scope of Schedule B; first, by exempting un-compounded drugs and chemicals, and, second, by exempting compounded preparations when prepared by direction of a physician. The last paragraph, on the other hand, extends the scope of Schedule B, by applying it to preparations which, though not patent, trade-mark or proprietary medicines, are "put up in style or manner similar to proprietary medicines in general."

The first regulations issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in execution of the Act made no attempt to define what was or was not an "un-compounded drug or chemical," the ambiguous character of this term having been early recognized. In fact, this question was not raised, the earlier contentions in regard to the scope of the law having been mainly with pharmacists and pharmaceutical manufacturers over the interpretation of the phrase, "put up in style or manner similar to patent, trade-mark or proprietary medicines in general."

Several months after the law was in operation, some of the importers of the class of medicines known as patented synthetics made a move upon the Internal Revenue Office, claiming exemption for their medicines as un-compounded chemicals, and rebate of tax upon such as had been sold. The Commissioner refused to so consider them, and the contention was taken into court upon a sort of an agreed case, the proceedings being in the nature of an action *in rem* against twelve articles of this class, *viz.*, aristol, phenacetin, europen, piperazine, protargol, isosphan, lycetol, sulphonal, tannigen, tannipen, trional and salophen, all products of the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co. A jury trial was waived and testimony taken before the District Judge of the Southern District of New York.

It was admitted that the articles in question were trade-marked or patented, or both, but it was claimed

that they were exempt under the proviso, as un-compounded chemicals.

A large number of experts testified in the case, including persons prominent in chemistry, pharmacy and medicine. By these experts, the importers aimed to show that while the articles in question were known as chemical compounds, they were not compounded in the sense in which the word is used in medicine and pharmacy; that, while composed of different elements, these elements were combined in such a way that the constituents had lost their individualities, while the compound acquired a being or individuality entirely its own, with characteristics and properties peculiar to itself and distinct from other compounds—different and distinct, also, from the properties of the various constituents of which it was composed. In pharmacy, on the other hand, it was shown that *compounding* is understood to mean the mechanical mixing of two or more different substances where no chemical union takes place, the resulting compound having no distinctive features peculiar to itself, but retaining the characters of all its constituents.

The Government, while admitting in general the contentions above stated, argued that the design of Congress was to tax, primarily, *proprietary* medicines, even to the extent of including medicines which imitated or counterfeited proprietary medicines; that this object would be defeated if the desired construction was placed upon the law, as it would result in relieving a medicine which could be designated as an un-compounded chemical from any restriction whatever, so that quinine, for example, could be sold unstamped as "Smith's Ague Cure," or under any patent or trade-mark designation, so long as it were unmixed with other substances. Moreover, Congress deals with broad and general meanings, and could not be expected to note such delicate distinctions as that between *chemical* compounding and *pharmaceutical* compounding, between cohesion and chemical attraction. The court upheld the technical construction of the law, and decided the articles in question to be exempt from tax. The decision (published as Treasury Decision No. 20,634; 91 Fed. Rep., 608), is quite a clear and comprehensive discussion of the disputed points, and marks out, with a considerable degree of exactness, the distinction between a *compounded* and *un-compounded* chemical basing it entirely upon the question whether the substance in question is or is not a distinct chemical species unmixed with any other substance. It is worthy of note, however, as an indication of the difficulty experienced by a layman in dealing with the extensive field of substances used in medicine, that Justice Brown, in his decision, classes *opium* with quinine as a chemical compound, while he puts *alkaloids* along with the tinctures, extracts, etc., in the category of pharmaceutical compounds. Little light is thrown upon the more difficult question of the definition of an un-compounded *drug* as distinguished from an un-compounded *chemical*.

The decision was accepted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and regulations issued in accordance therewith, providing for the submission, in the case of an article claiming exemption, of a sample for chemical analysis or examination, the result to govern the action of the office in the premises.

These samples have occupied a large share of the time of the Chemical Division of the Internal Revenue Office during the past year, the analytical work having been performed chiefly by Mr. Simons. A complete ultimate analysis was not found necessary in any case, the estimation of the nitrogen in bodies containing it, of halides or metallic bases in others, together with the determination of melting points, solubilities and other characteristics, usually serving to establish the identity and individuality of a chemical, although it will be seen that each sample required a separate investigation and study, in some cases constituting quite a puzzle, as chemical literature is very scant concerning them. The work has been interesting in many ways, however, more particularly on account of the interest attaching to the preparations as representing the products of the skill of the synthetic chemist.

It would be highly interesting, no doubt, to make a study of the class from any one of three different points of view, of the chemist, the pharmacist or the physician, but such a presentation of the subject would be entirely

*A paper read before the Washington Chemical Society, February 8, 1900.—Am. Jour. Pharm.

outside the limits of our time, and we aim to give you to-night only a general idea of the work we have been doing. Most of you are doubtless aware of the marvelous rapidity which has marked the development of the use of this class of remedies in medicine, and the consequent increase in the variety of different compounds discovered and manufactured for such use. Antipyrin was about the first to attract general attention, and, as the patent on this has recently expired, it will be seen that all have been originated within the past fifteen years.

The contention over the construction of the act, which we have previously described, affords, in itself, a further illustration of the very recent origin of the class, in this way; the language of Section 20 of the Act, including the phrase "uncompounded chemicals," was taken almost word for word from the old War Revenue Act, the proprietary medicine feature of which was repealed in 1883; during the operation of that Act no question was ever raised as to the exemption of proprietary medicinal articles as uncompounded chemicals, for the very good reason that, as we have seen, there were no chemical compounds which were patented or proprietary, the large class of patented synthetic chemicals having been originated subsequent to the repeal of the law.

The extent and variety of their present use may be well shown by the size of these reference books, Coblenz and Thoms, which are merely lists of the remedies in question, giving very briefly the principal characteristics of each substance, with no extended description.

Coming now to our work on these chemicals, the following list of medicinal articles represents those which have been examined, and having been found to be definite chemical compounds, are, therefore, uncompounded chemicals, and exempt from payment of tax as proprietary remedies (Treasury Decisions, No. 21,875). (See List in Era, January 4, 1900).

The pharmaceutical profession has been discussing of late the propriety and advisability of admitting some of the patented synthetics to the U. S. Pharmacopœia at the next (1900) decennial revision. Should this be done, it would be that only such as have been shown to have a definite chemical structure, together with valuable medicinal properties, would be recognized in this way, and the work represented by the foregoing list may prove of some value in that connection as well.

It would seem, at first sight, a very simple proposition to determine whether a substance in hand is or is not a definite chemical species or entity. With most of the chemicals examined, it is true, no serious difficulty was experienced. A substance like phenacetin, for instance, having a definite chemical formula, crystalline in form, with a well-defined melting point and characteristic reactions, gave us very little trouble, but it was by no means such clear sailing with less definite substances; and, thinking that, perhaps, you would find a hasty review of some of the articles which failed to pass the ordeal more interesting than those which did, we have brought a number of the latter, and will show them to you, with an explanation of the reasons for rejection in each case.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is inclined to hew pretty close to the line, and exempt no proprietary remedy under the proviso which is not clearly and fully entitled to it under the terms of the decision of the court. This being the case, a rather rigid standard was adhered to, and quite a number of medicinal chemicals failed to answer its requirements.

Many preparations which are classed in the trade as synthetic remedies, and included in the lists given by Coblenz and Thoms are very far from being definite bodies, pure and unmixed with any other substance whatever. Ichthylol and Tumenol, for example, are products obtained by treating mineral oil with sulphuric acid, whereby sulphones and sulphonic acids of the various unsaturated hydrocarbons present in the oil are produced. While both preparations contain sulphur in organic combination, and are doubtless valuable in medicine, they are mixtures, not only of the sulphones of different hydrocarbons, but even of the different classes of bodies, sulphones and sulphonic acids, as shown

in the following figures, hence they are not definite bodies:

	Ichthylol.	Tumenol.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Loss at 100° C.	43.69	6.32
Ash	0.03	9.25
Extracted by alcohol (sulphonic acids)	50.21	46.00
Insoluble in alcohol (sulphones)	6.30	33.31
Totals	99.63	100.00

Somewhat similar is the case of albuminoid or protein bodies, and combinations of such bodies with different bases and acids. Hemol, hemogalloy, ferratin, iron somatose, tannabin, argonin, etc., are examples. Iron, for instance, enters into chemical combination with protein bodies, and the combinations formed are very stable ones; but that a preparation made by treating egg albumin with an iron salt produces a single definite chemical compound is altogether improbable. In fact, it is disproved by the very variable quantity of combined iron found in such preparations, as will be seen by the analyses which follow. No protein bodies, therefore, have been exempted except one, protogal, this having been included with the articles passed upon in Justice Brown's decision.

	Per Cent.	Total Proteids.	Per Cent.
		N X 6.25	Fe.
Ferratin	89.25	7.18	
Iron somatose	54.87	1.52	
Hemol	88.51	0.30	
Hemogalloy	89.94	0.26	

Some of the difficulties experienced in making out the line of division between compounded and uncompounded chemicals may be illustrated by the closely allied preparations called *creosotal* and *duotal*. The latter, being the carbonate of a single definite body, viz., guaiacol, is itself definite, having a crystalline structure and constant melting point. It is, therefore, a distinct chemical compound and entitled to exemption. Creosotal, on the other hand, is prepared by the action of phosgene gas upon beechwood creosote. It contains, therefore, carbonates of the various phenoloid bodies contained in creosote, consequently is a mixture of different substances in indefinite proportions, and not an uncompounded chemical.

Tyoktanin blue and *pyoktanin yellow* are two aniline dyes used in medicine. The yellow is exempt, being a single definite chemical compound; the blue is not, being a mixture of the hydrochlorides of penta and hexa methyl para-rosaniline.

Two very interesting preparations used in latter-day medicine are colloidal silver and mercury, known under the trade names of *collargolum* and *hyrlogolum* respectively. In both preparations the intention has been to produce the metal in a colloidal state, the advantage for medicinal purposes being the solubility in water of metals in this condition. Colloidal silver or mercury would, of course, fully answer the requirements of the definition of a distinct chemical entity, being simple elements. Upon examination, however, the samples submitted were found to contain such considerable proportions of other chemicals as impurities incident to the process of preparation, some of which have, moreover, decided therapeutic properties of their own, that they cannot possibly be considered as pure silver or mercury. As these preparations have considerable interest in themselves, and much attention has been paid in the journals recently to metals in the colloidal state, we give the results of analysis in full. A large percentage of the metals had reverted to the ordinary, or insoluble, form. According to the latest theory in regard to colloidal metals they are in a state of emulsion, as it were, and the impurities are necessary to keep the minute particles of the metal in suspension. (Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind., 1890, 18-1, 129.)

	Per Cent.
Water (loss at 100° C.)	2.32
Silver (Ag)	84.05
Iron (Fe)	1.30
Equivalent to ferrous tartrate	5.06
Ammonia (NH)	2.25
Equivalent to ammonium tartrate	7.42
	98.85
Soluble in water	25.23
Insoluble in water	4.72
	100.00

HYRGOLUM.

Mercury (Hg)	70.47
Tin (Sn)	8.60
Equivalent to colloidal stannic acid.	12.22
Ammonia (NH ₃)	3.22
Equivalent to ammonium chloride.....	15.33
Water, etc. (by difference).....	1.98
	<hr/>
	100.00

Duritin represents a class of preparations in which the application of the usual test of a definite chemical formula would appear to entitle them to exemption. It is prepared by mixing solutions of the sodium salts of theobromine and sodium salicylate in the proper molecular proportions to form a double salt, and evaporating to dryness. The manufacturers claim that a definite compound is produced, but the combination, if any, is a very weak one. The presence of free theobromine is also shown by its extraction with a solvent.

Similar preparations are *Uropherin S* and *Uropherin B*, the analyses of which follow. We think chemists will agree with us in considering such preparations as mixtures.

DIURETIN.

	Per Cent.
Water (loss at 50° C.).....	0.85
Sodium theobromate	53.40
Sodium salicylate	42.30
Extracted by chloroform.....	2.13
	<hr/>
	96.68

UROPHERIN S.

Water (loss at 50° C.).....	0.93
Lithium theobromate	54.23
Lithium salicylate	42.30
Theobromine extracted by chloroform.....	1.87
	<hr/>
	99.02

UROPHERIN B.

Water (loss at 50° C.).....	0.25
Lithium theobromate	56.58
Lithium benzoate	38.45
Theobromine extracted by chloroform.....	2.34
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	97.62

PUBLISHING A LIST.

American pharmacists can gain a hint or two from this recital of the experience of a correspondent of the *Chemist and Druggist*:

I've published a list. Not one of those leather-covered, gilt-edged and highly illustrated lists, but a plain, suitable-to-my-trade, paper-covered one, full of local information, guide to health, herbal preparations, drugs, patent and sundry price lists.

Perhaps you and many of your readers will say, "There's nothing wonderful in that." But there is to me. It's my first born, and was ushered into my world with fear and trembling. The result has been—but I'm hurrying on too fast. First let me write of the cost of the result.

I sent circulars to the various firms for quotation for a 64-page drug price list—specimen enclosed—covers to be printed in two colors, 5,000 issue, proofs of each page to be supplied. All prices, ranging from \$75 to \$150, were sent in, and eventually I decided on one firm whose price was \$95, and whose name was a guarantee of good work.

That was the first step. Then, with scissors and paste, I collected a bit from this list and a bit from that, until all the patents, drugs, herbs and sundries were complete. My pen then began its labor, and soon supplied introductory address and page after page of my own proprietaries. Then came writing to the various firms for page advertisements, payable in stock. Some politely declined, some offered to deduct the cost of page (\$7.50) on a \$25 order, and others accepted my terms.

Result was, I obtained \$72.50 worth of promises, and with that I was fain to be content. Total cost to me, \$22.50.

At last the lists came, and I secured two men to thoroughly book the district. They took six days to do this, and their charge was \$9.00, which I considered very reasonable. Total cost of lists to me, \$31.50.

Every house in the district was supplied with one, and I had not long to wait for the result. From far and near customers came, some with the lists for fear they might forget the name of the mixture or potion that they had set their mind on, and some with slips, whilst others came to spy the land, and remained to pay.

Thirty dollars a week increase has been the result up to now, and that has been maintained for nineteen weeks, so that my \$22.50 has grown into \$115 a week, and looks like keeping so.

I do all the work myself, so that I am busy night and day. My prescribing trade (apart from proprietaries) is now averaging \$55 a month. Most chemists send their lists out at the commencement of the year, and the consequence is there is a glut. To avoid this was my reason for publishing mine later in the year, and I have found it best. To any struggling chemists, whose businesses are dragging, or, owing to keen competition are declining, I urgently press on them, "Publish a List."

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

The druggist stands accused by the proprietor of substituting. How prevalent such a pernicious practice is need have no consideration here. That it has existed, and probably does at present exist, is too well known to admit of question. The remedy is made a condition of co-operation on the part of proprietors in the movement of general reconstruction.

But how does the druggist stand before his customer in substitution? The same thing is true of cigars as of well-known remedies. When a man wants a certain brand of cigar he is going to get it, and unless he is pressed for time he will go where he can procure it if the druggist fails to supply him. You cannot convince a man that any cigar is as good as the one he is used to smoking.

A family moves into the neighborhood of a drug store. They are believers in Dr. Blank's Euphoric Tonic and make a requisition on the druggist for it. He does not keep it, but his own "Vegetable Bitters" is better in every way. Perhaps they try it; even so, the chances are ten to one they are not weaned from their first love. They go elsewhere next time, not only for the tonic, but for other things.

This represents but one class of customers, and they are worth mollifying, not only for their own patronage but for the influence they wield. The wide-awake druggist will hardly stultify himself under such circumstances by the slightest semblance of imposition upon his trade. Every thorough business man knows that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement and the quickest and surest satisfaction comes from supplying just what is asked for.

GASTERIN is a prepared gastric juice obtained from dogs by a process devised by Frémont. According to Le Gendre it is efficacious in treating all affections of the stomach, excepting cancer. Linossier is of the opinion that the good results obtained with this remedy are solely due to the action of hydrochloric acid and pepsin, both of which are present in larger quantity in the gastric juice of the dog than in the customary remedies. (Apoth. Ztg.)

NECTRIANIN is a liquid preparation recommended for cancer, prepared by Bra and Mongour from *Nectria Ditissima*, the cancer parasite of the vegetable kingdom. It is to be looked upon as a purely local, symptomatic remedy, useful chiefly as a substitute for morphine, owing to its analgesic powers. (Apoth. Ztg.)

CURANGIN is the name given by Boersma to a glucoside isolated by him from *Curanga amara*, a plant used in Japan for fever and for intestinal worms. It is a grayish-yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, wood spirit, acetic ether and acetone, insoluble in water, petroleum-ether, ether and carbon disulphide. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

SAPODERMIN is a soap employed by Dr. A. Sack with success in various skin diseases. It contains 0.2 per cent. of mercury in form of a soluble mercury-casein compound. The soap is used as a lather, which is allowed to dry on the skin. (Apoth. Ztg.)

PHARMACY.

KINEMINE is a copyrighted name of quinine glycerinosphosphate, which is recommended as antiperiodic and antineuralgic, in doses of 0.3 to 0.6 Gm. (5 to 10 grains) daily. (Pharm. Post.)

SAPOLAN is a new naphtha product obtained by a special method of extraction and distillation and mixed with 3 to 4 per cent. of soap to give it an unctuous consistency. It is claimed to be an excellent ointment base. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

NEW MORPHINE PREPARATION.—H. R. Vidal, of Paris, has patented a process by which morphine is charged into a substance to be used as a local anæsthetic, particularly in dental practice. Morphine sulphate and hydrochloride are rendered more soluble by mixing with an excess of borax or some other alkali salt, and with iodoform. Carbolic acid is then added, which forms with the mixture a very soluble phenolate. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

WATER SOLUBLE CASEIN COMPOUNDS.—Casein combines with salicylates to form water-soluble compounds, which have been introduced into therapeutics because of their rapid absorption and insignificant irritant effect on the mucous membranes of the stomach. These compounds are obtained by allowing the components to react upon each other in presence of some indifferent liquid, such as water. When this is employed, the product is separated either by addition of some suitable precipitant (alcohol, ether-alcohol, etc.) or by evaporating the solution in vacuo. (Pharm. Ztg.)

COD LIVER OIL WITH IODIDE OF IRON.—According to Dr. C. Martinotti (Bull. Chim. Pharm.) anhydrous iodide of iron is completely absorbed by cod liver oil. The absorption is not merely the formation of a simple solution, but a chemical union of the iodide of iron with certain constituents of the oil. If the oil be shaken with iodide of iron it becomes at first very dark, but gradually assumes a reddish color. On heating this solution with an excess of metallic iron it becomes greenish. When the oil so treated is washed with water, no trace of iodide can be detected in the wash-water, from which the author concludes that iodide of iron is no longer present in the oil in an uncombined state. When kept for long periods, the oil so treated becomes oxidized and resinifies more rapidly than plain cod liver oil. A precipitate is gradually formed, containing fat acids. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

THIS PROVED EFFECTIVE.

Zanesville, O., April 10.

Editor The Pharmaceutical Era: As to the kind of advertising that has seemed to give best results, I would say that direct advertising by means of circulars, dodgers, slips put in packages and other matter along these lines has been most beneficial, and my experience has been that the average drug store does not obtain results from advertising in newspapers. I would not underrate the value of newspaper advertising and there are undoubtedly druggists so situated that judiciously handled it would pay.

This season I have printed a calendar with half-tone of a local scene that will advertise myself all the year 'round instead of a proprietary firm. I also send you

samples of other printed matter that I have recently put out. I have a very good sale on preparations of my own, but make it a rule never to offer them in preference to any other remedy that may be called for, but advertise them by the above means and advise their use when the customer asks for a remedy and desires to leave to my judgment what may be best to use.

J. R. JOHNSON.

[Mr. Johnson publishes a neat little 4-page paper, called The Drug Mirror, filled with a few columns of carefully selected reading matter and numerous ads. of his own devising, which are attractive in wording and typography. Some specimens of his style of work are given below. Ed.]

In Medicine Quality is of First Importance

after that freshness, skill in compounding and price in the order named. We buy of reliable, well established houses which have demonstrated their dependability. Our large sales and weekly purchases insure freshness.



Let us fill your
PRESCRIPTIONS



J. R. JOHNSON,
Prescription Druggist,
150 Underwood Street. Phone 31.

AMONG ALL THE Cough Remedies

Glycerite Cough Cure

is foremost—is absolutely pure, is safe, is stimulating to the whole system; is effective. It cures. It gives the best satisfaction among our customers. We recommend

**GLYCERITE
COUGH CURE**

Price 25 and 50 cents.

J. R. JOHNSON,
Prescription Druggist,
180 UNDERWOOD ST., ZANESVILLE, O.

REDDENING OF SALICYLATED TALCUM.—O. Langkopf (Pharm. Ztg.) states that the gradual reddening of dusting powders containing salicylic acid and talcum is ordinarily due to the presence of iron in the talcum, the reaction of the acid with the oxide of iron being facilitated by the moisture introduced with some of the ingredients of the powder. The discoloration may, however, be prevented, and a permanently white powder obtained if the ingredients of the powder are thoroughly dried separately before admixture and the powder kept in well-closed vessels. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

DETECTION OF CANE SUGAR IN SUGAR OF MILK.—To detect the adulteration of milk sugar with cane sugar the difference in the behavior of the two sugar varieties toward Fehling's solution may be utilized which reduces milk sugar directly, but cane sugar only after inversion. In this manner the proportions of the two may be quantitatively determined. If, however, it is desired merely to prove qualitatively the presence or absence of cane sugar, concentrated sulphuric acid is a more convenient test. When pure milk sugar is mixed with strong sulphuric acid it is colored at first only faintly yellow, later a light reddish-brown, the acid itself becoming only slightly reddish. But in the presence of only very small quantities of cane sugar the sample becomes rapidly colored, at first dark brown, then brown-black, and this coloration is also assumed by the acid. In presence of a larger proportion of cane sugar, both sugar and acid are blackened. By means of comparative

trials very small contaminations with cane sugar may be detected by this test. (Apoth. Ztg.)

PYROARSENATE OF IRON is considered by Sibona (Bull. Chim. Pharm.) the most important, medicinally, among the several arsenates of iron. It may be prepared by double decomposition between pyroarsenate of sodium and ferric chloride. The salt is insoluble in water, but dissolves in presence of an excess of sodium pyroarsenate. By addition of alcohol to this solution a pyroarsenate of sodium and iron, soluble in water, is precipitated. If a solution of this latter salt be mixed with citric acid a precipitate is formed which re-dissolves on the addition of a sufficient quantity of ammonia. On evaporating this solution amorphous pieces are formed consisting of "citro-ammoniacal ferric pyroarsenate." Similar compounds are obtained also from orthoarsenates and alkali-citrates. By dissolving arsenate of iron, in the cold, in a neutral solution of sodium citrate to saturation, an amorphous product of yellow-green color will be obtained on evaporation, completely soluble in water. This substance varies in composition with the concentration of the sodium citrate solution employed and cannot, therefore, be regarded as a definite chemical compound. Ammonium citrate yields a similar preparation. The name, "citro-ammoniacal iron arsenate," is frequently applied incorrectly to a solution of 1 part arsenous acid and 49 parts citrate of iron and ammonia. It is clear that this is not a chemical combination, and moreover, arsenous acid does not form arsenates, but arsenites. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

SOME PRODUCTIVE HOLIDAY ADVERTISING.

Philadelphia, March 10, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: I am a careful reader of the business hints published in the Era. I will enclose samples of some of my holiday advertisements. Some are original, others partially so. I gave 1,000 circulars marked No. 1, which were to be filled out by the children. 832 were returned filled out, representing 651 families. I then inclosed circular No. 1 filled and circulars 2 and 3 delivered in sealed envelope to person named on No. 1, in whose name it was sent. The beneficial result was wonderful. Very truly,

W. W. CHALFANT.

No. 1.

To All Good Children:

I shall send a special messenger to Chalfant's Drug Stores, Tasker and Fifteenth, Moore and Sixteenth streets, twice each week until Christmas for letters from all good children (this means you) who let me know what they want for Christmas. Write below what you want, put it in an envelope, address to Santa Claus in care of Chalfant's Drug Stores, and bring or sent it right away. My messenger, Oneitete, the Frog, will bring them to me.

Yours, with love,

SANTA CLAUS.

Name _____

Address _____

Care of _____

No. 2.

My Dear

So many wonder what to buy for the little ones we have taken this means to find out for you, and enclose a letter from your little one. If you get some one of these, let them think it was in answer to their letter from old "Santa."

Yours truly,

W. W. CHALFANT,
Tasker and Fifteenth Sts.

W. W. CHALFANT & BRO.,
Moore and Sixteenth Sts.

P.S.—We have a choice selection of gifts, not only for children, but the older ones, also.

No. 3.

A Friend in Need IS A Friend Indeed.

There are do not lose this slip as it contains valuable information for you.

United States Express Office.
Packages received and forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe.
Post Office Sub Station No. 21.
Letters registered.

Money orders issued and paid daily, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M., except on last day of each month, from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M.

No money order or registry business transacted on Sunday.

Stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes in any quantity you desire, from 7 A. M. till 11 P. M. daily, Sunday included.

You can have your packages weighed and rated and leave them for mailing, as they go direct to central office, Ninth and Chestnut streets.

Last dispatch for packages, papers, etc., 8:30 P. M.

For letters the last dispatch is 11:15 P. M. Public telephone pay station.

The Nu Idea Telephone Booth is in use here.

Messages delivered free of charge. Western Union Telegraph Office. Messages at office rates.

Branch office "Philadelphia Press."
Branch office "Philadelphia Inquirer."

Thompson's 25c. Baggage Express meets 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains.

Philadelphia city and business directories. Time tables for Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Quaker City Guide, which contains the arrival and departure of all trains entering and leaving the city, as well as a complete list of steamboat arrivals and departures and street car lines' schedules.

All the above you will find at

CHALFANT'S

Handsome and Up-to-Date
Prescription Drug Store,

TASKER AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.

Call and make yourself acquainted.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Unguentum Resinol.—(J. W. A.) We cannot give the formula for this proprietary remedy. It is recommended by the manufacturers as a "harmless antiseptic and true skin anaesthetic."

Dealers in Second-Hand Medical Books.—(J. L.) The following dealers carry a stock of second-hand medical books and most of them issue catalogues; Leggett Bros., 81 Chambers street, and A. S. Clark, 174 Fulton street, this city, and A. E. Foote, Philadelphia, Pa.

Parchment Paper for Capping Bottles: Baudruche.—(C. F.) The parchment used for capping bottles, a sample of which you submit, is known in the trade as "Baudruche," a variety of goldbeaters' skin, prepared from the intestines of the ox, and presumably other animals. It may be obtained from Lehn & Fink, of this city, or any large jobber. For capping bottles it is first wet with water, then tightly drawn over the cork, and securely fastened under the lip of the bottle with thread or twine, and allowed to dry.

Microscopes and Accessories.—(J. L.) The Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., and Queen & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacture microscopes and accessories designed especially for the physician in his professional work, urine analysis, bacteriological work, etc. There are so many good instruments obtainable at a reasonable price that the matter of choice is merely a question of individual preference and the amount of money one wants to invest. In selecting a microscope a good method is to write to the manufacturers for their catalogues and prices and then you can make such a selection as you desire. If you want an instrument for a specific purpose and will inform the manufacturers of your desires we are sure they will help you out.

Manufacturers of Percolators.—(J. R. J.) Whitall, Tatum & Co., this city, can supply you glass percolators up to 10 gallons capacity. Percolators of the latter size cost about \$10, and are only made upon special order. The manufacturers say percolators of a larger size may be made from glass, but the risk of breakage in moulding and shipping renders such manufacture impracticable. Most of the large percolators used by manufacturers are made of tin-lined copper or earthenware. They are not as a rule carried in stock by any manufacturer, but must be built to order. The New York Pottery Company, Twelfth Avenue, this city, manufactures all kinds of earthenware, crockery, etc., and may be able to supply you with earthenware percolators of 20 gallons capacity. Write them for information, telling them just what you want.

"Gelatine Cases" or Capsules.—(H. F. K.) asks "if it would be possible to make gelatine cases on the order of the capsules made by Parke, Davis & Co., to hold a quart. They are to be filled with a substance and put into water, the capsules not to be dissolved until the container holding the water is entirely closed. The substance to be put into the capsules or cases is intended to generate a gas, just as one might put potassium bicarbonate into a gelatine capsule and drop it into a solution of magnesium citrate." Parke, Davis & Co. say it is possible to manufacture capsules or cases of gelatine of the size you describe, but they do not believe the use of gelatine for such a purpose is practicable. At any rate, some experimenting is necessary to determine just what may be done, and it might be well for you to write to the various gelatine capsule manufacturers for further information. Here are the names of some of them: Parke,

Davis & Co.; F. A. Habel; Merz Capsule Co., Detroit; Hall Capsule Co., Cincinnati, O.; H. Planten & Son, New York City; Grape Capsule Co., Allentown, Pa.

Lanoline in Ointments.—(N. V.) asks how the following prescription should be compounded:

Carbolic acid	1 dram.
Acetic Acid	1 dram.
Cocaine hydrochloride.....	10 grains
Fluid extract hyoscyamus	2 drams.
Salicylic acid	2 drams.
Lanoline, enough to make.....	2 ounces.

The difficulty here is due to the proportionately large amount of solids and liquids directed to be incorporated with a rather small quantity of lanoline, which at best is not a good vehicle for insoluble powders and bulky solids. However, a presentable ointment may be made by first reducing the crystals of carbolic acid, salicylic acid and cocaine hydrochloride to fine powders, and incorporating them with the lanoline. The fluid extract of hyoscyamus should be evaporated to a soft extract, and then incorporated along with the acetic acid. A better looking preparation may be made if a small quantity of petrolatum be substituted for some of the lanoline. This of course should not be done without the prescriber's sanction.

Kidney and Liver Remedy.—(F. S.) Many of the remedies for liver complaints are also recommended for derangements of the kidneys. Here are some formulas:

(1) Grind to a coarse powder 4 ounces liverwort, 1 ounce Jamaica dogwood, 4 ounces couchgrass, 2 ounces gaultheria. Mix and percolate with a mixture of 32 fluid ounces alcohol, 12 ounces glycerin and 32 ounces of water. When the menstruum has ceased to pass through, add enough hot water to make 1 gallon of mixture, in which dissolve 1 ounce potassium nitrate.

(2) Fluid extract of huchu, 3 fluid ounces; fluid extract of dandelion 3 fluid ounces; fluid extract of juniper berries 2 fluid ounces; fluid extract pareira 2 fluid ounces; fluid extract of stone root 2 fluid ounces; potassium acetate 3 ounces; simple elixir enough to make 32 fluid ounces.

(3) Hepatica, hydrangea, scopolin, apocynum cannabinum and triticum, of each, 1 ounce; hot water sufficient to make an infusion measuring 10 ounces. When cold, add 320 grains potassium nitrate, 3 ounces alcohol and 3 ounces dextrose syrup. Fluid extracts may be substituted for the crude drugs in this mixture, in which case the alcohol should be omitted and the proportion of water reduced to 5 ounces, instead of 10 as above, the remaining ingredients being left the same.

Soluble Flavoring Extracts.—(G. A. M.) Dubelle gives the following formulas for soluble extracts of orange and lemon:

Orange: Dissolve $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces pure oil of orange in 12 fluid ounces of alcohol, and rub the mixture with 2 ounces of carbonate of magnesium in a mortar; pour the mixture into a quart bottle and fill the bottle with water. Allow to macerate for a week or more, shaking every day, then filter through paper; add enough water through the filter to make 2 pints.

Lemon: Oil of lemon, $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces; carbonate of magnesium, 2 ounces; alcohol, 12 fluid ounces; water sufficient to make 2 pints. Proceed as directed in the foregoing.

A soluble extract, i. e., one which can be diluted with water, may be made according to the following formula, proposed by George C. De Lessing, of this city: 1 ounce of lemon oil, in a 12-ounce glass separator with a stop cock, is mixed with 10 ounces of dilute alcohol (50%), and well shaken. In about twenty-four hours separate the oil from the dilute alcohol, when the latter will be found to be a saturated solution of the soluble parts of the lemon oil, containing about 16 grains of citral and citronellol. Lemon water is prepared by mixing $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce of the alcoholic solution so made with 1 gallon distilled water, and filtering, if necessary, through purified talcum. (The use of carbonate of magnesia is thus avoided). If a stronger solution of oil in water is desired, larger quantities of the drugs must be used. To produce a clear solution, add to each gallon of water 1 ounce of polysolve (ammonium sulpho-ricinoleate); no filtering is then necessary. Other formulas may be found in previous volumes of the Era. Consult the indexes.

Wyeth's Soluble Powder=Capsules



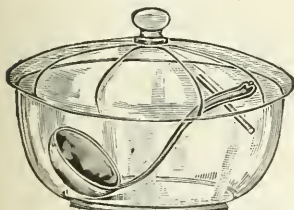
or, Capsuled-Powders are a new and novel form for administering medicines. They contain the various substances in a perfectly powdered condition, which is certainly the most efficient form for administration; thus a desideratum of utmost importance to the physician has been attained. There is no previous preparation made necessary, as in other forms of medicine—notably **gelatine-and sugar-coated** pills—no cohesive or excipient is required or used. The materials or medicines are simply enclosed in a pliant, soft, soluble gelatine capsule, quickly dissolved in the warmth and fluids of the stomach, presenting no such objectionable resistance as the ordinary double-cased, **hard**, gelatine capsules. In addition to this brief description, an inspection will at once impress the judgment. Physicians and pharmacists are urged to examine these products.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES, OR LITERATURE.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,
INCORPORATED,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

BOHNER'S SAFETY CRUSHED-FRUIT BOWL.

BOHNER'S SAFETY CRUSHED-FRUIT BOWL—GLASS COVER.



CLEAN FRUIT IS SERVED WHERE THIS BOWL IS USED.



WITH SILVER PLATED COVER.

OLD STYLE NOTCHED BOWL.



SEE WHAT YOU GET WHERE THIS BOWL IS USED.

NET PRICE LIST TO DRUGGISTS

—FOR—

BOHNER'S SAFETY CRUSHED-FRUIT BOWLS.

	EACH.
Crystal Glass Bowls, with glass cover	\$1.00
“ “ “ “ silver plated cover	1.50
Silver Plated Ladies, to fit the Bohner Bowl.....	.75

~CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.~

ROBERT STEVENSON CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
92-94 Lake St., Chicago.

PHILLIPS' FOUNTAIN CHOCOLATE.

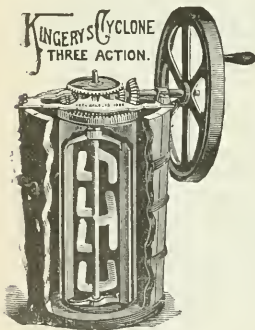
AN ABSOLUTELY PURE CONCENTRATED POWDER

For Hot or Cold Soda.

Perfection in AROMA, FLAVOR, RICHNESS and SOLUBILITY. No greasy glasses with "PHILLIPS'" 1, 5, 25, 50 and 100 lb. packages.

SAMPLES FREE.

The Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co.,
77 Pine St., New York.



Pat. July 15th, '84.

The only freezer that has three distinct motions, each being independent of the others; the Scraper is adjustable at each end and scrapes the Can thoroughly.

The Beater and Scraper run opposite; the Can and Scraper move in the same direction, the Can having slower motion, making three rounds to the Scraper's four, making the Cyclone the lightest running freezer on the market; a desirable characteristic, and one highly appreciated.

KINGERY MFG. COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

CRYSTAL FLAKE

FOR IMPROVING ICE
CREAM.

Extensively used by Confectioners for 20 years.

QUARTER-POUND SAMPLE AND
RECIPE FREE.

Put up in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-lb. packages, bearing our label. Our trade-mark (a red mark) appears on each shred of all Crystal Flake sold in bulk.

Gelatin, Flavoring Extracts, Power and Hand Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Cream and Oyster Cabinets, Ice Cream Dishes, Ice Shavers, Milk Shakes, Lemon Squeezers, Steam Spring and Hand Power Peanut Roasters, Rotary Corn Poppers, Etc., Etc.

Catalogue, with full description of the above, MAILED FREE.



OUR LATEST

... THE ...

"PRINCETON" TOOTH WASH BOTTLE.

TOOTH WASHES belong in the "elegant pharmaceutical" class; there's labor expended to make them attractive.

The PRINCETON belongs in the elegant glass making class. We put the richest flint in it and get a decided cut-glass appearance which is highly pleasing; capacity, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.

Sample Bottle Sent on Receipt of
3 Two-cent Stamps.

PRICE, \$5.50 PER GROSS, NET,

Including Metal Sprinkle Tops which discharge without removing Cap.

Packed in Single Gross Cases or larger if desired. Lots of five gross or more lettered without extra cost.

SALTSBURG BOTTLE WORKS CO., Ltd.,

Manufacturers of Druggists' and Perfumers' Flint Glass Bottles.

PITTSBURG, - - - - - PA.

THE ERA FORMULARY.

5000 Formulas for Druggists.



THIS book with its great variety of working formulas is an incentive and help to the druggist in manufacturing his "own" preparations and in fact enables him to become the manufacturing chemist of his neighborhood. Its wide scope is indicated by the following synopsis of contents:

800 Formulas for	Unofficial Pharmaceuticals
456 " "	Veterinary Remedies
1013 " "	Toilet Articles
417 " "	Proprietary Preparations
772 " "	Family Medicines
495 " "	Domestic and Household Prep.
389 " "	Technical and Indus. Processes
202 " "	Paints, Varnishes, etc.
456 Miscellaneous.	

PRICE, \$5.00 PER COPY, DELIVERED.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers,
396 Broadway. NEW YORK.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

South Africa.

The Boers have been very active and aggressive around Bloemfontein the last week. The principal encounter has been at Wepener, south-east of Bloemfontein.

The Boers are trying to force back Gen. Buller from Elandslaagte toward Ladysmith.

Lord Roberts's army at Bloemfontein is delayed by lack of cavalry horses and clothing suitable for the colder weather now prevailing there.

A serious British defeat, with a loss of 600 killed and 900 captured, was reported last week, but an investigation showed that the report was untrue. The error arose from two reports of skirmish that had already been reported the week before.

The Boer force in the Free State and Natal numbers 42,000, and the estimate of Burgher losses in the war is placed at 12,000.

Fears are expressed that the Boers will again besiege Kimberley, and military preparations have been made to resist the attack.

United States Consul Hay, at Pretoria, says that the report that Cap. Reichman, the United States Military Attaché, participated in the recent fight near Sanna's Post, is false.

The Boers report that Col. Baden-Powell, the defender of Mafeking, is dead, but the report is not believed in London.

General Gatacre has been ordered home by Lord Roberts. It is thought that this order comes as a result of Gen. Gatacre's record of defeats in South Africa.

Owing to the unfavorable conditions for keeping the Boer prisoners at Simonstown, the authorities have decided to ship them all to St. Helena with the least possible delay. The sickness is abating.

The total British loss since the war began last October from wounds, disease and capture, is 23,000 men; one tenth of the entire army in South Africa.

Consul Hay at Pretoria reports to the State Department that he has failed to find the slightest evidence to support the charges of ex-Consul Macrum, that the official mail of the consulate was tampered with.

A messenger-boy started for New York last week to take greetings from the school boys of Philadelphia, New York and Boston to President Kruger.

The Philippines.

General Otis expects to leave the Philippines about the middle of next month.

Frequent encounters between rebel bands and the American troops have taken place recently.

Advices from Manila intimate that Aguinaldo is hiding in the Tagal quarter of that city. Other reports have placed him at Hong Kong, Tokio and Singapore.

The Navy Department has practically decided to put out of commission in the harbor of Manila, the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, releasing the crews for service on other vessels.

Other Foreign News.

War between Russia and Japan is still feared.

The Paris Exposition was opened last Sunday. The American exhibit is to be closed on Sundays.

The Queen's visit in Ireland continued last week with out special incident.

It is officially announced at Sydney, New South Wales, that 111 cases and 38 deaths from bubonic plague have occurred there.

King Leopold has presented all his real estate to the Belgian nation, to be used as recreation grounds for the public.

The American, British, German and French ministers have demanded of the Chinese government the suppression of the anti-foreign society of "Boxers" within two months; otherwise the powers will land troops and march into the interior.

DOMESTIC.

Puerto Rico.

The House passed the Senate bill providing a tariff and civil government for Puerto Rico last week, and it was signed by the President. The law will go into effect May 1.

This law provides that 15 per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates shall be paid on goods entering Puerto Rico from the United States, or entering the United States from Puerto Rico, until the island's government shall devise a way of raising revenue to pay the govern-

ment expenses by internal taxation. When such a plan is devised the tariff will cease and free trade will exist between Puerto Rico and the United States. In any event the tariff is not to continue after March 1, 1920.

By the civil government provisions of the law, the President appoints the Civil Governor and other high officials of the island and the upper branch of the island's legislature. The Civil Governor appoints the lesser officials of the government. The lower house of the legislature is chosen by popular vote. The President has appointed as Civil Governor of the island Charles H. Allen, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

A woman died of starvation in the public square of Ponce, Puerto Rico, last week.

Congress.

The House by a vote of 240 to 15, adopted last week a resolution for a constitutional amendment, providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

The Senate has passed the Pacific Cable bill a measure which appropriates \$3,000,000 for a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. It now goes to the House for consideration.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, has decided unanimously to recommend that the seat of Senator Clark, of Montana, be declared vacant. Senator Clark is charged with having secured his election by bribery. There is no doubt that the Senate will adopt the report of the committee.

Adjournment early in June is planned by the Republican leaders in Congress and many important measures now pending will go over to the next session.

Other Domestic News.

George B. Cortelyou of New York has been appointed secretary to the president, succeeding John Addison Porter, who has resigned owing to continued ill health. The Spanish Government has ordered to sell the floating steel dry dock at Havana for the sum of \$200,000, but this price is considered excessive.

The engagement of Alta, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, to E. Parmelee Prentice, of Chicago, was announced last week.

The President has signed a proclamation opening to settlement on October 10, the northern half of the Coyote Indian Reservation in Washington.

The Navy Department has agreed to buy the Holland submarine torpedo boat for \$150,000, and to pay \$175,000 each for any subsequent boats of the same type it may purchase hereafter.

Leut.-Commander J. C. Gilmore, who has been on leave of absence in Washington, recuperating from extreme hardships incident to his long captivity among the Filipinos, has been ordered to resume duty at sea as executive officer of the cruiser Prairie.

A complete fusion between the Democrats and Populists of Oregon was accomplished by the two State conventions at Portland last week.

A movement is on foot in the Presbyterian church for a shorter creed, omitting the doctrine of foreordination.

The Naval Construction Board has decided to put no more double turrets on battle ships.

It is said that Gov. Roosevelt has definitely refused to accept a nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

Osborn Deigman, who was one of the crew of the Merrimack when that vessel was sunk in the harbor of Santiago, has been appointed an acting boatswain in the navy, and assigned to duty on the gunboat Marietta.

The President has increased the rations for the troops serving in the Department of Alaska on account of the severity of the climate.

The New York East Conference of the Methodist's Church has asked the general conference to relax some of the strict rules of the church relating to amusements. The Ecumenical Conference will meet in New York City next week.

The President has issued an order consolidating the Departments of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

Gen. Gomez has left Cuba and will live at his home in San Domingo.

Admiral Dewey has denied all reports that he intends to abandon his candidacy for the Presidency.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert has withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church, the New York Presbytery granting his request that his name be dropped from the roll. This action does away with the necessity for a heresy trial by the general Assembly.

From Skagway comes news of valuable quartz discoveries on Sullivan Island, Lynn Canal, where a fifty-foot ledge will be developed immediately.

The Marine Hospital Service has received information that the yellow fever is epidemic in San Salvador. Reports reaching Dallas from southern and southwestern Texas indicate that more than fifty lives were lost in the recent floods. The property loss is estimated at \$2,600,000.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

KINGS CO. PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, April 10, with President Adrian Paradis in the chair, and a good attendance of members. Fifteen new members were elected. They were the following: Richard W. Gibbons, Charles W. Meyers, Wm. C. Vincent, Louis N. Jansen, Frank G. Goetz, Benjamin Althelm, Jacob Kilne, Andrew P. Murken, Edward A. Ancelin, Charles Speth, Charles A. Hillis, Joseph J. Vetter, Cornelius A. Vandersande, Thomas H. Botham and Walter H. Pafford. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$302.85. Wm. Muir, as Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, reported on the work of the State Legislature, ended the week previous. After stating that the Hill Bill, commonly called the All-State Pharmacy Act, the Henry Bill to regulate drug clerks' hours, and the Cotton Bill elevating the Hospital Stewards of the National Guard, had been passed, he explained that the bill to amend the pharmacy sections of the Greater New York charter had failed in the rush of business of the final days of the session. He said that bill had been devised solely because the local associations had no hope of the passage of the Hill Bill. Now that the Hill Bill was passed they were satisfied. This gave to New York City practically all the improvements sought for in the other bill. He moved to have the Society ask the Governor to sign the All State Pharmacy Bill and the Cotton Bill. Dr. Albert H. Brundage seconded this, speaking of the advantages provided by the Hill Bill, and the motion was carried. A vote of thanks to Senator Davis and Assemblymen Hill and Cotton for their efforts in securing the passage of these acts was also passed.

An agent for the Knickerbocker Telephone Company addressed the meeting on the service furnished by that company and its advantages to the druggists over that of its competitors. Thomas J. France was appointed a committee of one to consult this telephone company as to the best arrangements it was willing to enter into with the druggists.

Prof. A. P. Lohness, of the Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopoeia, asked for an expression of the Society's attitude on the introduction of synthetic remedies and doses. There ensued a lengthy discussion on this subject. Mr. Muir favored the introduction of non-patented synthetics and of average doses. Dr. Brundage thought that statements of average doses would be of no use to anyone. He said the pharmacist should have a guide as to how much is safe. The smallest dose or the mean dose might also be included, if desired, but the one thing that was needed was the average maximum dose of the various authorities on dosage. The majority of those present agreed with him, and voted that it was the sense of the Society that the Pharmacopoeia should state maximum doses. After a good deal of discussion, the question of introducing synthetics was left in the hands of the Society's delegates to the pharmacopoeial convention to be decided according to their judgment after they should hear the arguments likely to be made at that convention.

The special committee appointed to formulate a plan to ascertain the disposition of the druggists of Kings County toward the N. A. R. D., reported that it had divided the county into eleven districts and assigned each of these to a member of the Society to be canvassed. It was believed this plan would work admirably, and the committee recommended that the Manhattan Association and the German Apothecaries' Association be informed of the work. The report was adopted. Announcement was made of the annual meeting of the New Jersey

Pharmaceutical Association to be held at Asbury Park May 23 and 24. A communication was read from Thomas Stoddard, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the N. A. R. D., stating that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives would hold a hearing on the Boutelle Bill for the repeal of the Proprietary Stamp Tax on April 17. Wm. Muir was appointed a delegate to attend that hearing.

The secretary, Dr. Frederick P. Tuthill, read a paper on "Primitive Pharmacy as Compared with Pharmacy of the Nineteenth Century," in which he gave some interesting statements concerning the practice of pharmacy among the ancient Egyptians, Hebrews, Syrians and Chinese, and also in Europe during the Middle Ages. Coming down to more recent times, he said the first apothecary in New York City was James Tagree, who flourished in 1703, and the first patent medicine was introduced in 1711.

THE MAYOR WAS IN A STEW OVER SHORTER HOURS BILL.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a hearing last week on the Henry Bill to regulate the working hours of drug clerks in New York City, at which he made a needless outcry over the fact that he had two bills of this kind, both of which had evidently been passed. The Henry bill was amended in the Senate. Senate reprint bill No. 1373 is the true measure so amended. Before it was amended it was Assembly bill No. 1299. Through a clerical mistake at Albany both bills were sent to the Mayor. The day after the hearing Deputy Clerk Wm. V. Ross, of the Assembly, came to New York to notify the Mayor of this error and to inform him that the bill as amended by the Senate had passed both Houses.

Edward Timme appeared at the hearing and asked the Mayor not to sign Assembly bill No. 1299 because it gave power of inspection of drug stores to the Department of the State Factory Inspector. He argued that the other bill should be signed, because "the power of enforcing is left to the local authorities."

Timme's solicitude was also unnecessary, as the clause providing for the inspection of drug stores was killed. In the act as passed nothing whatever is said about enforcement or inspection either by "local authorities" or anybody else.

The Mayor did not intimate what he would do, but two or three days later signed the bill. On April 16 the Governor also signed the bill and it is now a law.

EXHIBITION BY N. Y. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Extensive preparations are being made by the New York Academy of Sciences for its reception and exhibition of recent progress in science, which is to be held April 25 and 26 at the American Museum of Natural History. The reception this year is the seventh of a series given by the Academy, and a number of recent discoveries in pure and applied science are to be shown. On Wednesday evening, April 25, there will be a reception to the members of the Academy. On April 26, in the afternoon, the exhibition will be opened to the public, and in the evening there will be a reception of the members of the Scientific Alliance. The honorary reception committee of members comprises Edward D. Adams, Addison Brown, John H. Caswell, James Douglas, Morris K. Jessup, the Rev. Dr. H. M. McCracken, Emerson McMillan and Chas. A. Post. The committee in charge of the exhibition is composed of Prof. J. F. Kemp, Chairman; Prof. Henry F. Osborn, Chas. F. Cox, Prof. Charles A. Doremus and Prof. J. J. Stevenson. The exhibition is to be divided into a number of sections, that of chemistry being under the supervision of Prof. Chas. E. Pellet. In this section will be exhibited a large number of important industrial products, such

as smokeless powder, German dyes, synthetic perfumes and other new substances, as well as new and rare alloys, radio-active elementary substances and much new chemical apparatus.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE BOWLERS' END SEASON.

The yearly tournament of the New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association ended with the games rolled at Reid's alleys last Saturday afternoon. The season has been one of the best in the history of the association. Some fast work has been done on the alleys and several new records have been made. The team of Colgate & Co. won the tournament, and that of Parke, Davis & Co. was second, winning from Dodge & Olcott the last game of the year after an exciting contest. Following is the record of team standings:

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Colgate & Co.	23	9	915
Parke, Davis & Co.	22	10	880
Dodge & Olcott.	21	11	936
R. W. Robinson & Son.	17	15	894
General Chemical Co.	16	16	810
Seabury & Johnson.	15	17	834
National Lead Co.	14	18	900
Merck & Co.	12	20	849
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	4	28	776

The record of last Saturday's games was as follows: National Lead Co., 839; Merck & Co., 844. Colgate & Co., 678; National Lead Co., 879. Colgate & Co., 802; Merck & Co., 849. Dodge & Olcott, 763; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 713. Parke, Davis & Co., 865; Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 723. Parke, Davis & Co., 875; Dodge & Olcott, 797.

NATIONAL DRUG TRADE BOWLERS' ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

Arrangements are about completed for the annual contests of the American Drug Trade Bowling Association, to be held in New York on Friday and Saturday of this week. The committee of the local association last week issued the following announcement:

The Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association of New York was organized for the purpose of developing friendly relations between the working forces of the houses constituting the drug and allied trades of the city, and its long career evidences its success. Similar organizations have flourished in other large cities for the same purpose and under the same conditions, and a natural consequence has been the formation of a National Association.

The third annual tournament of the N. D. T. B. A. is to be rolled in this city on the 20th and 21st of April on the home alleys of the local association, and teams from Chicago and Baltimore, and possibly other cities, will vie with each other in efforts to defeat our best local talent.

A large attendance of New York drug men on the alleys is desired, and in due course tickets of admission will be issued.

On Saturday evening, the 21st, a dinner to the visiting teams will be given at the Drug Club. This dinner will be announced more particularly later on, and it is hoped that when the tickets are offered there will be a liberal response from the trade at large to show New York's appreciation of the sportsmanship and friendly feeling which induced men in distant cities to accept our challenge and hospitality.

POLICE ARE WATCHING GREGG, STEVENS & CO.

Many questions of inquiry have been coming from the drug trade recently concerning Gregg, Stevens & Co., of 253 Washington street, New York, and 164 Market street, Newark, N. J., who claim to be distributors of "general merchandise," but who also pay special attention to drugs and druggists' sundries. The local drug trade has been wary in dealing with this concern, refusing to let it have goods except for cash. It appears now that this caution was wise. The Metropolitan police have been watching Gregg, Stevens & Co. for a fortnight, and Captain McClusky, of the Detective Bureau says:

"I consider that their actions are very shady, not to say suspicious, and that the more publicity such a concern be given the sooner its transactions will be stopped. It is clear they did not intend to pay when the bills became due, for no business is conducted on a losing scale that is perfectly legitimate."

Plant & Co., of 106 Fulton street, have been acting as brokers for Gregg, Stevens & Co., and selling below cost all sorts of merchandise obtained on credit by Gregg,

Stevens & Co. Captain McClusky says he has no doubt Plant & Co. and Gregg, Stevens & Co. are identical.

"GREATER NEW YORK PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY."

Incorporation papers have been filed at Albany by the Greater New York Pharmaceutical Society, which has been formed by some druggists of Harlem and Brooklyn. According to its constitution the purpose of this new society are to elevate the profession of pharmacy to a higher standard, hold meetings, read papers and publish such matter as shall tend to such elevation, to safeguard the profession against the attacks of agitators, defamers, etc., to foster feelings of harmony and friendship between pharmacists and physicians and to make physicians more familiar with the National Pharmacopoeia and Formulary. Only registered pharmacists of good moral character of New York City or State are eligible to active membership. The directors named in the incorporation papers are Leon E. Block, O. S. Donaldson, Thomas Stevenson, Guy E. Currie, of Brooklyn; A. L. Goldwater, David Kantor, Wm. J. Robinson, Jacob Scheinblum and Charles H. Halper, of New York City. The names of about forty prospective members have been enrolled. No officers have yet been elected.

BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION WANTS WAR TAXES REPEALED.

At the monthly meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, held last week, a resolution was passed favoring the modification or repeal of the War Revenue Act. This resolution was offered by Thomas F. Main, and set forth that if it be found that the revenues exceed the needs of the Government, the Stamp Tax should be the first of the war taxes to be revised or abolished. This resolution reaffirmed one of similar character passed in November. The action was to bring the matter afresh to the attention of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at its hearing on the Boutelle bill on April 17.

SECRETARY OF NEW JERSEY COLLEGE IN TROUBLE.

Dr. George W. Mueller, who was secretary of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy at Newark, and who disappeared from that city on January 29 with a young girl named Paula Gels, was arrested on his return to Newark last Saturday on a warrant charging him with embezzling \$300 from the college. In the police court Mueller said he had settled his accounts with the College of Pharmacy. He was held in \$500 bail for further examination.

SWINDLER CROSER STILL AT IT.

Letters of inquiry about Henry P. Croser, of 168 Greenwich street, New York City, and orders from him which manufacturers have "turned down" continue to pour into the office of the Era. The rascal is as busy as ever at his trade of getting goods without paying for them. Readers of this journal are again warned to have no dealings with him.

NOTES.

—Lanman & Kemp are preparing to move into their new building at Water and Pine streets on May 1. This is a fine six-story structure, having a frontage of 64 feet on Water street, 103 feet on Pine street and 100 feet on De Peyster street. It was built and arranged specially for the needs and purposes of Lanman & Kemp, and is one of the largest and most complete structures of the kind occupied by any firm in this trade. Lanman & Kemp have been in the Kemp Building at William and Cedar streets for many years. The increasing demand for space in that locality for office purposes has made it too valuable for occupation by a business of this kind, and so the firm decided last year to build new quarters.

—One day last week a boy went into Baumgartner's drug store, at Ninth avenue and Fifty-eighth street, and asked for two siphons of seltzer, to be sent to Mrs. Starrs, on the second floor of 256 West Fifty-ninth street, to be paid for on delivery. The errand boy who was sent with the goods was induced to put the siphons, together

with \$4.60, as "change for \$5," on the dumb waiter, and send it up from the basement. The police found the second floor flat to be vacant and that no Mrs. Starrs lived at that address. Thomas Burke, who sent the errand boy into the basement, was arrested, but he protested that he "didn't get no money."

—At a meeting of the Torrey Botanical Club (N. Y.), on February 28, Dr. T. D. MacDougal read a "Note on *Aspeha*," describing some peculiarities of inflorescence of this tree which he had noticed. The principal paper of the evening was by Dr. N. L. Britton "On the Flowering Plants Collected by R. S. Williams in the Yukon Territory, 1898-1899." Mr. Williams' collection contains several new species and several others which are new to North America. Long and interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper. E. S. Burgess, Secretary.

—Among out-of-town visitors to the local wholesale market during the week were: C. H. Kelly, Allegheny, Pa.; A. W. Reynolds, Carbondale, Pa.; John H. Allen, Millbrook, N. Y.; R. G. Foster, New Hartford, Conn.; Willis L. Mix, New Haven; T. C. Wood, Haverstraw; Samuel Felt, Watertown; J. S. McArthur, Buffalo; A. W. Twiss, Bethel, Conn.; P. D. Blauvelt, Nyack, N. Y.; Dr. N. Vayt, Staunton, Va.; T. R. Anderson, Port Jervis, N. Y.; H. C. Porter, Towanda, Pa.; W. C. Clark, Narragansett Pier, R. I.; J. E. Barnabe, Montreal, Canada.

—The monthly meeting of the New York Section, Society of Chemical Industry, will be held at the New York College of Pharmacy on Friday evening, April 20. The programme will include papers on petroleum and paraffin by C. F. Mabery; on "Analysis of Titaniferous Iron Ore," by C. Baskerville, and an exhibition of some recent and novel forms of chemical stoneware by F. Behrend.

—Dr. A. L. Lengfeld, a prominent druggist of San Francisco, came to New York last week for a visit of a fortnight. Dr. Lengfeld is a delegate to the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention in Washington, the first week in May, and he will also attend the annual meeting of the American Pharmacopoeial Association at Richmond. While here he is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria.

—A number of wholesale druggists from other cities visited New York during the week. Among them were C. W. Snow, of Syracuse; J. A. Gilman, of Gilman Bros., Boston; Harry B. Gilpin, of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore; F. C. Herrington, of the Burlington Drug Co., Burlington, Vt.

—B. A. Parsons, who represents Parke, Davis & Co. in Georgia, spent three or four days visiting the local house of that firm last week. A. J. Staudt, of Parke, Davis & Co.'s Philadelphia salesmen, also spent a day in town during the week.

—Before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions last Thursday Carlos Hernandez, who in 1898 had charge of the Spanish business of Schieffelin & Co., was convicted of forgery in the third degree for having altered the accounts of that firm.

—Drug clerk Frank W. C. Ross has resigned his position in the pharmacy of A. W. Stewart & Co., at Broadway and Thirty-eighth street, and is now in the employ of the "Astor House Pharmacy," in the Syndicate building, Park Row.

—The prescription department of the pharmacy of A. S. Wolfs & Co., at Amsterdam avenue and 168th street, was badly damaged by an explosion and fire last week. The prompt work of the fire department saved the rest of the store.

—Druggist F. A. Seaman, of Perth Amboy, N. J., returned last week from the West Indies, where he had been spending the Winter. He went there on account of poor health and found the climate very beneficial.

—Emil Brunor, whose "Red Cross Pharmacy" at Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, was burned out a few weeks ago, has opened a new drug store at the corner of Eighth avenue and 136th street, Manhattan.

—V. I. Etlinger has bought the drug store formerly owned by H. H. Kaufman, at 315 Leonard street, Brooklyn, on which a mortgage, held by Townes & James, was foreclosed a few days ago.

—S. B. Leonard, druggist of Tampa, Fla., came to New York last week on special business in connection with a new advertising scheme in which he is interested.

—George Oberdorfer, who has a drug store at No. 2393 Eighth avenue, Manhattan, and Miss Lillie Ammen, also

of this city, were married on April 11.

—Charles S. Warner, of Philadelphia, manager of the laboratories of Wm. R. Warner & Co., spent Easter Sunday with friends in this city.

—H. A. Schaefer, formerly proprietor of a drug store at 1987 Third avenue, is opening a new pharmacy at Lenox avenue and 119th street.

—Wm. E. Kolb has just repainted the interior of his drug store at the corner of Greene and Grand avenues, Brooklyn.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

This Internal Revenue Collector May Have Exceeded His Authority.

Boston, April 14.—Because of the action of an internal revenue collector when he visited the druggists of Wakefield, not far from Boston, several interesting questions of vital importance to the trade arise. This inspector called at Jordan's pharmacy, at the store of S. R. Ryder & Co., at C. F. Ginn's drug store and other places. He made an examination of the stock at each place, finding everything all stamped according to law. He also found a large number of regular stock labels such as "syrup of ipecac," "aromatic spirit of ammonia," "tincture of iodine" and "tincture of myrrh," and many others upon which were printed the dose and directions, also to what use the article could be put. The inspector stated that if a man entered a store and asked for a few cents' worth of syrup of ipecac or any of the other named medicines and the druggist put one of the stock labels on the bottle, he must stamp the same to cover the revenue law. He also claimed that glycerine and camphorated oil must be stamped, they being classified under toilet preparations, but, if this is so, the druggists want to know why the manufacturers are allowed to sell them to the druggists without first complying with the law. The inspector, it is claimed, stated that if the druggists settled with him they would get off easier than if they let the matter be brought to the attention of Inspector Gill, collector of revenue in Boston. Manager Weir, the manager of Jordan's pharmacy, did not see the justice of the settlement with the inspector, and refused to settle. Mr. Gill being in Washington, the facts of the case were stated to his assistant, who stated that, provided these preparations were bottled and exposed for sale with one of the stock labels on them defining to what use the same could be put, a stamp must be placed on the article. The matter has been held open awaiting a decision from Mr. Gill. At the other drug stores, the druggists made sworn statements, estimating the amount of unstamped preparations which they sold since the revenue law had been in force, and they settled at once with the inspector. Now the question arises, no matter how the case is decided, had the inspector any right to settle with the druggists, as he sees fit, without first calling the attention of his superior to the affair?

Efforts to Make the Sale of Tobacco on Sunday Legal.

Boston, April 14.—Led by Representative Saunders, efforts are being made through the Judiciary Committee to make the selling of cigars and tobacco on Sunday legal in places where they ordinarily are sold during the week and which now, with the exception of drug stores, may not legally make such sales on the Sabbath. After the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the law, a futile attempt was made to enforce it in Boston and the result was that a plate of baked beans which cost fifteen cents was sold for twenty-five cents with a cigar thrown in, and a Sunday paper for fifteen cents with a cigar given away. Such a practice as this brings the law into contempt and makes its enforcement a farce. The proposed law makes no change in the prevailing practice, and does not provide for the opening of stores for the sale of tobacco alone. Mr. Saunders stated that it cannot be said that tobacco is not a necessity, for to some it is as necessary at times as food. Bread is sold on Sunday, and yet it could be provided for that day by purchase only, or making it, on Saturday. There is no noise or disturbance coming from the use of tobacco on Sunday, as from the letting of carriages and the running

of electric cars and steam railroads on that day. Others can sell cigars and tobacco as quietly as druggists always have done. One representative said that although he did not use tobacco and is a church member, he favored the bill because it would stop the use of a dead letter law for the purpose of prosecution. There were, of course, some remonstrants, but their arguments were rather weak.

A Druggist Kidnaps His Own Child.

Boston, April 14.—A sensation was caused this week at Norwood, not far from this city, owing to the taking of his own child from his mother's custody, by Adolphus Holton, the proprietor of two drug stores in that town. Mr. Holton was married about five years ago, but his married life was unhappy. The couple decided last summer to separate and the mother has since retained the charge of their four-year-old boy. One day this week, while the child was on the street with his mother, Mr. Holton met them and placed the boy in a carriage, on the seat of which Mr. Holton's brother sat. Mrs. Holton attempted to prevent the carriage from leaving and clung to her husband, who finally broke away and ran after the fast disappearing carriage. Legal proceedings probably will ensue to determine which parent shall retain the custody of the child.

Paint and Oil Club Men Dine Pleasedly.

Boston, April 14.—Members of the Paint and Oil Club have just had the one hundred and twenty-second dinner in the history of the club. Frederick H. Newton, the president, presided. William S. Cutler was elected to represent the Paint and Oil Club in the Associated Board of Trade, and Jerome Marble, of Worcester, and Charles Tyler, of Boston, were elected to represent the club at the annual convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, with John D. Morton and C. M. Hay as alternates. W. Prentiss Parker was the guest of the evening and gave a most interesting talk on "Historical Houses of Roxbury and Eastern Massachusetts," which he illustrated by fine stereopticon views.

NOTES.

—Druggist O'Donnell of Cambridge is a man of three licenses which allow the selling of liquor. He hired a head clerk to take out these licenses for him. The clerk took the liberty to get drunk and Mr. O'Donnell is ready to believe in the old religious dogma of "total human depravity." The wish to aid one's fellow men in the getting of proper stimulants for medicinal purposes is often attended with embarrassment in the realization of the generous thought.

—There is to be no stiffening of the medical law at present, owing to the fact that the Senate has accepted the report of the Committee on Public Health that no legislation is necessary, on the annual report of the State Board of Registration in Medicine.

—John Graham and John E. Quimby, both of East Milton, are respectively the president and treasurer of the Rugby Pharmaceutical Company just organized at Kittery, Me., under the laws of that State, with a capital stock of \$5,000, of which \$300 is paid in.

—By the explosion of a still in the chemical laboratory of the Cabot Lamplack Company, Chelsea, Frank McCormack, an employee, was killed. The damage by fire to the plant is estimated to be about \$5,000.

—Mr. Cunningham, the Inman Square druggist, Cambridge, has gotten into a disagreement with the City Government because of a clerk who sold liquor on Sunday.

—Michael Burke is to leave the firm of Flynn & Company, druggists at Lawrence, to take a position with Albert Arthurs, the Broadway pharmacist in that city.

—F. J. Nolan, a Whitman druggist, owes \$2,200 and is trying to effect a settlement with his creditors. His assets figure a little more than \$800.

—Governor Stanley, of Kansas, has appointed L. Ardery, of Hutchinson, a member of the State Board of Pharmacy to succeed Charles Lawrence, of Wichita, whose term has expired, and W. W. Naylor, of Holton, to succeed himself.

BALTIMORE.

It Looks Like Sharp & Dohme.

Baltimore, April 14.—The season of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club is drawing to a close. By winning six contests this week, Sharp & Dohme have greatly improved their chance of capturing the cup. The teams which Sharp & Dohme have yet to meet are for the most part "easy fruit." With the three victories over the Root and Herbs last Tuesday night, the race was virtually decided, and the triple defeat inflicted on Gilpin, Langdon & Co. last night enabled the Sharp & Dohme quintette to strengthen its hold on first place. The week's games leave the several teams in the following positions:

Teams.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Percentage.
Sharp & Dohme.....	40	8	.833
Root & Herb.....	12	36	.750
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.....	14	708	
James Baily & Son.....	18	20	.375
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.....	16	22	.333
Parke, Davis & Co.....	6	40	.167
Muth Bros. & Co.....	6	42	.125

The Baltimore bowlers who intend to participate in the national contests at New York next week will leave here Thursday evening, April 19. The party will include Dr. Dohme, Messrs. Lockwood, Goldsborough, Waters, Beaumont, Winkelmann, Baker and Baily. Dr. Dohme will be accompanied by his wife. All will return on Saturday night.

Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Baltimore, April 16.—The students of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, faculty and the other officials of the institution are busy with the annual examinations and with preparations for the commencement, which will take place on the 28th inst. The senior class numbers fifty-two, and of this total more than forty, it is thought, will pass and receive their diplomas. The examinations will be in progress all of this week and a part of the next. Arthur Quandt, J. Webb Foster, S. L. Robinson, Thomas L. Richardson and A. E. Thompson are the Committee on Commencement. A reception to the students of the college will be given on the 23d inst. at the residence of Charles E. Dohme, the president of the institution, on North Carrollton avenue.

Three Times Burglarized.

Baltimore, April 13.—For the third time the post office at Mount Airy, Md., of which Charles Rudy, a well-known druggist, is postmaster, has been burglarized. About one year ago cracksmen carried off some plunder, and about 2 o'clock last Thursday morning another raid was made. Three masked men blew open the safe in the office, having forced the door of the place with a jimmy and took \$550 worth of stamps, in addition to \$300 in money. The heavy charge of dynamite blew the safe to pieces and tore large holes in the floor and ceiling of the apartment. A man who happened to pass by the store while the thieves were at work found himself looking into the muzzle of a revolver with one of the burglars at the other end. He was compelled to go inside, was blindfolded and released only after the job had been finished. His captor also searched his pocket, but finding only some small change, molested him no further. The sum of \$650, which Mr. Rudy had drawn from one bank to another, had been taken to a private house, otherwise it, too, would have fallen into the hands of the burglars. The latter made good their escape, and the authorities have only a very superficial description of them.

A Druggist's Sudden Death.

Baltimore, April 10.—William T. Smith, a popular druggist at Columbus and Princess streets, Alexandria, Va., across the river from Washington, died very suddenly there to-day under circumstances which have deeply distressed his friends and family. He had been in ill-health for some time past, suffering, it is said, from Bright's disease. According to one version, he used by mistake a glass in which poison had been compounded, to drink water, and the remnant of the toxic substance caused death several hours later. Others aver that, feeling very bad, he was induced to take a stimulant

which made him sick and brought on a state of coma, from which he did not rally. He was very popular and had many friends, who were shocked by his sudden demise. The deceased was quite a young man.

NOTES.

—H. P. Hynson, chairman of the Committee on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, American Pharmaceutical Association, is making special efforts to arouse general interest in this feature, which attracted so much attention last year. He has sent out postal cards, requesting druggists to select out of the last twenty-five prescriptions which they have filled the one which required the most pharmaceutical skill, the one that gave the most trouble and annoyance, or the one that was most difficult to prepare. In this way a large amount of instructive data may be obtained. Mr. Hynson has already received a number of compliances with the request.

—Among the visiting druggists in Baltimore last week were C. W. Brant, of York, Pa., formerly Mayor of the town, and a member of the firm of Dale & Co.; A. T. G. Hodnett, of York, Pa.; William Brown, of Brown & Hooff, Charlestown, West Va.; Dr. N. W. Vayt, Staunton, Va.; State Senator Feldmeyer, of Annapolis, Md.; Joseph B. Boyle, of Westminster, Md.; L. H. Dielman, of New Windsor, Md.; John Clugston, of Mentzer & Clugston, Waynesboro, Pa.; William G. Burgess, of Newport News, Va.

—A large number of the Baltimore druggists made interesting Easter displays in the windows of their stores. Pretty ribbons hung in graceful loops, beautiful decorations and articles suitable as presents were arranged in tasteful and artistic fashion, and attracted much attention. A decided change has been noted during recent years in the character of such displays. They include as a rule things of substantial value, the practice of making a show with gewgaws having been discontinued.

—A certificate of incorporation has been filed at Dover, Del., for the Slingluff-Glacken Chemical Company, of Baltimore. The incorporators are Raymond M. Glacken, John F. Williams, Charles E. Hill and William H. Purcell, all of Baltimore. The company will manufacture chemicals and chemical specialties. Its capital stock is \$50,000.

—The Caf-fee-no Drug and Advertising Company of Baltimore has been incorporated by Albert W. Robinson, of Sharpstown, Md.; Thomas J. Pyle, of Georgetown, Del.; Thomas B. McDowell, Kansas E. Ringer and Edgar W. Tenemen, of Baltimore. The capital stock is \$20,000, divided into \$5 shares. The company will manufacture drugs.

—The condition of J. H. Hancock, a druggist at Fremont avenue and Lombard street, who has been ill for some time past, shows no signs of improvements, and his friends are beginning to feel apprehensive.

—F. J. Deudonne, of Deudonne & Son, the well-known Washington drug firm, sailed for Europe March 24, accompanied by his wife. The travelers expect to visit the Paris Exposition.

—Mertz, the popular druggist under the Columbia Theatre, in Washington, has made a number of improvements, which greatly enhance the attractiveness of the establishment.

—Owing to the absence of a quorum at the meeting of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, called for last week, no business was transacted.

—Charles H. Rowe, of Rowe & Rowe, Spartansburg, S. C., was in Baltimore last week. His firm intends to open a new store about May 1.

—This month's banquet of the Wedgewood Club will be merged with a dinner of the Maryland College of Pharmacy Alumni.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., DRUGGISTS SENTENCED.

A. M. Baker, Milton G. Kerr, G. M. Alters, H. J. Zimmerman and T. C. Duncan, druggists of Blairsville, Pa., who recently pleaded guilty of selling liquor without a license, were each sentenced April 3 to pay a fine of \$200 and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for 20 days. J. M. Cribbs and T. J. Condon, non-active partners of two of the druggists, were allowed to go free.

PITTSBURG, PA.

W. P. R. D. A. Euchre.

Pittsburg, April 14.—The Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association is preparing for its first elaborate entertainment, in fact for the first entertainment of any kind since its inception. This affair will be held on Monday, April 23, at 8 o'clock sharp, in the old Columbus Club building at the corner of Sixth avenue and Cherry Alley. It will partake of a varied form of entertainment, including a luncheon, a lecture, "red lemonade," a progressive euchre and plenty of cigars. There will be both instrumental and vocal music and in the former line, Secretary E. C. Garber, one of the most noted banjoists in the United States, will contribute his share. A phonograph will be a noteworthy feature, as among its records will be speeches for the occasion by ex-President H. B. Hynson, of Baltimore; President Simon N. Jones, of Louisville, Ky., and F. E. Holliday, chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D. B. E. Pritchard, vice-president of the W. P. R. D. A., will deliver the address of welcome. The members of the association through Secretary Garber have issued invitations to the wholesalers and the city salesmen, all of whom expect to be present. This is but a brief outline of the array of allurements prepared for the occasion, which is expected to be the beginning of a series of affairs of similar nature planned by the organization.

College of Pharmacy.

Pittsburg, April 14.—The Pittsburg College of Pharmacy held its commencement exercises April 12. The senior class consisted of twenty-six graduates, of whom four were women. Joseph A. Baird was awarded first honor, John P. Pfaff, second, and Juliet McA. Jennings and James K. Love, third. The other graduates are: James E. Barr, George H. Brackman, James M. Goldsmith, Esther Hamilton, Ira C. Hess, Paul H. B. Hess, Anna G. Hay, Joseph D. Mercer, Edgar H. Miller, Harry A. Morris, Sada C. McClintock, Clark T. McCutcheon, Hugh J. O'Donnell, John H. Phillips, William T. Piper, Matthew H. Scorer, Charles E. Smith, Alexander R. Snedden, Rollin L. Snyder, Charles C. Sweeney, Charles C. Stanton and Raymond A. Thompson. The students of 1900 will leave behind them a useful memorial in the way of a comfortably-fitted up reading room.

Drug Stock Sold.

Pittsburg, April 4.—The executors of the estate of the late Robert Christy held an auction sale last week of the holdings of the decedent in the Christy Drug Company, realizing about \$52,000. The stocks sold were 1,796 shares of a par value of \$50, also one share of the Mansfield Land Company at \$2,200; 50 shares of the Walther-Robertson Drug Company at \$45 per share, and five shares of the Denton Drug Company of Carnegie, at \$1 per share. The Christy Company was incorporated February 1, 1900, with a capital of \$90,000. A number of odd lots of stock was bought at from \$20 to \$32 per share. The remaining shares, numbering 1,421, were purchased by R. H. Brown at \$29 per share. The store at Fourth avenue and Smithfield street and the one at Carnegie are owned by the company, which also controls a large number of proprietary preparations.

Explosion of Gasoline.

Pittsburg, April 5.—The borough of McKees Rocks narrowly escaped a most disastrous conflagration lately which would have wiped out the flourishing district in a short space of time. David Banker, a clerk employed in Dr. Onstolt's drug store, known as the McKees Rocks Pharmacy, undertook to fill a vessel with gasoline and the vapor arising from the freshly-opened can communicated with the flame from a chandelier hanging from the ceiling and an explosion followed. Banker was hurled to the floor and shorn of his locks and eyebrows. The prompt appearance of the fire department saved the establishment and borough, as the store is a wooden one situated in a close cluster of frame dwellings of which McKees Rocks is largely built up.

NOTES.

—Lorah & Myers is the name of the firm in the old Dickson Pharmacy on Penn avenue, near Ninth street. In the case of George G. Strott, formerly in business with Mr. Lorah, now a bankrupt, the account of the receiver was confirmed nisi.

—Anton Armbruster, a clerk for Charles Menkemeller, Wheeling, W. Va., died on March 23 from injuries received on February 20, falling from a telegraph pole which he was decorating in honor of Dewey's visit to Wheeling on February 22.

—Mr. Markell, the first vice-president of the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association, was elected by virtue of his office to fill the vacancy in the presidency caused by the death of Robert Christy.

—The matrimonial engagement of Hugh J. Canney, of W. J. Gilmore & Co.'s traveling staff, to Miss Pauline Casey, one of Pittsburg's most prominent society girls, was announced last week.

—J. C. Campbell & Co., Clarion, Pa., have sold out to D. R. Hindman, the county treasurer. The new name is the Clarion Drug Company, with J. C. Campbell as acting pharmacist.

—E. H. Hyatt, formerly in business at Johnsonburg, Pa., and succeeded there by G. G. Messenger & Son, has bought a drug store at Wilcox, Pa.

—F. C. Bittner, formerly a clerk for Theodore Cappellet, Oakland, started in business April 1 with Mr. Newcome on Mt. Oliver, Pittsburg.

—P. C. Schilling, who has three stores in Pittsburg, will soon open the fourth at the corner of Wylie avenue and High street.

—The Retail Druggists' Association of Butler, Pa., purchased the People's Pharmacy stock and divided it proportionately.

—Kennedy's Pharmacy, at 1801 Penn avenue, was ablaze recently but the damage was slight.

—McClelland Brothers have opened a new store at Ford City, Pa.

LOUISVILLE RETAILERS FORM A MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Simon N. Jones, who is president of the N. A. R. D., and several other prominent druggists of Louisville, Ky., and other Southern cities have formed the Southern Pharmaceutical and Chemical Co. for the manufacture of pills, tablets, elixirs, syrups and other pharmaceutical preparations. The company was incorporated on April 11, with a capital of \$250,000. The principal place of business is to be in Louisville. The officers are: Simon N. Jones, president; Theodore Rectanus, vice-president; R. L. Boldrick, secretary and treasurer; R. C. Stockton, general manager. When asked about the project Simon N. Jones said:

Yes, we think the field is a good one for such an industry. There is nothing like it in the South, and we feel assured it will be profitable. All the stock is subscribed by retail druggists, to whom we wish to confine it. We have sixty subscribers, and expect to sell to about 600 retailers in this section, many of whom will become stockholders. The movement probably will bring us into competition with such houses as Parke, Davis & Co., Eli Lilly & Co. and others. We have a competent and experienced chemist coming from the East. How soon we begin will depend upon our getting machinery, which may require from thirty to ninety days."

New York representatives of several of the large pharmaceutical manufacturing houses when called upon by the Era's reporter had nothing to say in regard to this new concern, except that their firms did not fear competition from such a quarter.

—Two men at Rose Bower, Va., died recently from drinking each a bottle of some proprietary bitters, kept in stock in the store of one of the men. People who fool with medicines, even secret ones, without knowing anything of pharmacy or medicine, are apt to get into serious trouble, sometimes fatal, as in this case.

CLEVELAND.

How the N. O. P. A. Works.

Cleveland, April 14.—The method of taking care of the entire business interests of the retailer has been well planned by the Northern Ohio Pharmaceutical Association. In addition to the monthly meetings, which average sixty-five members in attendance, the Board of Control, composed of L. C. Hopp, C. A. Godman, J. A. Bartlett, E. C. Lingard, E. A. Schellentrager, W. F. Kuder and L. I. Metcalf, hold a meeting every Thursday afternoon, usually lasting about three hours. At this time the board receives the report of its agent, A. S. Cooper, who devotes his entire time to the work and is fully paid by the N. O. P. A. and also give him instructions. As an evidence of the board's activity the following circular issued recently to every pharmacist in Northern Ohio is a good example:

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a man to stand by his platform, which has been established in words as follows:

"No member shall sell or advertise for sale, scheduled goods at a lower figure than the prices stipulated on current price-list of this Association."

Then, with such rule of conduct before us, no one has ground to break the law, and cut his neighbor's throat, for two wrongs never make a right or gave one warrant for outlawry—no cut-throat should go at large. Of what use is law if not to be enforced? Rule 3 was made to be enforced, and such as break it class themselves as cutters, and will be dealt with accordingly.

All we ask is proof of violation in prices, for if there are any cutters in the N. O. P. A., we wish to know it and you need to know it for self-protection. We look to you to do your part in protecting prices, and rest assured that we will do ours.

Prices are issued almost weekly, not alone for proprietary articles, but likewise for generalicals. It is worthy of note that the retailers implicitly follow these schedules. If it took twenty years of cutters' ingenuity to bring about the present condition of trade degradation, it will certainly require heroic and well considered measures of the above character to eradicate them.

NOTES.

—The Pharmacy School examinations are over and fourteen seniors will be graduated on Wednesday, April 25 at 8 p. m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The following are the successful candidates: C. H. Flandermer, Simon Davis, David Lesser, Frank J. Hinst, Ed. W. Meyer, L. V. Warren, Leo A. Lesser, Mike Salzer, C. Schwarzwalder, F. A. Priebe, F. H. Bader, Wm. S. Schweitzer, Hugh H. McKenzie and Moss J. Cramer.

—Abe Honecker was elected police clerk by a large majority. Arthur May did not succeed in landing the school directorship; he was on both the Non-partisan and Democratic tickets and refused to accept the latter nomination, otherwise he would have been elected. Dr. D. B. Steuer, another pharmacist, has been elected president of the City Council.

—Prof. Henry W. Stecher, of the drug firm of Stecher Bros., secretary of the Pearl Street Savings Bank and the Cleveland Stockyard Co., was married to Miss Margaret Dixon on Tuesday, April 3. The happy couple will spend their honeymoon at Bermuda and return to Cleveland about June 1. They will reside at 819 Scranton avenue.

—G. L. Hechler, well known to druggists throughout the country, leaves for an extended visit to his old home in Germany, after an absence of thirty-eight years.

Drug Clerks of Lexington, Ky., Agitating Sunday Closing.

Drug clerks of Lexington, Ky., are agitating the question of Sunday closing and have asked the proprietors to close their stores on that day. It is believed their contention will be realized, as it is stated that all of the druggists interviewed on the subject, with but one exception, have expressed a willingness to enter into such an arrangement, provided, of course, that a clerk shall be available when calls are made on Sunday.

—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association will be held June 19-21 at Newburyport, Charles L. Davis, local secretary.

CHICAGO.

Meeting of C. R. D. A.

Chicago, April 14.—A meeting of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association was held yesterday at the Masonic Temple. Election of officers was the order of the day. George A. Graves was elected president, John I. Straw first vice-president, Herman Fry second vice-president and S. C. Yeomans third vice-president. Thomas V. Wooten, former president of the association, was elected secretary, and Walter Gale treasurer. The following trustees were elected: For the North Town, Bruno Batt and George I. Malone; for the South Town, George R. Baker and E. F. Cooban, and for the West Town, J. S. Stiles and Charles Lange. A full meeting was in attendance, and many pertinent topics were discussed. The work of the N. A. R. D. was gone into, and an extended discussion was indulged in favorable to the repeal of Schedule B of the internal revenue act. Resolutions of thanks to the outgoing officers were adopted, and the association directed that a copy of the same be engrossed and presented to the retiring president, Thomas V. Wooten, in recognition of his work in behalf of the retail druggists, not only of Chicago, but of the whole country. The past year has shown a record of good and successful work on the part of the association and its officers. A practical working plan has been put in operation, the membership has increased and the finances of the organization are in good shape. All signs point to a successful future for the body whose voice more and more is becoming the voice of the druggists of Chicago.

Bowling.

Chicago, April 14.—Last night's score of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club was as follows:

Bauer	124	118	184
Fechler	142	163	158
Mathews	146	148	..
Medbury	104	143	203
Baker	176	144	156
Thomas	168	153	192
Armstrong	176	190	189
Storer	130	116	103
Waldron	99	181	182
Eloeki	143	148	148
Delbröge	151	118	111
	138	135	110

The following members of the club and others will leave next Tuesday, April 17, at 3 p. m., via the Michigan Central Railroad for New York to take part in the national drug trade bowling contest: Messrs. Storer, Mathews, Dr. Thomas, Matthes, Wallace, Bauer, Medbury, Baker, Waldron and Armstrong.

NOTES.

—On April 13 the Searle & Hereth Company entertained the graduating class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, about 150 in number. Last week they entertained the graduating class of the Bennett Medical College, also the National Medical University on Saturday the graduating class of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and next week will have a visit from the graduates of the Rush Medical College, making altogether about 500 students received.

—Thomas V. Wooten, secretary of the N. A. R. D., left to-day for Washington, D. C., where he will speak before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress as the authorized representative of the druggists of the country, to urge the repeal of that portion of the internal revenue act which bears most heavily upon the drug trade. He took with him petitions from retailers and proprietary associations, urging the repeal or modification of Schedule B.

—Clarence Davidson returned from Detroit this week, after having an elegant time with the Medicos who went on the Parke, Davis & Co. excursion. Among those who went along were Messrs. John Zelowski, J. W. Blood, Dr. Zaleski, V. L. Masliko, G. N. Herzberg, W. F. Datz, J. S. Stiles, T. Schmid, W. R. Forsyth, J. D. Barnes, C. B. Mead, C. O. Lindstrom, F. J. Steker, H. R. Gillespie, Jos. Grubb, A. I. Movette and A. F. Steker.

—J. L. Klika, a druggist of Sumnerdale, was put on trial this week before Judge Hutchinson, charged with selling liquor without a license. Frank McMahon testified that on July 12, 1899, he procured a drink of whisky at

Klika's drug store. Another witness testified that last summer, when he was feeling faint, he went into Klika's store and procured a glass of whisky and soda.

—Fred. D. Pierce has bought the drug store of F. P. Kennedy, at Fifty-fifth and State streets. Mr. Kennedy will take a well earned rest, and on May 15 will leave for Joplin, Mo., to assume charge of his mining interests at that place. Mr. Pierce will continue in possession of his West Side store, and will run it with the assistance of a managing registered pharmacist.

—A. A. Winberg & Co. have leased the Hyde Park Hotel Pharmacy. They will put in an entirely new stock and fixtures. Mr. Winberg was assistant manager for E. O. Carlson, the former proprietor, who will open a new drug store in the building across the street.

—William A. Dyche and W. Bodemann, resident members of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, held apprentice examinations here this week. The full board will be in attendance next week to hold the regular examinations for registered pharmacists.

—It is quite reliably reported that Lazell, Dalley & Co., of New York, are having an automobile built for their Chicago representative, Ed. F. Mallory. The vehicle will be built for four, with room for greater seating capacity when needed.

—Henry Cook, for twenty-three years assistant manager of the sundries department of Morrison, Plummer & Company, has resigned and will take charge of the sundries department of the Charles Baumbach Drug Company, of Milwaukee.

—Ferdinand Schmeling, formerly in the drug business on Milwaukee avenue, will open a new drug store at the northwest corner of Fifty-fifth and Halsted streets, on May 1.

—Charles A. Haley, the Western representative of C. W. White & Co., has just returned from Michigan, and reports a good trade in every locality he visited.

—W. F. Faber, representing the well known druggists' sundries house of James A. Davidson, leaves to-morrow for an extended selling trip through the Northwest.

—Hollander Brothers, of Galena, Ill., have left a stock sundries order with James A. Davidson. They will open a new drug store in Galena in the near future.

—Dr. M. C. Korb has bought the drug store formerly owned by W. F. Dessau, at the corner of West Randolph and Ada streets.

—Goodall & Green, of Osage, Iowa, have dissolved partnership. Both will continue in the drug business in separate stores.

—August Lundvall, a well-known druggist on Division street, is recovering from a recent severe injury to one of his ankles.

THE NORTHWEST.

The fierce sun melts earth's frosty crust,
And lassitude in man produces;
On trees the buds will soon out burst,
And soda fountains squirt their juices.

Iowa Pharmacy Law Decision.

St. Paul, Minn., April 13.—The reversal just made by the Supreme Court of the decision of the District Court at Iowa Falls in the case of the State of Iowa vs. F. W. Gregory is a ruling that is of interest to every druggist doing business in the State, as action was brought under alleged violation of the State pharmacy law. In the lower court Gregory was found guilty and fined \$800. He took an appeal to the Supreme Court and the above decision has just been rendered. The appeal was taken on several technicalities, among others being the omission from the certificates signed by the purchasers of liquor of the complete residence of the purchaser. In some instances the county was omitted and in others the State of the party's residence. It was held in making the appeal from the decision of the lower court that these were merely clerical errors and that they were not made with any intent or design of violating the law by misrepresentation of the purchaser's residence.

Getting Rid of the Tax.

St. Paul, Minn., April 13.—The Minneapolis druggists are doing their full share of the work of trying to secure the repeal of portions, at least, of the war revenue tax law. Members of the Retail Druggists' Association of

that city at a recent meeting drew up a very strong petition asking for relief in this regard, which has been sent to the Minnesota Congressmen and Senators. The petition made a very plain statement of the attitude of the members and of the burden which the druggists are bearing because of the revenue law.

NOTES.

- Successions: J. H. Owings & Co., Deer Lodge, Mont., by the Deer Lodge Drug Co., which has incorporated with \$5,000; Olive & Smith, Bayard, Ia., by Hoover & Lynch; M. J. Gruber, Winlock, Wash., by J. L. Gruber & Co.; F. L. Norin, Ada, Minn., by F. O. Weygant; Apland & Gandrup, Cambridge, Ia., by the Apland Drug Co.; I. L. Arzner, Canyonville, Ore., by J. E. Love; J. E. Love, Liddle, Ore., by Harris & Nichols; Rohde & Sheppard, Spring Valley, Minn., by Sheppard & Eckhoff; C. D. Loomis, Gilmartin, Wis., by Mrs. E. B. Clark.
- D. C. Steele has started at Fairmount, N. D.; A. J. Davis & Co. at Salt Lake City, Utah; Smith & Gilpin, Osseo, Wis.; Ed. Wright at Provo, Utah, and Mart & Gross at Sedro-Wooley, Wash.
- W. M. Bright, formerly of Minneapolis and Princeton, but now in the drug and banking business at Walker, Minn., is here on a visit, reporting everything in Walker booming.
- W. H. Flinn was down from Foley, Minn., a few days ago. He is arranging to erect a fine new store there this spring.
- E. E. Roebuck has returned to this vicinity after an absence of several years in another part of the country.
- L. F. Entrup is in temporary charge of the City Drug Store at Morton.
- M. D. Martin is getting ready to start at Redwood Falls, Minn.
- V. A. Qvale, of Rochester, was in the city on business this week.
- Sanfield & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, have sold.
- G. L. Humphrey, Monroe, Neb., died this week.

ST. LOUIS.

College Commencement and Banquet.

St. Louis, April 14.—The commencement exercises of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy were held Wednesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. There were forty-two graduates out of fifty-one who took the examinations, the entire senior class numbering sixty-five. On the platform, besides the faculty, officers and Board of Trustees, was Dr. Enno Sander, the oldest living graduate of the college. The degrees were conferred by Vice-President Theo. F. Hagenow, in the unavoidable absence of President H. F. A. Spilker. Prof. James M. Good delivered the valedictory on the part of the faculty. He traced the history of pharmacy during the nineteenth century, and described the existing conditions both scientific and commercial, and directed his closing remarks directly to the graduates. The class valedictory was delivered by George Neves, Ph. B., Oklahoma City, Okla. The alumni prizes were distributed by President Rudolph S. Vitt, of the Alumni Association, and the college prizes by Prof. H. M. Whelpley. Carl W. Craemer, of St. Louis, received the gold medal given to the candidate for the degree Graduate of Pharmacy, for the best examination in all branches, while the second prize, a silver medal, went to Albert A. Fricke, of Plattsmouth, Neb. George Neves won the college prize of a gold medal for best examination in all branches for degree Bachelor of Pharmacy. The junior class prizes were awarded as follows: College prize, a free general lecture ticket to the senior class, for the best general examination, Paul A. Mueller, St. Louis; alumni prizes, standard works on the subject of pharmacy, Samuel W. Agree, silver City, N. M., and George P. Hemm, St. Louis. Following is the list of the graduates:

Degree, Graduate in Pharmacy, "Ph.G."—Edward P. Ansermueller, St. Louis; George W. Bader, Belleville, Ill.; Frank M. Buch, Bentonville, Ark.; Jacob C. Burkart, St. Louis; Christopher W. Busb, Centralia, Mo.; Carl William Craemer, St. Louis; James E. Craig, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Thomas F. Cranford, Nashville, Ark.; Edgar Cunningham, Honey Grove, Texas; George Elmbeck, New Haven, Mo.; Theodore J. O. Engelskind, St. Louis; Joseph S. English, Paris, Mo.; William C. Fahrnhorst, Springfield, Mo.; Harry N. Force, Galveston, Mo.; Homer S. Fore-

man, McKinney, Texas; Herman Frank, St. Louis; Albert A. Fricke, Plattsmouth, Neb.; Ralph T. Hill, St. Louis; Charles J. Holbrook, Kinnmund, Ill.; Edward H. Kerstner, Gordonville, Mo.; Otto William Klee, St. Louis; Arthur E. Kring, East St. Louis, Ill.; Ernest A. LeBien, Lincoln, Kans.; William C. Lieser, St. Louis; Clyde H. Magruder, St. Louis; William J. Meisburger, Webster Groves, Mo.; Wilfred C. Middlesworth, Mount Ayr, Iowa; Charles E. Miller, St. Louis; Henry M. Mitchell, Seneca, Mo.; Richard M. Moews, Memphis, Tenn.; Christian G. Mueller, St. Louis; Nicholas J. Pippert, St. Louis; Charles H. Roberts, Hallsville, Mo.; Otto Schmidt, St. Louis; Alfred N. Townley, Miami, Fla.; Frederick G. Weiss, Memphis, Tenn.; Finis E. Williams, Carthage, Miss.; Scott H. Wilson, St. Louis, and Daniel F. Wulman, Evansville, Ind.

Degree, Bachelor of Pharmacy, "Ph.B."—Arthur Huhn, St. Louis; George Neves, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Edgar Roberts, East St. Louis, Ill.

Degree, Pharmaceutical Chemist, "Ph.C."—Harvey E. Manning, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

The faculty of the college gave its annual banquet in honor of the graduating class at the Southern Hotel, on Tuesday evening. The menu was an elaborate one, but those about the board enjoyed the good things that were said after the dinner no less than the good things on the table. Prof. J. M. Good acted as toastmaster, and informal toasts were responded to by Prof. Gustavus Hinrichs, Prof. Francis Hemm, Dr. O. A. Wall, Dr. J. C. Falk, Dr. H. M. V. Nepley, Sol. Boehm and Dr. Enno Sander. President H. F. A. Spilker responded on behalf of the college, Charles Getner for the Board of Trustees, R. S. Vitt for the Alumni Association, Mr. Schulher for the Drug Clerks' Association, Henry Fischer for the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association, and George Neves and E. A. Le Bien for the graduating class.

The annual meeting of the college will be held on Monday afternoon, April 30, at 3 o'clock, at the college hall. Reports of all officers will be presented. Election of officers for the ensuing year will follow, and all members are earnestly requested to attend.

Missouri Pharmaceutical Association Matters.

St. Louis, April 7.—Preparations are going on apace for the convention of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association in June at Pertle Springs. Prof. Francis Hemm, chairman of the Committee on Papers and Queries, calls the attention of members to the fact that the time before them for preparation of papers is limited and there should be no delay in getting to work. A new method of awarding prizes for papers has been adopted. Heretofore prizes have been solicited from manufacturers and jobbers and there have been so many that practically every paper offered secured an award. Following along the lines of the A. Ph. A., awards will be made in the future only on papers of distinctive merit and the committee have the right to withhold an offered prize if none of the papers submitted are deemed up to the standard. Four prizes are offered by the association. Gold and silver medals respectively for best and second best papers on commercial pharmacy and gold and silver medals for best and second papers on scientific subjects. Under the circumstances no one will hardly be able at the coming meeting to win a prize on an essay on "Fishing," although such instances have been known in the past. Will. L. Meyer, chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association, will run up to Kansas City on the 10th and after the meeting of the Board of Pharmacy there go with the members to Pertle Springs and look over the land with a view of planning the amusement features for the meeting.

Trade Excursions.

St. Louis, April 14.—The second of a series of excursions to ena-e the principals of St. Louis wholesale and manufacturing establishments to come into personal contact with their trade will be given April 25-6, to Chillicothe, Mo., and return, stopping at all intermediate points. A band will be taken along, the train elaborately decorated, and souvenirs given by the concerns taking part. The first excursion in January, to Terre Haute, Ind., was not attended by representatives of the drug trade, but both Meyer Brothers' Drug Company and the J. S. Merrell Drug Company have signified their intention of having representatives on this one. If the coming excursion is a success, as it promises to be, the probability is that the next one will be into Oklahoma.

Bowling.

St. Louis, April 14.—Some notable work was done by the members of the Druggists' Cockeyed Hat League Thursday night. The Burdocks won four of the five games from the Chamomiles, but in the second game, which was the only one the latter succeeded in winning, they broke the league's record. Wurnb was high for the Burdocks, and Stork for the Chamomiles. The Mustards got away with four of the five games rolled with the Dandelions. Pauge was high for the winners and Hobbs for the Dandelions. The Catlins won the odd game from the Junipers by one pin. Kahre and Ludwig were high for their respective teams.

Permanent Headquarters for Clerks.

St. Louis, April 14.—The St. Louis Retail Drug Clerks' Society held its monthly meeting Thursday night at Bowman's Hall, the usual meeting place. No business was transacted, but the matter of permanent headquarters was informally discussed and laid over until the May meeting. It is proposed to secure a suite of two or three rooms in a centrally located office building, and which will be suitably fitted up, equipped with reading tables, billiard table, etc., and kept open evenings for the benefit of the members. An increase in the annual dues would be necessary to meet the expense, and a full attendance is desired at the May meeting, so that the matter may then be acted upon.

NOTES.

—Joseph Maserung, lecturer on materia medica and pharmacy in the medical department of Washington University, and in charge of the O'Fallon dispensary, has accepted the responsible position of chemist with the new W. C. Wetmore Tobacco Company. He will assume his new duties June 1, but will continue to lecture at the college as heretofore.

—W. S. Fleming, of Fleming & Hoch, Seventeenth and Washington avenue, is prominently mentioned for State treasurer on the Republican ticket. Mr. Fleming is high in the councils of his party, and is Mayor of the thriving suburban town of Webster Groves, Mo.

—Eichelberger Bros., druggists, Pana, Ill., have remodelled their store, put in new fixtures, shelfware, etc., and now have what is described as one of the finest drug stores in Central Illinois. At the same place Burroughs & Judd have succeeded Whiteside & Burroughs.

—Owing to the erection of a new building adjoining the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, on the east, the entire east wall of the drug house is being reconstructed, furnishing the unusual spectacle of a large business house running as usual, with one side torn out.

—The wedding of C. F. G. Meyer, Jr., to Miss Eleanor Newell, daughter of E. G. Newell, will take place June 18, at St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church. They will make a Western wedding trip, spending some time among the mountains of Colorado.

—Hurwitz & Kalls, who recently opened a drug store at No. 4600 Page avenue, have not found the location all they expected and will move May 1 to the corner of Prairie and Page avenues, the store formerly occupied by Mr. Dandt.

—The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co. has been incorporated at Alton, Ill., with a capital stock of \$10,000 to manufacture a remedy for hog cholera. James H. Snoddy, Ernest Meysenburg and Frank Rippley.

—Frank A. Spurr, formerly representing Bauer & Black in this territory, has been transferred to Ohio, while Frank Simmons comes back to his old stamping ground, covering local trade and adjoining territory.

—Examinations at the College of Pharmacy are all completed. The graduation exercises occur next Wednesday evening and the annual banquet tendered by the college to the graduates, Tuesday night.

—Mr. Bader, of the senior class of the College of Pharmacy, has the sympathy of his friends in the loss of his father, George S. Bader, who died at his home near Belleville, Ill., Wednesday.

—R. A. Hartnagel, for several years past clerk at Schlueter's pharmacy, East St. Louis, has bought the drug store of Frank L. Thrasher, the old M. C. Huggins stand, in the same city.

—John J. Grauer, secretary of the St. Louis Label Works, 306 Morgan street, died at his home in Old Orchard, Tuesday, aged forty-nine. He leaves a widow and five children.

—Dr. Henry Harnisch, a graduate of the College of Pharmacy, but now a practicing physician on the South Side, leaves next week with his family for Europe.

—J. C. Heffner, clerk for J. M. Good, has bought the drug store of J. J. Holscher, Twenty-ninth and Manchester avenue, and will take possession on the 16th.

—Henry Braun, who recently sold his drug store on Choteau avenue, left Friday for Oklahoma, where he will engage in the cold storage business.

—R. G. Thomas, representing Meyer Brothers Drug Company in Southern Arkansas, will take unto himself a helpmeet in the near future.

—The drug store at Taylor avenue and Morgan street, of the late Albert J. Kidd, will be continued by his brother, Thomas Kidd.

—Both members of the new drug firm of Hinch & Douglass, St. Genevieve, Mo., were in the city this week buying opening stock.

—The firm of Hamist & Dale, Edwardsville, Ill., has been dissolved, Mr. Dale retiring and W. D. Hamist continuing the business.

—C. W. Wall, treasurer of the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, has been quite ill for two weeks past, but is on the road to recovery.

—Michael C. Arendes, city salesman for the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., rejoices in the advent of a new girl at his house.

—The cases of the druggists charged with violation of the dram-shop law come up for trial April 23.

—J. J. Weingartner, the druggist of Belleville, Ill., will leave for a European trip early in May.

T. D. REED.

Dr. T. D. Reed, dean of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, died from apoplexy March 30, at Montreal, Can. Dr. Reed lived the whole of his professional career in Montreal. He graduated about thirty years ago from McGill University, and served his time with Lamplough & Campbell.

He was appointed lecturer of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec in 1877. His quiet, unassuming manner endeared him to his pupils, and at the annual reunion of the college there was no health more heartily drunk than that of Dr. Reed, and the news of his death will be universally regretted. For a few years past he has attended the annual meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, of which he was a member, and contributed materially to its debates and proceedings.



D. S. DALY, for twenty-nine years an employee of the Fuller & Fuller Company, Chicago, died April 7 of pneumonia. Mr. Daly began his business life in the Commercial Bank of Oshkosh, Wis., from whence he went to Marshall & Ilsley's bank in Milwaukee. He entered the employment of the Fuller & Fuller Company early in 1871, taking charge of the city ledger. From this position he was advanced to the country ledger and again promoted to the cashier's office and the general ledger. He resided on the West Side and was a well-known figure in West Side politics. He leaves two unmarried daughters to mourn his loss, Mrs. Daly having died some years ago. Mr. Daly was a man of strict and unimpeachable integrity. Albert B. Hunt said of him: "He was the most faithful man I ever knew. In all the relations of his life he was to be absolutely relied upon."

JAMES SEELEY, of Rochester, N. Y., the well-known manufacturer of perfumes, died on April 5.

Business Record.

ترايد ريكورد

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from this record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

ALABAMA.—Montgomery.—A. R. Harvey & Co., No. 33 Commerce st., succeeded by Harvey & Powers.

ARIZONA.—Clifton.—C. P. Dunn, new store.

ARKANSAS.—Bentonville.—W. S. Black & Co., sold to Frank M. Euch.

Camden.—G. W. Hudson, sold to S. L. Green.

CALIFORNIA.—Los Angeles.—H. G. Dean, Third and Main streets, removed to Second and Spring.—C. H. Lewis, No. 10 South Broadway, removed to Third and Main streets.—H. L. Park, Thirty-eighth and Wesley streets, sold to A. F. Shideler.—H. Parrish, No. 500 South Broadway, succeeded by Parrish & Davis.—Frittie Drug Company, Rosslyn Hotel, new store.

North Ontario.—H. M. Johnson, new store.

Northwalk.—D. F. Everett, sold to Harold Day.

San Luis Obispo.—J. W. Smith, new store.

Santa Barbara.—B. Gutierrez.—Sold to C. H. Ward.

Visalia.—N. W. Kibler & Co., sold to Mixer & Smith.

CONNECTICUT.—Glastonbury.—C. O. Talcott, new store.

Meriden.—George Lamping, No. 42 East Main street, deceased.

New Haven.—H. M. Holton, Elm street, should be added to D. D. List.—J. O. Loomis, No. 339 Grand avenue, sold to M. F. Hoop.

Wethersfield.—Walkley & Damery, succeeded by T. E. Damery.

FLORIDA.—Cedar Keys.—J. W. McCollum, sold to Dr. R. T. Walker.

Gainesville.—J. S. Bodiford, succeeded by Bodiford & McCollum.

ILLINOIS.—Urbana.—C. A. Hunt, sold to Hubbard Bros.

INDIANA.—Dillsboro.—W. J. Ewing, damaged by fire; insured.

Farmland.—White & West, succeeded by Fred. C. West.

Lebanon.—T. Perry Kenworthy, sold to Parkhurst & Morrison.

Marion.—M. F. Evans & Co., No. 119 West Fourth street, sold to E. C. Brimscombe.

Washington.—Scudder & Co., sold to Warren Van Trees.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Vian.—Weast Bros., sold to W. T. Bryan.

IOWA.—Ames.—H. D. Miller, sold to Tilden & Laughran.

Bayard.—Olive & Smith, sold to Hoover & Lynch.

New Sharon.—R. H. Todd & Co., sold to Charles P. Roe & Co.

Strawberry Point.—Barnes Bros. Co., succeeded by Cameron-Spangler Co.

KANSAS.—Wichita.—The Hocking Drug Company, No. 216 East Douglas avenue, succeeded by The Hocking-Moore Drug Company.

KENTUCKY.—Ermine.—McRoberts & Walsh, sold to Charles W. Bauer.

MAINE.—Biddeford.—F. G. Warren, No. 157 Main street, deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Conway.—H. W. Hopkins, deceased.

MICHIGAN.—Detroit.—C. H. Woods, No. 524 Grand River avenue, assigned.

Elk Rapids.—W. J. Mills, sold to Mix Bros.

Perry.—L. M. Marshall, sold to Don A. Blanchard.

Saginaw.—William Graham, No. 504 Potter street, sold to H. L. Tomlinson.

MISSOURI.—Atlanta.—Abbott & Davison, succeeded by Davison & Goding.

Dexter.—J. W. McCollum, succeeded by A. J. McCollum & Co.

St. Louis.—A. J. Kidd, corner Taylor and Morgan, deceased.

Tipton.—J. T. Liggett, sold to W. R. Patterson.

MONTANA.—Deer Lodge.—J. H. Owens & Co., succeeded by City Drug Co., Inc.

NEW YORK.—New York City.—G. E. Bayha, No. 339 Second avenue, deceased.—Francis Frenz, No. 311 Seventh avenue, sold to Joannes & Co.

OHIO.—Cleveland.—A. L. McLaren, No. 2825 Euclid avenue, damaged by fire.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Delmont.—George F. Swartz, succeeded by Dr. C. L. Robertson.

Parkston.—O. P. Swartz, succeeded by George F. Swartz.

Plinkinton.—F. L. Stevens, sold to A. G. Pond.

TEXAS.—Bristol.—T. P. Thornton, sold to Nelson & Co.

McGregor.—Walton & Ramsey, sold to Hall & Hicks.

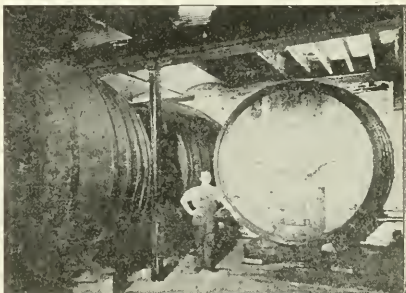
Skidmore.—R. E. Harris, sold to S. C. Skidmore.

TRADE NOTES.

Manufacturers' Announcements, Notices of New Goods, Special Offers, and General Information for Enterprising Drug Buyers.

Duroy Wines.

Just 33 years ago in the city of Cleveland the now famous Duroy Wines were first introduced. The introduction was a quiet affair and for a long time the Wines were unknown outside of the field covered by the Cleveland jobbers who marketed the goods. But in that field the sale steadily increased, for the trade soon found that Mr. Duroy knew how to make good wines. In 1876 he died and was succeeded by his son and namesake. The son followed in the father's footsteps, and continued to make the wines from his own vineyard near Lakeside, O., and still supplied the product to the drug trade through wholesalers as his father had done, but he felt that his wines ought to cover a larger field. He knew that he made the best wines then sold to the trade and believed thoroughly in the policy of letting others know it. In the summer of 1888 the Duroy and Haines Co. was formed at Sandusky with Mr. Martial Duroy and Mr. E. J. Haines as the principal stockholders, Mr. Duroy continuing to supervise the manufacture of the wine, while Mr. Haines looked after the sales. The result has justified Mr. Duroy's faith in his wines, for they are now known in every State in the Union and are recognized as the standard of excellence everywhere.



The building where they first began business was a one-story frame affair, with a capacity of but 50,000 gallons. Their present building in Sandusky was erected in 1893. It is a handsome two-story, fire-proof structure with a capacity of 250,000 gallons and equipped with every known appliance for the successful and perfect fermentation of wine. We give a picture from a flash light photograph of a section of one of the lower vaults far underground, showing three of the 3500 gallon casks. Ever since this building has been outgrown in the seven years they have occupied it and they are now erecting as an addition to it another building of the same size and style. It will be completed early in the summer and then they will have one of the finest wine-making plants in the country.

The Duroy Vineyards are not far away and a beautiful view can be obtained from them by looking across Sandusky Bay eastward toward the famous Johnson Island, used during the war to confine Confederate prisoners.

The Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, have outgrown their present quarters and are building a new plant at the corner of Sixth and Park streets in that city. The new building will be of brick and stone, three stories in height with a frontage of 183 feet on Sixth street and 115 feet on Park street. It will cost, when completed, about \$100,000.

"From a Straw to a Soda Fountain."

We have received from the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Company, Chicago, a copy of their new catalogue, "From a Straw to a Soda Fountain," one of the most comprehensive lists of soda fountain requisites we have ever seen. It is beautifully printed and the cover is treated in a novel way by Manz & Co., the engravers, from Mr. C. E. Marble's own designs.

Success at the soda fountain, like everything else, is only obtained by hard work and the most careful attention to details. To this phase of the business they devote two pages in a chapter entitled, "The Way to Succeeding." Following this are half-tone illustrations of wall apparatus, of which the Alhambra Kohinoor on Page 9 is, to our mind, the most attractive. The Kohinoor on Page 10 is an exceedingly handsome counter apparatus. Following these illustrations is a complete list of their carbonating machinery, of which the Perfection Electric Carbonator, illustrated on Page 58, is, they claim, the best automatic apparatus of its kind ever made for the dispensing trade. For cheaper machines they refer to the illustrations on Pages 50 and 60. Following these is a complete list of minor requisites—silver ware, lemon squeezers, crushed fruit bowls, straws, spoons, ice cream cabinets, tumblers, ice picks, in fact every conceivable item which the dispenser uses. They even furnish a list of bent wire furniture, as well as dispensing coats and aprons. The last pages of the catalogue are devoted to their syrups, crushed fruits, flavors, etc., etc. Their speciality this year is Grape-Kola, which has come to the front rapidly, and which is already a staple drink wherever it has been introduced. Their Grape-Kola serving urn is an exceedingly handsome piece of furniture.

This catalogue is a book of 132 pages, and it reflects great credit on the advertising department of that enterprising firm. A copy of the catalogue will be sent to any soda dispenser who will take the trouble to write for it.

A Line Which Is All Profit.

Frank Netschert, No. 7 Barclay street, New York, is probably the leading manufacturer of artificial plants in this country. He has been carrying an advertisement of these goods in this paper for several weeks, and the responses from druggists from all parts of the country have been most liberal. He has been surprised as well as pleased at the way the drug trade has taken hold of these goods, and wants to still further extend his line in this field. In order to do this, he proposes to make every druggist a selling agent, not to carry stock unless it is so desired, but simply to send to him names

of parties or firms who are likely to be interested, and he will do the rest. If a sale is made to any of these names, a liberal commission will be paid to the druggist furnishing it. He has a complete catalogue of these plants, which he will send to any one who will take the trouble to write for it. His artificial plants are exceedingly true to nature, and a few feet away they cannot be told from the natural plant. They are particularly adapted to the decoration of stores and residences, and a great help in making the soda counter attractive, and thus drawing more business. It will help us and please him if correspondents will mention the Era in their communications.



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A Successful Preparation.

The remarkable progress which has attended the introduction of Abbey's Effervescent Salt is a matter of extreme gratification to all concerned. It is now about ten months since the introductory efforts were commenced, and in that time sales of this excellent preparation have reached a figure far in excess of the anticipated output, and still maintain a constant increase. The most pleasing feature of this extraordinary business, is the rapidly increasing demand for the one dollar size. The sales of the dollar size now are greater than the sales of the two smaller sizes. This would seem to be fairly conclusive proof of the fact that Abbey's Effervescent Salt is gaining for itself a place as a standard medical preparation. By a standard preparation, we mean a

staple that no druggist can afford to be without. The medical profession throughout the country are prescribing Abbey's Salt largely, which is another indication of its unqualified merit and success. We are safe in saying that no other medicine in so short a time has ever reached or maintained such a position.

The advertising of Abbey's Effervescent Salt to the consumer is continuous, large and of exceptional demand—creating power. In addition to their regular newspaper advertising, the Company contemplates a thorough system of window display and other characteristic local work, which in itself will be of great benefit to the retail druggist in pushing sales. Progressive druggists will find it of advantage to get in line for the Spring campaign. Abbey's Effervescent Salt can be obtained from the wholesale trade, and is manufactured by the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., 9-15 Murray street, New York.

Cod Liver Oil at 82 a Dozen.

On page 4 is the advertisement of Barker's Shore Cod Liver Oil, put up in 6 oz. flint bottles to retail for 25c. A bottle of this Oil costs the druggist less than 17c, and the manufacturer says it is always sweet and fresh. Barker's Shore Cod Liver Oil is of a light straw color with but little taste, and he says it is as sweet as the best olive oil. To druggists this oil is particularly useful, as the price of the package sells it readily and it is not necessary to open a large bottle when a small quantity of emulsion is ordered, in order to get three or four ounces. He will send samples to any druggist who will mention the Era.

We have just received a notice from the M. Winter Lumber Company, Sheboygan, Wis., referring to an order for a large hygienic soda fountain from Honolulu, H. I. They call attention to this to give us some idea of the extent of territory which is covered by the sale of these fountains. They also inform us that they carry in stock for prompt shipment their four leaders, the Sheboygan Filler Drug Outfits, the Great Western Drug Outfits, the Great Northeastern Outfits and their Great 1900 Sectional Outfits. Druggists who contemplate refurnishing their stores or fitting out new ones and who want fixtures on short notice, will do well to correspond with this company.

We show on another page an advertisement of the well-known Christy Saddle, probably the most popular saddle now in use, and by one not only recommended by physicians, but ridden by them.

An American product that excels all foreign makes is Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry. Bouquet perfect.

Wholesale Drug Stock of J. H. Sheehan & Co. Sold.

Chas. Hubbard, Son & Co. and C. W. Snow & Co., wholesale druggists, Syracuse, N. Y., have purchased jointly the wholesale drug stock of J. H. Sheehan & Co., of Utica, and removed it to Syracuse. It is understood that J. H. Sheehan & Co. will continue their retail drug business.

—Commencement exercises of the Northwestern University School of Pharmacy, Chicago, were held Friday, April 6, in Handel Hall. The graduating class was composed of Grace Clouse, Hope, Ind.; Alfred H. Figgins, Quincy, Ill.; Margaret M. Gray, Robert C. Hawley, Hermann L. Kretschmer, Walter C. Keeler, Chicago; Achille B. Gremer, Racine, Wis.; Edward L. Griffith, Ottawa, Ill.; Volney G. Hoke, Morris, N. Y.; Howard Hewitt, Chenoa, Ill.; Glenn H. Mercer, Liberty, Ill.; Aaron M. Thatcher, Meadville, Pa.

—The wholesale druggists of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana held a meeting at the Bates House, Indianapolis, March 27. Questions of importance to the trade were discussed and in the evening the members attended the theatre in a body.

—The next meeting of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Hartford, June 12 and 13. Chas. A. Rapelye, secretary.

STATE OF TRADE.

Business Comparatively Light.

New York, April 17.—Business in a wholesale way has been comparatively light, the shrinkage in volume being to some extent due to the intervention of the Easter holidays. This is especially true of the articles usually affected by conditions abroad, as the occasion is very closely observed in nearly all commercial centres of Europe, and with business practically suspended in foreign primary markets, there were very few developments to influence any important variations here. The agent of meter weather has also been a factor in the general situation, and the demand for goods consumed chiefly during the winter season has materially subsided.

The position of quinine has not changed to any important extent. There has been a steady inquiry from the consuming trade and in the speculative department the feeling among the operators continues firm, but no further important business has transpired, and there is an apparent disposition to await developments. At the monthly auction sale of bark in London last week the average price advanced 5 per cent, and this is considered a stimulating feature. The next sale will take place in Amsterdam on the 30d prox, and in the event of a further advance in values it is believed that quinine will immediately improve.

Opium has been held with a fair degree of steadiness considering the limited inquiry, but manufacturers of morphine have surprised the trade by announcing a further reduction of 10 cents per ounce. This is attributed to keen competition from comparatively new makers, who have recently become more or less aggressive. This is the second decline of 10 cents since values of opium began to move upward and it is at least singular that with the crude material 25 cents higher the product should be 20 cents lower. Another surprise was furnished by the same manufacturers who unexpectedly reduced their quotations for codeine 15 cents per ounce. This decline is also believed to be due to competition.

Manufacturers of cocaine have advanced their quotations 25 cents per ounce and the market shows considerable strength under the influence of firm European markets for crude, and advices from South America to the effect that a combination of producers has been formed for the purpose of restricting the output and thereby prevent a continuation of the unprofitable business which has been a feature of the situation during the past few months.

In the department of essential oils general business has continued slow and unimportant and the only quotable change in values was a slight improvement in bergamot, due to corresponding conditions at primary sources of supply. Clove continues firm in sympathy with the sugar, the latter ruling very strong, especially in foreign markets. Anise and cassia are unchanged, but barely steady owing to the dull condition of trade together with keen competition among holders.

Canary seed is hardening in price and quotations for both Smyrna and Sicily are fractionally higher in a wholesale way. The improvement is chiefly due to unfavorable crop reports from Turkey and indications that there is likely to be a material shortage. Celery seed also shows a fractional advance in sympathy with primary markets. The active consuming season is near at hand and importers are inclined to offer somewhat cautiously.

Among the minor changes, a revision of quotations for arnica flowers shows a slightly lower range. Menthol continues easy and quiet with quotations a shade lower. There is likely to be a material shortage. Celery seed also shows a fractional advance in sympathy with primary markets. The active consuming season is near at hand and importers are inclined to offer somewhat cautiously.

Less General Sickness Diminishes Trade Somewhat

Boston, April 14.—Because there has been a material falling off in the cases of general sickness and with a less number of deaths than in the past two or three weeks, there has come about a lessening of the general drug trade, although this has been pretty good, all things considered. Grip is far less prevalent and the number of deaths from this and from diphtheria, pneumonia and malignant diseases has greatly decreased, bringing the death rate of Boston down to a more normal condition.

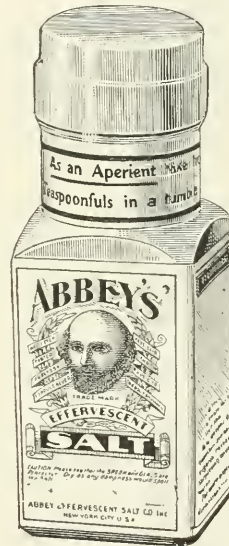
Some of the dealers in chemicals report a rather active trade, while others find it only fair. Nitrate of soda is showing strength, as is blue vitriol. Other things on the list show very little change. Quinine, opium and morphine are a bit quiet. Cacao butter holds strong. Essential oils show no special feature. A little improvement in one or two things in the list of dyes is noticeable, other than which there is no change in these things. Hops are a trifle more active, and the outlook for higher prices is good. Waxes show no special feature. Alcohols are strong and in good demand.

On the Crest of Prosperity's Wave.

Philadelphia, April 14.—Notwithstanding the reports of slacking up in business which come from other parts

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

reaches the consumer through the retail druggist only. The retail druggist is backed by continuous advertising of exceptional demand creating power. The result is a constant increase in sales.



Hoosick Falls, N. Y.,

March 28th, 1900.

There has been a good demand for your Salt since your representative was here. There are at least two physicians prescribing it from time to time.

(Signed) C. F. W. SMITH.

Fall River, Mass.,

March 23d, 1900.

Greatly increased sale of your Salt. Prescribed especially by Dr. S. W. Gordon and Aug. W. Duck, M. D.

(Signed) CHAS. A. BAKER.

Springfield, Mass.,

March 23d, 1900.

I have noticed decidedly an increase in the sale of your goods since your representative was here.

(Signed) E. A. WEBSTER.

Portsmouth, N. H.,

March 28th, 1900.

Two or three physicians have used your goods since your representative was here, and there is, in my opinion, an increasing demand for the goods.

(Signed) BOARDMAN & NORTON.

Abbey's Salt is a standard preparation prescribed and endorsed by physicians. It is a clean, honest remedy, one that you can conscientiously recommend. Your wholesaler will supply your wants.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 Murray St., New York, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

of the country. Philadelphia has a firm hold on the wave of prosperity, which arrived some weeks ago, and the proverbial slowness of the Quaker City is exemplified by the way the boom continues, as though reluctant to let go. The wholesale and retail trade are almost unanimous in their reports of the present favorable conditions. The only change in wholesale prices worthy of mention is the additional drop of a cent per ounce in the price of morphine sulphate. The prescription business still continues at the top notch, and everything is about the same as reported last week.

Baltimore Business Good.

Baltimore, April 16.—The jobbing druggists of this city report business very good last week. Both the local and the out-of-town trade was of very satisfactory proportions, and the clerks in all the establishments were kept busy. The manufacturing pharmacists also experienced a rush of orders, and even the retailers felt the beneficial influence of existing conditions. Much of the activity is due to the prevalence of sickness, the services of doctors and druggists being in frequent request. Heavy chemicals are moving with considerable freedom and acceptable volume, and the market for botanicals presents various encouraging features.

Business Active in Chicago.

Chicago, April 14.—Trade is reported very active and quite satisfactory. It is said to be ahead of last year at the corresponding periods. Outside of Chicago, conditions are ripe for prosperous business. The strike here makes local conditions doubtful. This is an element which seriously threatens the business prospects of the city, and it is felt by all business men that it cannot be settled so soon. Manufacturers are more than usually busy. If the weather will only remain settled, trade will keep on increasing as the summer approaches. Collections are good.

Grip Keeps Trade Up.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., April 13.—The almost unprecedented prevalence of grip in these cities brings added work to retail druggists. Were it not for this, prescriptions would show something of a falling off. The weather is becoming warmer again, which has a tendency to increase sales, as people are in the streets more. There is a gradual improvement in the general trade, and never did a spring open with brighter prospects of commercial activity than this. The jobbers report a most healthful condition of affairs, with a liberal volume of outside orders coming in. They, like the retail dealers, say that collections are much better than expected. This has thus far been the best month for a year for bill paying.

Trade Fair in St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 14.—Trade is of fair dimensions for the season but begins to show considerable falling off from the marked activity of the first quarter of the year. Morphine has declined ten cents the past week. Cocaine has advanced 25 cents, the turn in the tide being attributed to short stocks in the hands of manufacturers. Generally speaking, local retail trade is not brisk, but in some localities prescription trade has increased on account of the prevalence of pneumonia and kindred diseases.

VIRGINIA BOARD.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Board of Pharmacy of Virginia was held in Richmond March 19 to 24. Of the sixty-one candidates the following passed successfully: W. W. Tyler, Cape Charles; J. E. Boon, Roanoke; F. T. Cassidy, Richmond; W. Kent Vaughan, Elizabeth City; G. F. Grant, Abandon; W. F. Driver, Timberville; J. W. Barnett, Bedford City; S. S. McGee, Roanoke; E. J. Conrad, Salem; W. S. Nicklin, Winchester; Frank R. Tyler, Fredericksburg; W. H. Barnes, Greenville, S. C.; C. N. Gibson, Newport News; R. J. Marks, Richmond; W. K. Goolrich, Fredericksburg; L. B. Montague, Norfolk; C. N. Price, Lexington; B. T. Thompson, Berkley; Dr. C. F. Hall, Snow Hall, Md.; A. T. Snellings, Boydton; Oscar Doster, Richmond; J. W. Rison, Richmond; R. C. Hume, Petersburg; R. H. Scott, Richmond, Assistant Pharmacists—Thomas J. Jeffries, Newport News; E. J. Willson, Rockville, Md.; R. R. Totty, Petersburg; Charles L. McDonald, Hot Springs; E. P. Wilkins, Norfolk; H. T. Morrison, Luray; J. Paul Jones, Onancock; Z. E. Burgess, Elizabeth City, N. C.; J. A. Allen, Staunton; J. M. Lea, Danville; J. L. Price, Ashland; G. B. Sheppe, Dayton; Lawrence Washington, Alexandria; H. H. Aldhizer, Broadway, Va. At the reorganization of the board J. L. Aylis was re-elected president and E. R. Beckwith secretary and treasurer.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 17.—Business in a jobbing way has continued of limited volume and with the exception of unexpected declines in morphine and codeine, the fluctuations in values have been of only ordinary character and wholly the result of natural causes. The general appearance, with little to note in the way of interesting features.

OPUM.—The movement into consuming channels has continued light and unimportant, but a fairly firm feeling has prevailed among jobbers and quotations for small lots are maintained at \$3.35@3.50 for 9 per cent. and \$3.50@3.60 for 11 per cent., the higher figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Moderate quantities are meeting with attention from consumers and quotations remain fairly steady at \$4.40@4.60 for 13 per cent. and \$5.15@5.35 for 16 per cent. according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—Owing to a further unexpected decline of 10 cents in manufacturers' prices, the market is somewhat unsettled and jobbers have reduced quotations to \$2.10@2.45 in eighths and \$2.00@2.15 in ounces.

CODEINE.—Under a similar influence the quoted range for jobbing quantities shows a decline to \$4.85@5.10 for pure in eighths and \$4.60@4.85 in ounce. Sulphate is obtainable at 45c. per ounce under the quotations for pure.

QUININE.—Small parcels have moved rather more freely, but otherwise the market is without feature of interest and values are unchanged at \$162@164c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 35@34c. in 50-oz. tins and 38@39c. in ounce vials, according to size of order.

COCAINE.—The market is decidedly stronger, with manufacturers' quotations 25c. per ounce higher. Values in a jobbing way show corresponding improvement and the revised figures are \$3.25@3.50 for large crystals in ounces and \$5@5.25 for small, less the usual rebate of 25c. for lots of 25 ounces in bulk.

SALICINE.—A firmer feeling has developed, and with the consuming demand fair and supplies gradually diminishing jobbers offer very sparingly at \$6@6.25 per lb. and 4@5.0c. per oz.

ALCOHOL.—Distillers' quotations are again higher and jobbing quotations are 14c. higher at \$46@47c. for 95% by the barrel and \$2.55@2.75 for less, according to quantity. Odorless, \$2.48@2.49 by the barrel and \$2.00@2.50 for less.

METHOL.—The market continues easy in tone and jobbing quotations have been further reduced to \$3.10@3.20 as to quantity.

ACETATE OF POTASH.—Jobbers have advanced quotations to 2@2.7c. and the tone of the market is firm.

CARBOLIC ACID.—The market is easier and quotations show a decline to 24@25c. for 112-lb. drums, 40@45c. for pound bottles and 57@40c. for 5-lb. bottles. Amber bottles 2c. less.

CANARY SEED.—Primary markets are firmer on account of unfavorable crop conditions, and jobbing prices have been advanced to 37@38c. for Smyrna by the bag and 5@6c. for less. Sicily is held at 3@4@3c. by the bag and 5@6@4c. for less.

OIL BERGAMOT.—Cables reporting higher markets at producing points has caused an advance in jobbing quotations to \$2.40@2.55 for the finer grades and \$2.00@2.30 for ordinary.

BUCHU LEAVES.—Quotations in a jobbing way show a decline to 2@2.7c. for short and 3@3.5c. for long, 43@50c. for ground and 45@50c. for powdered.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Values are decidedly higher owing to extreme scarcity and jobbers are quoting 80@90c. for whole and 85@95c. for powdered.

VERMILION.—English is firmer and jobbers have advanced quotations to \$2@90c., as to quantity.

KANSAS CITY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Kansas City College of Pharmacy held its commencement exercises at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, April 3. Addresses were delivered by O. H. Swearington and W. F. Kubn. The graduates were John H. Avard, Dennis J. Brown, Charles M. Berthoff, John S. Coughenour, Robert D. Irland, James K. Mugg and Calvin B. Wilkins. A gold medal was awarded to James K. Mugg for superior excellence in work. F. D. Peter, of the junior class, was also honored with a gold medal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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American Advertisers 10	Mueschler, Frank..... 3
Antikamnia Chemical Co. 1	New York Quinine & 4
Barker, F. A..... 4	Chemical Works.....Cov. D
Billing, W. C. & Co. 1	Swindell Bros.Cov. B
Bolzhauser Est., The, G. Cov. D	Warner & Co., Wm. 9
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THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE ERA.

The following letter received recently explains itself. It was entirely unsolicited:

New York, April 18, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era,
396 Broadway, City.

Gentlemen: You will doubtless be pleased to learn of the returns from the notice which you gave us, describing our embossed show cards. To date we have received 199 requests, 72 mentioning the Era, 12 mentioning the — and 115 not stating where the advertisement was seen. We had a notice in the — which appeared the week following that of your paper. Without doubt the Era deserves the same proportion of the 115 requests not mentioning any paper as 12 bears to 72.

Very truly yours,

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.,
Abdon L. Page, Secy.

See Students' Bulletin, Page 450.

UNIFORMITY IN PHARMACY LAWS.

In this issue is presented the report of Prof. J. H. Beal, who was appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association at its last annual meeting to draft a general form of pharmacy law suitable for enactment by the several States. The report bears evidence of much patient research and investigation, and is in keeping with the views of many of those who have endeavored to secure greater uniformity in the enactments of the various States, at the same time securing legislation which should benefit pharmacy and pharmacists and protect the rights of the people. As a whole, the draft of the law is conservative in tone, but there are a few provisions which are not now found in existent enactments.

The requirement that every applicant for registration shall be a graduate of a reputable school or college of pharmacy before he shall be allowed to take the examination for such registration, is one of these provisions, and it will doubtless be one of the most prominent questions members of the association will discuss when the report is laid before that body at the Richmond meeting.

Another provision, which appeals to us as most desirable, is that the funds of the board shall be covered into the State treasury and credited to a fund for the use of the Board of Pharmacy. We believe such a provision should be made. The history of most of the boards of pharmacy shows them to have been handicapped by the want of money to prosecute their work. With a regulation of this character in force, supplemented by that one which allows a board of pharmacy to employ its own attorney, there is no reason why boards of pharmacy should fail to do their duty in enforcing the law.

There are other features in the proposed law which are to be commended, most of them, however, being sections or modifications of sections of laws now in operation in some of the States. The provision for the regulation of the sale of poisons is one of the most difficult to deal with, a difficulty the author fully realizes. We believe this provision cannot be made too comprehensive: it should be full, specific, direct. Trade rights must be subservient to the public health and the maintenance of human life.

This report will cause considerable discussion, but its provisions are in the right direction. The law proposed, however, is not claimed by the author to be ideally perfect, either from a public or professional standpoint. It is also not claimed to be incapable of further improvement, but it is a "workable draft, adapted to enactment in the various States where any form of law revolutionary in character would not

receive serious consideration." If the legislation proposed shall be enacted, many of the impracticable features of existent laws will be eliminated.

THE STAMP TAX HEARING.

Considerable space this week is occupied by the report of the special hearing given to representatives of the drug trade by the Ways and Means Committee upon the merits of the Boutelle bill, which advocates the repeal of the internal revenue stamp tax on proprietary medicines. It may be said at once that the committee seem to be fully impressed with the injustice of the tax levied upon the drug trade and with the desirability for its repeal. If only this proposition were to be met, the drug trade would be relieved of the burden very soon, we are sure. But there are so many questions of a political nature bearing thereon, that no one can actually predict the outcome.

Some one has said that foresight is better than hindsight. The experience of the drug trade amply proves this. If druggists had been active to protect their own interests and protested against the injustice and inequity of this tax before the law was enacted, they no doubt could have secured its satisfactory modification. They waited, however, until they felt in their own individual businesses the effect of the stamp tax, and then they began to protest. They have protested hard, however, as was shown at the hearing at Washington last week. Retailers, manufacturers and wholesalers were present in large number, representing many formally organized bodies in these branches of the trade, and especially the national organizations which for a few months past have been flooding the law makers at Washington with petitions and protests. The case of the druggists was admirably presented, and made an evidently deep impression upon the members of the committee.

Why was not such a demonstration of strength of organized power made before instead of after? During the past year or two druggists, especially the retailers, have been very much aroused to an appreciation of the value of organization. This Washington incident is a striking proof of this value. Any industry that is well organized can get about what it wants from the law makers, or at least prevent obnoxious and burdensome legislation. The drug trade for years has been forced to withstand assaults and buffets of all nature, and it has made hardly a squeal; but now each member of the trade is squealing, and what is more, they are squealing in unison, and the resulting volume of sound is of such power and far reaching quality that it penetrates the deafest of ears. With regard to the repeal of the stamp tax, it cannot be definitely predicted that this removal will come at this session of Congress; in fact, most think it will be delayed until the next session. But there are bright hopes that it will be repealed before very long, and this united effort of the drug trade is the factor which will have contributed most to this desirable result.

"SHORTER HOURS"—ITS EFFECT?

Some one, we do not know who, for he is too modest or too ashamed to sign his name, asks what is to be done now that the drug clerks' bill for shorter hours has become law in this city? The propounder of this question is apparently a proprietor, and he seems to fear that he will have to close his store earlier every night and keep open only a few hours on Sunday, because he cannot afford to hire more clerks. Well, what of it? Will not such a result be a good thing for him and for all druggists similarly situated? At any rate, it is just what the clerks in such stores have been working for when they sought the passage of the bill in question.

If a proprietor has a drug store which does so poor a business that he must work his clerk sixteen or eighteen hours a day it is time that something radical should be done. Wisdom would suggest that he go out of such an unprofitable business and get into something where he will not be a slave for a bare existence.

There is no reason under the sun why drug stores should be kept open all night or all Sunday. This is an abuse which has come through the fault of the druggists themselves. It has resulted in an under-paid, over-worked class of employees, with not a cent's more profit to the proprietor, but rather a decrease thereof, because it has brought him into competition with a rather undesirable class of druggists. The survival of the fittest is a rather harsh truth, but it is a truth none the less, and the drug business as a whole would be infinitely benefited by the weeding out of a considerable proportion of its members.

If a druggist is so situated that he can hire only one clerk, and if he feels obliged to keep his store open sixteen to twenty hours out of each twenty-four, then he will have to arrange a time schedule in such a way that he and the clerk may "spell" each other. Edward Thimme, the agitated labor agitator, says he is going to make it lively for druggists who violate the new law. Perhaps. But at any rate the clerks have at last secured something tangible upon which may be based the conditions of their engagements in the drug stores. If the new law brings about early closing and Sunday closing, it will be the "best that ever happened."

ADMINISTRATION OF TERPIN.—The mixtures containing terpin usually prescribed have the disadvantage that on prolonged standing the terpin separates out in crystalline form, make accurate dosage impossible. The following formula of Malakoff is claimed to obviate this difficulty: Terpin, 20 parts; alcohol, 300 parts; glycerin, 670 parts; tincture of vanilla, 10 parts. The terpin is dissolved in the alcohol, the vanilla added and finally the glycerin. A 2 per cent. solution is thus obtained which is permanent and may be mixed with water and other liquids without separation of terpin. (Apoth. Ztg.)

ANIODOL is the name given by Sedan to an antiseptic consisting essentially of a solution of trimethanal. In a concentration of 1-10,000 it stops development of germs, in 1 per cent. solution it is bactericidal. For disinfecting instruments a dilution of 1-5,000 suffices, also for disinfecting the hands. (Apoth. Ztg.)

(Special Correspondence).

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chemical Society.—The annual meeting of the Chemical Society was held on March 29 at Burlington House, London. There were a number of representative pharmacists present, including W. Martindale and M. Cartelge, president and ex-president of the Pharmaceutical Society, respectively. The total number of Fellows is now 2,288. The president (Dr. T. E. Thorpe) referred to losses sustained by the society through death during the past year, especially referring to Sir E. Frankland, Profs. Bunsen, Friedel, Nilson and others. The Longstaff medal was presented to Dr. W. H. Perkin, who received it on behalf of his son, Dr. W. H. Perkin, Jr. (It is interesting to note that Dr. Perkin, Sr., was awarded the medal in 1858 in recognition of his discovery of aniline dyes.) Dr. Tilden, the treasurer, reported that the income of the society for the year had been £4,088 from admission fees and subscriptions, £781 from the journal, and £444 interest on investments. The expenditures had been, including £3,388 on the journal, £4,993. The list of officers recommended for election by the council was adopted unanimously, among them being: Dr. T. E. Thorpe, re-elected president; Dr. W. A. Tilden, re-elected treasurer, and W. R. Dunstan and Dr. A. Scott, re-elected secretaries. Dr. Tilden is an ex-pharmacist, and Mr. Dunstan was formerly professor of chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Bunsen Memorial Lecture.—Sir Henry Roscoe delivered the Bunsen memorial lecture to the fellows of the Chemical Society on March 29. Sir Henry gave a very interesting sketch of the career of the deceased scientist, in which his personal characteristics were well brought out and his historic contributions to scientific research duly appreciated.

The Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society in London.—Dr. Thomas Stevenson, the Government visitor to the London Examinations of the society, has issued his report for the year ending March 31, 1900. The report shows the annexed results:

	Candi- dates.	Failed.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
Preliminary examinations.....	1,589	843	746	47
Minor examinations.....	1,371	993	378	27.6
Major examinations.....	103	53	50	48.5

In the preliminary examination seven out of eight failures were due to arithmetic. In the minor the two subjects in which most candidates failed were chemistry (599) and pharmacy and dispensing (299). The number of candidates entering for the minor was unusually large, due, no doubt, to the fact that in October next the fee will be raised from five guineas to ten guineas.

NOTES.

Miss Mary Ann Driver, the sister-in-law and residuary legatee of "Professor" Thomas Holloway (proprietor of Holloway's pills and ointment), who died on January 7, has left an estate valued at £250,405.

Mr. Richard Reynolds, pharmaceutical chemist of Leeds, one of the best known of the older generation of pharmacists, died on April 5. Mr. Reynolds was one of the founders of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and was president for the meeting at York in 1881.

The April examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland have just concluded. The only candidate for the Major examination failed, and out of 117 entrants for the Minor only 33 were successful.

Sir Andrew Douglas MacLagan, M. D., F. R. C. P., died at Edinburgh on April 5, aged 88 years. Sir Douglas was formerly professor of Medical Jurisprudence to the University of Edinburgh. He was for a number of years, up to 1897, when he resigned, Government visitor to the Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland. He was elected an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1852.

Mr. Otto Hehner succeeds Mr. Boverton Redwood as Chairman of the London Section, Society of Chemical Industry, and F. Napier Smith, A. C. Chapman, C. T. Tyrer and B. E. R. Newlands take the places of J. Heron, J. B. Knight, T. Tyrer and F. Wilson on the Council.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REVISING THE SEVENTH DECENNIAL U. S. PHARMACOPOEIA.*

The author introduced his remarks by the statement that these suggestions were not made with a fault-finding spirit, but to point out imperfections apparent to a reasoning person.

He referred to the ideal standard required in some cases, which is so impracticable that certain of the manufacturers in this country have refused to make these products to comply with the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. The Pharmacopoeia also contains a number of analytical methods, which are either faulty *per se*, or, if applied, lead to erroneous conclusions. As an example, he referred to the estimation of moisture in wool-fat, which, if attempted by the U. S. P. method, will give results of no value whatever.

The case of Sodium Benzoate was quoted to illustrate the point that a U. S. P. product can not always be made from U. S. P. ingredients, a limit of chloride being allowed in the carbonate of sodium employed, while the resulting benzoate is required to be free from chlorides.

The standard should also take into account the liability of certain products to change or deteriorate, as in the case of Iodine preparations, Ammonia Water and Spirits, Bleaching Powder, etc.

Many Essential Oils may be adulterated without fear of detection by the U. S. P. analytical tests, among which are Oil Copaiba, Oil Peppermint, Oil Eucalyptus, etc. According to the author, the following three propositions should be rigidly kept in mind by those who prescribe standards:

(1) "The standard of all U. S. P. preparations, drugs and chemicals, should be so adjusted that they are not only satisfactory medicinally, but that they can also be manufactured from other U. S. P. goods which enter into their preparation either in part or as a whole."

(2) "The requirements of all U. S. P. goods should be such that they can be employed in the manufacture of all other U. S. P. goods, of which they form an integral part, either in part or as a whole."

(3) "The best medicinal goods available in commerce should form the basis of all standards."

The author stated that the present Pharmacopoeia is frequently at variance with the above proposition, and it throws the responsibility entirely upon the individual opinion of the analyst.

The correction of the temperatures when they are high is advisable, and it is also necessary to use uniform methods in taking Melting Points, Boiling Points and Specific Gravities in an absolutely uniform manner, in order to obtain uniform results.

The author advised the consolidation of class tests, as for Carbonates, Chlorides, etc., except where special directions are necessary, and in conclusion said: "The formation of high ideals is an easy matter, but it would be far better to establish such standards as the progress of chemistry, pharmacy and botany warrants and therapeutic needs."

CAFFEINE IN BRONCHITIS.—Excellent results are reported by Edgenroth in acute and subacute bronchitis from the administration of 1.2 to 1.8 Gm. (20 to 25 grains) of acetate or citrate of potassium every 3 or 4 hours and 0.3 Gm. (5 grains) of caffeine at bedtime. (Sem. Med.)

SALOL AS TÆNIFUGE.—Prof. Galli-Valerio reports the removal of a tape worm within several hours after administration of 1 Gm. of salol, the effect probably being due to the dissociation of the salol into carbolic and salicylic acids in the Intestines. (Apoth. Ztg.)

A CEMENT FOR METAL LETTERS consists of mastich 9, litharge 18, lead carbonate 9, linseed oil 27 parts, melted together and employed hot. (Pharm. Post.)

*Abstract of a paper read by Lyman F. Kebler at the April Pharmaceutical Meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

(Continued from Page 413, April 19.)

COLLEGE GRADUATION AS A PRE-REQUISITE TO BOARD EXAMINATION.

Is it Desirable to Seek Legislation to This End?—The Question Discussed by Pharmacists, Clerks and Teachers.— Its Advantages and Drawbacks Contrasted.

He Votes in the Negative.

I have read with much interest and pleasure the many letters that have been appearing in the Era recently discussing this question. The subject interests me very much, so much so that I feel inclined to say a few words. I guess it is because I am a pharmacist and the question concerns our profession.

My views are with those on the negative side; i. e., college graduation should not be a prerequisite to Board of Pharmacy examination. I sympathize with the apprentices and others who are working, and will be working, behind the drug store counters for their pharmacy education, and who are not able or have not the means and advantages to obtain a collegiate education.

It is true that most of our colleges graduate young men as Ph. Gs in two years, and some in less time. How much previous experience do they require their students to have upon admittance? There are not many, if any, that require any previous experience. Then, do you suppose that a young man who is taken from the "country swamps" (a regular green head), and rushed through a college of pharmacy, and graduated in two years of nine months each, knows as much as the young fellow who enters a pharmacy at the age of fourteen or fifteen years, washing bottles and graduates, running errands, etc., and at the end of three or five years obtains his license through a bona fide examination before the State Board to conduct a pharmacy?

Which of the two is the best man practically; I say practically because a practical man is of more service behind the prescription counter than a theoretical one to conduct a pharmacy, compound prescriptions, etc. I say the one who learns his profession behind the prescription counter, studying under the guidance of a skillful proprietor. Then, when he is prepared to go before the board, he has had his three or five years' experience which is required by law.

There are many men who are conducting pharmacies at present, under their diplomas, and many who are incapable of even acting as assistants. Why are they practicing, then? Simply because the boards recognized their diplomas and licensed them whether they were worthy of it or not. Then comes the fellow who has learned what he knows about pharmacy in the drug store. He goes before the board without any fear, and passes with as much credit and honor as the graduate would have done had he been required to stand the examination, too.

I hope to see this question more thoroughly discussed through your columns.

Southport, N. C.

GEO. Y. WATSON.

A National Law Requiring Graduation.

Thanks are due you for agitating the diploma prerequisite question. It is needed, especially in this State. Mr. Atuir's views are mine, only I would require a proficiency equal or superior to the foreign standard. As for the "poor young man," why should the pharmaceutical profession favor him more than the medical or legal professions? If he wants an education he always gets it in spite of obstacles, and this measure is as much for his benefit as any one's. Let him be assured, and with a high, scientific, professional standard he will be, of a pay of twelve to fifteen hundred a year, and he will get there. He has reached the top notch in all professions, and has

become a professor, teaching in the leading colleges. We are trying to be salesmen, merchants, instead of professional men, and yet we expect professional profits. The public value us as merchants, and will only pay us merchant's profits. Let us become professional and they will pay us professional profits. I know of four lives saved which would have been lost but for college lectures heard by the pharmacist who, using his college knowledge, in the absence of a medical man, did all necessary, and in one case received a present of \$100 from the person whose life he saved. Give us a national law, with graduation as a prerequisite to examination, and raise the standard by all means. Stop political registration and enforce the law and we will not have to complain.

L. WAGNER, JR., PH. G., PH. D.

Buena Vista, Va.

He Also Favors Graduation.

Prerequisite of college graduation to board examination seems to me the only true qualification to be desired by the future pharmacist. The parrot-like drilling of the concher and professional crammer is merely a superficial method to meet expected questions appertaining to pharmacy, whereas the thorough and gradual acquirement of knowledge under the guidance and tuition of well-fitted men, by courses of recitations and lectures, laboratory practice and quizzes, impresses the student for life, and gives him a true conception of the professional side of pharmacy. Having finally acquired, by hard study, time and labor, the desired degree, he takes greater pride and greater care to uphold the dignity and ethics of his profession. On the other hand, the boards of pharmacy, composed of practical men, will be the final judges, whether the college education claimed by the candidate for registration is from a college of such standard as the respective boards may demand. That the colleges shall require an education equal to what is taught in the highest grade of our public schools before accepting students, I take as self-understood. There should also be established a certain number of points by the Board of Regents for students to qualify for the study of pharmacy—that would be the initial step for official recognition as a profession, and the public's indorsement as such is sure to follow.

FELIX HIRSEMAN.

New York.

Thinks Graduation Unnecessary.

Graduation, to my mind, prior to examination is unnecessary. In twelve years' experience as a pharmacist and chemist, being a graduate from one of America's best schools, I have known men who were capable in the highest degree as pharmacists who had never attended any school save a country public school. I have known them to pass examinations before State Pharmaceutical Boards which graduates could not pass, and I unite heartily with my brother druggist, George A. Grunbok, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., in giving every poor boy in this united land a chance to earn an honest living. Nobody can pass a rigid board examination, no matter how much cramming he may do, unless he is a competent, practical druggist. Therefore this law would benefit none but the colleges of pharmacy, which, in many instances, turn out with diplomas mighty poor timber out of which to make pharmacists.

Chanute, Kansas.

N. PRENTISS SYKES.

Graduation Requirement Unjust.

I have taken a great deal of interest in the subject—should college graduation be a prerequisite to board examination—and have formed the opinion that the measure would be quite an injustice to the impecunious young man who is striving to climb the ladder by his own efforts. The article written by Mr. N. I. Gillman impresses me to be a gross injustice to both the subject and the non-graduate. He relates experiences which tend to show the incompetency of the non-graduate, which, if put to test, would not apply to one in a hundred licentiate. "Keep politics out of pharmacy and roll pills" is a very good maxim.

GEORGE F. CARTER.

Fayetteville, Tenn.

Yes.

Having watched the argument in the Era for some time, as regards the college graduation as a prerequisite, I would like to support the sentiment expressed by Mr. Gillman in last week's Era (April 5). I for one see no reason why every student and pharmacist should not endorse such an action, and the Era should be given great credit for the work it is doing.

A. T. HUNT.

Student of the Maryland College of Pharmacy,
Baltimore, Md.

A PLEA FOR THE CLERK.*

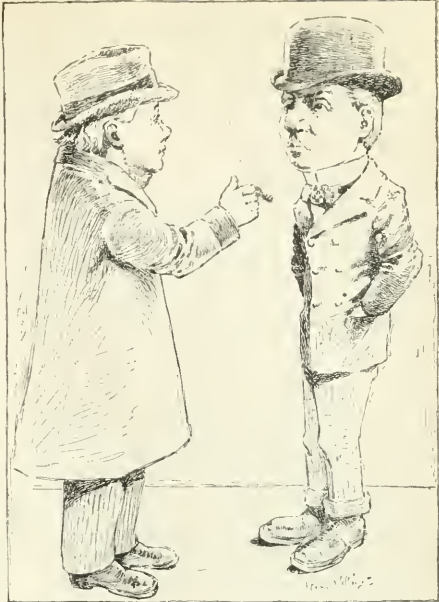
BY R. L. NEWMAN.

"The boy that yu kan't stimulate with praise, yu kan't stimulate with enything but a rawhide." I believe Josh Billings is credited with this remark. It contains a great deal of common sense, which we can more easily understand if we think of the time when we were boys, and what a pleasant feeling we experienced when we were praised for doing something extra well. This quotation, I believe, is particularly applicable to the relations of pharmacists to their employes, for I think the drug clerk does more good work and gets less real encouragement for it than the clerk in almost any other line of business. Today there are thousands of drug-store "boys" and clerks who work day in and day out in a half-hearted way, doing just enough to earn their salaries, and only that which they have to do, simply because when they try to do extra well, and do succeed in doing especially good work, they are never encouraged by a few words of praise, or made to feel that their constant and close attention to business is in any way noticed by their employes.

The average druggist does not seem to realize that two heads are better than one, and that when he gives his clerk proper encouragement and a chance he enlists that clerk's earnest and true interest, and an interest, too, which is valuable to him, for there are many ways in which a clerk has opportunity to do his employer a service or further his interests.

I know of a young man who began his drug career by washing bottles for an Alabama druggist. He was earnest and anxious to learn. His employer, dubbed by his friends "Happy John," praised him when he did something especially good; such, for instance, as decorating a window nicely, achieving good salesmanship, or doing a successful bit of newspaper ad. writing. And to say that that boy worked hard for his employer does not express it! He felt that his employer's interests were his own, and he strove to advance those interests in every possible way. This young fellow is now manager of a neat, clean pharmacy in Alabama; the system used in his store is almost perfection, and his trade is constantly growing. All his progress he attributes to the proper kind of encouragement when he was clerk for "Happy John." His employer has prospered also, and there are few drug stores in the South as neat, as well managed and as successful as Thomason's, at Opelika, Ala. The way to get one's true interest and very best efforts is to show him that his efforts are appreciated. Yes, it pays to be the friend of your clerks! The employer who treats his clerks as he would want to be treated if in their places is sure to be greatly benefited when he counts up his profits and sales.

*Reprinted from Bulletin of Pharmacy.



"Take courage; you may not be a soda fountain clerk all your life."

"That's true, I may get fired to-morrow."

This little note is intended as a plea for drug clerks, a great many of whom are poorly paid, overworked and coldly treated. The drug clerks of the North, especially those in New York and Philadelphia, are very poorly paid and are harder worked than those of any other part of the country with which I am familiar. This I know from experience. I have had experience in one of the largest stores in New York City, and the work was harder and the pay less than in any other city of which I know. I was offered a place in the South at an actual advance in salary of thirty-seven dollars per month, and, accepting it, find it a most pleasant position. Let some people think this matter over. Very little is ever said about the proper treatment of clerks. But the employer who pays his men what they are worth, and who treats them as he ought, will reap greater returns than he dreams of.

SOLUTIONS OF PROTARGOL are best prepared, according to P. Schultz, without the application of heat. The preparation is very slowly and with difficulty dissolved in cold water, but only solutions thus prepared are admissible. The most convenient way to proceed is simply to stir the protargol with water by means of a glass rod until solution is effected. Trituration in a mortar will succeed only when mortar and pestle are previously moistened with a little glycerin, otherwise solution would be retarded by adhering of the substance to the mortar. A properly prepared solution has a black-brown color. (Apoth. Ztg.)

FORTOIN is a new derivative of cotoin, prepared by Zimmer & Co. It is obtained by the action of formaldehyde on cotoin and has the composition of a methylenedicotoin. The preparation consists of yellow, tasteless crystals melting at 211° to 213° C., and having an odor suggestive of cinnamon. It is readily soluble in chloroform, acetone, glacial acetic acid, sparingly soluble in alcohol, ether and benzol, and soluble in water. The compound is recommended for treatment of diarrhoea in doses of 0.25 Gm. (4 grains) three times daily. (Apoth. Ztg.)

A GENERAL FORM OF PHARMACY LAW.

SUITABLE FOR ENACTMENT BY THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE UNION.

By J. H. BEAL.

THE OLD MODEL.

At the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1869 a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wright, Milhau, Moore, Stearns and Malsch, presented a draft of a general form of pharmacy law, which, after extended discussion, was accorded a place in the proceedings of the association as representing the general principles which, it was hoped, would be followed in case the several States should attempt legislation regulating the practice of pharmacy.

Prior to the appearance of the 1869 model only two pharmacy statutes were in existence in the United States, both of which were very imperfect and of limited application. Since then nearly every political division of the United States has provided itself with a pharmacy law, the general plan of all being, in the main, similar to that of the model above referred to, though the different conditions existing in the various States have served to produce a very great variety in detail. Many new features not present in the old model have been developed, some have been greatly modified by the different hands through which they have passed, while others of the ideas originally advanced have proved to be impracticable and have been abandoned.

This multiplicity of details in the several States and the unsatisfactory character of many of the statutes early produced a desire for a general revision, and, if possible, the creation of a substantial uniformity among the several enactments. Naturally the most convenient arena for the exploitation of this idea has been the annual meetings of the society which produced the original model, and for a decade past the subject has received especial attention at the hands of nearly every president of the association, by the various chairmen of the section on education and legislation, in many papers presented by various members of this association, and by practically all of the pharmaceutical journals.

At the Montreal meeting of this association in August, 1896, the writer presented a comparative exhibit of the pharmacy laws then in force in the United States, and offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee which should enter into communication with the colleges and boards of pharmacy and pharmaceutical associations of the United States and Canada, and from materials thus collected construct a model form of law to be submitted for the approval of the association at its next annual meeting. The resolution failed of adoption in its original form, but was referred to the officers of the Section on Education and Legislation, with power to act. Since then no further official action has been taken by the association until the meeting at Put-In Bay, Ohio, in 1899, when the present writer, much against his inclination, was appointed to prepare such a draft of a general form of law which is hereby submitted:

THE MEANING OF THE TITLE "MODEL LAW."

At the outset the writer frankly admits that his idea of what the model should be differs widely from that of some of the foremost writers upon the subject, and he therefore feels called upon to set forth briefly his reasons for the draft which is herewith presented.

In the first place, the writer is not in accord with some as to the construction to be placed upon the title "Model Law." Many have understood from this title that the proposal is for a form of law which shall be *ideally perfect*, both from a public and from a professional standpoint. From this interpretation the writer is compelled, by what he believes to be the necessities of the case, to dissent. An ideal law would be possible of enactment only in an ideal community, and if communities were ideally perfect

such a form of law would be useless. What was meant by the resolution offered at Montreal was not a form of law which should be without fault, and therefore incapable of further improvement, but a *workable* draft adapted to enactment in the various States where any form of law revolutionary in character would not receive serious consideration. While this may be a disappointment to some who have expected that the model would present some new and startling innovation, the author is of the opinion that a draft based upon a conservative plan will be of far greater helpfulness in promoting progress in pharmaceutical legislation than one based upon purely theoretical considerations could possibly be.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE MODEL LAW.

In accordance with the view above expressed it has been attempted to frame the model in accordance with the following principles:

First—The model should be constructed, as nearly as possible, wholly of tried and tested material, selected from statutes already in force, and should consist of provisions which have withstood the test of experience and have been found to work well in practice. Experiments should be taboed, and new provisions not found in existing statutes should be admitted only upon the clearest evidence of their usefulness and practicability.

Second—The machinery required for the enforcement of the law should be simple and inexpensive, as every complication increases the liability to break-downs and the difficulty of enforcing the law.

Third—The form of statement adopted for the various provisions should be as clear and simple as is consistent with the technicalities of legal phraseology indispensable to accuracy and certainty.

Fourth—The provisions of the statute should be confined to the creation, support and direction of the Board of Pharmacy, the requirements for examination and registration, the regulation of the sale of poisons, and the definition and punishment of offenses against the law. Provisions regulative of adulterations and other collateral matters should be left to the general statutes.

Fifth—Since experience has shown that nearly all State Boards are hampered by lack of necessary funds for the enforcement of the law, the draft should provide ample revenue for the use of the board, and should allow its members such compensation as will justify them in devoting sufficient attention to the law to make it efficient.

SUMMARY OF THE MODEL BY SECTIONS.

Section One is unavoidably long. Its object is to forbid any one but licensed pharmacists from controlling or managing stores and to prohibit unlicensed persons from selling drugs in any place or capacity. As criminal statutes must be construed with the greatest strictness, it is absolutely essential that the section which defines the crime should be worded with the greatest exactness and detail.

This section has been prepared after a careful study of all the statute laws, and while the author does not flatter himself that it will be found invulnerable he still ventures to hope that it may prove an improvement over many existing statutes, some of which are so loosely drawn that it is practically impossible to obtain convictions under them.

In order to make this section constitutional it is necessary that it shall not be a bar to the pursuit of any legitimate business or occupation, and for this reason several clauses of exceptions have been added. The first of these excludes from the operation of the section the right of a physician to furnish his own patients with such medicines as he may deem proper. This exception is not only in accord with public opinion, but is, we believe, essentially just and right, even if it does operate to reduce the num-

ber of prescriptions dispensed by the pharmacist. The right to furnish medicines to his patients is inherent in the physician, and it is not probable that the Legislature would attempt to deprive him of it or that the courts would sustain any such attempt if made.

The next exception is that of non-poisonous domestic remedies and of patent and proprietary remedies which do not contain poisonous ingredients. While it is the opinion of the writer that the business of dealing in all such substances should be confined to the druggist, he is nevertheless convinced that the restriction herein contained is as much as can be expected in the present state of public education upon the subject.

The insertion of the exception regarding insecticides is based upon the same reasons.

The provision permitting legally licensed assistant pharmacists to manage drug stores in small villages, and dealers in general merchandise to sell certain drugs in country places, it is believed, will do much to disarm the opposition of legislators from rural districts, and will, at the same time, permit the interests of the rural population to be sufficiently safeguarded.

Section Two provides that all persons registered or licensed at the time of the enactment of the proposed law may continue to act under their license without re-examination. In States where renewal is not provided for it would be necessary to modify this part slightly in order to make a portion of Section Six effective. The section also prescribes the nature of the application which must be filed by new candidates for registration.

Section Three prescribes the qualifications of pharmacists and assistants. The first must be 21 years of age, a graduate in pharmacy, have four years' experience in pharmacy, and must have been previously registered for two years as an assistant, and in addition must pass a satisfactory examination. Assistants must be 18 years of age, have two years' experience, and sustain an examination, but are not required to be graduates.

The requirement of graduation as a prerequisite to registration is now so generally admitted to be necessary that it need not be discussed.

The requirement that applicants must have been licensed for two years as assistants is new in the United States, though not in Canada, but its necessity is equally as urgent as that of graduation.

It is conceded by all thoughtful students of the subject that it is at present far too easy for applicants to qualify as managers of pharmacies. The present laws seem to have been composed with the idea that there is a dearth of pharmacists and that the public interest would suffer if the gateway to registration were not as wide as possible. There may be an occasional scarcity of properly qualified assistants, but if there has ever been an insufficient supply of pharmacists to meet all public demands we have not heard of it.

Another provision of this section permits a reduction of experience in the case of those who have attended schools of pharmacy; provided, however, that a pharmacist must have not less than two years' experience, no matter how long he may have attended college. This is only a reasonable concession in view of the absolute requirement that all candidates must graduate before receiving license as pharmacists.

Section Four provides that licenses shall be granted to successful candidates for two years. This is for the purpose of avoiding the contention that when candidates are registered once they are registered for all time, and therefore cannot be compelled to renew their registration.

The latter part of this section provides that the board may refuse license to persons unfitted by reason of drunkenness or addiction to drugs, and that they may revoke licenses for the same cause. In order to avoid the possible charge of arbitrary abuse of power, an appeal is permitted to the Governor and Attorney-General. It is possible that in some States an appeal might have to be taken to a different body.

Section Five authorizes the board to grant licenses to licentiates of other boards, but safeguards the practice in such a way as to avoid possible abuse of the power.

Section Six contains the usual requirement as to the exposure and renewal of certificates and permits, and prescribes the penalties for failing to renew the same. In this section an effort has been made to state the require-

ment with clearness and ample detail, so as to minimize as much as possible the occasion for misunderstanding.

Sections Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven and Twelve provide for the appointment of the Board of Pharmacy and prescribe its powers and duties. The provisions, in the main, are along the usual line of existing laws. Care has been taken to secure definiteness of statement on all important parts. Several features, perhaps, deserve special mention. One of these provides that the record of the Board of Pharmacy or a properly certified transcript therefrom shall be accepted as competent evidence in all courts. Another is that no provision is made for a treasurer, but that the receipts of the board shall be covered into the State treasury as a special fund for the use of the board.

Another important feature is the one allowing the board to employ an attorney, since local attorneys are frequently loath to undertake prosecutions under the pharmacy law, and usually do so in only a half-hearted way.

Perhaps some objection may be found with the size of the fees required for license and renewals, but the writer is convinced that they are not too great for the expense of the board in order to execute the law as it should be executed.

Section Thirteen provides for the labeling and recording the sale of poisons. In the author's opinion it is not within the wit of man to prepare a schedule of poisons which will not still leave something to be desired. Either it will be too broad or too narrow, or either too loose or too rigid. It is not likely that the present attempt has escaped any of these objections. The utmost that has been hoped for has been to prepare a section which shall be reasonably comprehensive without being oppressive, and which shall afford a reasonable protection to the public without too great an interference with trade rights.

Section Fourteen requires the preservation of the original of every prescription for a period of five years. The desirability of this provision is doubtless sufficiently obvious without extended explanation.

Section Fifteen imposes a license upon itinerant vendors of medicines. Doubtless it would be better if such might be suppressed altogether, but until public opinion is further advanced than at present probably the most that can be done is the regulation of the business by the Board of Pharmacy in the manner indicated.

The purposes of Sections Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen and Nineteen are sufficiently apparent with comment.

CONCERNING THE SALE OF DRUGS BY UNLICENSED PERSONS.

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person not licensed as a pharmacist within the meaning of this act to conduct or manage any pharmacy, drug or chemical store, apothecary shop, or other place of business for the retailing, compounding or dispensing of any drugs, chemicals or poisons, or for the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, or to keep exposed for sale at retail any drugs, chemicals or poisons, except as hereinafter provided, or for any person not licensed as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist within the meaning of this act to compound, dispense, or sell at retail any drug, chemical, poison or pharmaceutical preparation upon the prescription of a physician, or otherwise, or to compound physicians' prescriptions, except as an aid to or under the immediate supervision of a person licensed as a pharmacist under this act. And it shall be unlawful for any owner or manager of a pharmacy, or drug store, or other place of business to cause or permit any other than a person licensed as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist to compound, dispense or sell, at retail, any drug, medicine or poison, except as an aid to or under the immediate supervision of a person licensed as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist.

Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to interfere with any legally registered practitioner of medicine or dentistry in the compounding of his own prescriptions or to prevent him from supplying to his patients such medicines as he may deem proper with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealer who shall be licensed as a pharmacist or who shall keep in his employ at least one person who is licensed as a pharmacist, nor with the selling at retail of non-poisonous domestic remedies, nor with the sale of patent or proprietary preparations which do not contain poisonous ingredients, nor with the sale of poisonous substances which are sold exclusively for use in the arts, or for uses insecticides, when such substances are sold in unbroken packages bearing a label having plainly printed upon it the name of the contents, the word "Poison" and the names of at least two readily obtainable antidotes.

Provided, further, that in any village of not more than 500 inhabitants where there is no person licensed as pharmacist within less than two miles of such village the

Board of Pharmacy may grant to any person who is licensed as assistant pharmacist a permit to conduct a drug store or pharmacy in such village, which permit shall not be valid in any other village than the one for which it was granted, and shall cease and determine when the population of the village in which such permit is granted shall become greater than 500, and provided also that in rural districts where there is no person licensed as pharmacist or assistant pharmacist within less than two miles from the Board of Pharmacy, the holder of such permit may in general merchandise to sell such drugs and medicines as may be specified by the board, which permit shall run for a period of two years.

Within the limits of this act, rural districts are villages or other places of not more than 200 inhabitants.

CONCERNING EXAMINATIONS AND REGISTRATION.

Sec. 2. Every person now licensed or registered as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist under the laws of this State shall continue in the practice of his profession until the expiration of the term for which his certificate of registration or license was issued. Every person who shall hereafter desire to be licensed as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist shall file with the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy an application, duly verified under oath, setting forth the name and age of the applicant, the place or places at which, and the time spent in the study of pharmacy, and the number of years of experience in the compounding of physicians' prescriptions which the applicant has had under the direction of a legally licensed pharmacist, and shall appear at a time and place designated by the Board of Pharmacy to undergo an examination as to his qualifications for registration as a licensed pharmacist or assistant pharmacist.

Sec. 3. In order to be licensed as a pharmacist within the meaning of this act, an applicant shall be not less than 21 years of age, and shall have been licensed as an assistant pharmacist for not less than two years prior to his application for license as a pharmacist, and he shall be present to the board of Pharmacy to receive his license as a graduate of a reputable school or college of pharmacy, and that he has had four years' experience in pharmacy under the instruction of a licensed pharmacist, and he shall also pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Pharmacy.

In order to be licensed as an assistant pharmacist within the meaning of this act an applicant shall be not less than 18 years of age, and shall have had not less than two years' experience in pharmacy under the instruction of a licensed pharmacist, and shall pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Pharmacy.

Provided, however, that in the case of persons who have attended a reputable school or college of pharmacy the actual time of attendance at such school or college of pharmacy may be deducted from the time of experience required of pharmacist and assistant pharmacists, but in no case shall less than two years' experience be required for registration as a licensed pharmacist.

Sec. 4. If an applicant for license as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist has complied with the requirements of the two preceding sections, the Board of Pharmacy shall enroll his name upon the register of pharmacists or assistant pharmacists and issue to him a certificate which shall entitle him to practice as pharmacist or assistant pharmacist for a period of two years from the date of the said license.

The Board of Pharmacy may refuse to grant a license to any person guilty of felony or gross immorality, or who is addicted to the use of alcoholic liquors or narcotic drugs to such an extent as to render him unfit to practice pharmacy; and the Board of Pharmacy may, after due notice and hearing, revoke a license for like cause, or any license which has been procured by fraud.

An appeal from the action of the board in refusing to grant or in revoking a license for such cause may be taken to the Governor and Attorney-General, and the decision of which officers, either affirming or overruling the action of the board shall be final.

Sec. 5. The Board of Pharmacy may issue licenses to practice as pharmacists or assistant pharmacists in this State, without examination, to such persons as have been legally registered or licensed as pharmacists or assistant pharmacists in other States or Territories or foreign countries, provided that the applicant for such license shall present satisfactory evidence of the same qualifications as are required from licentiates in this State, and that he was so registered or licensed by examination in such other State or foreign country, and that the standard of competence required in such other State or foreign country is not lower than that required in this State, and provided also that the board of Pharmacy of such other State or foreign country accords similar recognition to the licentiates of this State.

Applicants for license under this section shall, with their application, forward to the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy the same fees as are required of other candidates for license.

Sec. 6. Every certificate of license to practice as pharmacist or assistant pharmacist and every permit to an assistant pharmacist to conduct a drug store in villages of not more than 500 inhabitants, and every permit issued to dealers in general merchandise to sell such drugs and medicines prescribed by the Board of Pharmacy, and every renewal of such license or permit shall be conspicuously exposed in the pharmacy or drug store or place of business of the pharmacist or assistant pharmacist or other person to whom it is issued is the owner or manager, or in which he is employed.

Every licensed pharmacist or assistant pharmacist who desires to continue in the practice of his profession, and every person holding a permit to sell drugs in rural dis-

tricts shall, within thirty days next preceding the expiration of his license or permit, file with the board an application for the renewal thereof, which application shall be accompanied by the fee hereinafter prescribed. If the board shall find that the applicant has been legally licensed in this State and is qualified to receive his permit or to a renewal of such permit, it shall issue to him a certificate attesting that fact.

If any pharmacist or assistant pharmacist shall fail for a period of sixty days after the expiration of his license, to make application to the board for its renewal, his name shall be erased from the register of licensed pharmacists or assistant pharmacists, and such person, in becoming a candidate for license, shall be required to proceed as in the case of original registration. And if any holder of a permit to sell drugs in rural districts shall fail for a period of thirty days after the expiration of his permit to make application for the renewal thereof, his name shall be erased from the register of persons holding such permits, and may be restored thereto only upon the payment of the fee required for the granting of original permits.

CONCERNING THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Sec. 7. The Board of Pharmacy shall consist of five persons, one of whom shall be a pharmacist in this State, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the ———, and who shall hold their office for five years from the date of their appointment and until their successors shall be appointed. The members of the board, one of the members of the board first appointed shall hold their offices for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, as shall be designated in their several commissions. The members of the board may be re-elected, and the Governor may submit to the Governor the names of five persons licensed as pharmacists, within this State, and from this number, or from others, the Governor, by and with the advice of the ———, shall select one member to fill the vacancy annually occurring in the Board of Pharmacy, and vacancies occurring from any other cause shall be filled in like manner.

The members of the Board of Pharmacy shall continue in office until the expiration of their respective terms, and the vacancies thus occurring shall be filled as previously designated.

Sec. 8. The Board of Pharmacy shall organize by the election of a president and secretary, both of whom shall be members of the board, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

The secretary shall give a bond in such sum as may be prescribed by the board, conditioned for the discharge of the duties of his office according to law.

The board shall meet at such times each year, at such places, at such times and places as it may provide by rule, for the examination of candidates and for the discharge of other business as may legally come before it, and such additional meetings as may be necessary.

Sec. 9. The Board of Pharmacy shall have a common seal and shall have power to adopt such rules and by-laws as may be consistent with the law as may be necessary for the regulation of its proceedings and for the discharge of the duties imposed under this statute, and shall have power to employ an attorney to conduct prosecutions or to assist in the conduct of prosecutions under this act.

The board shall keep a record of its proceedings and a register of all persons to whom certificates of license as pharmacists and assistant pharmacists and permits have been issued, and of all renewals thereof, and the books and register of the board or a copy of any part thereof certified by the secretary, attested by the seal of the board, shall be accepted as competent evidence in all the courts of this State.

The Board of Pharmacy shall make annually to the Governor and to the ——— of the Pharmaceutical Association a report of its proceedings and of its receipts and disbursements under this act, and of the persons licensed to practice as pharmacists and assistant pharmacists in this State. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The president and secretary shall have the power to administer oaths in matters pertaining to the examination and registration of pharmacists and assistant pharmacists.

Sec. 10. The secretary shall receive such salary as may be prescribed by the Board of Pharmacy, and his necessary expenses while engaged in the performance of his official duties. The other members shall be paid a sum of five dollars for each day actually employed in the discharge of their official duties and their necessary expenses while engaged therein.

All fees collected by the secretary for the examination of pharmacists and assistant pharmacists, and for the issuing of the permits authorized by this act, and for the renewal of certificates of registration and permits, and all fines collected under previous enactments, and that to be begun by the Board of Pharmacy, and all other funds collected under this act, shall by him be covered into the state treasury monthly, and shall be placed to the credit of a fund which shall be hereby appropriated for the use of the Board of Pharmacy.

The compensation and expenses of the secretary and members of the Board of Pharmacy, and all expenses incurred by the board in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall be paid out of said fund upon the warrant of the Auditor of State, issued upon requisition signed by the president and secretary of the board.

Sec. 11. Upon information that any person has this law has been or is being violated the secretary of the

Board of Pharmacy shall investigate the matter, and upon probable cause appearing shall file a complaint and prosecute the offender therefor.

It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney, upon request of the secretary, to take charge of and conduct such prosecutions.

All fines assessed and collected under prosecutions begun or caused to be begun under this act shall be paid to the secretary and by him covered into the State treasury monthly, and shall be credited to the fund for the use of the Board of Pharmacy.

Sec. 12. The Board of Pharmacy shall be entitled to charge and collect the following fees: For the examination of an applicant for license as pharmacist, \$10.00; for the examination of an applicant for license as an assistant pharmacist, \$5.00. For renewing the license of a pharmacist, \$10.00; for renewing the license of an assistant pharmacist, \$1.00. For issuing a permit to an assistant pharmacist to conduct a drug store in villages of not more than 500 inhabitants, \$2.00. For issuing a permit to dealers in general merchandise to sell certain drugs in rural districts, \$2.00, and for the renewal thereof, \$1.00.

All fees shall be paid before any applicant may be admitted to examination or his name placed upon the register of pharmacists or assistant pharmacists, or before any license or permit, or any renewal thereof, may be issued by the board.

CONCERNING THE SALE AND REGISTRATION OF POISONS.

Sec. 13. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or deliver to any minor under sixteen years of age, except upon the written order of a physician, or to sell or deliver to any person any of the following described substances, or any poisonous compound, combination or preparation thereof, to wit: The compounds and salts of arsenic, antimony, gold, lead, mercury, strychnine, zinc, and zinc, the caustic hydrates of sodium and potassium, solution of water of ammonia, the concentrated mineral acids, oxalic and hydrocyanic acids and their salts, yellow phosphorus, Paris green, and the salts of the essential oils of almonds, pennyroyal, tansy and savine, croton oil, creosote, chloroform, chloral hydrate, cantharides, or any acetonite, belladonna, bitter almonds, colchicum, cotton root, cucullaria, digitalis, ergot, foxglove, hemlock, hyoscyamus, ignatia, lobelia, nux vomica, opium, physostigma, phytolacca, strophanthus, stramonium, veratrum viride, or any of the poisonous alkaloids or alkaloidal salts or other poisonous principles derived from the foregoing, or cocaine and veratrine, or any other poisonous alkaloids or their salts, or any other virulent poison, except in the manner following:

It shall first be learned by due inquiry that the person to whom delivery is made is aware of the poisonous character of the substance, and that it is desired for a lawful purpose, and the box, bottle or other package shall be plainly labeled with the name of the substance, the word "Poison," and the name of the dispenser. In dispensing the substance, and the names of two or more substances which may be used as antidotes. And before a delivery shall be made of any of the foregoing substances there shall be recorded upon the package for the purpose the name of the article, the quantity delivered, the purpose for which it is intended to be used, the date of delivery, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the dispenser, which record shall be preserved for at least five years, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the proper officers of the law.

Provided, however, that the foregoing provision shall not apply to articles dispensed under order of a physician believed by the dispenser to be lawfully authorized practitioners of medicine or dentistry; and provided, also, that the record of sale and delivery above mentioned shall not be required of manufacturers and wholesalers, who shall sell any of the foregoing substances at wholesale, but the box, bottle, or other package containing such substance, when sold at wholesale, shall be properly labeled with the name of the substance, the word "Poison" and the name and address of the manufacturer or wholesaler.

And it is further provided that it shall not be necessary to place a poison label upon or to record the delivery of the sulfid of antimony, arsenic, bismuth, calcium, zinc, or of colors ground in oil and intended for use as paints, or calomel, paregoric, or other preparations of opium containing less than two grains of opium to the fluid ounce, nor in the case of preparations containing any of the substances named in this section when in a single box, bottle, or other package, or when the bulk of two fluid ounces or the weight of two avoirdupois ounces does not contain more than an adult medicinal dose of such poisonous substance.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 14. Every proprietor or manager of a drug store or pharmacy shall keep in his place of business a suitable book or file in which shall be preserved for a period not less than five years the original of every prescription compounded or dispensed at such store or pharmacy. Upon request the proprietor or manager of such store shall furnish to the prescribing physician, or to the person for whom such prescription was compounded or dispensed, a true and correct copy thereof, or a true copy or file of original prescriptions shall at all times be open to the inspection of duly authorized officers of the law.

Sec. 15. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or to offer for sale or to offer for sale by public outcry, or to offer for sale by public outcry, or by vending in the street, any drug, medicine, chemical, or any composition or combination thereof, or any implement or appliance or other agency for the treatment of

disease, injury or deformity, unless such person shall have first procured from the Board of Pharmacy a license for such purpose, for which license there shall be paid to the Board of Pharmacy the sum of \$100 per annum. No license shall be granted to any person for the sale of any substance or thing the use of which may be injurious to health or public morals.

Sec. 16. It shall be unlawful for any person not legally licensed as a pharmacist to take, use, or exhibit the title of pharmacist, or licensed or registered pharmacist, or the title druggist, or apothecary, or any other title or description of like import; and it shall be unlawful for any person not legally licensed as an assistant pharmacist to take, use, or exhibit the title of assistant pharmacist, or any other title or description of like import.

Sec. 17. All persons licensed under this act as pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, and actively engaged in the practice of their profession, shall be exempt from jury duty in all the courts of this State.

Sec. 18. Whoever, not being licensed as a pharmacist, shall conduct or manage any drug store, pharmacy, or other place of business for the compounding, dispensing or sale at retail of any drugs, medicines or poisons, or for the compounding of physicians' prescriptions contrary to the provisions of Section One of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and each week such drug store or pharmacy, or other place of business is so unlawfully conducted shall be held to constitute a separate offense.

Whoever, not being licensed as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, shall compound, dispense, or sell at retail any drug, medicine, poison or pharmaceutical preparation, or dispense a physician's prescription, or otherwise, and whoever being the owner or manager of a drug store, pharmacy, or other place of business shall cause or permit any one not licensed as a pharmacist or assistant pharmacist to dispense a physician's prescription, or sell any drug, medicine, poison or physician's prescription contrary to the provisions of Section One of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

Any license or permit or renewal thereof obtained through fraud or by any false or fraudulent representation shall be void, and no effect in law. Any person who shall make any false or fraudulent representation for the purpose of procuring a license or permit or renewal thereof, either for himself or for another, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and any person who shall wilfully make a false affidavit for the purpose of procuring a license or permit or renewal thereof, either for himself or for another, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to like punishment as in other cases of perjury.

Whoever, being the holder of any license or permit granted under this act, shall fail to exercise such license or permit or any renewal thereof in a conspicuous position in the place of business to which such license or permit relates, or in which the holder thereof is employed, contrary to the provisions of Section Six of this act, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and each week that such license, permit or renewal shall not be exposed shall be held to constitute a separate and distinct offense. And whoever, being the holder of any license or permit granted under this act, shall, after the expiration of such license or permit, and without renewing the same, continue to carry on the business for which such license or permit was granted contrary to the provisions of Section Six of this act, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

Whoever shall sell or deliver to any person any poisonous substance specified in Section Thirteen of this act, without labeling the same and recording the delivery thereof in the manner prescribed in said Section Thirteen, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

Whoever shall sell or offer for sale by peddling from house to house, or offer for sale by public outcry, or by vending in the street, any drug, medicine, chemical or combination thereof, or any implement or appliance for the treatment of disease, injury or deformity, without having first procured from the Board of Pharmacy the license provided in this act, and upon conviction thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

Whoever, not being legally licensed as a pharmacist, shall take, use, or exhibit the title of pharmacist, licensed or registered pharmacist, druggist, apothecary, or any title of similar import, contrary to the provisions of Section Sixteen of this act, or who, not being legally licensed as an assistant pharmacist, shall take, use, or exhibit the title of assistant pharmacist, or any title of similar import, contrary to the provisions of said Section Sixteen, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

Sec. 19. This act shall be in force from and after its passage, and all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

TUBERCULIN SOAP is recommended by Unna for lupus, scrofula, etc. It is composed of tuberculin 1 to 4 parts, soft soap 20 parts. (Pharm. Post.)

(Written for the Era.)

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The International Bureau of Weights and Measures. Its History, Its Organization and its Work.

At the present moment, the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the House of Representatives is examining the advisability of the official adoption of the Metric System of Weights and Measures throughout the United States.

In a previous article we briefly sketched the wonderful progress of this system during the last century, but a few additional details of the remarkable and comparatively little known body by which this progress has been carried out may be of current interest).

PART I.—1870 TO 1889.

The International Committee

on Weights and Measures was formed at Paris in 1870, but its work, interrupted by the Franco-German war, was only definitely commenced in 1872. The United States were represented by Mr. J. Henry, (of the Smithsonian Institution), and Mr. Hildgard (inspector of Weights and Measures at Washington); England, by G. Biddell Airy, (Astronomer Royal), and Mr. Chisholm; France, by Gens. Morin and Jarras, MM. Pelliot, Flizeau, Le Verrier, Faye, Becquerel, Tresca, and the chemist, St. Claire Deville. Numerous delegates were nominated by other countries.

The first step was to form a permanent and official International body. The population of each country was taken as the basis for voting, and the nations were classed under three heads.

Class I.—(Countries with over 20 million inhabitants)—France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Spain, Turkey and the United States; three votes each.

Class II.—(10 to 20 millions, two votes apiece)—Austria, Hungary.

Class III.—(Under 10 millions, one vote)—Nineteen smaller countries, mostly in Europe and South America.

As the ten countries included in Classes I. and II. alone mustered (in 1872) a total of 238,000,000 inhabitants, and the vast colonial empires of England alone would double the figure, one may say that the delegates were deciding the interests of

Over Five Hundred Million People.

The first International Permanent Committee, thus elected, consisted of Gen. Ibañez de Ibero, Marquis of Mulhacen, Director of the Spanish Geographical Institute, who was chosen as chairman, and eleven other delegates, Messrs. Bosscha (Holland); Broch, Chisholm (Great Britain); Foerster, Germany; Herr (Austria); Hildgard (United States); Hussey Bey (Turkey); Morin, (France); Stas (Belgium); Wild (Russia), and Wrede (Sweden).

It was decided to construct a section of Standard Metre, new Standard Metre for France, and thirty others (with forty standard Kilos) for the foreign countries who had adhered to the idea.

The "Metric Convention"

was signed at Paris on May 20, 1875, by the representatives of the Argentine Confederation, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, United States and Venezuela. These countries bound themselves to establish and keep up at their joint expense a permanent and scientific

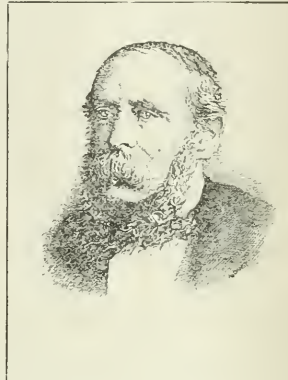
International Bureau

of Weights and Measures, located at Paris. The annual budget was fixed at \$20,000, and the Pavillon de Breteuil, a picturesque little hunting lodge in the leafy solitudes of the Park of Saint Cloud, was selected as the site.

In 1878 the scientific instruments were installed, the staff nominated and all ready for work.

The Standard Metre of 1790 was in pure platinum, but St. Claire Deville proposed an alloy of 9 parts of platinum to one of iridium. As this metal costs about \$600 per pound, it was important to choose a form sufficiently rigid yet economical of metal. The section sketched in the margin was designed by Tresca, and adopted as the best.

The standards were cast by Matthey, of London, straightened and polished by Brunner Bros., of Paris, and traced at the Paris Technical School (Arts and



JEAN SERVAIS STAS.

Meters). Pages would be required to describe the minute care with which the precious bars of metal were measured and compared; plunged in water kept at an even temperature, (as four thermometers, one at each corner of the tank, attested); ruled under a microscope, etc., etc. Suffice it to say that the maximum difference between the original and the longest and shortest of the thirty standards was three microns*. The one nearest in length to the original standard of 1790 was kept by the French Government as the International Standard Metre; for the other twenty-nine lots were drawn by the representatives of the various nations.

The Kilo

is perhaps more interesting to pharmacists than the Metre. As M. Guillaume, of the International Bureau, writes: "Weighing is perhaps the most delicate operation in Physics, owing to the marvelous sensibility of scales. The slightest variation in temperature, the movement of a heavy mass in proximity, not to speak of the microscopic dust which hangs to the weights, all confuse results and must be avoided." He accordingly insisted on evenly heated rooms, the distance of the operator from the scales, (to avoid the influence of animal heat), the necessity of allowing a balance, once used, several hours' rest, and of checking each operation by the opposite scale (weights being transferred by mechanical means), etc., etc., and concludes:

"For the kilogram, the precision is the fraction of the hundredth of a milligram, say 1-100,000,000 (one hundred millionth part) of a kilo."

In 1889 the standard metres and kilos were terminated

*A micron is the 1-1,000 part of a millimetre; in consequence about 1-25,000 of an inch.



D. RENE BENOIT. P. CHAPPUIS.

and distributed. Each was carefully packed—the Metre in a cylindrical velvet lined box, encased in a thick brass tube, hermetically closed by a screw cap with a rubber plug—and carried to its destination under the delegates' watchful eyes. Many may still remember how the U. S. standard was

Officially Received at the White House

by President Harrison, and opened in his presence, after which scientists and savants signed the report, and a ball was given in honor of the occasion.

The International Committee's great work was now terminated. The annual budget of the Bureau was reduced to \$15,000, and meetings are now biennial instead of annual.

PART II.

Last Year's Work.

The last meeting of the International Committee on Metric Weights and Measures was held in April, 1879, and the official report shows how the work goes steadily and silently forward.

Herr Foerster, of Berlin, is now chairman. The members present were Messrs. Arndtsen, (Norway); Arrilaga, (Spain); Benoit, (Director of International Bureau, Paris); Bertrand, (secretary of the Paris Academy of Sciences); De Bodola, (Hungary); Chaney, (London); Hirsch, (Switzerland); De Macedo, (Portugal); Hepites, (Roumania); Mendeleeff, (Russia); Thalen, (Sweden), and the two new delegates, Prof. Blaserna, (Rome, Italy), and Prof. Michelson*, of Chicago University—the former representatives of Italy and the United States having died since the 1879 meeting. M. Van Lang (Austria) was the only absentee.

Five sittings despatched all current business. England's new Act of Parliament, legalizing the use of the system, was naturally the subject of much congratulation.

It was decided to exhibit standards and statistics of progress at the 1900 Paris Exhibition, and an International Congress will also be held on Weights and Measures this year at Paris.

Checking the Standards

regularly and periodically is important. Several foreign standards had arrived. Three keys are necessary to open the three doors of the safe (built into the walls of the fireproof vaults of the Bureau) where the French prototypes are kept. The Director of the Archives sent his key, M. M. Foerster and Benoit each produced their own. The safe opened, three metres lie side by side, the standard, an exact copy, and a third in a vacuum tube. The differences are noted and the French standards locked up again.

*Prof. Michelson's recent comparisons between the base of the metric system and a natural unit—the length of the wave of red cadmium light—have aroused much interest. Thus (remarks a French writer) were every metre in the world destroyed, the unit of length could be reconstructed on an invariable and scientific basis.



INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

A New Applicant

for admission to the International Metric Bureau is the Kingdom of Greece, which adopted the metre in 1886, and now asked on what terms her Government could be officially represented on the committee.

Table Showing the Annual Contribution of Each State to the Support of the International Bureau.

State.	Population.	Coefficient.	Units of tribu- tion, 60 fr. 83.	Total Annual Con- tribution, francs.
Germany	49,428,470	3	148	10,835
Austria	23,835,261	3	72	5,028 1/2
Hungary	17,835,929	3	52	3,531 1/2
Belgium	6,083,321	3	18	1,257
Argentina	4,500,000	3	14	978
Denmark	2,172,205	1	2	140
Spain	25,902,931	3	78	5,447
U. S. America	62,622,250	2	125	8,725
France	38,218,903	3	115	8,031
Gt. Britain & Ireland	35,241,482	2	70	4,888
Italy	28,951,374	3	87	6,075
Japan	39,063,931	2	78	5,447
Mexico	11,632,324	3	35	2,444
Peru	2,628,663	3	8	559
Portugal	4,708,178	3	14	978
Roumania	5,000,000	3	15	1,047
Russia	107,737,235	1	108	7,542
Servia	2,162,759	3	6	419
Sweden	4,785,000	3	14	978 1/2
Norway	1,899,176	3	6	419 1/2
Switzerland	2,917,740	3	9	628
Venezuela	2,234,355	3	(7)	(489)
Total				*75,000

*=\$25,000.

As will be seen by above table, the contribution of each country is based (1) on its population; (2) on the fact of the use of the Metric System being legally compulsory or merely optional. In the latter case the "coefficient" is 2, in the former case 3. For instance:

	Population.	Coefficient.	Annual Contribution.
Germany	49 1/2 millions	x 3=148 1/2 parts,	at \$14=\$2,079
U. S.	62 1/2 millions	x 2=125 parts,	at \$14=1,750

If, therefore, the United States adopted the metric system on the compulsory basis, her annual contribution to the support of the bureau would be 62 1/2 x 3 = 187 1/2 x \$14 = \$2,625. (We omit fractions for brevity's sake.)

Greece's population being 2 1/2 millions, she would only pay \$70 a year, or \$105, if the metric system were legally compulsory; but an entrance fee of \$50 or \$760 would be charged. A reply to this effect was accordingly drawn up. It will be noticed from the above list that since 1875 five new countries have joined—Great Britain, Japan, Mexico, Roumania and Servia; while only one, Turkey, has seceded. It is also interesting to note that the advent of each newcomer diminishes the proportional payment to be made by each State.

The Examination and Certification

of weights, measures and instruments is one of the leading features of the International Bureau. For instance, in 1897 to 1899 weights were examined and certi-

fied for Finland's government, and for a private individual at Moscow, measures for Buda-Pesth Polytechnic, and for the French Artillery; thermometers for Cornell University, Ithaca; University College, London; the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine, the Swiss Geodesic Committee, the Brussels Weather Bureau, Italian Universities, etc.

The Thermometer

has ever been one of the important objects of study at the International Bureau. The mercury thermometer was first compared with the gas thermometer, and, finally (in 1877), it was decided that the Centigrade hydrogen thermometer should be the official standard. Since then, M. Callender has introduced his platinum thermometer which permits the measurement of temperature between -100° and $+1,000^{\circ}$ (Centigrade), whereas the mercury only serves between -40° and $+400^{\circ}$. But—especially at high temperatures—the hydrogen and platinum readings are not always identical, and Dr. Harker came over to Paris from Kew a couple of years ago to compare the Callender thermometer with the standard (gas) instrument of the International Bureau. The result of his work (in collaboration with M. Chappuis) was presented by the authors to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Dover last September. Whether gas or platinum is to be the final standard is yet uncertain, but it is to be hoped that

The Centigrade Thermometer.

with its child-like simplicity of freezing point of water as 0° and boiling point as 100° , may become as universal as the electric units (the ohm, volt, ampere, etc.). That the modern civilized world, so closely knit by the railway, the steamship and the telegraph, must necessarily finally decide on an international system of weights and measures, heat and force units, coinage, meridians, etc., etc., is evident to any one who has studied the evolution of these matters. In olden days, for instance, weights and measures varied in each town or province; then a standard was adopted for each kingdom; nowadays two systems (the Anglo-Saxon and Metric) divide the whole of Europe and America. The "survival of the fittest" and the final unification of this detail cannot therefore be far away now.

POISONING THROUGH EXTERNAL USE OF NAPHTHOL.

—Dr. Karl Stern warns against the use of large quantities of beta-naphthol in the treatment of scabies, and reports the death of a woman due to the employment of 20 to 25 Gm. of anointment containing about 15 per cent. of naphthol. In one other case toxic symptoms were observed after application of about 10 Gm. of the ointment. (Apoth. Ztg.)

PLANT CASEIN is obtained chiefly from Leguminosae in form of a fine, white powder almost insoluble in water, but very soluble in dilute alkaline solutions. It is prepared in solution by digestion with a 0.5 per cent. solution of caustic potash at about 37° C., precipitating with weak hydrochloric acid and redissolving the washed precipitate with the aid of a few drops of caustic soda. (Pharm. Post.)

SILICO-TUNGSTIC ACID is regarded by Bertrand as one of the best alkaloid reagents, since it forms with these bodies well characterized and stable salts. It is preferably employed as a 5 per cent. aqueous solution. The acid ($12\text{WO}_3\text{SiO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) occurs in white or yellowish-white crystals, readily soluble in water and alcohol. (Pharm. Post.)

PILLS OF CANADA BALSAM, when prepared only with calcined magnesia, according to Mesnard (Presse Med.) often pass through stomach and intestines unchanged. He proposes the addition of powdered soap and benzoin to the pill mass to facilitate disintegration in the stomach. (Apoth. Ztg.)

STRYCHNINE ARSENITE is a soft crystalline powder, very sparingly soluble in water. It is recommended for malaria, dyspepsia, tuberculosis and skin diseases. Also in veterinary practice it is employed to advantage. (Pharm. Post.)

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

California Fig Syrup.—(G. R., Jr.) We cannot give the formula for this proprietary preparation.

Poultice or Dressing.—(F. S.) The formula you submit is incomplete and appears to have been taken from the "literature" sent to physicians by some enterprising manufacturer. We cannot work out the formula from the data furnished.

Ether and Naphtha as Fuel for a Naphtha Engine.—(F. E. S.) wants to know the effect of a few drams of ether added to a gallon of naphtha, the mixture to be used in a naphtha engine. He wants to know if such an addition would tend to drive the engine faster.

We have no available data upon this subject, though we are informed that the mixture would tend to drive the engine faster. Whatever may be the effect, its greater cost over that of gasoline or naphtha prohibits its practical application for the purposes named.

Resorcin in an Ointment.—(K. E.) asks "if an ointment composed of resorcin, zinc oxide, starch and vaseline can be kept in tin boxes for any length of time without any reaction on the tin?" There will be no reaction unless the tin coating be imperfect and the ointment comes in direct contact with the sheet iron of which the box is made. Resorcin ointments are best dispensed in dark, amber-colored glass ointment jars and should be freshly prepared when wanted for use. Resorcin is very susceptible to the action of light and air and on exposure acquires a reddish or brownish tint.

Frosting Mirrors.—(H. T. J.) A frosted appearance may be given to glass mirrors by etching them with hydrofluoric acid. A simpler process is to paint over the glass with a solution of sandarach, 18 drams; mastic, 4 drams, in ether, 24 ounces, and benzine 16 ounces. A less permanent "frosting" may be made as follows: Make a saturated solution of alum in water and wet the glass with the liquid. It is advisable to have the glass in a horizontal position as the solution is not likely to drain off. The more slowly it is cooled the more perfect the crystals will be. If desired the alum solution may be colored with cochineal and, of course, the more solution used the thicker will be the crystals.

Bichloride of Carbon.—(U.) Merck lists a bichloride of carbon (tetra-chlor-ethene) obtained from "carbon trichloride by dissociation," at \$1.75 per ounce, but this is never used as a solvent in cleaning preparations. It is possible that carbon tetrachloride might be used as a cleaning fluid, as it is employed as a solvent for industrial purposes. It dissolves fats, resins of different kinds and many other bodies of organic origin, being similar in this respect to alcohol, ether, benzene, carbon disulphide, etc., over which it possesses the advantage of being free from danger when used near the open fire. We cannot give the formula for the proprietary cleaning fluid.

Bed Bug Killer.—(J. R. C.) One of the most commonly used bed bug exterminators is corrosive sublimate, 1 ounce, dissolved in alcohol, 32 fluid ounces. Other formulas are: (1) Corrosive sublimate, 150 grains; ammonium chloride, 300 grains; decoction of quassa (about 1 in 20), 32 fluid ounces. (2) Dissolve 6 ounces soft or green soap in 20 fluid ounces hot water; then incorporate in the solution $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces turpentine (thick); 3 fluid ounces

kerosene and stir until cold. (3) Naphthalin, 3 ounces; benzene, 30 fluid ounces. This preparation must be used with great caution to avoid explosion or ignition from contact with light or fire. Any of these "extinguishers" may be applied by means of a brush or feather.

Detection of Copper in Soda Water.—(H. M. S.) The presence of copper in soda water may be detected by adding two drops of chemically pure sulphuric acid to about 1 fluid ounce of the suspected water, mixing thoroughly, and then adding 1 fluid dram of stronger water of ammonia. If the copper be present it will be recognized by a blue discoloration. Perhaps the most delicate test is that known as lawrowsky's, which is as follows: To 5 Cc. of the liquid to be tested add ammonia in excess and then add one or two drops of carbolic acid. Shake thoroughly and let stand for one-half hour or an hour. If copper be present in the smallest proportions the mixture will develop a blue color, the depth of coloration being in direct proportion to the amount of copper present.

Saddle and Harness Galls.—(E. L. J.) See formulas numbers 2565, 2566, 2575 and 2582 in the Era Formulary. Here are some others: (1) Goulard's extract, 2 drams; vinegar, 8 ounces; alcohol, 4 ounces. (2) Ammonium muriate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; muriatic acid, 2 drams; water to 8 ounces. (3) Dissolve 12 grams of tannin in the smallest possible quantity of alcohol and 90 grams of boric acid in a similar quantity of glycerine. Mix the two solutions and add enough water to make 168 grams. Apply twice daily. (4) White lead and linseed oil, mixed as for painting, is said to be unrivalled for healing saddle, harness or collar galls and bruises. The application is made with a brush and soon forms an airtight coating of paint and promptly assists nature.

Glyceryl Salicylate, Terpin Carbolate and Lithium Thio-Arsenite.—(T. A. M.) asks if any of these combinations are on the market. If they are on the market under these names no one in the trade in this city seems to know of them. The names "glyceryl salicylate" and "terpin carbolate" have no true chemical significance, and appear to have been coined by some enterprising promoter who had a mixture of glycerin and salicylic acid or some other important "discovery" he wanted to work off upon gullible physicians. A thio-arsenite of lithium is a possibility (there are thio-arsenites of the alkali metals), but we fail to find this particular combination quoted in any of the trade or chemical lists we have consulted.

Antidote for Formaldehyde.—(C. A. L.) writes: "Owing to the extensive use of formaldehyde solution in the treatment of grain for preventing the development of 'smut' in this section of the country (North Dakota), I would like to know what reliable antidote can be used in cases of poisoning by this chemical, a fatal instance having occurred near here recently."

We know of no positive antidote and a search through medical literature reveals but little direct information upon this subject. Andree (Jour. Ph. Chim.) some time ago observed a case of poisoning with formaldehyde where the solution of ammonium acetate acted as a rapidly effective antidote. The action is said to be due to the formation of hexamethylene tetramine, which is a non-irritant compound of formaldehyde and ammonia.

Tannic Acid with Cocaine Hydrochloride.—(R. H. T.) submits the following: Cocaine hydrochloride, 2 grains; tannic acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram; boric acid, 1 dram; glycerin, 2 drams; water enough to make 4 ounces. Mix and use as a spray. He reports that in attempting to compound the mixture he only secured an opaque liquid with a flocculent precipitate, when he expected to obtain a clear solution. He found in experimenting that when boric acid and tannic acid were mixed, or when boric acid and cocaine hydrochloride or tannic acid and cocaine hydrochloride were mixed in the solvent in the order named a clear solution resulted. But whenever he attempted to add the third ingredient a precipitate was produced. What caused it?

Tannic acid. Neither boric acid nor tannic acid (by

itself) precipitates cocaine. But in acid solutions (Sohn) tannic acid does cause precipitation and is the cause of the difficulty here. Either one or the other of these acids should be omitted or the resulting solution cannot be used in a spray apparatus.

Georgia Pharmacy Law.—(J. R. C.) The pharmacy law of Georgia requires that the Board of Pharmacy shall grant licenses to applicants for registration possessing the following qualifications: First to druggists who, after three years' experience in a drug store managed by a licensed apothecary or pharmacist, shall pass a satisfactory examination. Second, to physicians, graduates of a regular medical college and graduates of schools of pharmacy who shall pass a satisfactory examination. Third, to pharmacists who have obtained license from such other State board as may be recognized by the Georgia Board of Pharmacy. The fee for examination and license is \$5 and an annual renewal fee of \$2. In addition to the license granted by the Board of Pharmacy the druggist must register his name and credentials with the ordinary of the county in which he expects to practice. For this registration there is an additional fee of 50 cents. We do not know just what recognition the Georgia Board of Pharmacy accords to licentiates of the Tennessee Board of Pharmacy. This information you can undoubtedly obtain by writing directly to the secretary of the board, Dr. Geo. F. Payne, 19 West North avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Black Coating for Iron or Steel.—(Era.) A black varnish for iron or steel may be made by boiling together oil of turpentine 15 parts and sulphur $\frac{1}{4}$ parts. Put a very thin coat of the varnish on the article of iron or steel to be blackened and hold over the flame of an alcohol lamp.

Asphaltum Varnish for Iron.—Melt and mix uniformly by stirring West Indian copal, 30 parts; pine resin, 30 parts; mineral asphaltum, 30; tar asphaltum, 30; yellow wax, 5 parts and Venice turpentine, 6. Add to the melted mass, while still moderately warm, resin oil, 12 parts; boiled linseed oil, 30 parts; oil of turpentine, 30 parts, and benzole, 30 to 45 parts. If the varnish is too thick add more benzole.

Ozokerite, a fossil wax, found in bituminous shale, has been recommended for use in lacquering articles of iron. The ozokerite is first melted in a boiler and then heated to the boiling point of water, 212° F. The iron previously made bright as possible by scouring, is dipped into the melted mass, allowed to drain off, and then held in the flame over a coal fire. After burning for some time the flame is extinguished, when the iron will appear with a tenaciously adhering black coating, which is said to resist all atmospheric influences and to suffer no injury from acids or alkaline substances.

Palestine Drug Company.—(C. and F.) In farther reply to your inquiry concerning the Palestine Drug Company of St. Louis (see this journal April 12, 1900, page 393), a correspondent writes: "The Palestine Drug Company is not a drug company at all. One member of the so-called firm travels through the country and trades the 'Palestine Medicines' for all kinds of old, unsalable patent medicines and all the spot cash he can get. The old medicines are shipped to St. Louis, Mo., where they are put in as salable condition as possible and worked off at any price the company can get for them. All that they cannot sell they re-bottle and ship back to their 'dupes' as 'Palestine Medicines.' They now have a 'receiving depot' at No. 107 South Second street, St. Louis, Mo., but as they move about once a month and never leave any notice on the door, the commercial agencies cannot locate them."

A well-known Brooklyn manufacturer also informs us that he was recently asked to supply new wrappers to take the place of a lot of damaged wrappers on a certain amount of his remedies the Palestine Drug Company said it had on hand. From other sources we learn that the operations of this concern cover a period of several years. Its business record is very unsavory and druggists are warned to look out for it and its representatives. It does not do business on business principles and the drug trade should not deal with it other than on a cash basis.

Mercuric Chloride in a Prescription.—(J. E. R.) asks if a man would be justified in dispensing the following prescription under a "shake" label:

Mercuric chloride	1 grain
Tartar emetic	1 grain
Morphine muriate	3 grains
Aromatic spirit of ammonia	5 drams
Syrup of glycyrrhiza, enough to make	3 ounces

Dose, one teaspoonful every three or four hours. This prescription was written by a physician of twenty years' practice in a neighboring village. Our correspondent explains he could not have recourse to the prescriber, so he filled the prescription and strictly cautioned the customer to shake the bottle each time before using. Knowing it to be an incompatible mixture, he felt very uneasy over the transaction, but so far as he could learn, no bad results followed the use of the medicine.

This prescription should not be compounded. The reactions here depend upon the order of admixture; thus mercuric chloride is precipitated by aromatic spirit of ammonia as ammoniated mercury. When mercuric chloride is mixed with tartar emetic, the former is reduced to mercurous chloride. Mercuric chloride is also incompatible with the other ingredients of the prescription. Of course, it is possible for the quantity of spirit here directed to be used to redissolve some of the precipitates formed, but this does not remove the danger. At best the last portions taken from the bottle will contain such a large proportion of the precipitated substances as to render the medicine unsafe to use. Prescriptions of this character should not be compounded.

Removing Aniline Stains.—(D. D. M.) Most of the aniline colors may be removed by washing with a solution composed of sodium nitrite, 7 parts; dilute sulphuric acid, 15 parts; water, 500 parts. Put in a flask and let stand 24 hours before using. Apply to the spot with a camel's hair brush and after a disappearance of the stain rinse with plenty of water.

The following methods have been suggested for cleaning the hands discolored by dyes which cannot be removed by water: If the dye, e. g., fuchsine, contains no amido (NH_2) group, the hands are dipped into a dilute weakly acid solution of sodium nitrite. The dye is diazotized and may be removed by washing in water. The two methods following are applicable to all dyes: The hands are immersed in a dilute solution of potassium permanganate to which some sulphuric acid has been added and are allowed to remain for some time; the dye is oxidized and thereby destroyed. After the permanganate has been washed off with water, the hands, especially the nails, are colored brown by manganese dioxide. This is removed by washing the hands with a little sulphurous acid. The second method is this: A thick paste of bleaching powder and sodium carbonate solution is rubbed on the hands. This causes the oxidation and destruction of the dye, as above. In order to take away the unpleasant odor of the bleaching powder, the hands are scrubbed with a brush, care being taken to remove the particles adhering to the upper and under surface of the nails, and are then washed, as just described, with sulphurous acid.

Prussian Blue.—(T. J. R.) Prussian blue is known chemically as ferrocyanide of iron. It is obtained commercially by precipitating a solution of ferrous salt with ferrocyanide of potassium. The more or less deeply colored precipitate is then exposed to the air and treated with chlorine water, dilute nitric acid or bleaching powder solution, and afterwards with hydrochloric acid in order to remove ferric oxide which is formed. It is a deep blue powder, and always contains more or less potassium. As described in a previous issue of this journal (see March 8, 1900, *Era*, page 262), the terms "Chinese Blue" and "soluble blue" are used interchangeably and refer to the soluble Prussian blue or ferric potassium ferrocyanide; ($K_4Fe_2(Cy)_6$). A precipitate very similar to Prussian blue is termed Turnbull's blue and contains ferrous ferrocyanide; It is obtained when solutions of potassium ferri-cyanide and ferrous sulphate are mixed. According to Roscoe & Schorlemmer the precipitates obtained with these reactions always contain potassium, unless a double salt is formed. This is the

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

NOTICE TO ERA STUDENTS.

Several important announcements as to prizes, examinations, etc., will shortly be made to the students of the Era Course. Every member of the course should therefore carefully examine the contents of all letters from the Director's office immediately upon their receipt, in order that he may know the nature of all announcements as early as possible.

J. H. BEAL, Director.
Selo, Ohio.

Read this Bulletin every week.

same in composition, but possesses different properties, and it is obtained in the pure state by pouring a solution of the iron salt into an excess of ferrocyanide or ferricyanide. The precipitate is then well washed with water in order to remove potassium chloride, until the wash water is colored blue. The residue consists of soluble Prussian blue. Insoluble Prussian blue or Williamson's blue, is obtained, mixed with soluble Prussian blue, by pouring a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium into one of ferric chloride; by heating the precipitate for some time with ferric chloride the whole of the potassium may be removed. This blue may be also obtained by oxidizing Turnbull's blue or ferrous ferri-cyanide by treating it with nitric acid or chlorine water. Prussian blue dissolves in ammonium tartrate with a violet color and with oxalic acid with a beautiful blue color. The solubility of ordinary Prussian blue in oxalic acid is made use of in one of the common methods of making bluing, as follows: Make ordinary Prussian blue into a thick paste with distilled or rain water and add a saturated solution of oxalic acid sufficient to dissolve. If time be of no consequence, by leaving this solution exposed to the atmosphere the blue will be entirely precipitated in soluble form. Wash with weak alcohol; dry at about 100° F. The resulting mass dissolves in pure water and is said to remain in solution indefinitely. It gives a deep, brilliant hue. Formerly soluble Prussian blue was much used for making inks, but it is now largely replaced by the aniline dyes.

ELIXIR OF SODIUM GLYCERINO-PHOSPHATE is employed for treating neurosis, neurasthenia, hysteria, Basedow's disease, etc. The following formula is recommended: Sodium glycerino-phosphate 25, distilled water and orange flower water, of each, 50, syrup of orange peel 20 parts. Dose, a teaspoonful three times daily. (Pharm. Post.)

NAPELLINE is obtained from the mother liquors of aconitine, in the preparation after Duquesnelle's method. It is a dissociation product of the crystalline aconitine, having a decided sedative action on the nerve cells. The maximum dose of napelline is 0.3 Gm. (5 grains) per day as sedative, taking the place of morphine. (Pharm. Post.)

SODIUM PARA-FLUORO-BENZOATE is a white powder, soluble in cold water, stated to yield favorable results in the treatment of lupus. Because of its deleterious effects on the stomach it can be given only in moderate doses. (Pharm. Post.)

MAGNESIUM CHLORATE has been proposed as a remedy for epithelioma in form of a 20 per cent. ointment. The salt occurs in colorless, deliquescent crystals, very soluble in water and alkaline solutions. (Pharm. Post.)

SODIUM NITRITE, in form of a 10 per cent. solution, has been recommended for atony and disturbances of the functions of the bladder. No untoward effects of the remedy have been observed. (Pharm. Post.)

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for soda fountains are unsurpassed.
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goods—no talk about substitution. They sell
themselves—they please the customer—he
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We help you sell them, too. May we tell you
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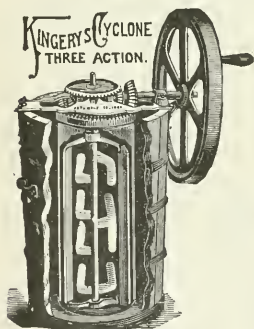
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The outfit consists of 1 pitcher, 6 steins, and ice tray. We include with this, 3 pounds concentrated extract; sufficient to make 95 gallons Root Beer. Special price for extract in quantity.

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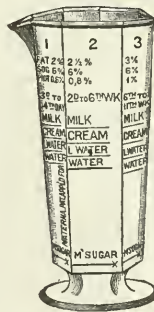
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Gelatine, Flavoring Extracts, Power and Hand Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Cream and Oyster Cabinets, Ice Cream Dishes, Ice Shavers, Milk Shakes, Lemon Squeezers, Steam Spring and Hand Power Peanut Roasters, Rotary Corn Poppers, Etc., Etc.

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(S. P. 4.)

KINGERY MFG. COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN, South Africa.

Comparatively little is known as to the situation in the Orange Free State, owing to the censorship observed on war correspondents' dispatches from Blomfontein, but the indications are that the British forces are on the eve of an important move against the Boers. Indecisive fighting is going on in the Free State, and Wetener's siege is still kept up. The Boers are reported as retiring from the Biggarsberg range with heavy ordnance.

Gen. Gatacre has been ordered back to London from South Africa.

Major-Gen. Prettyman has been appointed military governor of the whole territory which hitherto belonged to the Free State.

Gen. White, if not required in South Africa, will go as Governor of Gibraltar toward the end of May.

By way of Pretoria comes a report that fever is decimating the Mafeking garrison, and a letter from the Mayor of Mafeking says Lord Roberts asked Col. Baden-Powell to hold out until May 20.

The British War Office made public last week a dispatch from Lord Roberts severely criticising Gens. Buller and Warren for their lack of energy and judgment at the Spion Kop defence, and it is thought they will either resign or be recalled.

Lord Kitchener has hardly been heard of since the battle of Paardeberg, and it is believed that his ill success has led Roberts to relegate him to minor duties.

Nearly half the members of the Chicago Ambulance Corps, when offered Mausers on their arrival at Pretoria, tore off their Red Cross badges and joined the Boer army.

Reports from Mafeking say that the garrison can hold out two months longer.

Winston Churchill, the London newspaper correspondent, predicts that the war will prove a costly one to England, and that 250,000 troops will be necessary in South Africa to ensure a triumph for Lord Roberts.

Lord Roberts has protested to President Kruger against the treatment of prisoners, sick and wounded, in the hands of the Boers, and has formally demanded the observance of the Geneva convention.

The Philippines.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to a favorable report on the convention between the United States and Spain extending for six months the time in which Spanish residents of the Philippine Islands can elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of the Philippines.

The Philippine Commissioners sailed from San Francisco last week on the transport Hancock.

Montenegro, an insurgent general in Luzon, has surrendered.

The rebels in Mindanao attacked the American forces last week, but were repulsed.

Fifteen cases of the plague, fourteen of which proved fatal, occurred in Manila last week. The total number of bubonic deaths thus far is 119 Chinamen and 66 Filipinos.

Col. Iliard and Major Case, with a battalion of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, have sailed for two islands south of Luzon, where rebellion has broken out.

The insurgent has cut the cable between Manila and Hilo, cutting off communication between Luzon and all the southern islands.

Other Foreign News.

The troubles in the British dependencies on the Gold Coast, Africa, are thickening. A Nigorian force has been dispatched to Gaman, and there are reports of trouble with the French near Dahomey; heavy fighting is reported at Comosse.

The Prince of Wales met with a great popular demonstration of affection on his return to London from Copenhagen.

Eight thousand miners have gone on strike at Santa Pauline, near Santander, Spain.

A Russian Chamber of Commerce has been installed in Paris.

The Amer of Afghanistan has written a letter complaining of British inaction regarding Russian aggression.

The plague has broken out in Persia near the Turkish frontier. Many deaths are reported.

The King Oscar is visiting England.

The United States stands next to France in the number of exhibits at the Paris Fair. No other nation has

one-third of the number displayed by the United States.

The bubonic plague is reported from Cairo to have made its appearance at several ports on the Red Sea.

The deaths from plague throughout India during the past week slightly decreased, but the aggregate is still upwards of 4,000.

The Chinese Government has issued an edict directing all viceroys and governors to warn armed organizations that they must refrain from acts of hostility toward native Christians.

It is reported that two big battles have been fought in Colombia, in which the insurgents were completely routed, a large number being killed, wounded or captured.

The Emperor William expects to visit England in August.

DOMESTIC, Congress.

The Senate is considering the bill passed by the House for the election of Senators by popular vote. The Senate has referred the bill to a committee, and probably will not take any further action on it. This is the third time the House has passed a bill for the popular election of Senators, and thirty State Legislatures have declared their assent.

The House and Senate Conference Committee has agreed on a territorial form of government for Hawaii.

The House Judiciary Committee has framed a stringent Anti-Trust bill, but it is generally looked upon as a political move, and not likely to be enacted into law. A bill has been introduced in the Senate to grant a pension of \$60 a month to Gen. Longstreet, the Confederate leader, for his services in the Mexican war. The bill makes no reference to his connection with the Confederacy.

A bill to repeal the war taxes has been introduced in the House.

It is said that the President will in a few days send to the Senate treaties with Nicaragua and Costa Rica covering the necessary concessions of the right of way for the Nicaragua Canal.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Frank W. Hackett, of New Hampshire, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Charles H. Aldrich, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to be Governor of Puerto Rico.

The House passed the Naval Appropriation bill last Saturday.

Senator Hoar delivered a speech in opposition to the expansion policy on Tuesday of last week.

Other Domestic News.

The State Department is making a strong effort to collect from Turkey a debt of \$100,000 of five years' standing, due as indemnity for the destruction of the American missionary property during the Armenian massacres. If the amount is not forthcoming soon, it is said that a peremptory ultimatum will be sent to the Porte.

The Cuban census returns, made public last week, show that the island has a population of over 1,500,000. The whites outnumber the negroes two to one, and will thus be able to control the island's political future. Nearly three-fourths of the population, however, are illiterate. Local elections will be held in all parts of Cuba June 16.

Miss Annie Ling, who suffered from melancholy over her financial troubles, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge on Friday of last week in an attempt to commit suicide. She was rescued, however, and will probably recover.

The American Steel and Wire Company closed twelve of its mills last week, and gave out such discouraging reports of the condition of its business that the price of its stocks on Wall Street collapsed. The mills soon started again, and the reports of dull business were found to be untrue. It is widely believed that the action of the company's managers was an attempt to "rig" the stock market.

An officer of the New York State Militia was killed by strikers at the Croton Dam last week.

The Ecumenical Conference is in session in New York City.

The movement for the revision of the Presbyterian creed seems to be gaining strength.

The Postmaster-General has signed a parcel post treaty with New Zealand, which will go into effect on July 1 next.

The Joint Committee on Judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature has reported a bill abolishing the death penalty and substituting imprisonment for life.

John W. Rockefeller has reported that the Denison University at Gravelle, Ohio, if the trustees shall raise \$150,000 this term, President Purinton announces that nearly \$125,000 has been secured.

The Atlanta Supreme Court last week upheld a street railway company in the enforcement of a rule that whites and negroes should occupy separate portions of the car.

The committee for the Chicago Dewey celebration sent

an invitation, by mistake, to the Spanish Minister at Washington last week. He wrote to the Mayor of Chicago, asking an explanation, and a satisfactory apology was returned.

Floods did much damage in the South last week.

The Supreme Court of the United States ruled last week in two cases involving the stamp taxes on express packages that the companies had the right to shift the burden to the shippers by means of an increase of rates.

The Secretary of Agriculture has arranged to have the

weather forecasts distributed to farmers on the rural free delivery routes.

William F. Miller, the "get-rich-quick" banker, whose Franklin Syndicate promised 520 per cent. dividends per year, was convicted in New York last week of larceny in the first degree.

The Ohio Legislature has passed bills providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all men employed on public works, requiring that all working men shall be given two hours' respite from their labor on election days.

THE DRUG NEWS.

REPEAL THE PROPRIETARY STAMP TAX.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE HEARS ARGUMENTS FROM THE DRUG TRADE.

Delegation of Over 100 Representative Drug Men Visits Washington and Explains the Operation of the Tax.—Congressmen Visibly Impressed.—Repeal Likely to Come Next Year.—Political Reasons Will Probably Prevent it at Present Session.

At Washington, on April 17, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives gave a hearing to representatives of the drug trade from all parts of the country on the Boutelle bill to repeal the Proprietary Stamp Tax imposed under Schedule B, of the War Revenue Act of 1898. Nearly all the members of the Ways and Means Committee were present. Before them appeared about 100 representatives of all branches of the drug trade, and the impression made upon the committee was undoubtedly a strong one. An able presentation of the case for the abolition of the Proprietary Tax was made. Whether the committee will decide to report in favor of the Boutelle bill at this session is a political question which has not yet been decided, but even if there is no immediate result in this direction, there is no doubt that the hearing impressed the members of the committee, opening their eyes to the conditions of the drug trade and the effects upon it of the Stamp Tax and cleared up several points which would not have been brought out except for such a hearing, and that a bill will be passed at the next session which will provide for the repeal or the material reduction of the tax in the interest of the 40,000 to 45,000 druggists and manufacturers affected.

Among those who attended the hearing were Thomas Stoddart, Buffalo, chairman of the N. A. R. D. Committee on Legislation; Wm. Muir, of Brooklyn; Clarence O. Bigelow, Thomas F. Main, H. B. Harding, Felix Hirseman, W. M. Whitelaw, Charles H. Fletcher, S. Britton, of New York; James C. Perry, Warren H. Peley, Wm. McIntyre, W. L. Cliffe, A. Hoch and A. M. Hance, of Philadelphia; Thomas V. Wooten, G. P. Engelhard and H. L. Kramer, Chicago; V. Mott Pierce, Buffalo; H. C. Wilson, F. P. Weller and Henry A. Johnson, Washington; O. M. Oleson, Fort Dodge, Ia.; John C. Gallagher, Jersey City; Herman W. Reitzke, St. Paul; F. W. Herbst, Columbus, Ohio; John A. Nipgen, Chillicothe, Ohio; James L. Demoville, Nashville, Tenn.; Henry P. Hynson, Baltimore; R. I. Eads, Indianapolis; A. S. Wright, Woodstock, Ill.

Among the associations represented were the National Association of Retail Druggists, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the Proprietary Association of America, American Pharmaceutical Association, the State Pharmaceutical Associations of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, The Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and German Apothecaries' Association of New York City, Erie County (New York) Pharmaceutical Association, Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association, Philadelphia Pharmaceutical Association, Jersey City Retail Druggists' Association, Washington Pharmaceutical Association, Baltimore Retail Druggists' As-

sociation, and the Drug Trade Section of the New York City Board of Trade and Transportation.

At a conference preliminary to the hearing it was arranged that the speakers for this immense delegation should be G. P. Engelhard, of Chicago; Thomas V. Wooten, of Chicago; H. B. Harding, of New York; Thos. F. Main, New York; Felix Hirseman, New York; J. C. Gallagher, of Jersey City; Thomas Stoddart, of Buffalo; R. I. Eads, of Indianapolis, and O. W. Clark, of Conshohocken, Pa. The committee allowed an hour and a half for the hearing. A good deal of the time was taken up by questions by members of the committee and there was not time to hear all of the speakers.

Thomas V. Wooten, secretary of the N. A. R. D., spoke of the discrimination and injustice of this Stamp Tax and of its unnecessary character in view of the large surplus in the National Treasury.

George P. Engelhard spoke at length on the way in which the law was being enforced by the Internal Revenue Bureau. He said that under the rulings of the Internal Revenue Department the tax was not a tax on patent medicines, as originally intended. It was levied on all medicines, except those sold on physicians' prescriptions. Why not, he asked, impose a similar tax on food and clothing, as this was distinctly class legislation. The only medical preparations exempted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he stated, were the large and increasing products of foreign uncompound chemicals coming chiefly from Germany.

Representative Grosvenor questioned this statement, saying that if the foreign remedies paid no Internal Revenue tax they did pay a heavy customs duty, six or eight times greater than the internal tax on domestic products. Chairman Payne and other members of the committee asked many questions and for half an hour or so there was a general discussion.

Felix Hirseman, of New York, corroborated the statements made by Mr. Engelhard, and in turn he was closely questioned on the condition of the drug business in New York City.

O. W. Clark, of Conshohocken, Pa., spoke for the manufacturers' interests. He said that some of the men present at the hearing paid \$10,000, and even \$20,000 a year, in proprietary taxes. Much of this tax was on articles designed for the relief of suffering humanity. Many of the bandages which saved the lives of our soldiers had to bear revenue stamps. With a surplus of \$85,000,000 the Government could very well do without the amount brought in by this tax. He pointed out that by the elimination of the Proprietary Tax the Government would not be deprived in one year of more than one-half the surplus for a single month.

H. B. Harding, of New York, spoke for the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and

Transportation. He seconded some of the statements of Mr. Clark and thought it would be a great example of prosperity to show the world that within two years this country could remove the war taxes.

Representative Boutelle, who introduced the bill, spoke briefly in its favor. He said the enormous sums raised under the act were a surprise to its framers, as they greatly exceed the estimates. He believed the time had come when the people demanded some modification of the law and the mere fact of the surplus imposed a duty on the present Congress to reduce the tax burden at the earliest moment. Reduction should be made at the points where the act caused the greatest friction. In inquiring what these points were, Mr. Boutelle said he had found that the collection of the tax under Schedule B was more bothersome, both to the people taxed and to the Internal Revenue Department, than under all the other parts of the act. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue had experienced the greatest difficulty in interpreting this section. Therefore, he regarded Schedule B as the first article for repeal. Mr. Boutelle's statement was enthusiastically applauded.

John C. Gallagher, representing the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association and the Jersey City Retail Drug-

gists' Association, told the committee how the tax was a burden on the retail druggist. In the majority of cases the manufacturers had raised their prices to the druggists. But the druggist could not get higher prices from his customers, and so the payment of the tax came out of his pocket. He made a strong plea for lifting the burden from the retail druggist.

Those who attended the hearing were thoroughly satisfied with it. All agreed that it was one of the best hearings of the kind they had ever attended. Whether the immediate object sought will be attained, all were satisfied that the members of the Ways and Means Committee had been deeply impressed and had learned many facts about the operation of the law which they did not know before.

The Ways and Means Committee gave no intimation what its action would be, but word came from Washington a day or two later that the members of that committee and of the Senate Finance Committee had practically concluded that it would be impossible to reduce war revenue taxes during this session. Were it possible to have the taxes on proprietary medicines, checks, notes, and transfers of real estate taken off without the bill being loaded down with amendments, that would be done.

New York and Vicinity.

BENEFITS OF ASSOCIATION.

**President E. C. Frisbie, of the N. W. D. A.,
Addresses the Drug Trade Section, New
York Board of Trade and
Transportation.**

The regular monthly meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held on Thursday afternoon, April 19. The announcement that President E. C. Frisbie, of the N. W. D. A., would be present to address the meeting, brought out a large attendance of members of the section. In the absence of Chairman John McKesson, who was away from the city, the chair was occupied by Andrew B. Rogers.

Chairman Thomas F. Main, of the Committee on Legislation, submitted a report on the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee on the Boutelle bill. The report ended with two resolutions: that the proprietary tax is a tax on necessities, is essentially discriminative, and is oppressive on every branch of the drug trade; and that this tax should be immediately repealed.

Mr. Main's motion that copies of these resolutions be sent to Senators and Congressmen from New York State and members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives was carried.

On motion of Henry T. Jarrett, the special order of business (the discussion of buying clubs of retailers) was laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Frisbie was then introduced. He addressed the section upon "The Pleasant Side of Business Association." His address was in part as follows:

"It is pleasant indeed to compare the present with the past, and to see how much stronger social friendship is to-day than it was two generations or even one generation ago.

"It is gratifying to note the pleasure with which one competitor will confide in another; to note the mutual exchange of improved methods each has discovered in his business experience; and I look forward to the time as being not far distant when even with merchants, strong though the competition may be, greater heed will be given, and greater regard shown, for the motto of our childhood days 'In honor preferring one another.' Where do you suppose our profits would be to-day, with the small margin we have, if the old and lax systems of credits were in vogue? Each section has its local plans so well adjusted that its credit plan fits its conditions.

"I assume it will not be out of order to congratulate the wholesale druggists upon the outcome of the Park suit. I have very great sympathy for those who assert that the rebate system has in a degree been an evil; that

the violation of agreements has tended to lower the standard of integrity.

"The trouble is due to the endless variety of contracts framed by the many proprietors. No one head is large enough to remember all the details. Thus, unwittingly, violations have crept in. No article which has not merit enough to stand alone should be recognized by the trade as entitled to be in the class of rebate items. A small list of proprietary items, with uniform terms honestly and fearlessly maintained, will, I believe, correct and punish trade evils.

"No business other than ours is conducted with so much generosity and thought for mankind. Many a proprietary article has, through our trade, returned a fortune which never would have been obtained through any other line. With us, a merchant or firm having gained our confidence, has gained in us a friend willing to battle in his behalf; let the same firm introduce its lines through other channels and the friendship lasts only so long as they can find a similar line which can be bought or sold at a lower price. With us, quality is the standard.

"I believe most heartily in organization. Men of a naturally retiring disposition or men too thoroughly engrossed in business often think they can not overcome their diffidence or leave their business, as the case may be, and meet their fellow-men. Let them break over the bounds a few times, and they soon will see the error of their ways. They will find the pleasant side of business association."

ERA'S WARNING SAVED ONE MAN'S GOODS.

One firm in the drug trade in another city which had sold goods to Gregg, Stevens & Co., 164 Market street, Newark, N. J., and 233 Washington street, New York, whose questionable business methods were exposed in this journal last week, telegraphed to Gregg, Stevens & Co. demanding immediate payment or return of the goods and threatening legal proceedings. Gregg, Stevens & Co. returned the goods. The manufacturers' loss was the amount of freight charges and cartage.

THIS SWINDLER IS STILL AT WORK.

Tom Fraser is still trying to get goods without paying for them by ordering under the title of Fraser & Co., "Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists," giving the address No. 81 Amsterdam avenue, corner of Sixty-third street, New York City. This is the address of a small retail drug store. Tom Fraser is no more wholesaler than he has been at any time these ten years past. Readers of this paper are again warned against having any dealings with him.

ANNUAL MEET OF DRUG TRADE BOWLERS.

National Association Comes to New York, and After a Series of Hard Fought Games, Chicago Wins.

The third annual tournament of the American Drug Trade Bowling Association was held in New York Friday and Saturday of last week. Teams from Baltimore and Chicago vied with each other and with a team from the New York Association for the national championship, and incidentally were entertained by the New York bowlers in royal good style. Socially the meeting was the most successful since the organization of the National Association. The boys all had a good time and all said they would be glad to come to New York again.

The tournament resulted in a tie between New York and Chicago for first place. Eighteen games were rolled in the regular contest, and at the end the standing of the teams was as follows: New York, won 8, lost 4; Chicago, won 8, lost 4; Baltimore, won 2, lost 10. This left things in such unsatisfactory shape that at the conclusion of the festivities on Saturday night the bowlers returned to Reid's alleys and the tie was rolled off. This final game resulted in a victory for Chicago. The scores were: Chicago, 80; New York, 79.

On the first day the Chicago team took two games from Baltimore and on the second day won all its games from both New York and Baltimore. The New York team had a good lead on Friday, with five games to its credit. On Saturday the New York boys made a clean sweep in their series with Baltimore, but lost two games to Chicago. The team scores were as follows:

First Game—Chicago, 79; Baltimore, 74.
 Second Game—Chicago, 84; New York, 84.
 Third Game—New York, 85; Baltimore, 76.
 Fourth Game—Baltimore, 84; New York, 84.
 Fifth Game—Baltimore, 79; Chicago, 88.
 Sixth Game—New York, 81; Chicago, 87.
 Seventh Game—New York, 80; Chicago, 75.
 Eighth Game—New York, 85; Baltimore, 73.
 Ninth Game—Chicago, 70; Baltimore, 77.
 Tenth Game—Chicago, 82; New York, 82.
 Eleventh Game—Chicago, 82; Baltimore, 85.
 Twelfth Game—Baltimore, 74; New York, 89.
 Thirteenth Game—Chicago, 86; Baltimore, 79.
 Fourteenth Game—Chicago, 88; New York, 87.
 Fifteenth Game—Baltimore, 78; New York, 95.
 Sixteenth Game—Baltimore, 76; New York, 88.
 Seventeenth Game—New York, 76; Chicago, 78.
 Eighteenth Game—Chicago, 87; Baltimore, 76.

On Saturday evening the New York Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association entertained its guests from Baltimore and Chicago with a banquet and smoker at the Drug Club. The dinner was a good one, enlivened with popular music and good speeches and was thoroughly enjoyed by the wholesale drug trade fraternity to the number of about 150. Vice-president Sidney H. Carragan presided as toastmaster, and in a neat little address welcomed the visiting bowlers, told of the growth of the association and expressed the hope that next year the drug trade of the New England States would send representatives to bowl for the national championship.

A felicitous letter from President George J. Seabury was read; short speeches were made by Dr. Dolme, of Baltimore; Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, and Messrs. Davis, Mayo and Hitchcock. The diners were further entertained by recitations by Frank Cuddy, of the local staff of Parke, Davis & Co. After the banquet most of the men attending it returned with the bowlers to Reid's alleys to see the roll-off between New York and Chicago. The alleys were a scene of merriment far into the early hours of Sunday morning. After the game an adjourned business meeting was held at which the year's affairs of the National Association were wound up. The following officers were elected: President, Wm. J. Carr, New York; vice-president, Dr. G. A. Thomas, Chicago; secretary and treasurer, L. W. Davis, Baltimore. Executive Committee, Matthew Judge, A. W. Medbury and J. A. Waters.

These new officers were installed and the prizes were distributed. There were individual gold medals for the members of the winning team and also a prize of \$25 to the Chicago team. The high average prize went to Matthew Judge and the second high average prize to Timothy Goldsborough. The individual high score was won by Dr. G. A. Thomas by a score of 237. The second high score prize went to John Riddiman.

It was decided to hold the next annual tournament in Baltimore about the middle of April, 1901.

MANHATTAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association was held at the New York College of Pharmacy on Monday evening, April 15, with President Smith in the chair and a large attendance of members. Joseph Weinstein, 75 East Broadway, and Abraham Bakst, 243 Broome street, were elected members. The various amendments to the constitution, which had been proposed at the March meeting, were adopted. These reduce the number of vice-presidents from three to two, do away with the Executive Committee and provide that the Association shall undertake to defend any member in good standing against whom any legal action may be brought for alleged errors or on other charges while said member has been engaged in the lawful discharge of his business or professional duties, provided the cost of such legal defence shall not exceed \$100.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Reuben R. Smith; first vice-president, J. M. Pringle, Jr.; second vice-president, George E. Schwenfurch; secretary, S. V. B. Swan; treasurer, George H. Hitchcock.

A communication was read from Wm. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, vice-president of the N. A. R. D., outlining a plan adopted by the Kings County Society for ascertaining the attitude of the druggists individually toward the National Association. This was referred to the Committee on Trade Interests.

The Cotton bill for the elevation in rank of the hospital stewards in the National Guard, which was passed by the Legislature, was discussed, and the secretary was instructed to ask Governor Roosevelt, in the name of the association, to sign the bill.

A gift of \$100 was voted to the retiring secretary in recognition of his services during the past year.

THIMME WAS REHEARD.

Edward Thimme was on the rampage again last Sunday. At a meeting of the Social Progress League he announced that he would hold a special meeting on Wednesday, May 2, to arrange for the enforcement of the new shorter hour law. He went on to say that if the city officials did not compel druggists to obey the law, they would meet their Waterloo at the next election. He accused the druggists of charging 10 per cent. more for patent medicines on account of the war tax, although the tax only added 2½ per cent. to the prices. He made several equally absurd statements, when Edward Ransford, of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, asked the privilege of answering. He said:

"I have listened to Mr. Thimme, and I know that he doesn't know what he is talking about. He is not a druggist, nor a drug clerk, and never was either, and what he says now and has said before is misleading."

JERSEY CITY DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Jersey City Druggists' Association was held at Phillips' Hall, Bergen avenue and Montgomery street, Jersey City, on April 17. In the absence of President John C. Gallagher, who was in Washington attending the hearing on the Boutelle bill given by the Ways and Means Committee, the chair was occupied by vice-president Wm. R. Laird. Letters were read from several Congressmen who had been asked to favor the repeal of the Proprietary Stamp Tax. The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$37.89. He was instructed to pay the association's dues to the N. A. R. D. at once. It was voted to authorize the president to appoint two delegates to attend the annual meeting of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association. The remainder of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of trade interests.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Proprietary Association of America will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, May 2, and Thursday, May 3. A large attendance of the association's members is expected and arrangements have been made to make the sessions both interesting and profitable.

Business sessions will be held both morning and afternoon each day.

A dinner, including a smoker and vaudeville entertainment, will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening. Friends of the association will be welcomed at this dinner and entertainment. Tickets, which are to cost \$10 each, may be obtained from Clarence G. Stone, 2 East Forty-second street, New York City.

NEW YORK CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

A regular monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association was held at the New York College of Pharmacy last Wednesday. There was a general discussion of the question of how to secure enforcement of the new law regulating the working hours of drug clerks and it was decided to address a letter to the various associations of employing druggists asking their co-operation; also to appoint a committee to see that flagrant violations of the law are properly dealt with. At the next meeting, on the third Wednesday in May, nominations will be made for the annual election of officers which will be held in June.

NOTES.

—Among out-of-town visitors to the local drug market during the week were Edward Mallinckrodt, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis; Wm. Francis, of the firm of Moncrief & Francis, Troy, N. Y.; Daniel R. Noyes, of the wholesale firm of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul, Minn.; J. B. Goodwin, St. Louis; T. Sisson, Hartford, Conn.; M. S. Elmendorf, Albany; James Cooper, Jr., Red Bank, N. J.; W. F. Muchmore, Easthampton, L. I.; A. M. Schwartz, Peekskill, N. Y.; William Schoelles, Sea Cliff, N. Y.

—George W. Yoss and George L. Hechler, the well-known druggists of Cleveland, Ohio, who have been regular attendants for many years at the annual meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, will be missed at this year's meeting. They sailed from New York on Sunday morning on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Europe. They are going to the Paris Exposition and will remain abroad several weeks.

—A new sponge house under the firm name of Leouss, Clonney & Co., at 134 William street, began business last week. The firm is composed of John E. Leouss, who has conducted the Mediterranean branch of the Leboss Sponge Company for several years, and A. M. Clonney, who has been in the sponge business on his own account for the last five years.

—John W. Doe, who conducts a drug business at Palm Beach, Fla., during the winter and a similar business at Bar Harbor, Me., in the summer, passed through New York last week on his way North. He reports an excellent season at Palm Beach, the winter resort business having been especially good during the past season.

—T. V. Wooten, of Chicago, secretary of the N. A. R. D., and Herman Rietzke, of St. Paul, after attending the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington last week, came to New York and spent a day or two calling on friends in the local market. From here they went to Boston for a visit of a few days.

—The Eagle Remedy Co., of Hoboken, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey to carry on a drug business with a capital of \$75,000. The incorporators are E. D. Sear, A. E. Burdick, both of Winoski, Vt.; P. J. Little, of New York; J. Kennell, of Union Hill, and A. C. Young, of Hoboken.

—Charles W. Whittlesey, president of the Charles W. Whittlesey Company, wholesale druggists, New Haven, Conn., called at the Era office while in New York the end of last week. Mr. Whittlesey has been elected a delegate to the Pharmacopoeial Convention in Washington next week.

—The firm of Reid, Yeomans & Cubit, which is preparing to open a new drug store at 142 Nassau street, Manhattan, filed incorporation papers at Albany last week. The capital stock of the firm is \$25,000. The incorporators named are R. J. Reid, C. H. Lott and C. T. Cubit.

—C. E. Gleeson, Western salesman for the importing department of Parke, Davis & Co., returned last week from an extensive Western trip. He reports that he

found business flourishing in all the towns he visited.

—The New York Retail Druggists' Bowling Association will hold its annual celebration, known as Ladies' Night, on Monday, April 30. Extensive preparations have been made to make the occasion enjoyable.

—Nelson S. Kirk, of 450 Third avenue, warns fellow druggists against an impostor who calls himself Joseph M. Braun, and represents himself as a Forester in search of a physician for his lodge.

—Charles Pfizer & Co., the Maiden Lane manufacturing chemists, have filed application for incorporation in New Jersey to do a manufacturing druggists' business on a capital of \$2,000,000.

—Irving McKesson and Howard M. Kirkland, of McKesson & Robbins, were among the members of the Seventh Regiment on duty quelling the strike at Croton Dam last week.

—John P. Farley has sold his drug store at 1332 Lexington avenue, to C. J. Hoerle, who was formerly in the employ of Wm. T. Lins, at 157 Eighth avenue.

—John L. Riker, senior member of the chemical firm of J. L. & D. S. Riker, sailed last week for Germany to take the baths for the benefit of his health.

—E. J. Lauer, who came to New York recently from Chicago, has bought the pharmacy of F. Krumbholz, at No. 2439 Eighth avenue, Manhattan.

—F. E. Holliday, chairman of the N. A. R. D. Executive Committee, was in New York for a few hours one day last week.

—Henry J. Braker, senior member of the firm of H. J. Baker & Bro., returned home last week from a short foreign trip.

—Druggist W. R. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey, of Greenwood, S. C., came to New York last week for a visit of several days.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Contest Over the Will of a Boston Druggist.

Boston, April 21.—Contest over the will of the late Isaac T. Campbell, a South Boston druggist, who died early in the winter, has resulted from the various provisions which the instrument names. The case has been given a hearing in the Supreme Court. The contention is made that, at the time of making his will, Mr. Campbell was of unsound mind and was unduly influenced in making the said instrument. He left an estate thought to be of the value of about \$7,500, and by his will, dated February 13, 1897, he gives \$1,000 to Mrs. Mary H. Hayden, who was his housekeeper, provided any notes or claims of herself or her husband, Frank Hayden, against him are surrendered. He also gives \$2,000 to Mrs. Charlotte Campbell. The will names Charles T. Gallagher as his executor. By the first codicil, dated June 23, 1897, he gives his drug store on West Broadway and his other property, not otherwise disposed of, to his nephew, Fred Jones, instead of to Miss Martha Hill, to whom he originally bequeathed it by his will. By a second codicil, however, dated January 27, 1899, he gives his drug store and other property, not otherwise disposed of, to his nephew, Pliny M. Campbell, Manchester, N. H., instead of to his nephew, Fred Jones. The contestants of the will, Mrs. H. Francis Jones and Mrs. S. Francis Shedd, are a sister and niece of the deceased, respectively.

Taunton Druggists Out in the Cold.

Boston, April 21.—An unexpected turn was taken by the License Commissioners of Taunton, who, at their last meeting, voted unanimously not to grant any druggists' licenses this year. The commissioners were somewhat puzzled about this matter, acting on the presumption that all of the druggists, as good citizens who always acted in the best interests of the city, probably (?) voted "No" on the license question last fall. So they decided that it would be much better to allow the aldermen to handle the question. The law allows the aldermen jurisdiction in such matters, after the first of June, always, and even if the commissioners did grant a license or two to druggists, after that time the aldermen would have all control of the matter and the commissioners would have no voice. Again, it might be that the commissioners would grant licenses to druggists whom the aldermen would not favor and disagreeable features be shown later in the season.

The action of the people last fall and the commissioners at the recent meeting has put a seal upon any kind of spirituous liquors in Taunton until the first of May, 1901.

NOTES.

—There was much interest shown in the last regular meeting of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers, held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. President Rufus P. Williams, of Boston, presided. John W. Dow, of Roxbury, exhibited several hundred chemical substances and gave a description of their preparation. Papers on "Recent Progress in Physical Chemistry" and on "Current Events in Chemistry" were given. Professor Francis G. Benedict, of Wesleyan University, gave an address on the "Respiration Calorimeter and Experiments on the Metabolism of Matter and Energy in the Human Body." The lecture was well illustrated by means of lantern slides, and a most complete description was given of the unique experiments carried on in an almost hermetically sealed chemical laboratory, in which a man can be confined from two to ten or twelve days with no communication with the outside world except through tubes which carry measured quantities of air, food and drink. The members of the association represent all of the New England States.

—When the License Commissioners of Worcester last met to consider applications, petitions were received from these druggists for licenses of the sixth class: Albert W. Andrews, Main street; Albert J. Amelotte, Grafton street; Elshah D. Buffington, Main street; Brewer & Company, Front street; Victor Bergwall, Main street; John F. Brusio, Main street; Timothy A. Brennan, Millbury street; Elie Barnaud, Southgate street; Charles A. Boyden, Main street; Harry E. Culverhouse, Pleasant street; Odell Boynton, Pleasant street; John H. Carpenter, Maywood street; Edward J. Churchill, Green street; Fred A. Hyde, Main street; Edward B. Moulton, Summer street; Godfrey K. Mellor, Main street; George T. Scott, Southbridge street; William R. Webster, Green street; D. B. Williams, Lincoln square. The following named firms desired to be granted simply pure alcohol licenses: G. H. Clark & Company, Norwich street; F. M. Heath & Co., Southbridge street; Jerome Marble & Company, Main street, and Charles C. Lowell, Pearl street.

—Edward K. Gardiner, of Salem, has been found guilty of illegally keeping liquor with intent to sell, and in court has been fined \$75. Two boys, aged fifteen and seventeen, testified that on the street a man whom they never had met before went into Gardiner's drug store on a recent Sunday and got them a pint of whisky. The boys owned up to drinking this, and the younger of the two was arrested for intoxication. Each boy corroborated the other's testimony, and their stranger friend stated that he got the liquor for the boys, but swore that he did not buy it at Gardiner's. He professed not to know just where he did get the whisky. For his services the boys gave him a nickel, with which he bought cigarettes. Harry I. Hill, clerk in the drug store, testified that whiskey kept on the premises was used to compound a patent cough syrup. The proprietor likewise testified to this fact.

—The funeral services of the late Myron A. Clark, a salesman with the Eastern Drug Company, took place from his home in Wenham, with many people from the drug trade present, with also a large number of relatives, personal friends and town officials and a delegation from Liberty Lodge of Masons, of Beverly. Two clergymen conducted the services and a male quartet of singers furnished the musical selections. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. They were sent by the Eastern Drug Company, by the employes of the company and by friends and associates. The burial was at Wenham.

—Of the many Easter displays the one made by Ferrin & Fausnaught, who have a pharmacy at the corner of Tremont and Concord streets, was very attractive. About the sides of the window, cloth of a dark rich purple was draped. Here and there small bunches of imitation violets were fastened. In the center of the window was a wooden cross, loosely draped with a cream-colored cloth. On this, also, sprays of violets were fastened. About the foot of the cross were various toilet articles, etc.

—In the window of the Tremont street drug store of the T. Metcalf Company there is at present displayed what

probably is the largest piece of castile soap ever shown, weighing more than 250 pounds. It is a beautiful white specimen, rectangular in shape. All about it are boxes and piles of small cakes. In the Copley square store window of this company are shown more than \$2,000 worth of cup sponges, with a fine display of curios.

—A friend of the Era's Boston correspondent says that on the street in this city he met the proprietor of a well-known spring medicine, the other day, and in the course of conversation asked him if his " concoction was really any good, and if he knew of anybody that it had actually helped?" The proprietary manufacturer replied, with a quiet smile: "It has helped me a great deal," as he jingled some coins in his pocket.

—An attempt made at Braintree to enforce the laws for the Sunday sales of soda, cigars, tobacco and other articles not strictly medicines or drugs proved a failure and was but short-lived. Since the trial, to feel the pulse of the public in the town, proprietors of stores have not been molested in their sales of just the things they have been in the habit of selling on Sundays.

—The week's exports from the Port of Boston include: Drugs and chemicals, \$21,719; hops, \$3,414; india rubber manufactures, \$1,074; waxes, \$184.

—C. J. Countie & Co., of 23 Charles street, Boston, will open a new store about June 1 in a new, modern building now being erected at Nahant.

—Furbush & Furbush have opened a well-equipped drug store in Teale square, West Somerville.

PHILADELPHIA.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT THE P. C. P.

Philadelphia, April 21.—The past week has been the busiest week at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy since the corresponding week of last year. The alumni meeting and reception took place on Monday afternoon and evening respectively, (see report in another column). The banquet to the graduating class by the members of the faculty was held on Tuesday evening in the college auditorium. When the eatables and drinkables had all disappeared, the speechmaking began. The members of the faculty, beginning with Dean Remington, each gave the boys some good advice and the usual compliments regarding the high general average of this year's graduating class. A number of the students, representing various sections of the country, were then called upon for remarks, among them the following: Harry Lionel Meredith, of Maryland; Rupen Hagop Kazanjian, of Armenia; Jacob Greenberg, of Russia; Hermann Christian Siegle, of Illinois; Henry James Garritt, of Ohio; Charles Daniel Wiltman, of Pennsylvania; Frank Casper Schaad, of Pennsylvania; Ernest Fullerton Cook, of Pennsylvania; Robert Woodliffe Tucker, of Bermuda.

The commencement exercises were held in the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. On the stage were seated the officers of the college, the members of the faculty and the members of the college. The entrance of the graduating class (which numbered 102, including the three special students and two students who received the degree of graduate in pharmacy), was the signal for much applause. The conferring of the degrees was performed by the recently elected president, Howard B. French. The students were assembled in sections of about twenty-five and after forming a circle they handed the parchment from one to the other until each had by its touch been invested with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. Dean Remington made a speech after the conferring of the degrees. The award of prizes was the next feature of the programme. The list is given in the report of the Alumni meeting following.

Following the award of prizes was a selection by the orchestra, after which the valedictory address was delivered by Prof. Henry L. Kraemer. The graduates were:

William Hall Andrews, Charles Howard Austin, Howard Paul Ballett, P. C., Laura Alice Barker, Arthur Bartholomew, John Wyckoff Bayles, Arthur William Beatty, Joseph Oscar Blow, Walter Brooks, William Clinton Burchfield, Harris May Carey, Henry Lyle Casperson, Francis Joseph Connell, Ernest Fullerton Cook, Thomas Clark Corson, Roy W. Dentler, Edward Allen Desch, Harry Edgar Dietz, John Joseph Dooley, Harry Milton Dorman, John Thompson Doughty, Eugene Henry Eddy, Manly Bruce Edwards, William Arthur Eldridge, Ellis Good Eshleman, Asa Fabian, George Castor Fausnaught, John Anthony Fischer, Harry Terry Fox, Louis Franke, Henry

James Garritt, Jacob Greenberg, Joseph Taylor Griest, Wilbert Hillman Guest, William Harvey Hampson, Edmund Franklin Harmony, Christian Henry Hauber, John George Heckman, George Elmer Heinze, Joseph Edward Hemberger, John Henry Hibbs, William Gustav Hillebrand, Harry Wilbert Hughes, Moreland Russell Irby, William Charles Jaeger, Ruppen Hagop Kazanjian, William Frederick Klefer, Harry Edward Knags, Lloyd Stanley King, Raymond Keck Kineaid, Harry Augustus Kintzer, Oscar Landauer, Samuel William Lehman, Joseph Jacob Levy, Ward Holey McCaffrey, Charles Nevin McClure, William Thomas McEwin, Joseph Gward Mackey, Frank Joseph Maier, Harry Lionel Meredith, Alfred William Metz, George Albert Michael, Carl Frederick Edward Moeller, William Torrey Morris, Carl Willard Olliger, Arthur Rickett, Daniel Lewis Beckenwald, Clarence Emerson Rickett, James Spang Sauman, Frank Casper Schaid, John Calvin Scott, Levi Scott, Harry A. Fahnstock Seabold, Charles Louis Selp, Peter Smith Settle, Henry Shapiro, Herman Christian Siegle, George Carroll Smith, Herbert Arthur Speck, Abraham Homer Stacks, William Samuel Stinson, Louis Stolz, Edward Browning Stone, Jr., James Francis Sullivan, Carlton Pierce Sunday, Lynwood S. Taylor, Robert Woodliffe Tucker, John LaMonte Weis, Charles Daniel Witman, Samuel David Witmeyer, Alexander Young, Jr., Edwin Henry Young. —Pharmaceutical Chemists—William H. Pancoast Bishop, Wilson Howe Hand, August Gustav Lambert, P. D. DeWalt, Albert Morzan, Walter Clement Muttly, P. D. Graduates in Pharmacy—William Joseph McDonnell, William George Peck. Certificates of Proficiency in Chemistry will be awarded to Eugene Henry Eddy, Wm. Charles Jaeger, Ignatz Sues.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Philadelphia, April 21, The Alumni Association held its annual meeting on Monday afternoon, April 16, in the alumni rooms of the college building. There were twenty-three members present. The meeting was opened with Theodore Campbell in the chair, during the reading of the address of the retiring president, F. W. E. Stedem. President Stedem's recommendations included the reduction of the secretary's salary from \$150 to \$100 per annum; the abolishing of the treasurer's salary, and the augmentation of the Finance Committee by two members who are to be appointed by the president; to serve during the period in which the secretary's expenses are under consideration.

These recommendations were all approved by the committee appointed to report on the address. The secretary, Mr. Krewson, then read his report, which was adopted, as was also the report of the Memorial Committee, which showed that the association had lost thirty members by death, twenty-five of whom had died during the past year, and five who had died previously, but whose deaths had been learned of but recently.

The treasurer, William L. Cliffe, read his annual report, which showed a balance of about \$100 in favor of the association. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Theodore Campbell, '95, Overbrook, Pa.; vice-presidents, John H. Hahn and Frank G. Ryan; recording secretary, William E. Krewson, Philadelphia, Pa.; corresponding secretary, William G. Nebig, Philadelphia; treasurer, C. Carroll Meyer, Philadelphia; five members of the Board of Directors, Jacob M. Baer, Melvin William Bamford, Albert Oettinger, Clarence H. Campbell, L. S. A. Stedem.

The report on the reading room and students' specimen cabinet, which was inaugurated by the Alumni Association, showed a gratifying increase in the interest shown by the students in the college work. The report of the Committee on Social Meetings, of which Frank G. Ryan is chairman, showed that the attendance had been larger than during any previous year in the history of the association, and that the harmonious relations between the students had been greatly benefited thereby.

The annual reception tendered to the students of the college by the Alumni Association was held on Monday evening, April 16, at 7.50, in the auditorium of the college. A very attractive programme was rendered, and prizes awarded as follows: Alumni gold medal, to Harry Lionel Meredith, of Hagerstown, Md., for the best general average of the class of 1900; alumni prize certificates for the best examination in the following branches: Pharmacy, to Harry Lionel Meredith, of Hagerstown, Md.; chemistry, to Ernest Fullerton Cook, of Waynesboro, Pa.; materia medica, to Oscar Landauer, of Philadelphia; general pharmacy, to Peter Smith Settle, of Frankford, Pa.; operative pharmacy, to Ernest Fullerton Cook, of Waynesboro, Pa.; analytical chemistry, to

Thomas Clark Corson, of Philadelphia; pharmacognosy, to Harry Lionel Meredith, of Hagerstown, Md. Alumni silver medal, Edwin Mason Murphy, of Macon, Miss., for the best general average in the second year examination; alumni bronze medal, awarded to James Clarence Fitch, of Philadelphia, for the best general average in the first year examination.

Pharmaceutical Meeting.

Philadelphia, April 21.—The April Pharmaceutical meeting at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held April 17 in the materia medica lecture room of the college. The chairman was J. H. Redsecker, of Lebanon, Pa., and the attendance of members was very good considering that this particular week was the busiest of the college year. Frederick L. Lewton, of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, gave an interesting account of the "Cultivation and Economics of Agave." The lecture was rendered doubly interesting by the lantern views and the large collection of specimens showing the practical uses to which the fibre is put, such as brushes, ropes, hammocks, etc. The next paper was "Formulas for the Official Preparation of Soap," by M. I. Wibert, in which the author showed the advantages of using methyl alcohol in place of ethyl alcohol in soap liniment. The paper by Robert G. Shoults on "An Examination of Aca-cia" was of interest on account of the discussion it produced. The subject of adulteration of the powdered gum with dextrin was spoken of and it was stated that the potato-like odor which the dextrin evolves when moistened could be used as a means of detecting this adulterant. Mr. Kebler, however, called attention to the fact that a large proportion of the dextrin on the market is made from corn starch and sold as corn starch dextrin, which does not possess this odor in such a marked degree. The making of artificial gum arabic was referred to and mention was made of the fact that the small fissures which gave the natural gum its characteristic appearance would not be present in a dextrin product, but Mr. Kebler stated that this characteristic could also be imitated and that a chemical analysis would be absolutely necessary to determine the genuine character of a given sample. The paper on "Suggestions for Revising the Seventh Decennial United States Pharmacopœia," by Lyman F. Kebler, was productive of much discussion on the part of Prof. Henry L. Kraemer and others. The next month's meeting will conclude the year's series of pharmaceutical meetings which have been unusually successful both from the high character of the papers which have been read and in point of attendance.

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange Smoker.

Philadelphia, April 21.—The smoker which was held by the Philadelphia Drug Exchange was a gratifying success. About two hundred guests, some of them from out of town, were received in the rooms of the Exchange on the second floor of the Bourse, east side, and after supplying everybody with plenty of cigars the committee in charge conducted the guests to the adjoining room. The programme consisted of a number of musical selections rendered by the Drug Exchange Mandolin, Banjo and Guitar Club, interspersed with vocal and piano solos, zither solos and addresses by several well-known members of the drug trade, some of which were in a humorous vein and others serious. The baritone solos by Mr. Davis were greatly appreciated and repeatedly encored, while the "Sparks" which emanated from the galvanic Col. James Whitecar were so brilliant as to bring tears (of laughter) to the eyes of those present. Col. Whitecar's speech consisted of a succession of "roasts" of all the well-known persons in the audience and were enjoyed by the victims as thoroughly as those who escaped his eagle eye. An intermission of ten or fifteen minutes was granted when the programme had been half completed, and the way in which the guests did justice to the sandwiches and claret punch, not to mention the famous "Fish-house" brew, showed that every person present entered into the spirit of the occasion. The second half of the programme included the rendition of the "Launching of the Ship" and "The Charge of the Light Brigade" by Mr. Barkley, who was vociferously applauded after each effort. William Tucker, secretary of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, made a short speech which was laden with compliments

to the members of the Drug Exchange, and Dr. A. W. Miller, on behalf of the older members of the Exchange, expressed his pleasure with the evening's entertainment, stating that it was a step in the right direction toward the promotion of the harmonious relations of the members and that such an evening's intercourse had a tendency to lessen jealous rivalry and promote the interests of the organization by increase of good feeling among its members. Adam Pfromm, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, presided and made the announcements of the various features of the programme. Mr. Pfromm, at the conclusion of the programme, made a few remarks on the value of such informal meetings, stating that if the Exchange were convinced of the advantages of these entertainments, they would be continued throughout the year and that perhaps it might result in the giving of an entertainment later on to which the members of the fair sex would be invited also.

NOTES.

—Frederick T. Gordon, the apothecary of the League Island Navy Yard, is pursuing a line of experiments in drug culture which will be observed with interest when results begin to appear. The work concerns the culture of medicinal plants and was inspired by the address on that subject delivered by F. B. Kilmer, of New Brunswick, N. J., at the March Pharmaceutical meeting. Mr. Kilmer supplied the seeds of several medicinal plants which contain alkaloidal principles and the growth of the plants will be carefully observed, estimations of the active principle being made from time to time in order to definitely determine the time at which a plant becomes most valuable for medicinal purposes.

—A wholesale house in this city recently received a consignment of five barrels of balsam of fir with a letter from the producer who was a resident of the State of Oregon and whose faith in human nature was something superb in these matter of fact days. He stated that he had shipped five barrels of balsam of fir to be purchased on approval and added that he did not know what the commercial requirements of a prime product were, but he would leave the matter to the consignee to deal with him in a manner appropriate to a transaction between man and man.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society was held April 12 at the Harrison Chemical Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania. The papers read were as follows: "Some Alleged Adulterations of Milk with Brain Matter," by Prof. Henry Leffmann; "The Theoretically Possible Production of Steel or Semi-Steel in the Blast Furnace," by Dr. G. L. Mecker; "Notes on the Methods of Analysis of Hard Rubber Articles," by C. A. Torrey, Jr.

—Dr. A. W. Miller, of Aschenbach & Miller, wholesale druggists at Third and Callowhill streets, is an enthusiastic field botanist and conducts many field trips for the allied Botanical Clubs during the summer season. His first trip was made Saturday, April 21. Dr. Ida Keller, professor of chemistry in the Girls' Normal School of Philadelphia, who is another of Philadelphia's well-known botanical enthusiasts, is at present taking a trip through Europe.

—The base ball team of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy met the team from the Temple College last week and were defeated by a score of 30 to 17. The season for a baseball team of P. C. P. students is very short as the course ends during April and the students separate at that time, so the interest taken in baseball is less than that shown by the football team, which lasts during the entire season for that sport.

—The close of the courses for this season in the pharmaceutical colleges of this city always causes an exodus of clerks, many of whom are working to defray the expenses of their education. A corresponding increase takes place in the ratio of positions to clerks and this ratio is now at its maximum point for the year, as there are forty-four positions advertised and only thirty-seven clerks seeking positions by the same method.

—The Smith, Kline & French Company are profiting by the experience of W. A. Hover, the Denver wholesaler, whose establishment collapsed from the weight of the stock contained in the building, by making some alterations in their stock rooms at the Arch street building,

bracing up the floors and taking every possible precaution to prevent a similar occurrence.

—The annual meeting of the members of the Smith, Kline & French Company Employees' Death Benefit Association was held Saturday evening, April 14. The affairs of the organization were shown to be in a prosperous condition and after transacting the regular business and re-electing the officers unanimously the meeting adjourned.

—The Chemical Section of the Franklin Institute held its regular monthly meeting April 10. The paper of the evening was on "The Utilization of Animal Wastes," and was presented by Dr. S. P. Sharpless, State Assayer, Boston, Mass. The regular meeting will be held hereafter on the evening of the fourth Thursday in each month.

—The store of Emil F. Haenchen at 384 Haverford avenue, was badly damaged by fire early last week. The flames communicated to the prescription department from the building next door in which the fire originated and the occupants of the building had some difficulty in escaping.

—John P. Frey, the proprietor of a number of downtown drug stores, is having his Sixteenth and Tasker streets store remodelled and improved with the intention of making it one of the finest pharmacies below Chestnut street.

—Hibbert P. John, proprietor of the drug store at 242 Chestnut street, formerly the well-known Jayne Pharmacy, has been seriously ill for several weeks, the trouble being due to an abscess on his neck.

—John E. Raser, one of Reading's most prominent druggists, was in Philadelphia to attend the smoker given by the Drug Exchange, of which body Mr. Raser is a member.

—J. W. Harrigan, of Twenty-second and Wharton streets, has put in new store fixtures, repainted and repapered and started in as a sub-station post office.

—Chalfant Brothers, proprietors of the pharmacy at Fifteenth and Tasker streets, have purchased the store of Fred. Rapp at Ocean City, New Jersey.

—R. S. Doake, who conducts the drug store at Fifteenth and South streets, has made a number of improvements in the appearance of the store.

—B. A. Hertsch, who has for some time conducted a pharmacy at 414 Germantown avenue, has opened a second store at 410 Cambria street.

—Mahon N. Kline, general manager of the Smith, Kline & French Company, made a business trip to the West this week.

—George P. Scheele, Fifteenth and Christain streets, is confined to his bed by a severe attack of the grip.

—Russell L. Cox, of Forty-sixth street and Baltimore avenue, has sold his store to O. W. Osterlund.

—Robert S. Doake has opened a second store at Fifty-first and Mastee streets, West Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG.

—One of the most interesting matrimonial engagements recently announced in Pittsburgh drug circles is that of Hugh J. Canney and Miss Anna Pauline Casey. Mr. Canney has been a traveling salesman for W. J. Gilmore & Co. for many years, and hails from New York State. Miss Casey is a daughter of T. D. Casey, is a graduate of St. Xavier, and is a charming and cultured girl. They will be married in the early fall and will live in Pittsburgh.

—Harry Robinson has moved his drug store across the street at Saltsburg, and now has a modern up-to-date establishment.

—Paul Kuhn, for many years with Louis Emanuel, on Second avenue, has opened a store at No. 2 Rhine street, Allegheny.

—W. G. Stout has opened a fine store in the new Colonial building at Wilkensburg, Pa.

BALTIMORE.

Large Order for Surgical Instruments.

Baltimore, April 20.—What is said to be the largest order for surgical instruments ever turned out in Baltimore is being filled by Charles Wilms Surgical Instrument Company, at the corner of Howard and Sara-

10ga streets, for the use of the American army in the Philippines. The last consignment of the order is about ready for shipment, the greater portion having previously been dispatched. The order includes 200 pocket surgical cases, 600 dental forceps, 200 sets of tourniquets and 1,200 hemostatic forceps, besides various other kinds of instruments. The surgical cases are for the surgeons in the field. They contain knives, scissors, forceps, sutures, needles and other material, such as can be used in first aid to the injured. Frequently wounds sustained render necessary the removal of teeth and the dental forceps are intended for this purpose.

Among the Bowlers.

Baltimore, April 21.—Sharp & Dohme further increased their lead in the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club's race for the silver cup last Tuesday by taking two games from the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company, the scores being 755, 896 and 754 against 711, 745 and 760 points, Goldsborough and Konrman each rolling up 181 points. Last night James Baily & Son met Parke, Davis & Co. and took two out of three games, the scores being: James Baily & Son, 831, 734 and 618; Parke, Davis & Co., 662, 648 and 656. No particularly high totals were made by individual bowlers. The season is almost ended and the contest for first place has been virtually decided. No likelihood exists now of a change in the positions of the several teams.

Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Baltimore, April 19.—At the monthly meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy held to-day the Committee on National Association of Pharmaceutical Colleges, which consists of Professors Simon and Caspari and H. P. Hynson, reported that the idea had met with a very favorable reception and that the co-operation of the various institutions throughout the country could doubtless be secured. Charles Schmidt submitted a sample of aloes adulterated with a liberal admixture of iron ore. The adulteration resembled the drug closely in appearance. John G. Beck was elected a member. It was announced that the college trustees would pass upon the candidates for graduation on April 28. Resolutions of condolence with the family of the late John H. Hancock, who died yesterday after a lingering illness, were adopted.

NOTES.

—Thomas V. Wooten, of Chicago, secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists, took advantage of his visit to Washington as a member of the delegation which appeared before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress to urge the repeal of the special stamp tax on medicinal compounds, to run over to Baltimore and learn at first hand the exact status of the relations between the retailers and the jobbing druggists here. He was met by A. J. Corning, H. P. Hynson, R. E. Lee Hall, the secretary, O. C. Smith, T. A. Conlyn, Louis Schulze, John G. Beck and other members of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, who went over the entire ground and told him just what had been done. Mr. Wooten was unable to offer a remedy beyond declaring that the Baltimore druggists were certainly entitled to the support of the national organization.

—James A. Butler, of the retail drug firm of Butler & Clarridge, Indiana avenue and Third street N. W., Washington, was before Judge Kimball on the 17th inst. to answer the charge of having sold half an ounce of Fowler's solution without registering the name and address of the purchaser on his poison register, as provided for by the District Pharmacy law. He entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay the minimum fine of \$25.

—The District of Columbia Commissioners have transmitted to Congress the draft of a bill to regulate the practice of homeopathic pharmacy, with the request that it be acted upon at the earliest moment. The measure follows closely the text of the law relative to allopathic pharmacy.

—George L. Muth, senior member of the wholesale drug firm of Muth Bros. & Co., spent several days in New York last week. He felt the need of recreation and also desired to see his brother off on a trip to Europe.

CHICAGO.

Illinois Board Meets.

Chicago, April 21.—The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy held a session here this week. About a hundred applicants were examined. An amusing incident happened when one of the time clause candidates learned that he had failed in the preliminary examination. He thought the Board had to register him anyhow, and raised quite a row over his alleged failure in history and geography. On looking up the papers it was found that he had failed, not in geography and history, but in arithmetic. He had nothing more to say.

The Board is highly pleased over the way in which the newly inaugurated apprentice examinations work. Formerly anything in the way of a certificate went; now, every would-be apprentice must appear before the board. That in itself is important. One lad came, tried the examination and gave it up. He was honest enough to admit that he did not intend to learn pharmacy, but the man for whom he worked as porter wanted him registered as an apprentice in order to make use of the privileges of apprenticeship under the law. The board ordered the prosecution of all who have not, by May 1, secured their certificates for 1900.

Bowling.

Chicago, April 21.—Just to keep their spirits up and in emulation of the adventurous souls who have gone to New York to compete for that bowling pennant, braving the dangers of the overland journey and the banquet, the "Lobsters" last night consoled themselves with a game with the Fuller & Fuller Company team. To-day the "Lobster" stock is below par and the Fullers, led by the debonair Muldoon, are emitting whoops of victory. The teams ranged up, four men on a side, as follows: "Lobsters"—Fechter, Delbridge, Matthes and Blocki; Fuller & Fuller Co. team—Wert, Townsend, Klose and Muldoon. Here is the score:

Lobsters	506	498	578
F. & F. team.....	488	530	625

Muldoon bowled the high score of the evening—198 points in one game—and bears his blushing honors thick upon him. Wert once bowled less than the required 100. He was accordingly set upon by friends and foes alike and compelled to provide refreshment according to time-honored custom. One of the "Lobsters," in strict confidence, told your correspondent that it is rumored that Klose is a "ringer." In no other way can they account for the "Lobsters'" defeat.

NOTES.

—The commencement exercises of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, will be held next Thursday afternoon at the Grand Opera House. A very attractive programme has been prepared for the occasion and is now out. In the evening the Alumni Association of the college will tender a banquet to the graduating class at the Palmer House. This banquet will undoubtedly be one of the most successful ever given by the association. Good speakers will respond to toasts and the addresses will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

—The Committee on Transportation of the American Pharmaceutical Association has been unable as yet to make satisfactory terms with the railroads for the transportation of the Western delegation. The Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio roads on May 1 will sell tickets to Richmond good for three weeks. It was the plan of the Chicago delegation to attend the convention for the revision of the Pharmacopoeia in Washington and then go on to Richmond and attend the A. Ph. A. meeting. It was hoped that a favorable rate could be secured to both places.

—At Mishawaka, Ind., the firm of Graham & Ostrom have succeeded the Graham & Wilson Company. Mr. Ostrom has been a travelling salesman for Reed, Murdock & Company, the wholesale grocers, for many years. He has resigned this position and will devote his attention to the drug business.

—James A. Powell, a well-known and very popular drug-

glist at 690 West Madison street, married a young lady of this city, Miss McDonald, last Wednesday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Powell left immediately for a few weeks' sojourn in Canada.

—Harvey H. Lord, son of Thomas Lord, of Lord, Owen & Company, has been chosen to represent the University of Chicago in the mile relay race to be given at Philadelphia next week by the University of Pennsylvania.

—A conference of representatives of the N. A. R. D., the N. W. D. A. and the Proprietary Association was held last week at the Auditorium Annex. What conclusions were reached have not yet been learned.

—The Chicago Apothecaries' Society met on April 6 and elected the following officers: George R. Baker, president; Albert E. Ebert, vice-president; Walter Gale, treasurer, and John Conrad, secretary.

—A. L. Coppock, who recently sold the store at 1132 Lincoln avenue to W. J. Knick, has bought the drug store which belonged to the Schoenkaes estate at 1500 Barry avenue, corner of Evanston avenue.

—A Mr. McKenna has purchased the drug store at Forty-seventh street and Evans avenue from C. F. Garrahan, the former owner.

—Owing to the death of his aged father in Iowa L. K. Waldron was unable to go to New York with the Chicago bowlers.

—Herman Fry has bought the store of William C. Balowitz, at 1100 North Halsted street.

—John Ritter has opened a new store at Colorado avenue and Whipple street.

—W. I. Brady has succeeded A. Shyn'n at 324 Blue Island avenue.

ST. LOUIS.

Proprietary Committee Meets.

St. Louis, April 21.—The Committee on Proprietary Goods of the N. W. D. A. held a conference at the Southern Hotel, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The greatest secrecy was observed regarding the proceedings of the meeting, but it is understood that alleged infractions of the rebate plan were considered and that the result is likely to be a more thorough adherence to the plan in the future. Complaints were made against one large house in particular, but the answer was made that if any concessions in the way of discounts or rebates to retailers were given it was entirely without the knowledge of the heads of the house. Those present at the conference were Frank A. Faxon, Kansas City; J. C. Fox, Atchison, Kan.; W. J. Waiding, Toledo, O.; Mr. McKnight, Texas Drug Co., Dallas, Texas, and C. P. Walbridge, Theo. W. Meyer, C. W. West and others, St. Louis.

NOTES.

—Prof. J. M. Good, Dr. O. A. Wall and Charles Gietner have been appointed delegates to the U. S. P. and A. Ph. A. conventions from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and Dr. H. M. Whelpley will represent the St. Louis Medical Society. The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association will be represented by the president, Dr. H. M. Pettet, of Carrollton, and probably also by Wm. Mittelbach, of Boonville, and J. M. Love, of Kansas City.

—Ludwig & Lloyd will open a drug store at Broadway and O'Fallon street, the location formerly occupied by the late Geo. W. Polston, and have bought the new fixtures made for Mr. Polston after the fire which recently destroyed his stock. Dr. Lloyd is the city corbner and Dr. Ludwig is one of the coroner's staff. George Jacobs, now with C. D. Merrem's California and Shenandoah avenues store, will manage the new pharmacy.

—W. L. Meyer, W. B. Kerns, A. F. Fleischman and A. Brandenberger spent a day at Fertle Springs last week. Plans were partially made for the entertainment features of the coming Mo. Ph. A. convention and which will include boat races and fishing, prizes being offered for the most accomplished walking of either sex. A railroad rate of one fare for the round trip has been secured.

—The Jackson Lithia Spring Co. has filed an injunction suit in the Circuit Court against J. A. Ritzler and John Fowle asking that the defendants be restrained from

using the words "Jackson Lithia Water" or "Jackson Lithia" on labels or packages containing the defendants' goods and for \$10,000 damages.

—C. P. Waibrige is not only chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements for the reception of Admiral Dewey next month, but has been chosen toastmaster for the banquet to be given at that time.

—Hoover Bros. have bought the drug store of G. T. Woolridge, Boonville, Mo. Mr. Woolridge is one of the oldest druggists in the State and retires on account of ill health.

—Arthur Clark, of Clark & Mead, East St. Louis, left unexpectedly for Oklahoma recently. Dr. Mead continues the business with Frank Ross, a well-known drug clerk, in charge.

—At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy Tuesday evening of this week sixteen new members were admitted.

—Edward Pearson, local detail man for Searle & Hereth Co., is on a trip into the State and General Representative S. W. Wright will be here Monday.

—The annual election of officers of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy will take a place at a meeting to be held Monday evening, April 30.

—C. W. Wall, treasurer of the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., is at his old home, Fort Wayne, Ind., seeking recovery from his recent illness.

—Wm. H. Lamont, who has been covering Northwest Missouri for Eli Lilly & Co., will again visit city trade for them after May 1.

—Druggist J. E. Hilby had the severe misfortune to lose his little four-year-old son, Joseph E. Hilby, Jr., who died April 19.

—E. R. Brown, resident agent for Roessler & Hasslacher, is making a trip through Tennessee and Kentucky.

—Emil H. Burgherr, Nebraska and Lafayette avenues, was married Wednesday to Miss Ella Swartz, of this city.

—Mr. Helne, formerly with the Oleson Drug Co., Fort Dodge, Ia., will open a new drug store in that town.

—J. K. Lilly, of Eli Lilly & Co., made a flying trip to St. Louis this week.

—The Lufkin Avenue Drug Co. will open a new drug store at Lufkin, Tex.

—The McCurnin & Henry Drug Co., Des Moines, Ia., is putting in new fixtures.

—The Provo Drug Co., Provo, Utah, will soon open its new store.

—Dr. Ed. Bolton is now clerking for Moore & Son, Fulton, Mo.

—Fleet Miller is again clerking for John F. Curry, Moberly, Mo.

THE NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Newburg, June 26 to



29. Arrangements are about completed which will insure an interesting and profitable session. The entertainment features will include a reception and banquet, a euchre

party for the ladies, a trolley ride into the neighboring country side and a boat ride to West Point, where the delegates will be permitted to witness a special drill by the cadets at the United States Military Academy.

The headquarters of those attending the meeting will be the Palatine Hotel, which has been styled "the model hotel of the Hudson Valley." The house is conveniently located, only five blocks from the steamboat landing, and the ferry and union passenger station. It occupies a site commanding an unobstructed view of river and mountains for twenty miles. The hotel is new and thoroughly modern in its appointments and conveniences. With its 116 rooms ample accommodations will be found by all who go to Newburg on this occasion. The proprietor of the Palatine is desirous that those planning to attend the meeting should let him know at their earliest convenience what accommodation they will need and whether they will want rooms for the whole time or only a part of the meeting.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The forty-eighth annual meeting will be held in the City of Richmond, Va., beginning May 7, 1900, at 3 p. m. The first session of the Council will be held on the same date at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following programme for the meeting has been adopted by the Council:

Monday, May 7, 10 a. m., session of the Council; 3 p. m., first general session; 8.30 p. m., reception to visitors.

Tuesday, May 8, 9 a. m., second general session; 12 m., carriage drive; 3.30 p. m., first session of section on commercial interests; 8.30 p. m., concert.

Wednesday, May 9, 10 a. m., second session of section on commercial interests; 3.30 p. m., first session of section on scientific papers; 8 p. m., second session of section on scientific papers.

Thursday, May 10, 9 a. m., trip to Old Point Comfort, via C. & O. R. R., returning about 7 p. m.

Friday, May 11, 9 a. m., third session of section on scientific papers; 2 p. m., first session of section on education and legislation; 4.30 p. m., trolley car ride; 8.30 p. m., second session of section on education and legislation.

Saturday, May 12, 10 a. m., third session of section on education and legislation; 3 p. m., final general session; 8.30 p. m., roof garden entertainment.

Hotel Accommodations—The local secretary reports that hotel rates have been secured as follows: the Jefferson, European plan only, \$1.50 per day; bath extra, the New Ford's, American plan, \$2.50 per day; double, \$2 per day, each person; the Lexington, American plan, \$2 and \$2.50 per day; double, \$1.50 per day, each person; Murphy's, European plan, \$1 per day; American plan, \$2.50 per day.

Transportation—The committee beg to announce that the principal railroads, with exception of the New England Passenger Association, have made a rate of one and one-third fares on the "certificate plan" for all persons attending the Richmond meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Purchasing Tickets—To secure the reduced rate under the certificate plan, full fares should be paid going and a certificate (not a mere receipt) obtained from the ticket agent. If the ticket agent has no certificates, purchase a local ticket to the nearest point at which certificates are kept, and from that point purchase through ticket with certificate. Going tickets cannot be obtained before May 4, except as stated on last page.

As the New England Passenger Association has declined to grant a reduction, Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard has effected the following desirable arrangement for members from that territory: From Boston to Richmond via Fall River Line to New York; Royal Blue Line and connections to Richmond via Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington; returning via Old Point Comfort, Norfolk and Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co.'s steamer direct to Boston—\$23.84.

From New York (for those residing in Western New England) and return to Boston, rate will be \$1.60 less.

Meals and stair-rooms are included on steamers, Nor-

folk to Boston. Tickets are good going on any date and permit stop-overs at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Old Point Comfort, being good for return on M. & M. T. Co.'s steamers sailing from Norfolk at 6 p. m., Saturday, May 12, and Monday, May 14.

CHAS. CASPARI, Jr.,
General Secretary,

Baltimore, April 16, 1900.

TRADE NOTES.

Manufacturers' Announcements, Notices of New Goods, Special Offers, and General Information for Enterprising Drug Buyers.

The better judge you are of Champagne the more likely you will be to choose Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry.

We have received from William R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, four handsome booklets treating respectively, of Tono Sumbul Cordial, Ingulvin and Warner's Granular Effervescent Salts. They are sending these pamphlets to physicians, but any druggist can have the set by applying to them.

The New York Quinine and Chemical Works are producing fine medicinal chemicals upon a very large scale, and they are of a quality that must commend them to every careful pharmacist. Their products can be had from every jobber in the country, and very naturally the co-operation of every one interested in the betterment of this class of preparations will be a substantial encouragement to this enterprising house.

There is no specialty a druggist can sell with more satisfaction than Arnold Milk Sterilizers. Put in a stock of them and let physicians in your vicinity know that you can supply them, and they will send you customers. When you order them, send your address to the manufacturers, Wilmot Castle & Co., Rochester, N. Y., and they will send you free of charge attractive circulars and booklets with your name, also handsome show cards to help you dispose of them and create a demand for more.

On another page we begin the advertising of the Swiss American Ring Co., who are going to carry a series of advertisements in this paper throughout the summer. While these Rings and the Teething Necklaces which they sell are not a new idea, it is the first time, we believe, that they have been pushed in the drug trade. It is the desire of the Swiss American Ring Co. to have an agent in every town; they want druggists who handle these goods to push them, and they promise a liberal profit.

The Duffy Malt Whisky Company are publishing the following paragraph in newspapers all over the country: "There is nothing 'Just as good' as Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. A dealer who says so is thinking of his profits—nothing more. Of course, when a remedy has been before the public so long, has been recommended and prescribed by doctors, imitations are bound to arise. They are only able, however, to imitate the bottle and labels. No one can imitate the product. The process is known to the manufacturers alone. Ask for the genuine, refuse injurious substitutes. See that our seal over the cork is unbroken, and that the bottle has on it the government medicine stamp. We have found cases where unreliable dealers have refilled our bottles, so we wish to caution our patrons against accepting some cheap imitation in our bottles."

The New Idea.

Have you seen it in its new dress? As a journal for druggists the New Idea is unique. It is independent, fearless, frank and fair, and always aggressively "openness." It is published by Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, who claim that three-fourths of the druggists in America read it regularly. If you haven't seen it, send for a sample copy.

Landers' Vaginal Douche.

McKesson & Robbins have just been appointed wholesale agents for the Landers' Vaginal Douche, which is advertised on another page. Its chief claims are simplicity and the ease with which it can be kept clean, while the shield and outflow tube absolutely prevent leakage. The douche is sold at a price which puts it in reach of everybody, and at the same time affords the dealer a handsome profit.

A Novel Contest.

The Malay Remedy Company, Baltimore, writes to us that the mention of their Word Contest in the Era of February 22 brought a heavy response from druggists and their clerks, and some druggist will get the \$50 prize. The contest is open to everybody, but closes June 1, 1900. Prizes of \$50 down to \$1 are offered for largest lists of words made from the sentence "Malay Oil Cures Rheumatism." Complete rules governing the contest will be furnished to any one on application to the head office, No. 100 West Fayette street, Baltimore.

A New Nail Clipper.

The Gem Nail Clipper, sold by the Coe Manufacturing Company, No. 50 Warren street, New York, is made of the best tool steel of best temper, and from perfection of workmanship merits the demand which it has met. It will trim the nails in a perfect oval, as well as remove cuticle or hang nails. The price to druggists is \$2.00 per dozen, and the makers would be pleased to have any retailers report to them if their jobber cannot provide the goods, as they sell only to the wholesale trade, and

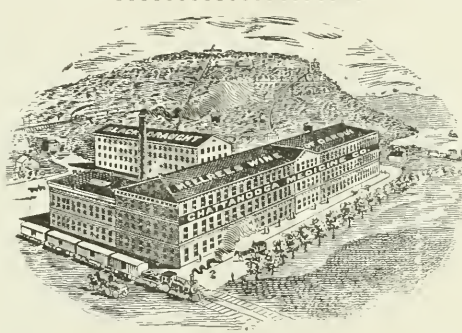
have placed the clipper with nearly all jobbers throughout the country.

Digestive Ferments.

The Ray Chemical Co., Detroit, Mich., has made a new departure in the matter of prices for Digestive Ferments. They offer to deliver their ½ lb. special packages of either Pepsin or Pancreatin anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 per package; 1 lb. packages at \$4 each and 5 lbs. at \$3.50 per pound. Special prices for larger quantities will be quoted on demand. Every grain of their products is guaranteed to conform to the U. S. P. Now is the time to enter upon a contract with this firm for Digestive Ferments to be used during the current year.

A Special Offer.

Berry's Root Beer is famous throughout New England, and it satisfies thousands of thirsty patrons every summer. But little has been done to advertise it, and nothing at all except locally. George A. Berry & Co., Concord, N. H., the manufacturers, believe that if it will draw trade to soda fountains in that part of the country, it will in other sections, too, and their advertisement on another page of this issue tells how any druggist can secure it for his summer business. They make a special offer of one pitcher, six steins, an ice tray and sufficient extract to make 95 gallons of Root Beer, and they invite correspondence with dispensers who want something good, something that will not only satisfy the thirsty customer, but will make him come again.



The Chattanooga Medicine Co.

The laboratories, general offices, publishing department and warehouses of the Chattanooga Medicine Company are located at the foot of the eastern slope of historic Lookout Mountain, one mile south of Chattanooga, Tenn. The suburb is called St. Elmo, after the hero of Augusta Evans' famous novel, the opening scene of which was laid near the spot where the buildings here described are located.

The main building is a three-story brick and stone structure, 20x50 feet, with floor space of 30,000 square feet. The north end of the first floor is given to the great Corliss engine battery of boilers, electric dynamo and herb grinding machinery. The remainder of the floor accommodates the printing and binding machinery, consisting in part of twelve large presses, two folders, four book trimmers, six stitchers, two punches and one automatic machine for tying the strings in almanacs. This is said to be the best equipped printing office in the South. It takes fifty employes to operate it in every department.

On the second floor are found rooms for wrapping and packing Theford's Black Draught and Black Draught Stock Medicine, with thirty-five hands; the shipping and mailing departments, with twenty-five workers, and the business offices, with thirty-one men and women. Theford's Black Draught and Black Draught Stock Medicine are compounded on the third floor of this building, and

the packing boxes, cartons, etc., are stored there awaiting use.

The four-story brick building to the east is 50x100 feet, giving 20,000 square feet of space. The first floor of this building is given entirely to the storage of Ladies' Birthday Almanacs, affording space to carefully classify shipments by States, transportation lines, etc. By September 1 this building will contain over 15,000,000 almanacs for 1901, printed and ready for shipment. Incoming freight is received on the second floor, and from there distributed to its proper departments. The third story gives room for the great Wine of Cardui tanks and the bottling rooms for that medicine. The empty bottles and reserve supplies of all medicines ready for the market are kept here. The Wine of Cardui laboratory takes the west end of the fourth floor, and the supply of crude herbs crowds the remainder of that upper story.

The reserve warehouse, 75x75 feet, is located on the Union Railway tracks several hundred yards away, and duplicate stocks of necessary articles are kept there as an extra precaution in case of fire. In addition to the buildings named, a machine shop, 25x60 feet, transfer barn, 50x75 feet, and waste paper warehouse, 25x50, are used by the company regularly. The erection of another large building has also been commenced. The St. Louis branch of this business at No. 318 North Main street, also occupies a very large building.

STATE OF TRADE.

Jobbing Movement Only Moderate.

New York, April 24.—There has been very little inquiry for round lots of any description, and in a jobbing way the movement into channels of consumption has been only moderate, but prevailing conditions are characteristic of this period of the year, and there are no disturbing influences apparent. The general market, while ruling quiet, and in some instances rather tame, has a fairly steady undertone, with the fluctuations in values mainly within a narrow range.

Nothing of consequence has transpired to materially affect the quinine situation, and the market for this leading commodity has been exceedingly quiet, both first and second hands reporting a slow demand from the consuming trade. There is to be another auction sale in Batavia this week, and some interest is manifested in the probable outcome. The next Amsterdam bark sale is scheduled for the 3d prox., and these two events may influence a revival of interest in quinine. The shipments of bark from Java have been unusually small for some time past, and it is well known that the Amsterdam stock in second hands has been exhausted. Consequently it is expected that only a small quantity will be offered at the May sale, and that values are likely to improve. In the event of a material advance, it is believed that manufacturers of quinine may find it necessary to mark up quotations.

Opium has remained quiet but fairly steady, although developments in morphine have had a somewhat depressing influence. Manufacturers of the latter article have again surprised the trade by announcing a further reduction of 10c. per ounce, and buyers are wondering to what extent the competition between the old and new makers will be carried. Consequently there is an inclination on the part of consumers to keep close to actual requirements when making purchases. This is the third decline during the current month, and manufacturers' prices are 30c. per ounce lower without any corresponding reduction in values of opium. No further change has been made in quotations for codeine, and the demand for this article is light, as usual during mild weather.

Pyrogallic and picric acids are a shade easier, a recent revision of wholesale quotations showing a reduction of about 10c. in the former and 5c. in the latter. Among the essential oils a slightly lower range of prices is quoted for native lemongrass and natural wintergreen, but the general market is without new feature of consequence, and business has been mainly of a jobbing order. Interests in ergot has apparently subsided, and absence of important demand has caused an easier feeling among holders, and quotations for German show a decline. Cannabis Indica has developed increased interest, and a firmer undertone owing to reports from London that the market there has been "cornered," and spot quotations are fully 5c. per pound higher.

Among cheap, Mexican sarsaparilla is slightly firmer, former cheap sellers having advanced their quotations. Senega also is a shade firmer owing to reduced available supplies. The consuming season for powdered white hellebore is rapidly approaching, and distributors have begun to draw on their contracts. In the seed line fractional declines are noted in Russian hemp, poppy and sunflower, but the changes are too slight to affect jobbing quotations. Balsam Peru has continued to reflect weakness, and first hand quotations show a further reduction of 5c. per pound.

Tahiti vanilla beans have hardened in price, owing to small stocks and an increased demand. Export orders in the market cannot be filled, and advices from the Pacific coast are to the effect that there are none obtainable at producing points. Angostura tonka beans also are in reduced supply, and quotations for the latter grades are somewhat firmer. Egg albumen is in better supply and easier.

Trade Has Become More Normal.

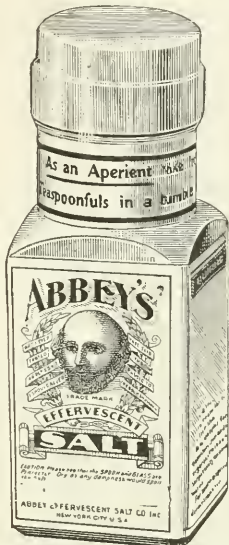
Boston, April 21.—Far less illness is found this week, and this condition has in a measure brought about some lessening of the general retail trade. However, conditions are normal and the druggists appear to be having a pretty good trade. The warmer weather of the week and also a holiday on April 19, when "Patriots' Day" was celebrated in Massachusetts, combined to make the soda fountain trade exceptionally good. General sales at the big houses have been practically of a jobbing character, and there are no important features this week. Demand and prices both seem to be fair. Alcohols are in excellent demand. There has not been active enough demand for dressings and tanning materials to create any marked change in market values.

Philadelphia Trade Good.

Philadelphia, April 21.—The favorable reports of the condition of business are still applicable to the week just past, and what is still more significant, the reports from up the State are equally good. The statistics show that the condition is general throughout the eastern part of the State. The number of cases of sickness is unusually high for this time of year, as the swelling prescription files of the druggist bear witness. This

An indication of the merit of any preparation is an honest expression of opinion from the trade in general.

THESE DRUGGISTS SAY:



7 Falls Street,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

March 27, 1900.

The sale of your Effervescent Salt has increased very much. Dr. J. H. Sutherland of this city is prescribing it in his practice.

(Signed) P. R. Croy.

Scranton, Pa.

March 23, 1900.

We note an increase in the demand for the Salt. Some of the physicians are prescribing it, one in particular, Dr. C. E. Roos of this city.

(Signed) Matthews Bros.

Fall River, Mass.

March 23, 1900.

The sale on your goods has increased. I have one doctor who is using a large quantity. (Signed) Ph. A. Brosseau.

Abbey's Salt reaches the consumer through the drug trade only. No preparation on the market has so thoroughly won the confidence of the public and medical profession in so short a time.

The advertising of Abbey's Salt is of exceptional demand creating power. Get in line for our spring campaign.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,
9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade price list on application.

week, being commencement week at the college, brought some trade visitors from out of town and they report an unusually large prescription business at present. In the wholesale markets, few price changes are reported. Norwegian cod liver oil has advanced slightly and morphine has suffered another drop of 10 cents per ounce, making 30 cents decline in three weeks, an unusual variation for this commodity. So far as indications are at present, no immediate change in business conditions is looked for, and everybody seems more than satisfied with the business done so far this year.

Very Good Business.

Baltimore, April 23.—Business during the past week has been very good, both for the jobbers and the manufacturers of pharmaceuticals. All of the houses had a rush of orders. Diseases of the respiratory organs and kindred ailments continue to afflict large numbers of people and the death rate remains above the normal, which accounts for the activity in the drug trade. Even the majority of retailers speak encouragingly of the outlook, the prescription trade being unusually brisk. The chemicals are moving in fairly large quantities, and the drug market is in a satisfactory condition.

Chicago Jobbers Busy.

Chicago, April 21.—Jobbers report unusual activity. The coming of good spring weather has freshened trade and given a boom to the jobbers. The market has been no falling off at any time within the last three months, and business remains ahead of the corresponding period last year. Manufacturers are busier than usual filling orders on a regular basis. Sales of goods are moving freely and collections are good. The strike has affected the general trade very little. It has borne hardest on the department stores, it having been reported recently that the "Fair" had discharged 240 employees owing to a 25 per cent. reduction in business since the strike. This reason may be taken with a grain of salt, perhaps, especially as to the extent of the falling off.

Retailers Very Happy.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., April 20.—Among the happiest and most contented men in these cities just now are the retail druggists. As one of them truly said, the drug business here was never in such good shape as it is right now. There is no let-up in prescription work, and every branch of the trade is "doing nobly." Those who have soda fountains in operation are very busy with them, as the weather is summery. The proprietor can no longer run his counting as a side issue, but must have a clerk to devote his entire attention to it. Jobbers continue eloquent in their descriptions of business. Orders are being filled from town and country in most satisfactory number and bulk, and collections are such that no complaint is called for. This applies to retailers as well as wholesalers. The market on Western products and specialties is steady, and mostly in fact—and no price changes of any character have occurred this week, with the exception of turpentine, which has undergone two declines of two cents each. The trade is commenting on the curious fact that whereas opium is higher, morphine is lower.

Trade in Satisfactory Volume.

St. Louis, April 21.—Trade continues in satisfactory volume for the season, although somewhat below the marked activity of March. Travelers state that the high prices of linseed oil, turpentine, white lead, mixed paints, etc., are undoubtedly restricting the movement of these grades, and that there promises to be much less painting by the farmers than usual. Farmers are actively at work in the fields, and corn planting is in progress. The wheat crop never promised better at this season. Locally, retail business is only fair.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The School of Pharmacy of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., held its fifteenth annual commencement exercises in the chapel of the University, March 28. The exercises consisted of music and addresses, Prof. T. F. Moran delivering the principal address of the evening, his subject being "The Professional Man and the State." The members of the graduating class were as follows: J. B. Clem, Higbee, Ind.; Frank S. Crockett, Lafayette; Gus F. Davis and Gustav Ferger, Lebanon, Ind.; Frank E. Miller and August L. Flandermeier, Cleveland, O.; Charles H. Franz, Marion, Ind.; Charles W. Friedman, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Edmund A. Geyer, St. Joseph, Ind.; Joseph E. Haney, Mexico, Ind.; Charles L. Hoffman, Lafayette; Walter C. W. Johnson, Greensburg, Ind.; Roy C. McKennan, C. W. Connersville, Ind.; Charles S. Miller, Shellman, Ga.; Eliza O. Ringwalt, Halls Corner, Ind.; Charles Shroyer, Warsaw, Ind.; Clyde N. Smith, Antwerp, O.; John W. Tudor, Homer, Ill.; Paul E. Wolter, South Bend, Ind.; Christian H. Young, Goeglein, Ind.; Wilbur P. Westfall, Lafayette; Alonza M. Pecka, Evansville, Ind. At the close of the programme the graduates received their friends in the Philhellenic Carlisle Hall.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 24.—Only a moderate volume of business was reported in the jobbing department, and the general market has continued to present a more or less tame appearance. Another unexpected decline in manufacturers' quotations for morphine was the leading feature. The changes in values were within a narrow range and of no special significance.

OPIUM.—There has been no improvement in demand, and in the absence of new features the market has remained quiet with quotations for small lots maintained at \$3.35@3.50 for 9 per cent. and \$3.45@3.60 for 11 per cent., the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Small parcels are finding a moderate outside outlet, and values continue fairly steady at the old range of \$4.45@4.65 for 13 per cent. and \$3.15@3.25 for 16 per cent., according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—Manufacturers have again unexpectedly reduced their quotations 10c. per ounce, and the market retains an unsettled appearance, with jobbing prices showing a further decline to the basis of \$1.95@2.05 for pure, and \$2.00@2.30 in eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—The demand has been light and unimportant, but a continued steady feeling is manifest on the part of holders, and quotations have advanced at \$1@32½c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 33@34c. in 50-oz tins and 35@36c. in ounce vials, as to brand and quantity.

CACAO BUTTER.—Jobbers have modified their views somewhat, and quotations for good quality have been reduced to 46@47c. by the box and 50@53c. for less.

ERGOL.—There is very little inquiry, and the market has ruled dull and easy under the influence of conditions abroad, with a falling quotation following a decline to 70@80c. for whole Russian and 75@85c. for powdered.

HELLBORE ROOT.—The active consuming season is near at hand, and quotations for powdered white have been advanced to 12@13c. in round lots and 15@20c. for smaller quantities.

SENEGAL ROOT.—Supplies have diminished, and the market is firmer with jobbing prices showing an advance to 60@65c. for whole and 65@70c. for powdered.

SARSAPARILLA.—Importers' quotations for Mexican are slightly firmer, but jobbers' prices remain unchanged at 20@22c. for whole, 22@27c. for cut and crushed and 24@30c. for powdered.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Values generally are decidedly higher, owing to a "corner" in the London market, and jobbing quotations show an advance to 35@40c.

HENBANE LEAVES.—Jobbers have reduced quotations to 25@30c. for whole, 28@35c. for ground and 32@37c. for powdered.

SAFFRON.—Primary markets are easier, and jobbing quotations have declined to \$12@13 for Valencia and \$11@12 for Alicante.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—Manufacturers' quotations are lower, and the revised jobbing range is \$2.75@3 per pound and 25@30c. per ounce, according to quantity.

BALSAM PERU.—The market continues easy in tone, and jobbing quotations have been further reduced to \$1.85@2.

TONKA BEANS.—Quotations for prime quality Angostura have been advanced to \$1.05@1.25.

VANILLA BEANS.—Light stocks and an increased demand have caused an advance in values of the Tahiti variety to \$2@3, as to grade.

OIL LEMONGRASS.—A revision of quotations shows a decline in the jobbing range to \$1.00@1.10 for native.

OIL WINTERGREEN.—Native is in better supply and easier, with jobbing quotations showing a decline to \$1.75@2.

OIL WORMSEED.—Jobbers have reduced quotations to \$1.85@2.10 for Baltimore and \$1.60@1.85 for Western.

POPPY SEED.—The market is dull and easy, with quotations for small parcels reduced to 10@14c., as to quality.

EGG ALBUMEN.—Values have declined to 73@82c., as to quality and quantity.

WHITE PEPPER.—The market is firmer, and jobbers have advanced quotations to 25@30c. for whole and 28@35c. for powdered.

—The Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association will hold its annual meeting at Owatonna, June 19-21, R. H. G. Netz, local secretary. The association has chosen F. J. Wulling, of the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, delegate to the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention, at Washington, D. C., May 2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.....	Red Cross Chemical Co.....
Berry & Co., Geo. A.....	Searle & Hereth Co.....
Billing, Clapp & Co., Cov B	Stearns & Co., Fred'k.....
Boyd & Pharm Inst., W.....	Stearns-American Ring Co.....
Humphreys' Homeo. Med Co.....	Tutts, Jas. W.....
Lucas & Co., John.....	Welch Grape Juice Co., Cov D
McGrath, Eugene J.....	Whitall, Tatum & Co.....
New York Quinine and	Young, A. R.....
Chemical Works.....	Cov D

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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ADDRESS, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,

Telephone: 2240 Franklin.

Cable Address: "ERA"—New York.

NEW YORK.

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FRUITS OF ADVERTISING.

The following letter just received explains itself. It simply shows that it pays a manufacturer to keep the name of his goods before the trade, and that the Era is a good medium to do it in.

Westfield, N. Y., 4-19-1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era, New York.

Gentlemen:—

We enclose copy for two new ads.; cuts go under separate cover.

We have received about seventy replies from our "Cork-screw" notice. Very truly yours,

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO.

(E. S. Welch.)

ARSENIO-CITRATE OF IRON AND AMMONIA is proposed by Valvasoni and Peroni as an antiperiodic. It contains about 1.4 per cent. of arsenous acid and 15 to 18 per cent. of iron. The salt forms green scales, soluble in water. For the treatment of malaria in children the authors employ it hypodermically, injecting it in the gluteal region. The following liquid is used for this purpose: Arsenio-citrate of iron and ammonia 0.35 Gm., distilled water sufficient to make 10 Cc. Each Cc. of the solution contains 0.035 Gm. of the preparation, equivalent to ½ mg. of arsenous acid. (Pharm. Post.)

See Students' Bulletin, Page 478.

THE ROLL OF HONOR GROWING.

In addition to the list published in this journal April 12, Page 385, the following firms have announced their intention to confine their sales to the list of accepted jobbers, in accordance with the plans and desires of the National Association of Retail Druggists:

Dr. Seth Arnold Medical Corporation, Woonsocket, R. I.
Bullis & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Brown Medicine Company, Erie, Pa.
N. K. Brown Medicine Company, Burlington, Vt.
Chamberlain Medicine Company, Des Moines, Ia.
Crab Orchard Water Company, Louisville, Ky.
The Denver Chemical Manufacturing Company, Denver, Col.
E. C. De Witt & Co., Chicago, Ill.
M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.
Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston, Mass.
Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore, Md.
J. D. Guild, Rupert, Vt.
W. T. Hanson Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
Henry Johnson & Lord, Burlington, Vt.
Henry P. Launacel, Louisville, Ky.
Hiscox & Co., Long Island City, N. Y.
Hostetter Company, Pitsburg, Pa.
T. H. Jackson & Co., Quincy, Ill.
The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ell Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Mange Emulsion Company, Troy, N. Y.
Meade & Baker Company, Richmond, Va.
Mechants' Gargling Oil Company, Lockport, N. Y.
J. S. Merrell Chemical Company, Cincinnati, O.
The Morgan Drug Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Omega Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.
J. J. Pike & Co., Chelsea, Mass.
E. C. Powers, Boston, Mass.
Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. Schiffman, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago and New York.
Henry K. Wampler & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
The J. H. Whitehurst Company, Baltimore, Md.
J. O. Woodruff & Co., New York, N. Y.
Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y.

NEW PHARMACY LAW FOR NEW YORK STATE.

On Thursday of last week, April 26, Gov. Roosevelt signed the bill creating a uniform pharmacy law for New York State. There are thus legislated out of existence the three boards of pharmacy which have been operating in this State, namely, the State Board, the New York City Board and the Erie County Board. The new law practically combines these three boards into one, without taking away from any one of them its privileges and characteristics, rather, on the contrary, adding to its power of usefulness. The new measure is very generally considered a satisfactory one, and in many respects it will tend to greatly better pharmacy affairs in this State.

The law provides for the selection of a State board of fifteen members, divided into three branch or sectional boards of five members each. The Western section is practically that now covered by the Erie County Board, the Eastern section by the present New York City Board, and the Middle section by the present State Board. The election of members of each of these branch boards will occur in June of this year, and the new law goes into effect January 1

next. The law is published in full on another page, as finally amended, passed and signed. It is well to point out some of its most salient features, stripped of all the confusing legal verbiage.

The board is granted the power to make such regulations, by-laws and rules as may be necessary for the protection of public health and the performance of its powers, to regulate the practice of pharmacy, the sale of poisons, character and standard of drugs and medicines, to investigate all complaints, to regulate the number of hours of employes in stores in cities of the first class, to employ inspectors, to hold monthly meetings, except in July and August, etc., etc. The principal powers are to examine all applicants for licenses for registration, and to issue two grades of licenses, ("licensed druggist" and "licensed pharmacist,") and one grade of certificate ("registered apprentice.") The State Board and each of its branches shall be a board within the meaning of the code of civil procedure, and this implies much power and effectiveness. There is to be annual registration of every pharmacy, store or place in which drugs, medicines or poisons are compounded, dispensed or sold. Two dollars is charged for such annual registration. Readers are referred to the text of the law for the explicit wording governing these points.

All now practicing pharmacy as registered pharmacists or assistant pharmacists may have their licenses changed to conform with the new law upon the payment of specified fees. The new license as "licensed pharmacist" is practically similar to the present registered pharmacist. The "licensed druggist" grade applies in towns having a population of less than 500, a provision it was found very necessary to insert, and such licensed druggists can also serve under the management or supervision of a licensed pharmacist elsewhere in the State, except in cities having a million or more inhabitants. The law is stringent with regard to the display of certificates and licenses, and requires that the actual name of the proprietor or proprietors of every place of business shall be displayed upon the sign.

Regarding adulteration, every proprietor of a wholesale or retail store shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs sold or dispensed, except those in original packages of the manufacturer and the ordinary patent or proprietary medicines. The poison schedule is in the main satisfactory. It exempts physicians' prescriptions, and requires wholesalers to put poison labels upon all packages of poisons enumerated in Schedule A, and, an important power, the Board of Pharmacy shall have authority to add to either of the schedules as it shall deem necessary. Physicians, as usual, are exempted from the application of the act, save when they may wish to conduct stores as pharmacists. Certain household remedies, which are carefully specified, are likewise exempt. The members of the Board of Pharmacy will have compensation for the time actually spent in the perform-

ance of their duties. The provisions for re-registration and license fees, etc., are calculated to provide a good working fund. All surplus from the Eastern section is granted to the colleges of pharmacy in New York and Brooklyn, but for the other two sections of the board the surplus shall be paid into the State treasury.

The foregoing is but a very sketchy outline of the provisions of the new law, and it is important that it be carefully read and understood by every pharmacist in the State. The several elections for the members of the new board are to occur in June, and undoubtedly considerable log-rolling and wire-pulling among our pharmaceutical politicians will take place prior thereto.

CUTTERS IN THE SUPPLEMENT.

Two or three letters have been received from subscribers who object to the publication in our supplements of the pictures of cut-rate drug stores, one correspondent saying: "It seems so out of place for The Era to advertise this most persistent, active, unscrupulous, substituting and thieving outfit. Looking at such pictures leaves a mighty bad taste in the mouth of every druggist who claims to have a little respect for himself."

We thoroughly understand the feelings of these objectors, but they make the mistake of viewing this matter from only one direction. Cutters are just as obnoxious to us as to anyone. We don't believe in their methods, and many of them without doubt are exactly what our friend terms them. But the cutter is in the drug business; he is a fact, and he must be considered when anything concerning the drug trade of the United States is in question. Bad as he is, much as we dislike him, there is still something in his business and methods from which good can be learned. Leaving out of the discussion his bad characteristics, his crimes of substitution, etc., he is a business man first and last. The picture of his store is published because it is a handsome store, neat, attractive, well stocked, which too many drug stores are not; he advertises and does it well, which many druggists do not; he is a shrewd buyer and good salesman, which many druggists are not, and in many particulars the regular druggist could profit by following his example. We don't like cutters' methods, and wish the drug trade were not afflicted with them, but a collection of photographs of American drug stores without the cutters' stores would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

Just allow us to allude to another phase of this question. In response to our request for photographs the cutter was the first and most numerous in his replies; the pictures received from druggists were woefully few in proportion. The cutter knew a good, cheap opportunity (to "advertise," if you will); the druggists as a class must have it forced down their throats almost before they will "sense it." The most violent of our critics, every one of them, failed to send in their own store photos. In short, while many a druggist is slow, careless of his oppor-

tunities, the cutter is a hustler, up-to-date, has new goods, displays them, sells them fast, is always on the alert for business, and he makes money. Is it any wonder he has a fine store, the handsomest in the town? In some particulars, druggists would do well to copy him. If they do, they may succeed in driving him and his "outfit" out of business. Were it possible to graft the good characteristics of the cutter (without the bad) upon the drug trade it would be a great blessing.

MICHIGAN CLERKS WANT IT.

In this journal, April 5, Page 367, was printed a letter from the secretary of the Michigan Board of Pharmacy, which he had sent to all the pharmacists in Michigan, relative to the desirability of requiring graduation from a college of pharmacy as a preliminary to acceptance for examination by the board of pharmacy. In reference to this proposition, the Detroit branch of the Drug Clerks' Association of Michigan has passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, we recognize that the present poor condition of the drug business is largely caused by permitting men to practice pharmacy who do not know and appreciate the responsibilities and the ethics of the profession; and

"Whereas, young men of higher education and capabilities are deterred from studying pharmacy on account of the long hours. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Drug Clerks' Association of Michigan heartily indorse the action of Mr. Schumacher in his endeavor to institute a higher standard of education; and recommend that the State pharmacy laws be so amended that all apprentices desiring to become pharmacists must have attended some recognized high school at least two years, or pass an examination before the State board in the subjects taught in that grade; and further recommend that before any apprentice or other candidate be allowed to take the examination for registered pharmacist, he be required to present a certificate from some registered pharmacist (the pharmacist who has had at least three years' experience in some drug store; and also be required to present a certificate from some recognized college of pharmacy that he has during these three years attended two full prescribed courses in chemistry, botany, materia medica, prescriptions, dispensing, pharmacy and pharmacognosy. And be it also

"Resolved, That in the proposed amendment to the State pharmacy laws provision be made to regulate the hours of employment of drug clerks to not more than ten hours a day, in turns of five consecutive hours."

The newspapers report that it is a common practice for the women in a certain New Jersey town to put laudanum in their husbands' beer to quiet them when they show a tendency to become noisy and quarrelsome. The druggists say they make frequent sales of laudanum for this purpose.

The State chemist of Minnesota has made the new (to him) and startling discovery that tin cans of food products do not always contain what the labels on the exterior say they do. He instances many flagrant violations of the law regulating the sale of honeys and jellies, samples of supposedly finest California honey being nothing but glucose, with a few pieces of honey-comb to make the play realistic. It is just because such gross adulteration is not new, but widely prevalent, that there is such earnest demand for national pure food and drug legislation.

EULACTOL is a nutrient preparation consisting of milk, milk sugar, and albumins of milk, eggs and plants. It contains 25.5 per cent. albumen, 14 per cent. fats and 46 per cent. carbohydrates. (Pharm. Post.)

OUR LETTER BOX.

بريدك

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

ONE DRUGGIST'S EXPERIENCE.

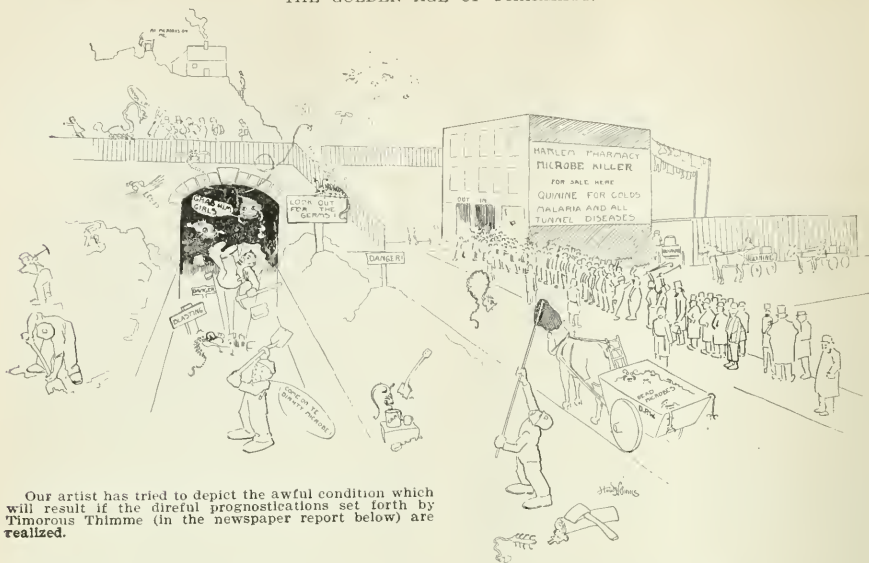
Editor The Pharmaceutical Era:

I was in the employ of a pharmacist some years back taking the place of a non-graduate who, although skilful in making sales and cleaning, failed to make the store pay even after doing without any help. The proprietor did all the ordering, having three stores, one of which he ran himself. The stores are all in different mining towns in Pennsylvania. My first order included a boy to clean up and run errands. The second month my order called for an assistant, which I received. When I left him the store was paying clear \$50 a week. Two graduates and one boy, two hundred dollars' worth of laboratory apparatus, including a still and drug mill; the latter the boy usually worked. The other man made mixtures from fluid extracts for tinctures, etc. The proprietor bought his ointments, etc. He could sell anything; was very polite and tactful, and always managed to sell things paying a good profit and never to my knowledge offended anyone. I merely gave what was called for, with due care in regard to poisons, etc. (Sold lots of so-called patents). Never cleaned a bottle or anything else in that line unless the boy was away and I had to use the utensil. Insulted two customers? (I don't like loafers) and stopped all except employes from coming behind the counters. Called one down for trying a brush on his head (could not call it hair for he did not have enough), and sold him one, making a regular customer by it. Refused to exchange any but sealed articles and would do that only under conditions. Saw that everything was kept neat, orderly and quiet. Told the truth about my goods, and when asked, often suggested some home remedy in place of medicine; treating my customer as I like to be treated. Protected them in every way, often selling a better article than called for by showing the quality of each. That was what made the store pay. But the same policy has not made mine pay here, as (I thought some one would tell you this, but as they have not I will) I had to assign for the benefit of my creditors after struggling along a year. Liabilities, counting goods on commission, \$1,600; assets, \$1,450, about. I tell you, as I am not ashamed of my failure, having acted honestly, and I have gained (in spite of strong opposition of a certain M. D. and another pharmacist) the main thing—a reputation as pharmacist and doctor, which has held all my trade, in spite of closure of store, and made others. Store open an hour or two a day to fill prescriptions. The trustee put in another man, but I had to do the work, as they came to my house for me. (To fight the M. D. I had to counter prescribe and did so successfully enough to cure ten cases he failed on.) The cause of my failure was lack of money and illness. (Started on \$1,000.) I was fought three months in every way and then the opposition called a truce, as I understood, making one or two cents profit where they lost it; my father being in the wholesale and retail business I could buy cheaper. I made everything, even some chemicals, where cheaper to make them than buy. Today broke, with a big reputation and a trade made. I will get one of my creditors to buy it in and let me buy it back out of the earnings. Two creditors only pushed, and I especially owe thanks to Muth Bros. & Co., Whitall, Tatum & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., for whom I was foreman some years ago. I will remain here and succeed, if I only get a box of my liver pills to start on.

ERA SUBSCRIBER.

CUPRIASEPTOL is a copper combination of phenol-sulphonic acid, used in veterinary practice as a hemostatic. It occurs in light bluish-green, small crystals, readily soluble in water. (Pharm. Post.)

THE GOLDEN AGE OF PHARMACY.



Our artist has tried to depict the awful condition which will result if the direful prognostications set forth by Timorous Thimme (in the newspaper report below) are realized.

MICROBES BY MILLIONS WHEN TUNNEL IS BEGUN.

Druggist Edward Thimme Says So and Gloats
Over Outlook for Business in His Line.

GOLDEN AGE OF PHARMACY COMING

According to Edward Thimme, of the Druggists' League, drug dealers of New York are laying in big stocks of medicine in anticipation of a rush of business when the construction of the rapid transit tunnel gets fairly under way.

At a meeting of the Social Progress League, held in Amity Hall, No. 312 West Fourteenth street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Thimme declared that the breaking of ground for the tunnel would let loose an army of microbes on the defenceless population of the city.

"There will be fevers, malaria, colds, stomach trouble and a host of other complaints," said Mr. Thimme, rubbing his hands with delight as he recited the list of diseases. "Millions of microbes will be released from the earth. There will be such a demand for quinine as has never been known. Drug men along the tunnel route who have laid in a stock of quinine will make their fortunes."

Mr. Thimme went on to explain that during the late Col. Waring's term as Street Cleaning Commissioner the druggists had almost starved to death.

"The streets were so clean" he said, "that everyone was healthy. Business picked up a little after his death and lately it has been fair, but when the tunnel begins there will be a rush of trade. It will be the golden age of pharmacy."

CLEVER HARVEY.

These are the things that happened over the telephone for three successive days, and the druggist felt his hair turning gray.

"Hello! Is Harvey there?"

"No, Harvey's not with us any more. What can I do for you?"

"Nothing. I always get my cigars of him, and I don't know the brand," and the "customer" would ring off.

"Please call Harvey to the 'phone," a little later.

"Not there? He's the only pharmacist I know of who can put up a tonic that really does me good. I'll call him up later."

"Say," before the druggist could get through saying things, "will you kindly tell Harvey to put me up a quart of those Spring bitters he always makes for Jackson? Send it C. O. D. I'm awful busy."

"Harvey's left. What were the bitters?"

"How do I know? Harvey knows. Have him call me when he comes in."

After ten minutes: "Is this Harvey? Oh, I want Harvey. Have him prepare a gallon of that horse liniment. I'm just beginning to work out my trotters. Get it up here this afternoon. Not there? Where can I reach him? He makes the stuff from a recipe of his own. Gone? Too bad! Guess I'll advertise for him. Can't do business without that liniment."

When it came to where the druggist couldn't sleep and he thought he was losing about \$100 a day in trade, he sent for Harvey, apologized for having dispensed with his services, took him back and increased his wages 50 per cent. Then Harvey went the rounds and set up the cigars to the true friends who had "plugged" for him over the telephone. The druggist sleeps well and Harvey's champions send in an occasional order just to allay suspicion.—Detroit Free Press.

The best that I have heard of as to what a retail druggist is expected to do to accommodate his trade, happened in my store on last Sunday. A customer called for 10 cents worth of postage stamps and after she had placed the stamps on her letters, said "Please charge them to my papa," and it is a wonder she did not ask us to mail them for her. J. H. Weber, Cascade, Ia.

A New Pharmacy Law For New York State.

Uniform Provisions for All Sections—One Board of Fifteen Members, Five for Each of Three Parts of State—Drug Stores to be Registered—Penalties for Substitution and Adulteration—Other Improvements Over Old Law.

AN ACT

To Amend the Public Health Law and the Acts Amendatory Thereof, in Relation to Pharmacy, and Repeating Certain Sections Thereof.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Article eleven of chapter six hundred and sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter twenty-five of the general laws," as amended by chapters eight hundred and ninety-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, chapter two hundred and fifty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, chapter two hundred and ninety-seven, of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and chapter three hundred and sixty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

Pharmacy.

Section 130. State board of pharmacy; election of members, term of office; how organized; vacancies, how filled; revenue.

Section 131. Books; records and funds of existing boards to be delivered.

Section 132. Powers and duties of the board.

Section 133. Licenses of existing boards of pharmacy of this State, their rights and privileges.

Section 134. Licenses of State board; how granted; rights under revocation.

Section 135.

Section 136. Registration of pharmacies and drug stores; proprietors' names to be displayed.

Section 137. Adulteration or substitution of drugs, chemicals and medicines.

Section 138. Poison retailing of.

Section 139. Application of article limited.

Section 203. Apprentices, employees, et cetera.

Section 201. Penalties; expenses.

Section 190. State board of pharmacy; election of members; term of office; how organized; vacancies, how filled; revenue.

Subdivision 1. For the purpose of this act, the State shall be divided into three sections, by counties, to be known respectively as the eastern, western and middle sections. (a) The eastern section shall consist of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk, Richmond and Westchester; (b) the western (Erie) section shall consist of the counties of Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegheny, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua; and (c) the middle (Albany) section shall consist of the counties of Albany and all other counties not contained in the other two sections.

Subdivision 2. The state board of pharmacy shall consist of fifteen members, five members from each of the above named sections. No person shall be eligible for election to the state board of pharmacy unless he be a citizen of the State of New York and a resident and licensed pharmacist of that section of the State from which elected.

Subdivision 3. At the first election of the State Board of Pharmacy, one of the members from each section shall be elected for a term of one year, two for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, such terms determined by lot after which members thereof shall be elected for the term of five years and shall hold office during the term of such members. Electors shall have been duly elected and qualified. Each member of such board before entering upon the discharge of his duties shall take and subscribe the oath of office, which he shall swear to perform to the best of his ability, to the effect that he will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of New York, and that he will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of member of the State Board of Pharmacy of the State of New York according to the best of his ability.

Subdivision 4. The election of the members of the State Board of Pharmacy for the eastern section shall occur in the month of June of each year, two of them shall be elected by the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, two by the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and one by the New York German Apothecaries' Society. The election of the members of the State Board of Pharmacy for the western section shall occur at a meeting of the licensed pharmacists and druggists residing in such section, to be held in the month of June of each year, called by the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association at the Buffalo College of Pharmacy, or at such other place as may be designated by the State Board of Pharmacy, and such election shall be by ballot. The election of the members of the State Board of Pharmacy for the middle section shall occur at the annual meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association, at which meeting all licensed pharmacists and druggists

residing in such middle section are entitled to vote, and such election shall be by ballot.

Subdivision 5. The members of the State Board of Pharmacy who have been duly qualified, shall meet annually on the first Monday in January of each year, at the College of Pharmacy building in the City of Albany, or at such other building in said City of Albany as may be designated by the State Board of Pharmacy, at two o'clock, noon, and shall proceed by ballot to elect a president and a secretary, who shall also be treasurer, both of whom shall be members of such State Board and shall hold office for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and have qualified. The State Board shall fix the salaries of the secretary of the State Board and the secretaries of the branches for the eastern, western and middle sections. Such secretaries shall each execute a bond in such sum and with such conditions for the faithful performance of their duties as the State Board of Pharmacy may prescribe. The secretaries shall perform the duties devolving upon them under this act and such further duties as may be imposed by the State Board of Pharmacy, or by the several branches thereof.

Subdivision 6. Immediately after the organization of the State Board of Pharmacy as heretofore provided, the members of the State Board from the respective sections shall organize branches, to be known as the eastern, western and middle branches respectively. The officers of each of such branches shall be a chairman and a secretary who shall also be treasurer, and such officers shall be elected by the members of the State Board comprising such branches respectively. The secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy shall also perform the duties of the secretary and treasurer of the branch of the section wherein he resides and no local secretary shall be elected for such branch. Vacancies occurring in the State Board of Pharmacy for any cause, other than expiration of term of office, may be filled by appointment by the president of the State Board until the next annual election in the section wherein the member whose office has become vacant resided, of an eligible pharmacist, residing in such section.

Subdivision 7. Each branch of the State Board is hereby authorized and empowered to receive and collect for its section the revenue, authorized by this act, for the purposes herein provided, and each branch is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to the approval of the State Board of Pharmacy, to enforce and carry into effect within its section the provisions of this act and to perform such other duties as may be lawfully imposed by the State Board of Pharmacy. Each member of the State Board of Pharmacy shall be entitled to receive five dollars for each day actually engaged in the performance of services as a member of such board, or any one of its branches, provided that no member shall receive more than one hundred and fifty dollars in any one year, together with his necessary expenses and disbursements.

Section 191. Books, records and funds of existing boards to be delivered to the State Board of Pharmacy.—As soon as the State Board of Pharmacy has been fully organized under this act, it shall forthwith notify the custodians of all records, books, papers and vouchers of every nature and of all unexpended funds belonging to existing boards of Pharmacy existing in this State, at the time this act shall take effect, to deliver and the same shall be delivered into the hands of the secretary of the branch of the State Board of Pharmacy, heretofore or hereafter created. The State Board of Pharmacy may be located and receive the receipt of such secretary therefor and thereafter the powers and duties of the Board of Pharmacy for Erie County, and the duties of the office of member of all Greater New York and the Board of Pharmacy for the remainder of the State shall cease and determine.

Section 192. Powers and duties of the board.—Subdivision 1. The State Board of Pharmacy shall have power:

- To make such by-laws and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the State, as may be necessary for the protection of the public health and the lawful performance of its powers.
- To regulate the practice of pharmacy.
- To regulate the sale of poisons.
- To regulate and control the character and standard of the drugs and medicines dispensed in this State.
- To investigate all complaints as to quality and strength of all drugs and medicines and to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the sale of such articles not conforming to the standards prescribed in the latest edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia.
- To regulate the number of hours constituting a day's work of employes in a drug store, or pharmacy, in cases having at the time of the United States census a population of a million or more inhabitants, which shall not exceed one hundred and thirty-six hours in each two consecutive weeks.

(g) To employ inspectors of pharmacy and to inspect during business hours all pharmacies, dispensaries, stores, or places in which drugs, medicines and poisons are compounded, dispensed or retailed.

(h) To hold meetings as often as its business shall require and to conduct examinations of applicants for licenses monthly, when so determined by the board, except in July and August, and not less frequently than once in three months.

(i) To examine all applicants for license or registration and to issue two grades of licenses, to be known respectively as that of "licensed druggist" and "licensed pharmacist," and one grade of certificate as that of an "apprentice," except that cities having at the last State or United States census a population of a million or more inhabitants a license for the grade of "licensed druggist" shall not be issued. To investigate all alleged violations of the provisions of this act, or any other law of this State regulating the dispensing or sale of drugs, medicines or poisons, or the practice of pharmacy, and when cause therefor appears, and whenever there appears reasonable cause therefor to take and hear testimony with reference to the same and in the discretion of such board to bring the same to the notice of the proper prosecuting authorities, or bring actions in the name of the State Board of Pharmacy, for the recovery of penalties in such cases as may be provided by law. The State Board of Pharmacy and each of its branches shall have a laboratory to the same meaning of sections eight hundred and forty-three and eight hundred and fifty-four of the code of civil procedure.

(k) To require and provide for the annual registration of every pharmacy, store, dispensary or place in which there is compounded, dispensed or sold, drugs, medicines or poisons, and to require as a prerequisite for such registration the filing of a certificate satisfactory to the board that the same is conducted in full compliance with the law, and the rules and regulations of the board and to charge and to receive the sum of two dollars for each such registration.

(l) To revoke any license issued by any board of pharmacy of the State for cause, and after an opportunity for a hearing, as herein provided.

Subdivision 2. Within the board—

(a) The board shall preserve a record of all licenses issued by former boards of the State and make and keep a record of all licenses issued by it. Such records shall be open to inspection by any citizen of the State.

(b) The State Board of Pharmacy shall render annually to the governor and to the State Pharmaceutical Association a report of its proceedings, including receipts and disbursements for the preceding year.

Section 103. Licenses of existing Boards of Pharmacy of this State, their rights and privileges.

Subdivision 1. The licenses of the several legally constituted boards of pharmacy of this State shall continue to enjoy in their respective sections the rights and privileges conferred upon them by their licenses or registration at the time this act shall take effect, and to comply with the law and the requirements of this act and of the board hereby created.

Subdivision 2. Any person who, on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and one, shall hold a license or certificate of registration granted upon examination as an "assistant pharmacist" from any legally constituted board of pharmacy of this State, the same not having been revoked, may apply to the board of Pharmacy hereby created surrendering his or her certificate of license or registration accompanied by a fee of one dollar and his or her affidavit that he or she has had three years' practical experience in the compounding, dispensing or retailing of drugs, medicines or poisons and may be granted a license as a "licensed druggist" entitling him or her to practice as such throughout the State, except in cities having a population at the last State census a population of a million or more inhabitants.

Subdivision 3. Any person who, on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and one, shall hold a license or certificate of registration as "pharmacist" granted upon examination by any legally constituted board of pharmacy of the State of New York may make application to the Board of Pharmacy hereby created, and may be granted his or her certificate of license or registration accompanied by a fee of one dollar and may be granted by said board a license to practice as a "licensed pharmacist" anywhere within the State.

Section 104. License of state board; how granted; rights under; revocation.

Subdivision 1. From and after the passage of this act every place in which drugs, medicines or poisons are compounded or dispensed or physicians' prescriptions are compounded shall be deemed to be a pharmacy, or a drug store, and the same shall be under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist or druggist respectively.

Subdivision 2. Every licensed pharmacist who shall take into his employ an apprentice for the purpose of becoming a pharmacist, shall report to the board within three months thereafter, the facts as the board may require or registration. The board may issue to such apprentice, when his character and qualifications are satisfactory, a certificate of registration as a "registered apprentice," and the date when the certificate shall be given, the time when practical experience began with the apprentice named therein. The fee for such registration shall be fifty cents.

Subdivision 3. Except as specified in a preceding section no person shall be granted a license as a "licensed druggist" until he or she shall have made written applica-

tion to said board setting forth upon affidavit that he or she has had not less than three years' practical experience where drugs, medicines and poisons were dispensed and retailed and prescriptions compounded, at least two years of such experience in the State of New York, and preceding the date of such application, shall have paid such license fee as shall have been fixed by such board, not exceeding five dollars, and shall have passed an examination satisfactory to said board for the granting of such license.

Subdivision 4. It shall be lawful for a "licensed druggist" under this act, who shall conform to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Pharmacy to take, to exhibit and use the titles "licensed druggist," and "drug store," and to have charge of, engage in, conduct or carry on, on his own account or for another, the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, medicines or poisons in any place which by the last State or United States census had a population of less than five hundred, but no licensed druggist shall have charge of more than one drug store at the same time.

Subdivision 5. A licensed druggist may be employed for the purpose of dispensing, compounding or retailing drugs, medicines and poisons in a duly registered pharmacy or drug store under the management and supervision of a licensed pharmacist and during his temporary absence therefrom, except in cities having at the last State or United States census a population of a million or more inhabitants.

Subdivision 6. Except as specified in a preceding section no person shall be granted a license as a "licensed pharmacist" until he shall have made written application to the board setting forth upon affidavit that he is of the age of twenty-one years, or upwards, that he has had at least four years' practical experience where drugs, medicines and poisons were dispensed and retailed and prescriptions compounded, and that his experience one year must have been had within the five years last preceding the date of such application in a pharmacy, or store in the United States under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist and druggist, and shall have paid such license fee as is fixed by said board, not exceeding the sum of ten dollars, and until he shall have passed an examination satisfactory to said board for the granting of such license.

Subdivision 7. It shall be lawful for a "licensed pharmacist" under this act, who shall conform to the rules and regulations of the State Board of Pharmacy, to take, to exhibit the titles "licensed pharmacist," and "pharmacy," and "licensed druggist" and "drug store," to have charge of, engage in, or carry on for himself or another, the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, medicines and poisons anywhere within the State, but no licensed pharmacist shall have personal supervision of more than one pharmacy or drug store at the same time.

Subdivision 8. Except as prescribed in this act, a person shall not be lawful for or to practice as a pharmacist, assistant pharmacist or druggist, or to engage in, conduct, carry on or be employed in the dispensing, compounding or retailing of drugs, medicines or poisons within this State.

Subdivision 9. Every person practicing as a licensed or registered pharmacist, assistant pharmacist or druggist must at all times display his certificate of license or registration conspicuously in the place in which he practices under such license or registration.

Subdivision 10. In case of a failure of an applicant upon his or her first application to pass a satisfactory examination before said board, a second examination shall be granted him or her without further payment of fee, if applied for within six months from the presentation of such first application for examination.

Section 105. Registration of pharmacies and drug stores; proprietors' names to be displayed.—Subdivision 1. In the month of January, nineteen hundred and one, and annually thereafter, the proprietor of every place in which drugs, medicines or poisons are compounded, dispensed or retailed, shall make a statement under oath to the Board of Pharmacy showing what licensee is in charge of the same and what other licensees are registered in such place, and such names shall be conspicuously displayed in said place with the certificate of registration or license of the person in charge thereof.

Subdivision 2. Every person, partnership, association or corporation doing business as the proprietor or proprietors of a place in which drugs, medicines or poisons are retailed or physicians' prescriptions are compounded or dispensed, shall cause the actual name of such proprietor or proprietors to be displayed in such place, which shall be kept conspicuously placed upon the exterior of the premises where such business is conducted. The name or names so displayed upon the sign shall be deemed presumptive evidence of ownership of such pharmacy, drug store or business.

Section 107. Adulteration or substitution of drugs, chemicals and medicines.—Subdivision 1. Unless otherwise provided for or specified in the chemical or pharmaceutical preparations sold or dispensed in a pharmacy, dispensary, store or place, shall be of the standard strength, quality and purity as established by the latest edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Subdivision 2. Every proprietor of a wholesale or retail drug store, pharmacy, or other place where drugs, medicines or chemicals are sold or held responsible for the quality and strength of all drugs, medicines or chemicals sold or dispensed by him except those sold in

original packages of the manufacturer, and those articles or preparations known as patent or proprietary medicines.

Subdivision 3. Any person who shall knowingly, wilfully or fraudulently, falsify or adulterate any drug, medical substance or preparation authorized or recognized in the said Pharmacopœia, or used or intended to be used in medical practice, or shall knowingly, wilfully or fraudulently offer for sale, sell or cause the same to be sold, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; all drugs, medical substances or preparations so falsified or adulterated shall be forfeited to the board and by the board destroyed.

Section 198. Poisons; retailing of.—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or furnish any of the poisons named in the schedules hereinafter set forth, without affixing or causing to be affixed, to the bottle, box, vessel or package, a label containing the name of the article and the word "poison" distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the seller, all printed in red ink, together with the name of such poisons printed or written thereupon in plain, legible characters, which schedules are as follows, to-wit:

SCHEDULE A.

Arsenic, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, cocaine, morphine, strychnia and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, acetate and iodides, containing hydrocyanic acid, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and such others as contain less than two grains of opium to the ounce.

SCHEDULE B.

Aconite, belladonna, cantharides, colchicum, conium, cotton root, digitalis, ergot, heliobore, henbane, phyto-lacca, strophanthus, oil of tansy, veratrum viride and their pharmaceutical preparations, arsenical solutions, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, corrosive sublimate, creosote, croton oil, mineral acids, nuxvomica, paris green, salts of lead, salts of zinc, white heliobore or any drug, chemical or preparation which, according to standard works on medicine or materia medica, is liable to be destructive to life. If sold in quantities of more than sixty grains or less. Every person who shall dispose of or sell at retail or furnish any poisons included under Schedule A shall, before delivering the same, make or cause to be made an entry in a suitable book for that purpose, stating the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the keeper of the store. The books shall be always open for inspection by the proper authorities, and to be preserved for at least five years after the last entry. He shall not deliver any of said poisons without satisfying himself that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, or that the said poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose. The foregoing portions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of medicines or poisons on physicians' prescriptions. Wholesale dealers in druggeries, medicines, pharmaceutical preparations or chemicals shall affix or cause to be affixed to every bottle, box, parcel or outer enclosure of an original package containing any of the articles enumerated in Schedule A, the name of the manufacturer or brand in red ink with the word "poison" upon it. The Board of Pharmacy shall have authority to add to either of the above schedules, from time to time, whenever it shall deem such action necessary for the protection of the public.

Section 199. Application of article limited.—This article shall not apply to the practice of a practitioner of medicine, who is not the proprietor of a store for the dispensing or retailing of drugs, medicines and poisons, or who is not in the employ of such a proprietor and shall not prevent practitioners of medicine from supplying their patients with such articles as they may deem proper, and except as to the labeling of poisons it shall not apply to the sale of medicines or poisons at wholesale when not for the use or consumption of the purchaser, or to the sale of paris green, white heliobore and other poisons for or to destroy insects, or any substance for use in the arts, or to the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines, or to the sale by merchants of ammonia, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camphor, castor oil, cream of tartar, dye stuffs, and other articles, or to the sale of essence wintergreen, non-poisonous flavoring essence or extracts, glycerine, licorice, olive oil, sal ammoniac, saltpetre, sal soda and sulphur, except as herein provided. It shall be lawful for the proprietors of every town of this State outside of incorporated villages or physicians may compound medicine, fill prescriptions and sell poisons, duly labeling the same as required by this act, and merchants and retailers may sell the ordinary non-poisonous domestic remedies.

Section 200. Apprentices, employees, et cetera.—This article shall not be so construed as to prohibit the employment in licensed pharmacies, or drug stores, of apprentices or assistants for the purpose of being instructed in the practice of pharmacy; but such apprentice or other unlicensed employes or assistants shall not be allowed to prepare or dispense receipts or prescriptions or to sell at retail or furnish any of the poisons named in the presence of and under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist or licensed druggist, who must either be the proprietor or owner of said pharmacy or drug store, or must be the employer of such apprentice or other unlicensed employes, and where violations of this article occur on the part of the said apprentices or other unlicensed employes in any pharmacy or store, the person, partnership, association or corporation, being the proprietor of such phar-

macy or drug store, shall be equally liable as principal for such violation.

Section 201. Penalties; expenses.—Subdivision 1. The State Board of Pharmacy shall not grant a license to any person who is not a resident of this State, if the public health will be endangered by reason of the habits or character of said applicant. If any person shall have obtained a license by misrepresentation or fraud or shall become incompetent by reason of the habits or character of said person, or for any other cause to practice as a pharmacist, assistant pharmacist or druggist, the State Board of Pharmacy shall have the power to revoke such license after giving such applicant reasonable notice by certified mail to the board, and if any licensee shall wilfully and repeatedly violate any of the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations established by the Board of Pharmacy, such board may revoke his or her license, in addition to any other punishment by law imposed for such violation.

Subdivision 2. Whenever the board shall revoke the license or registration of any pharmacist or druggist or apprentice, it shall notify the licensed or registered person of such action and he or she shall immediately deliver to the board or its representative his or her certificate of license or registration.

Subdivision 3. Any person who shall attempt to procure or who shall procure a license or registration for himself or for another person, or who shall attempt to do so by making or causing to be made any false representations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any licensed pharmacist who shall permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions or medicines except under the immediate supervision of a duly licensed person, whose certificate, license or registration is displayed in the place where the same is prepared, dispensed or sold; any person not licensed by the board who shall open a pharmacy or have charge of or supervise any pharmacy or drug store for retailing, dispensing or compounding medicines or poisons; any person who shall fraudulently represent himself or herself to be licensed, or any person who knowingly refuses to permit any member of said board or inspector of pharmacy employed by said board to enter a pharmacy or drug store for the purpose of lawfully inspecting the same, or intentionally prevents the lawful inspection of the same, in which drugs, medicines or poisons are retailed or dispensed or physicians' prescriptions compounded; any person whose license or certificate of registration has been duly revoked by said board and who shall thereafter attempt to procure a license or certificate of registration; any proprietor whose name does not appear upon the sign as hereinabove provided, any holder of a license or certificate of registration who fails to display the same as herein provided, or who shall intentionally violate any of the provisions of this title, in relation to the retailing and dispensing of drugs, medicines and poisons, for which violation no other punishment is hereinbefore imposed, shall for such offense be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Subdivision 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article, in addition to, or irrespective of the punishment hereinbefore provided, shall be fined for every such violation, which shall be the sum of twenty-five dollars for every such violation, which may be sued for and recovered in the name of said board and shall be paid to the State Board of Pharmacy for its use, as in this article provided. All fines imposed and collected under any of the provisions of this article shall be paid over to the State Board of Pharmacy.

Subdivision 5. Of the three branches of the State Board of Pharmacy, each branch shall receive the amount due from all sources in its section of the State, and apply the same to the payment of the lawful expenses of such board and the necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act. The sum of three-fifths shall be used for the benefit of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, and two-fifths for the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, situated in the Borough of Brooklyn. Any surplus remaining thereafter in the western and middle sections shall be paid into the State treasury. Said surplus to be determined by the annual meeting of the board, and shall be payable immediately at the annual meeting of the board, and the sums so paid to the trustees of the said colleges shall form and be known as the library fund of the colleges named.

Section 202. The sum of two hundred and one, two hundred and two, two hundred and three, two hundred and four, two hundred and five, two hundred and six, two hundred and seven, two hundred and eight, two hundred and nine, and two hundred and ten, of the health law are hereby renumbered sections two hundred and ten, two hundred and eleven, two hundred and twelve, two hundred and thirteen, two hundred and fourteen, two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and sixteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and eighteen, two hundred and nineteen, two hundred and twenty and two hundred and twenty-one respectively.

Section 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be repealed.

Section 4. This act shall take effect January first, nineteen hundred and one, excepting so much thereof as relates to the election of the members of the State Board of Pharmacy, which shall take effect immediately.

(Special London Correspondence).

PHARMACY NOTES FROM ENGLISH SOCIETIES.

Balsam of Tolu.—(Midland Pharmaceutical Association)—J. Spilsbury and T. Goode Boyce state that the B. P. tests, while distinguishing between a spurious and a genuine balsam, do not detect sophistication with exhausted balsam, which substance, they say, is sometimes used to adulterate this drug. They suggest that the cinamic acid should be estimated, and provisionally propose 18 per cent. as the minimum for genuine balsam.

Cinchona.—According to J. M. Vangas-Vergana (Societate Chemical Industry, London Section) cinchona barks from the cold Andes are much richer in quinine than was formerly the case, and cinchonidine is now contained in them in a much lower proportion.

Safflower Oil.—According to H. B. Le Sueur (London Section, Society of Chemical Industry) the oil of Safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*, contains palmitic, stearic, oleic, and linoleic acids.

Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.—At an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Edmund White read a paper on "Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia." He showed by experiment that it was impossible to satisfy the B. P. requirements in that a solution of Sp. Gr. 0.891 cannot be made to contain 32.5 per cent. of NH_3 . For a solution of sp. gr. .8902 he obtained 31.85 per cent. NH_3 , and for a solution of .8916, 31.4 per cent. NH_3 . He also criticised the tests employed, particularly the barium chloride test.

Determination of Iodine in Official Iodides.—(F. R. Dudderidge, Newcastle Chemists' Association)—The B. P. orders titration with decinormal AgNO_3 , and, in the case of syrup ferrous iodide, the conversion of the ferrous into sodium iodide, the removal of excess of sodium carbonate by neutralization, and then titrating with the silver solution, using potassium chromate as an indicator. These methods, Dudderidge shows, give inaccurate results, and he recommends the following modification of Cook's process: Set free the iodine by the addition of hydrogen peroxide in the presence of acetic acid, remove with successive portions of chloroform, wash to remove H_2O_2 , and titrate with thiosulphate, using starch paste as indicator. For syrup Iron Iodide 10cc are diluted with 100cc water, and 10cc of the diluted syrup taken, the further proceedings being as above.

Test for Peroxides.—(F. R. Dudderidge, Newcastle Chemists' Association)—To detect peroxides of alkali or alkali earth metals add AgNO_3 solution to the powder. With alkali metals oxygen is evolved with effervescence, oxide of silver being deposited first, and, this being broken up, a black precipitate of silver forms. With alkali earth metals the action is the same, but more gradual.

Murcia Lemons.—(Flora C. Madgshon, Edinburgh Chemists' Association)—Murcia lemons may be obtained much larger than Messina or Palermo varieties. They yield a tincture having a finer flavor and aroma. The citric acid content of the juice is about 4 grains per ounce less than that of other lemons. One specimen fruit weighed 19½ ounces, and yielded 2¼ ounces of peel suitable for tincture.

Detection of Sulphate in the Presence of Thiosulphates.—(Leonard Dobbin, Pharmaceutical Society)—Thiosulphates much retard and sometimes prevent the precipitation of sulphates by barium chloride. The following process is recommended, founded on that of Grossmann: The solution is placed in a fitted flask, and the air is displaced by CO_2 , and the liquid is heated. Excess of HCl is added and the liquid boiled down to one-fourth of its original volume, a current of CO_2 being passed into the flask during the operation. The whole of the SO_2 is thus carried off. The liquid is filtered free from sulphur, and the sulphate can then be dealt with in the usual way.

Potassium Arsenate.—(John Lothian, Pharmaceutical Society)—There are three potassium salts of ortho arsenic acid, but the mono-potassium salt, KH_2AsO_4 , is the only stable one.

Potassium Arsenates and Strychnine Hydrochloride.—(J. R. Hill, Pharmaceutical Society)—The potassium salt found in commerce is the di-hydrogen arsenate, KH_2AsO_4 , and as it is compatible with hydrochloride of strychnine it is suggested that this salt, containing 41.6 per cent. of

arsenic, should displace the sodium salt containing 40.23 per cent. (which decomposes strychnine hydrochloride), when it is required to give an arsenate with liq. strychnin. It was stated that arsenum in the "ous" state possesses twice the therapeutic effect of the base in the "ic" state. Chloroform and Strychnine Hydrochloride.—(J. R. Hill, Pharmaceutical Society)—shows that strychnine salts are not entirely insoluble in chloroform.

Camphorated Oil.—Edwin Dowzard states that the usual method employed for estimating this article—namely, heating until the camphor is driven off, and taking the loss as camphor—yields high results, as some of the olive oil is lost. He suggests taking the optical rotation in 100mm. tube at 150C, using an instrument of the Laurent half-shadow type. The result is multiplied by 1.962 (obtained by dividing the percentage of camphor by the rotation of a number of samples and taking the mean results). The results by the two methods approximate very closely. Dowzard claims that his is much more easily worked.

Dispensing Notes.—D. B. Kidd, (Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association) shows that Strontium Bromide and Sodium Bicarbonate are incompatible in mixtures, SrCO_3 being thrown down as a white precipitate, according to the equation $\text{SrBr}_2 + 2\text{NaHCO}_3 = 2\text{NaBr} + \text{SrCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$. Hydrochloric solution of arsenic and tincture nuxvomica, B. P., when mixed yield an insoluble resinous precipitate from the tincture. Phenazone and sodium nitrite are incompatible if acid be present, and when dispensed even as powders with citrate of caffeine the following reaction takes place: The moisture present sets free the citric acid from the caffeine salt, which reacts with the sodium nitrate, yielding free nitrous acid. The nitrous acid forms with the phenazone, isouitroso-phenazone, the powder becoming green and finally red. If powders of sodium nitrite and phenazone (alone) are dispensed in parchment paper the reaction takes place, owing to a trace of sulphuric acid in the parchment paper.

Malaria and Mosquitos.—On March 2 Major Ross delivered a lecture before the Royal Institution on this subject. He stated that he was induced to take up the subject owing to the theories of Dr. Patrick Manson, which so fascinated him that he determined to prove their correctness. He first took up the subject in 1895, and although he dissected the bodies of some hundreds of mosquitos, in the hope of finding the parasite he had previously detected in the blood of malarial patients, it was nearly three years before he was successful. During his earlier experiments he had only examined the genus *Culex*, and it was only when he turned his attention to the anopheles that he located the parasite. The parasite—*Hemamoeba Danielyskyi*—inhabits the salivary gland in the thorax of the mosquito, and Major Ross succeeded in communicating the disease to a number of birds by means of the bites of infected mosquitos. The infection of the human subject takes place in a similar manner. It was mentioned in the course of the lecture that only the female insect bites. Numerous lantern slides were shown, as well as microscopic specimens.

Pilocarpine and Other Alkaloids of Jaborandi.—Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, in a paper before the Chemical Society, reviewed the researches of previous workers. He stated that the only alkaloids existing in the leaves are pilocarpine, isopilocarpine, and pilocarpidine. Jaborine he failed to find, and said that the commercial alkaloid consists of a mixture of the other alkaloids. Pilocarpidine does not exist in the leaves now found in commerce, but may possibly be contained in *Pilocarpus Jaborandi*, an extremely scarce variety, but the source of the original pilocarpine. Isopilocarpine is contained in the pilocarpine nitrate of commerce. Pilocarpidine can be obtained from some manufacturers of alkaloids; it is a distinct alkaloid.

Otto of Orriis—says J. C. Stead (Pharmaceutical Society) is a golden-yellow fluid possessing in a marked degree the odor of orris root. It is much more powerful than the concrete oil; it is soluble in ether, 90 per cent. alcohol, chloroform, petroleum ether, and benzine. Dissolves in eight volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol, Sp. gr. 0.9480. Optical rotation (100mm) = 20.25. Congealing point, 5° Centigrade.

Cochineal and Carmine.—George F. Merson, F. C. S., gave two communications on cochineal and carmine before the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh recently. He had examined thirty-one samples of cochineal of both the dark grain and silver varieties. He found that the

percentage of ash varied from 2.4 to 43.6 and the color value from 114 to 48. The dark grain insects had, generally speaking, the greatest colorimetric value. The percentage of ash bears no definite relation to the color value, although, of course, adulteration will reduce the coloring property. But the results showed that the variations were great; thus a sample with 23 per cent. of ash had a color value of 92, while one with 2.9 had a color value of 56. Barium sulphate was a common adulterant. Merzson suggests the following process for estimating the color value: Take 1 gramme of finely powdered cochineal, place in 100cc. flask with 30cc of distilled water and 5 drops of liquor ammonia. Heat to boiling and strain through cotton wool, and wash with sufficient water to make 100 cc. Put 25 cc. of the liquid into a 100 cc. stoppered test mixer; add 5 cc. of strong hydrochloric acid and make up to 100 cc. with water. Run in solution of chlorinated soda (containing 1 per cent. of available chlorine) in 5 cc. portions until the color is bleached, shaking briskly during the operation. The number of cc. of chlorinated solution used, multiplied by 8, gives the quantity of solution required to destroy the color of 1 gramme of cochineal. The standard taken as 100 color value is a sample which requires 29 cc. of solution to 1 drachm. A modification of the process is suitable for carmine.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

PHARMACY.

- 1.—What will be the weight of two fluid ounces of Sulphuric Acid? Give answer in grains.
- 2.—Give the volume, expressed in fluid ounces of one avoirdupois pound of Alcohol.
- 3.—Give the official title and quantitative composition of Dover's Powder?
- 4.—What physical change usually takes place in a mixture containing Antipyrin and Spirit of Nitrous Ether?
- 5.—Give an outline of the Pharmacopoeial method for determining the per cent. of Alcohol in White Wine. What per cent. should be present?
- 6.—How is Oleoresina Aspidii prepared? What should be done with the granular-crystalline substance which deposits upon standing?
- 7.—How is Ammonia Water used in the manufacture of Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia by the official process?
- 8.—Give an outline of the Pharmacopoeial process for the assay of Opium. How much Morphine expressed in grammes should each of the following yield:—
(a) 10 Gm. of Extract of Opium.
(b) 150 Cc. of Tincture of Opium.
- 9.—How is Solution of Ferric Citrate prepared? What results when it is concentrated, and spread in a thin layer, on plates of glass?
- 10.—Why is Benzin employed in the manufacture of Tincture of Lactucarium?
- 11.—Reduce: Iron.
- (a) Give its official title.
(b) State what impurity it usually contains.
- 12.—What quantity of a stock solution of Potassium Iodide, containing 30 grains in each fluid drachm, must be employed to make 200 Cc. of a solution, each Cc. of which shall contain .06 Gm. of the salt? Give answer in fluid drachms.
- 13.—In the manufacture of Oleum Phosphorum, why does the Pharmacopoeia direct that the Expressed Oil of Almonds should first be heated to 250° C. before adding the Phosphorus?
- 14.—Infusum Sennæ Compositum:
(a) Give common name.
(b) Name all its constituents.
- 15.—Why is Nitric Acid employed in the manufacture of Solution of Ferric Sulphate? What is the strength of the acid which you would employ?

MATERIA MEDICA.

- 1.—Give the official titles of two drugs that are obtained from each of the following parts of the plant: (a) Tuber; (b) Fruit; (c) Rhizome; (d) Flower.
- 2.—From what are the following acids obtained: (a) Lactic; (b) Pygallic; (c) Citric; (d) Oxalic; (e) Tartaric; (f) Tannic.
- 3.—What is Asafetida? Give the source from which it is obtained. Name the official preparation and doses.
- 4.—Name five drugs indigenous to the State of New York. Give the official title of each.
- 5.—From what are the following obtained: (a) Salicin; (b) Thyroid Extract; (c) Veratrine; (d) Antipyrine; (e) Daturine.
- 6.—Define the terms: (a) Antiperiodic; (b) Anodyne; (c) Antihelmintic; (d) Diaphoretic. Name two official drugs that belong to each of the above classes.
- 7.—Name two official drugs that belong to the Natural Order Liliaceæ.
- 8.—Jaborandi: (a) Give official name; (b) Where does it grow? (c) What part is official?
- 9.—Piper: Give the common name. State two important constituents.

- 10.—Is Oleum Gossypii a volatile or a fixed oil?
- 11.—Opium: (a) From what obtained? (b) What per cent. of morphine should it contain to be official? Name two of its alkaloids.
- 12.—Name two drugs that belong to each of the following classes. Give the official title of each: (a) Gum Resins; (b) Oleo Resins; (c) Gums; (d) Balsams; (e) Resins.
- 13.—Ipecac: What is its source and part used? State the active constituent and official preparations.
- 14.—Give the botanical name and habitat of the following: (a) Jalap; (b) Black Haw; (c) Cramp Bark; (d) Buchu.
- 15.—Give the official title of each of the following: Monkshood, Blue Cohosh, Isinglass, Sweet Flag, May Apple, Cloves.

CHEMISTRY.

- 1.—Define the following terms: (a) Hydrate; (b) Actiad; (c) Super; (d) Pentavalent.
- 2.—What series of compounds does Iron form? Give an official example of each.
- 3.—Give a characteristic test for each of the following: (a) Sulphites; (b) Sulphides; (c) Fe. (ic); (d) Fe. (ous).
- 4.—Write the formula of the compound which forms when water is added to each of the following: (a) N_2O_3 ; (b) P_2O_5 ; (c) SO_3 .
- 5.—Give the chemical title of each of the following: (a) CrO_3 ; (b) $LiBrO_2$; (c) $(NH_4)_2Fe_2(SO_4)_4 \cdot 24H_2O$; (d) NH_4MgAsO_6 .
- 6.—How many grammes of Iron will be required to unite with 351 grammes of Iodine, both being chemically pure? Which iodide of iron will form? How many grammes will the resulting product weigh?
- 7.—How is Bleaching Powder prepared? What is its composition? To what does it owe its bleaching property?
- 8.—Write the chemical formula for each of the following: (a) Phenol; (b) Red Precipitate; (c) White Lead; (d) White Precipitate.
- 9.—When Chlorine is passed into a solution of Potassium Ferrocyanide, what compound results?
- 10.—Show by formula what compounds are formed when heat is applied to Lead Acetate.
- 11.—Name the elements which are usually present in organic compounds.
- 12.—Give the official title of Meta-dioxy-benzol. Show its relation to Benzol, by graphic formula.
- 13.—How do Hydrocarbons differ from Carbohydrates? Give an official example of each.
- 14.—What is a secondary alcohol? Show by formula, expressed graphically, how secondary propyl alcohol is derived from propane.
- 15.—Complete the following equations:
(a) $KHCO_3 + HI =$ _____
(b) $C_2H_5ONO + H_2O =$ _____
(c) $As_2O_3 + 6KHCO_3 =$ _____
(d) $Sr(NO_3)_2 + K_2CrO_4 =$ _____

TOXICOLOGY AND POSOLOGY.

- 1.—For what non-poisonous substances and under what conditions might the following be dispensed by mistake owing to similarity in appearance, etc., and what precautions should be employed to prevent such accidents? Ammonia Water, Corrosive Sublimate, Morphine, Oxalic Acid.
- 2.—What poisonous substances are common constituents of various vermin destroyers?
- 3.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by such?
- 4.—What do you consider the most active and fatal common poison? How does poisoning by it usually occur and what emergency treatment should be employed?
- 5.—Give a characteristic chemical test for Corrosive Sublimate. For Verdigris.
- 6.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Sugar of Lead? By Phosphorus?
- 7.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Iodine? By Silver Nitrate? If there is a true antidote for each, name such.
- 8.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Acetate? By Opium?
- 9.—A prescription called for "Liq. Morph. Sulph." 2 drachms in a two ounce mixture, to be taken in teaspoonful doses every hour, should Magendie's Solution be dispensed? Explain, stating quantity of Morphine in each dose.
- 10.—Why should the pharmacist know the maximum doses of medicinal substances? Would it be desirable to have the maximum doses stated in the next Pharmacopoeia? Give reasons.
- 11.—What is the dose of Arsenous Acid, Atropine Sulphate, Bismuth Subgallate, Mercurous Chloride, Sparteine Sulphate?
- 12.—What is the dose of Chloralamid, Cocaine Hydrochlorate, Creosote, Croton Oil, Sodium Salicylate?
- 13.—What is the dose of Compound Powder of Glycyrrhiza, Compound Powder of Jalap, Compound Powder of Morphine, Potassium Bromide, Santonin?
- 14.—What is the dose of Camphor, Chloroform, Extract of Aconite, Naptalain, Strychnine?
- 15.—What is the dose of Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, Donovan's Solution, Oleoresin Aspidium, Syrup of Ferrous Iodide, Tincture of Conium?

IODIZED GLYCERIN.—A solution of 1 part each of Iodine and potassium Iodide in 98 parts of glycerin. (Pharm. Post)

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Antiseptic Solution.—(M. W. P.) See this journal January 25, 1900, page 94.

Concentrated Solution of Sodium Phosphate.—(W. E. B.) See this journal April 12, 1900, page 294.

Bickmore Gall Cure.—(F. M. M.) We cannot give the names of "the supposed" ingredients of this article. Neither can we give the formulas for proprietary medicines.

Colleges of Pharmacy in the South.—(M. W. P.) There is a good college of pharmacy connected with Tulane University in your own State (Louisiana). Write to the dean, Dr. S. E. Chaille, for information. He will doubtless be able to tell you whether you can secure employment in New Orleans while attending the lectures at the college. Other colleges in the South are South Carolina College of Pharmacy, Charleston, S. C.; Vanderbilt University, Department of Pharmacy, Nashville, Tenn.; Atlanta College of Pharmacy, Atlanta, Ga., and the Department of Pharmacy of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala.

Peanut Butter.—(K. T. M.) The Spice Mill gives the following method for preparing this food product, which has come into considerable favor of late: "Take eight pounds of roasted peanuts, put them through the mill, opened wide, to break up the shells and rub off the red skins; it will separate the kernels into two halves; then with wind mill blow away the shells. Add to the kernels all the fine salt that will adhere to them and then pass them through the mill, grinding to a very fine, smooth, soft, oily, tough, delicious, yellow butter, that will spread on crackers, bread, etc. You have now five pounds of nut butter that contains more nutriment than ten pounds of cow butter, which would cost two dollars and fifty cents."

Nail Cosmetic.—(R. E. H.) We cannot give the formula for the proprietary article. Most nail polishes, however, contain oxide of tin, and may be either paste or powders. Here are two formulas: (1) Oxide of tin, 2 pounds; carmine, 3 drams; oil bergamot, 75 grains; oil lavender, 75 grains. (2) Putty powder, 4 ounces; liquid cochineal, 1 dram; glycerin lotion, enough to make a soft paste.

Nail Varnish.—Dissolve 1 dram of paraffine mixed with enough chloroform to make 2 ounces and perfume with oil of rose or some other suitable odor.

Finger Nail Dressing.—Sulphuric acid, 5 drops; tincture of myrrh, 1 dram; water to make 4 ounces. For tinting finger tips, alcoholic solution of alkanet or eosin may be used.

Cold Cream with Vaseline.—(F. M. M.) (1) Melt together at a low temperature 2 ounces spermaceti; 1 ounce white wax; 4 ounces oil sweet almond; 6 ounces white vaseline, and add 2 ounces glycerine and 2 drams boric acid. Stir well. When nearly cool add 50 minims oil geranium, 50 minims oil lemon, 1 dram oil of bergamot, 20 minims oil cassia, 12 drops oil of neroli, 4 drops oil of rose. (2) Mix together 12 ounces white vaseline and 108 grains powdered white soap. Mix together 6 drams glycerin and 3 fluid ounces of water and gradually incorporate with the mixture of white vaseline and soap. Then add five drops each of oil of rose, oil of neroli and oil of bergamot. (Dieterich.) (3) Melt 3 ounces sperma-

ceti and 3 ounces white wax, then add 6 ounces white vaseline. Dissolve 40 grains powdered borax in 6½ fluid ounces of rose water and gradually incorporate the solution with the mixture of spermaceti, wax, etc. When nearly cool add 6 drops oil of rose or some other suitable odor.

Violet Ammonia.—(C. S.) Most preparations of this character consist of either coarsely powdered ammonium carbonate, with or without the further addition of ammonia water, or of a coarsely powdered mixture, which slowly evolves the odor of ammonia, the whole being perfumed by the addition of volatile oil, pomade essences or handkerchief extracts. The following are typical formulas:

(1) Moisten coarsely powdered ammonium carbonate, contained in a suitable bottle, with a mixture of concentrated tincture of orris root, 2½ ounces; aromatic spirit of ammonia, 1 dram; violet extract, 3 drams. (2) Fill suitable bottles with coarsely powdered ammonium carbonate and add to the salt as much of the following solution as it will absorb: Oil of orris, 5 minims; oil of lavender flowers, 10 minims; violet extract, 30 minims; stronger water of ammonia, 2 fluid ounces. (3) The following is a formula for a liquid preparation: Extract violet, 8 fluid drams; extract cassia, 8 fluid drams; spirit rose, 4 fluid drams; tincture orris, 4 fluid drams; cologne spirit, 1 pint; spirit ammonia, 1 fluid ounce.

Imitation Ground Glass.—(C. F. F.) wants a formula for making a solution which can be used to produce an imitation of ground glass, to be applied by dipping the glass articles in it. His customer intends to use it on lamp chimneys for gasoline lights, so the application must be something not affected by heat.

Glass may be etched by hydrofluoric acid or by hydrofluoric acid gas. The gaseous acid has the property of producing a surface which imitates ground glass in its appearance, and we presume may be utilized by giving to lamp chimneys the desired appearance. Liquid hydrofluoric acid produces clear etching. The operation should be performed in a leaden trough in which is placed a small quantity of finely powdered fluorspar. To every 2 parts of the fluorspar add 3 parts of strong sulphuric acid. Stir quickly with a wooden stick and allow it to stand in a warm place. Vapor will soon rise, over which is placed the glass to be etched. When the etching has proceeded far enough the glass, of course, must be removed. By merely dipping the glass in dilute acid (one volume hydrofluoric acid to four volumes of water) for one or two minutes, the coating and dirt are removed and the glass is left with a delicate, fine grained dull lustrous surface. It is only the concentrated acid or gas which produces a "mat" or opaque surface. Great care must be taken not to allow any of the hydrofluoric acid to come in contact with the skin as it produces most painful and malignant ulcers.

Black Drawing Ink.—(P. T.) wants a formula for "an indelible ink which seems to be composed of lampblack or some other amorphous form of carbon, suspended in a viscid, gummy solution." Try the following:

(1) Dissolve ½ ounce borax in 9 fluid ounces of water and boil with 1 ounce of shellac until nearly all is dissolved; filter and add ½ ounce gum arabic, previously dissolved in 2 fluid ounces of water. Then color with sufficient lampblack. (2) For making a deep black India ink, which will also give neutral tints in its half shades, rub thoroughly together 8 parts lampblack, 64 parts water and 4 parts finely-pulverized indigo. Boil the mixture until most of the water has evaporated; then add 5 parts gum arabic, 2 parts glue and 1 part extract of chicory. Boil the mixture again until it has thickened to a paste, then shape it in wooden moulds which have been rubbed with olive or almond oil. (3) A so-called "indelible" ink which contains no lampblack or silver salt may be made by dissolving 2 grains of gelatin and 10 grains of nigrosin in 6 fluidrams of water and adding to the solution 2 grains of potassium bichromate dissolved in 2 fluidrams of water. The ink should be kept in an amber-colored

bottle. The indelibility of this ink depends on the fact that when potassium bichromate and gelatin come together, particularly in the form of a thin film, in the presence of daylight, the film becomes insoluble in hot or cold water. If the ink "gums" on the pen, the quantity of gelatin and potassium bichromate may be somewhat reduced.

Elixir of Phosphate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.—(H. F. J.) There is always more or less trouble with this preparation. The proportions and combination of medicinal principles, vehicle, etc., are so nicely adjusted that any little alteration, especially the addition of water, is apt to cause precipitation. All preparations containing phosphate or pyrophosphate of iron are very susceptible to the action of light. However, as none of the formulas you have tried has proven satisfactory, we suggest you pin your faith to the formula offered by the revised edition of the National Formulary. It differs considerably from that in the first edition, and has received much favorable comment. It also has the prestige of semi-official authority, and if you closely follow the directions outlined you will have no precipitation.

A year or so ago Dr. A. R. L. Dohme recommended the following formula in a report to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association: Soluble phosphate of iron, U. S. P., 128 grains; quinine, alkaloid, 65 grains; strychnine, alkaloid, 2 grains; phosphoric acid, 53 per cent., 15 minims; acetic acid, 36 per cent., 225 grains; ammonium carbonate, 71 grains; alcohol, 1 fluid ounce; aromatic elixir, distilled water, of each sufficient to make 16 fluid ounces of finished preparation. Dissolve the alkaloids in the alcohol, add 6 fluid ounces of aromatic elixir and then the phosphoric acid. Add the ammonium carbonate to the acetic acid, and when solution is complete add enough distilled water to bring the volume up to 6 fluid drams. Mix this solution with the solution of the alkaloids and then add sufficient aromatic elixir to make the liquid measure 14 fluid ounces. Dissolve the iron salt in one-half ounce of distilled water by the aid of gentle heat, and if the solution be acid to test paper, neutralize exactly with ammonia water; add enough aromatic elixir to this to bring the volume to 2 fluid ounces and then add the solution previously obtained and mix.

Tanning Skins with the Fur On.—(L. D. C.) Here are several processes: (1) First thoroughly wash the skin and remove all fleshy matter from the inner surface, then clean the hair or wool with warm water and soft soap, and rinse well. Take ½ pound each of common salt and ground alum, ½ ounce borax, dissolve in hot water and add sufficient rye meal to make a thick paste, which spread on the flesh side of the skin. Fold the skin in a quite moist condition lengthwise, the flesh side in, and allow to remain in a cool place for about two weeks. Open and shake out, and after removing the paste from the surface wash and dry. For a heavy skin the operation may have to be repeated. After the tanning operation is completed the skin must be stretched and the flesh side scraped with a blunt knife.

(2) After cutting off the useless parts and softening the skin in warm water take away the fatty part from the inside, and again soak the skin in tepid water for two hours. Mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre and glauber salts in the proportion of about one-third ounce of each for each skin, with enough water to make a thin paste. Spread with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker parts than on the thinner. Double the skin together, flesh side inward, and place in a cool place. After standing 24 hours, wash the skin clean and apply the following mixture in the same manner as before: Sal soda, 1 ounce; borax, 1-3 ounce; hard white soap, 2 ounces; melt slowly together without allowing to boil; fold together again and put in a warm place 24 hours. Now dissolve 3 ounces alum, 7 ounces common salt and 1½ ounces sodium bicarbonate in sufficient hot water to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hands soak the skin in the solution for 12 hours and then wring out and dry. Repeat the operation two or three times till the skin is sufficiently soft. The inside of the skin may be smoothed with fine sand paper or pumice stone.

(3) The following from Davie's "Methods in the Art

of Taxidermy" is recommended for small skins: When taken from the animal, let the skins be nailed in the shape of an oblong square to dry, fur side down. Before taking them from the board clean off all of the fat or oily matter with a dull knife. Be careful not to cut the skins. To tan them soak them thoroughly in cold water until soft; then squeeze out the water and place the skins in a solution made by dissolving ½ pound common salt and 1 ounce best sulphuric acid in ¼ gallon of soft water. Allow the skins to remain in the solution thirty minutes, then remove and squeeze (not wring) them out and hang in the shade, fur side down, to dry. It is said that if the quantity of the acid solution be proportioned to the skins they will need no rubbing to make them soft, and tanned in this way the moths will never disturb them.

Two "Blind" Prescriptions.—(H. G. M.) writes: "I enclose two prescriptions for comment. In that marked "No. 1" I cannot make out the first or the last ingredient, and in "No. 2" I am unable to make out any of them except the third ingredient, which I have named "oatmeal." I would like to have you give me the correct reading of the two prescriptions, and if I am at fault I am willing to "swallow" what the physician has written, and if not I would like to see what you have to say regarding his letter to his patient (and our customer). The prescriptions were brought in to me, but for the above reasons I was unable to compound them. Our customer wrote the doctor to this effect and I enclose his reply."

Here are the prescriptions:

	No. 1.
R	Tinct. Hydropip. ʒi.
	Nuc. Vom. grt. xxx.
	" Ergotae ʒiv.
	" Rutae ʒv.
	Sp. Lav. Comp.
	Vin. Gal. aa. q. s. ft. ʒiv.
M.	Sig. Thirty drops before each meal.
	M. L. Stehley, M. D.
	No. 2.
R	Fld. Ext. Liriosmae Ovat.
	" " Sabal Serruet. aa. ʒi.
	" " Avenae Saty. ʒiv.
	" " Tumarae Aph. ʒiv.
	" " Scrop. Maril. aa. ʒiv.
	Aquae (Dist.) q. s. ft. ʒiv.
M.	Sig. Thirty drops before meals.
	M. L. Stehley, M. D.

The letter of the physician to the patient referred to by our correspondent follows:

Dear Sir: I have your letter, and under the circumstances have no hesitancy in sending the treatment upon the terms you have named; the same goes forward by Adams Express. The names of the medicines included in the prescription are most of them in Latin form, and I am surprised that your druggist could not handle the prescription more readily. I have had a good many applicants report having prescriptions filled for them by their druggists and used them with every satisfaction. I gave the names of the medicines just as I would order them from my wholesale druggist. The worst feature of the druggists' preparations of them is that they do not have all ingredients, and for the sake of filling the prescriptions will substitute, and oftentimes use remedies of doubtful age or inferior grade.

Yours sincerely,

M. L. Stehley, M. D.

We do not wonder our correspondent experienced difficulty in making out these prescriptions, though the names of the medicines "are most of them in the Latin form." "Most" of these forms are not in ordinary use, however, and it is possible some of them may have been "coined" for the prescriber's particular use. Indeed the whole of the nomenclature smacks of that flavor suggested by his reference to "those remedies of doubtful age or inferior grade." The reputable physician has no need to hide his knowledge behind a subterfuge of this kind and he certainly does not write the names of medicines in prescriptions "just as he would order them from his wholesale druggist." It savors too much of quackery and "life is too short."

The first prescription we translate:

Tincture of waterpepper.....	1 ounce
Tincture of nuc. vomica.....	30 drops
Tincture of ergot.....	4 drams
Tincture of rue.....	6 drams
Compound spirit of lavender,	
Brandy, of each, a sufficient quantity	
to make 4 ounces.	

The second prescription is not so easy, the names of the first and fourth ingredients not being found in any

literature at our command. The other ingredients are fluid extracts of saw palmetto (*Sabal serrulata*), common oats (*Avena sativa*), figwort or carpenter's square (*Scrophularia marilandica*) and water.

Our correspondent should not feel badly over his inability to handle the doctor's business. The latter doesn't want his prescriptions put up by anyone but himself or some fellow who will pay him a "commission." In this manner he has a better chance to make the patient "fork up." Maybe some of our readers have met these prescriptions and can tell through these columns how they handled them. We invite their comments.

Sale of Liquor by Druggists and the Government Tax.—(G. N. D.) writes: "Some time ago I saw a statement in one of the drug journals that "no drug store can sell tinctures without paying the government tax." My total sales of alcohol, wines and liquors for legitimate purposes during one year were \$22.50. I pay for township permit \$10, for government license \$25, a total of \$35. If the above statement be true, then the \$25 should not be figured in the question of liquor sales. If it is not true, then it would be good business policy for me to drop this part of the business, as I can procure the necessary goods for customers from a saloon and thus save a direct loss. Kindly give an opinion."

A druggist does not need a special government license to sell tinctures. The settled ruling of the Internal Revenue Department on the provisions of Section 3246, R. S. amended, covers very fully the sale of liquors by druggists. We quote from the official circular: "A druggist is permitted to keep spirits and wines and use them in combination with drugs in the preparation of medicines that are not beverages and to sell such medicines without paying special tax as a liquor dealer under the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States. But under the uniform ruling of this office, and the decisions of the United States Courts, he cannot, without subjecting himself to this special tax, sell spirits or wines that are not combined with drugs or materials of any kind, taking these liquors out of the class of beverages, even when he sells the liquors on a physician's prescription and for medicinal use only.

Besides the medicinal compounds which a druggist is authorized to sell without paying special tax as a liquor dealer, although they contain alcoholic liquors, there are other compounds containing spirits which, while they are not medicines, are non-potable articles, and do not come under the head of 'distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors,' in contemplation of the Internal Revenue laws, and which, therefore, he is entitled to sell without paying special tax: e. g., toilet articles, such as cologne and bay rum, ether and alcohol for use in photography, benzine, or ether and alcohol for cleaning purposes, castor oil and alcohol for toilet use, Florida water, violet water, etc.; toilet articles made from alcohol, alcohol and camphor, alcohol and ammonia and whiting, a cleaning preparation; alcohol and shellac for painters."

As to the compounds called "bitters" and "tonics," etc., the ruling is that if they are composed of spirits in combination with drugs, herbs, roots, etc., and are held out as remedies for diseases, stated in labels on the bottles, they are to be regarded as medicines, until the facts ascertained as to the purpose for which they are usually sold or used show them to be beverages; and until such facts are obtained druggists and merchants who sell these compounds in good faith as medicines only are not required to pay special tax as retail dealers on account of such sales. Every person who sells them as beverages, either by the bottle or by the drink, or sells them knowingly to those who buy them for use as beverages, involves himself in liability to criminal prosecution under the Internal Revenue Laws, unless he holds a special tax stamp as a liquor dealer covering such sales.

FORMALDOXIM LIQUIDUM is a colorless, aqueous solution of formaldoxim hydrochloride, proposed by Bach as a reagent for detecting very small quantities of copper. It gives an intensely blue color with very dilute solution of copper sulphate containing caustic potash. The coloration is visible in dilutions of 1:1,000,000. (Pharm. Post.)

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

NOTICE TO ERA STUDENTS.

Several important announcements as to prizes, examinations, etc., will shortly be made to the students of the Era Course. Every member of the course should therefore carefully examine the contents of all letters from the Director's office immediately upon their receipt, in order that he may know the nature of all announcements as early as possible.

J. H. BEAL, Director.
Selo, Ohio.

With this issue are sent the final lectures to both Junior and Senior students. The installment of Junior lectures covers numbers 59 to 66, and of Seniors 59 to 64. The lecture work to the Juniors closes May 31, to the Seniors May 17, and very soon thereafter the questions for final examination upon the year's work will be sent out by the Director.

It has been found impossible to include all the material prepared for this course in the regular numbered lectures, several of the special papers being unavoidably crowded out. Some of these papers will therefore receive publication in the pages of the Era and will thus be accessible to all readers.

Students who desire the class pin are again urged to send in their orders at once. The supply now remaining on hand is small, and unless orders are promptly received there is likelihood that they cannot be filled. The pin is a very beautiful one in gold and colored enamels, bearing the appropriate design of the mortar and pestle and the letters E. C. P. Three styles of mounting are offered for choice, as a safety pin, stick pin or button. The price is \$2 for either style, this sum just barely covering the cost of production and mailing. Send in your orders at once.

Read This Bulletin Each Week.

HEMATIN-ALBUMIN is a new blood preparation in form of chocolate-colored, fine, almost odorless and tasteless powder, consisting chiefly (about 90 per cent.) of nitrogenous compounds having an albuminoid character. Experiments have shown the preparation in a high degree nutritive and blood-forming and because of its easy digestibility particularly adapted to supply the organism with iron and albumin. (Pharm. Post.)

CEVADINE AND CEVINE.—Cevadine has the formula $C_{20}H_{39}NO_7$ and occurs in colorless, needle-like crystals, which are easily soluble in alcohol and ether and melt at 295° C. Through the action of caustic potash cevadine is split into cevine, $C_{20}H_{39}NO_6$, and triglic acid, $C_3H_5O_2$. Cevine is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol. Cevadine is considerably more toxic than cevine. (Pharm. Post.)

FLUOROFORM AND FLUOROFORM WATER. have been found to resemble chloroform closely in their physiological effects. They are recommended by Dr. Stepp in tuberculosis. Particularly in treating peripheral tuberculosis the remedy has given good results. (Pharm. Post.)

MULBERRY LEAVES are recommended as diuretic. About 2.5 Gm. (40 grains) of the leaves are boiled with two cupsful of water and a cupful of the decoction taken mornings and evenings. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

MERCURIC BENZOATE has been brought to notice as having the advantage over many other mercury compounds of being easily soluble in boiling water. (Pharm. Post.)

LIQUOR COLCHICIS COMPOSITUS is composed of colchicine 1 part, extract of colocyth ½ part and sherry wine 1,000 parts. (Ztsch. f. Pharm.)

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Watch for Ayer's Comatone.

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1013	“ “ “ Toilet Articles
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772	“ “ “ Family Medicines
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389	“ “ “ Technical and Indus. Processes
202	“ “ “ Paints, Varnishes, etc.
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News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

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Era Readers.

FOREIGN. South Africa.

Lord Roberts's campaign plans have resulted in the relief of the beleaguered colonial troops at Wepener and the occupation of Wepeword, both important strategic points in the Free State, where considerable forces of Boers had been massed.

Intertribal hostilities in the running fight between the burghers retreating from the southern portion of the Orange Free State and General French's horsemen, and the infantry of Gens. Pole-Carew, Chermiside and Rundle. The Boers who escaped did an immense amount of damage and have now slipped off to hold the next commanding ridge through a broken country admirably suited for a rear guard defence.

All was reported well at Mafeking at last accounts. A concert in aid of the Boers given at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York Thursday night of last week netted \$5,000.

Thirteen men were killed and fifty injured last week by an explosion which wrecked the Siegburg Works in Johannesburg, where the Boer shells are made.

The British authorities have listed at Cape Town the names of 12,000 alleged rebels in Cape Colony and Natal.

A Cape Town correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that General Carrington's force is the only one going to the relief of Mafeking, and that no force of any kind is operating from the south.

General Sir Charles Warren has been appointed Governor of Griqualand.

The Boer Peace Commissioners are understood to have been disappointed by their visit to the Hague, but will visit Berlin and Paris before going to Washington.

The Philippines.

Reports from the province of South Camarines show that there has been heavy fighting with the insurgents. Hundreds have been killed, with slight American loss. General Bell has issued a proclamation warning the insurgents that if guerrilla tactics are continued he will retaliate relentlessly by burning their villages.

Several Canadian schools, protesting the action of the school boys of Philadelphia, New York and Boston in sending a message to President Kruger, have announced their intention of sending a message of sympathy to Aguinaldo.

Gen. Wheaton captured Paterno, ex-president of Aguinaldo's Cabinet, last week.

Other Foreign News.

Fire almost totally destroyed the city of Hull and consumed a large section of the city of Ottawa, Canada, last Thursday. The property loss is estimated at over \$15,000,000. Fifteen thousand persons were made homeless, and four lives were lost.

It is asserted at Constantinople that the Porte has revived the project of building a cruiser in the United States to disguise the payment of the American indemnity, and Ahmed Pasha is going to Philadelphia to negotiate with the Cramps on the subject.

James M. Barrie, the novelist, has accepted an invitation to contest the vacancy in the representation in the British House of Commons of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities.

Queen Victoria returned to England from her visit to Ireland last week on Thursday. It is reported that Cartagena, Columbia, has fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

General Bravo's force of Mexican troops has had several severe engagements with the Mayan Indians in Yucatan district the last ten days, and the rebels have suffered a heavy loss in killed in wounded.

News from Venezuela says that President Castro's administration is so despot that his own troops are rising against him, and that military officers are engineering another revolution.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang has legalized big lotteries at Canton by licensing them. They will furnish revenue of nearly a million taels yearly, which he proposes to use in suppressing piracy.

Under the patronage of the King of Wurttemberg, a Marine Expedition will depart May 5 at Stuttgart.

The famine in India is spreading in spite of all efforts to relieve it. The famine stricken region embraces a population of 80,000,000 people.

Further deaths from the bubonic plague have occurred at Sydney, and signs of the disease have appeared at Auckland and Melbourne.

DOMESTIC. Congress.

The Senate, by a vote of 33 to 32, last week decided that Mr. Shuldor of Pennsylvania should not be admitted. Many think that this will be a serious blow to his power as a political leader in Pennsylvania.

Senator Mason of Illinois has introduced a joint resolution requiring the President to withdraw the forces of the United States from Cuba, so as to turn the government to the Cubans by the 4th of next July. The House last week, by a vote of 57 to 59, struck from the Post Office Appropriation bill the entire provision for the pneumatic mail tube service. The bill was then passed.

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the Senate last week a statement showing the assignment of commissioned officers in the Navy on December 31 last. Of the 882 officers of the line there were 455 on duty at sea, 365 on shore duty, 39 on leave or waiting orders, 126 on sick leave, 12 detailed on school ships and three on special duty.

Congress has made provision that the military officers in Puerto Rico shall continue their present duties until their civil successors are appointed, and has provided additional safeguards to the granting of franchises in the island.

Other Domestic News.

The total receipts of the Puerto Rican treasury for the first half of the fiscal year of 1899-1900 were \$831,304, of which sum \$667,949 came from customs.

The Nicaraguan Government has finally canceled the concession to the Maritime Canal Company to construct a ship canal across Nicaragua.

President McKinley visited Canton, Ohio, last week.

The Centennial conference of Foreign Mission Workers attracted large audiences in New York City last week.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church, which meets once every four years, will be in session in Chicago during the month of May.

The King of Sweden and Norway has offered to Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn the decoration of Chevalier of the Sword, on account of courtesies extended to Swedish officers during the war with Spain.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report a resolution authorizing Mr. Meiklejohn to accept.

The National Association of Manufacturers, in session in Boston, last week, indorsed the ship subsidy and reciprocity with Canada and other countries, the open door policy in China and the Nicaraguan Canal.

The Sioux Indians claim that their rations have been cut in half and money due them has not been paid in violation of the treaty, and they threaten violence.

Official reports from Honolulu to April 17 say that there have been no cases of the plague since March 31.

Six Republican State conventions were held last week, and all of them indorsed the present administration and urged the renomination of President McKinley.

The Massachusetts convention started a "boom" for Secretary Elihu Root for the Vice Presidency.

Gov. Roosevelt has appointed a commission to investigate tenement house conditions in New York City, and suggest remedies, and another commission to revise the New York City charter.

Gen. Rius Rivera, Secretary of Agriculture in the Cuban Cabinet, who wanted a time limit set upon American intervention, has resigned. He thinks that ultimately Cuba will ask for annexation, but that first it must pass through a stage of independence.

The Supreme Court has denied Capt. Oberlin M. Carter a new trial, and he has been taken to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The United States transport McPherson sailed last week for Puerto Rico with between \$400,000 and \$500,000 in subsidiary coin. This is the first instalment of the \$2,000,000 voted by Congress.

The Ishmian Canal Commissioners do not expect to complete their report before December.

SCANDAL OF THE CALIFORNIA BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Charges of corruption and malfeasance in office have been made against certain members of the California Board of Pharmacy and two of its members, Samuel L. Waller and C. A. Siefert, stand accused, the former of supplying the examination questions of the Board to a broker for the purpose of selling them to candidates, the latter, of offering to sell the questions on each subject for \$25, or \$100 for a complete set. At a meeting held April 12 the board passed a resolution to have the charges investigated by the Governor, but it is said the Executive is powerless to make an effective investigation, followed by punishment. A majority of the members of the board, W. M. Seaby, S. Oberdeener and S. Baer, are determined to prosecute an investigation and they will ask the aid of the Grand Jury.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

BROSIOUS PURE FOOD BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY IN THE HOUSE.

On April 27 the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported favorably the Brosius Pure Food Bill, which has been under consideration for many months. The measure is officially termed "a bill for preventing the adulteration, misbranding and imitation of foods, beverages, candies, drugs and condiments in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate traffic therein, and for other purposes."

The first section states that for the purpose of protecting the commerce in food and drugs between the several States and in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States and foreign countries, the Secretary of Agriculture shall organize the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture into a bureau of chemistry.

The bureau is charged with the inspection of food and drug products, as provided for in the act, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall make necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of the act, under which the Director of the Bureau of Chemistry shall procure, from time to time, or cause to be procured, and analyze or cause to be analyzed or examined, chemically, microscopically or otherwise, samples of food and drugs for sale in original, unbroken packages, in the District of Columbia, in any Territory or in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or from a foreign country, or intended for export to a foreign country.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to employ such chemists, inspectors, clerks, laborers and other employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act, and to make such publication of the results of examinations and analyses as he may deem proper.

Section 2 provides that any person sending, shipping, exporting or delivering any article of food or drugs, adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of the act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense be fined not exceeding \$200 for the first offense and for each subsequent offense not exceeding \$300, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 5 defines the term "drug," as used in the act, to include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia for internal or external use.

The term "food" includes "all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or domestic animals, whether simple, mixed or compound."

The term "misbranded" applies to "all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement regarding the ingredients or substances contained in such article, which statement shall be false or misleading, in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory or country in which it is manufactured or produced."

Section 6 defines adulterations, such as the deceptive reduction or lowering of the quality or strength of articles of food, the substitution, abstraction or imitation of the specific name of other articles.

Those drug trade men who have interested themselves in the matter are not in favor of this kind of legislation, but they are not exerting any opposition to this measure, believing that there is no chance of its passage this year.

Thomas F. Main said to the Era's reporter: "I am as heartily in favor of pure food and pure drugs as any man but I believe all measures of this kind should be opposed because they give to the bureau or department charged with their enforcement such a limitless field for blackmail. Under such a law the maker of inferior or

deleterious goods would pay money to the officials, but would continue to put out the same inferior goods. The honest manufacturer would be the one to be injured. I think competition is the surest force in keeping up the standard of all manufactured goods. I know that competition has worked wonders in this respect in the drug trade."

Others in the drug trade said they were not troubling about the matter, as they were sure the bill could not pass during this session of Congress.

A MOVEMENT FOR EARLY CLOSING.

One Started by C. O. Bigelow, a Result of the Law Regulating Clerks' Hours.

Clarence O. Bigelow, president of the New York City Board of Pharmacy, and proprietor of a drug store at 102 Sixth avenue, has started a movement for earlier closing of the drug stores in New York City. The end of last week he sent out fifty post cards to the druggists in the Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, on which was printed the following:

"Dear Sir—As the law regulating the working hours of the drug clerks in this city is now in force, requiring a re-adjustment of their hours of service, the time appears opportune for an early closing movement throughout the entire territory. To this end it is suggested that the pharmacists in the Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards take the initiative and close at 10 p. m. from May 1 to October 1, and at 9 p. m. during the other months of the year. You are requested to notify the undersigned if such an arrangement or modification of the same is acceptable to you."

This was signed by Mr. Bigelow, and sent with a reply card. Up to Monday noon about half of the druggists to whom this card had been sent had answered. All of the answers received, except one, were favorable to such an arrangement.

Charles A. Osmun, of 13 Seventh avenue, as soon as he received Mr. Bigelow's card, answered it favorably and set about inducing others to do likewise. In speaking of the movement, Mr. Osmun said:

"Our principal reason in inaugurating this early closing movement is to do away with the necessity of employing additional clerks, which we would have to do under the new law if we kept open late at night. The law says that a clerk in a drug store must not work more than 136 hours in two weeks, and he must get 24 hours off every two weeks. This would mean an additional expense to us and one which we can ill afford. There is no reason why people should not buy their drugs during the day or early in the evening, just the same as they buy their groceries and meats. The people must be educated up to the new order of things. We have decided to confine our efforts at first to our own neighborhood, but eventually we hope to extend the movement throughout the entire city. In cases of emergency there is always somebody on the premises who can fill a prescription at any time and there is no need to keep a store open simply to fill emergency prescriptions. There are not now as many emergency calls as in past years. Physicians carry emergency remedies in their satchels, and the druggist is not needed usually until morning."

Renben R. Smith is not in the district selected by Mr. Bigelow for trying the experiment, but he is heartily in favor of early closing. He said: "Formerly I kept open until 11 o'clock, 11.30 and sometimes 12, but a year ago I stopped and tried to get my neighboring druggists to join with me in closing earlier. Many promises were made but none was kept. I tried closing at 10 o'clock, but my customers complained that I was not accommodating, so I was forced to keep open until 10.30. I have been closing at that hour for the past year. But that is too late. There is no reason why the drug stores should

not close at 10 o'clock and earlier still in winter. It is simply a matter of letting the public know that you will close early and sticking to it individually. I have no hopes of doing much of anything through agreement, unless the leading druggists of the whole city bind themselves to close early. If the majority enter upon such an arrangement the other fellows will have to follow suit."

NEW YORK CITY DRUGGISTS ON THE NEW LAW.

New York City druggists, for the most part, are well pleased with the new pharmacy law. Clarence O. Bigelow, president of the City Board of Pharmacy, regards it as the most far reaching and elevating legislation that has ever touched the drug trade of this State. He said: "It has three distinct advantages. First, it unites the pharmaceutical boards; second, it raises the class of drug clerks, and third, it gives them shorter hours. The new board will be composed of fifteen men, as heretofore, and they will have three separate districts in the State, but, instead of having three different rules, the three boards will have the same laws and rules of government."

William Muir, who was president of the New York Pharmaceutical Association when the measure was approved by that body, said:

"It will do much to improve the conditions of the pharmacist and will be of great benefit to the pharmacist and the public alike. The new Board of Pharmacy will have the power to yearly license pharmacists, and only a licensed pharmacist can open or maintain such a store. It has also the power to prohibit the adulteration and substitution of drugs and medicines. I approve most heartily of both of these provisions. The law is a good one, and gives to this city many of the improvements we have been trying to obtain by charter revision. It is an advance for the whole State over the previous pharmacy laws. I am glad it passed."

Charles A. Osmon, of 13 Seventh avenue, said: "I have always been in favor of an all-State pharmacy law. This one is in many respects a compromise, but still it is an improvement over existing laws. In matters of this kind advance often has to be made by means of compromise. The board of fifteen members appears to me to be rather unwieldy, but there is considerable advantage in having regulations for the practice of pharmacy, examinations, registration, etc., uniform throughout the whole state.

Reuben R. Smith, of 198 Ninth avenue, said: "I am waiting to see a certified copy of the new law before I say much about it, but I believe it is an improvement over the old law."

THESE PASSED THE N. Y. CITY BOARD.

The following named candidates passed the last examination by the New York City Board of Pharmacy, held on April 16:

Joseph P. De Gregori, Adolph L. Goelz, Everett S. Howell, Joseph J. Huether, Martin Krom, Max Mahler, Robert McCullagh, Otto Safarik, Isidore Streiffner, Richard G. Todd, Henry S. Webster, Ludwig Blaspaun, William H. Bonnett, Herman Brandner, Ambrose R. Brochu, Frank A. Cade, John W. Casey, John E. Collins, Fred. Christ, Alfred d'Annunzio, Arthur F. Decker, Louis B. Decker, Simon S. Goldner Samuel Halper, Charles Heller, Jr., Frank A. Hunold, Oscar G. Hutchings, Meyer Isaacs, Henry A. Klingler, Eleanor Knoop, Robert S. Lehman, Francis X. Lynch, John F. Manning, Gibson P. Minckler, William Mindlin, Lawrence A. Murphy, Benjamin O'Kane, Thomas O'Neill, James F. Paisley, Edward F. Pfaff, Jr., Adolph J. Poll, Fred. Prager, Carmine Pugliese, Chas. F. Richter, Albert W. Schaefer, Sarah Silverman, Joseph Sokol, Walter P. Stowe, Samuel Strahl, Moses M. Strauss, Abraham Weinstein, Chas. A. Thompson, Sam. J. Weidenhamer, Rudolph Zahn, Martin S. Jewell.

Secretary Faber furnished the following statistics about the month's candidates:—

Nationalities: United States, 56; Russia, 18; Germany, 5; Great Britain, 6; Italy, 3; Austria, 3; Scandinavia, 2; total, 93.

Passed at 1st examination, 5; at 2nd, 36; at 3rd, 4; at 4th, 4; at 5th, 2; at 6th, 2; at 7th, 1; total passed, 54.

Rejected at 1st examination, 9; at 2nd, 14; at 3rd, 5; at 4th, 6; at 5th, 1; at 6th, 2; at 7th, 1; at 9th, 1; total rejected, 39. Thirty-seven senior students of the New York and the Brooklyn Colleges of Pharmacy passed at this examination.

DRUGGISTS AND DOCTORS DANCE.

The New York County Medico-Pharmaceutical League celebrated the completion of the first year of its existence by giving an entertainment and ball on Thursday evening, April 26, at American Star Hall, No. 165 East Broadway. The members and their friends turned out in force, and the affair was an enjoyable and successful one for all. The entertainers included Maud Le Mout, Joe Lester, Masters David and Joseph Rappoport, J. Lerner, Joe Brown and Bert Cooper. Addresses were made by A. S. Rosenthal and Dr. Thomas H. Manley. Dancing followed the entertainment and lasted until an early hour of the morning. The celebration was so enjoyable every way that the officers of the League decided to make it an annual affair. Its success was due to the effort of the following committee, which made the arrangements and carried them out:

Arrangement Committee.—Dr. Thomas H. Manley, chairman; Dr. J. Gutfreund, Dr. W. Mason, Dr. Louis Rosenthal, Dr. I. Levy.

Reception Committee.—B. Mishking, chairman; Dr. J. Broder, Charles S. Rosenthal, Esq.; J. Massell, Esq.; Dr. H. Goldberg.

Floor Committee.—Dr. Louis Rosenthal, floor manager; G. Ginsberg, Esq.; Dr. I. Levy, Dr. J. Gutfreund, Dr. W. Mason.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY GRADUATING CLASS.

The commencement exercises of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy were held last night (Wednesday) at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. A full report of the exercises will be printed next week. The names of the graduating class follow:

Diplomas.—Emil Beyer, Ida F. Bougher, John M. Buckley, Frank A. Cade, John E. Collins, Leo Degenstein, Joseph P. De Gregori, Louis Finkelstein, Flora C. Fuhs, Nathaniel I. Gillman, Henry L. Goetting, Robert Kasdan, Arthur E. King, George Lindner, James Livson, Helen L. Murray, John Oppel, Solomon Robinson, Peter Riebling, Edward I. Steele, Robert J. Watson, Everett S. Howell, Barnet Kopolwitz, Robert L. Mead, Frank L. Kirchoff, John C. Bassenschutt, Paul Caplan, Christian Eckelkamp, Frederick A. Muller, John Schmitt, Wm. Campbell, Jr.; Helen Mal, George Stockvis, Simon Volet, John H. Witzenger, George N. Lawrence, E. J. Dobbins, Clinton S. Ramee, Frederick Schroeder, Jr., John J. Gillen, Max Altheimer, Charles Dichter.

Certificate Students.—Adolph G. Goelz, Otto Huener, Joseph J. Huether, Meyer Isaacs, Halsted James, Rosie Karp, Edward Kléne, Henry E. Licht, George E. Neuschaefer, George H. W. Reither, Frederick W. Schlagenhaut, George P. Schmitt.

MANHATTAN ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES.

President Reuben R. Smith, of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, who was re-elected at the annual meeting of that association two weeks ago, announces the appointment of the following new committees for the ensuing year:

Committee on Legislation—T. J. Keenan, A. P. Kerley and Otto Boeddicker.

Committee on Finance—A. C. Searies, R. W. Sayer, Sidney Faber.

Committee on Grievance—A. E. Gebhard, Wm. H. Poor, Wm. Schaff.

Committee on Trade Interests—Charles S. Erb, S. F. Haddad, F. O. Collins.

Committee on Entertainment—Wm. H. Ebbitt, John C. Denner, Clarence O. Bigelow, George C. Diekmann, Wilbur F. Rawlins, W. H. White, David Costello, M. Rafter, F. N. Pond and Leo W. Gelsler, Jr.

ALUMNI DAY AT N. Y. C. P.

"Alumni Day" was celebrated in accordance with a time-honored custom at the New York College of Pharmacy, on Wednesday, April 25. The programme on this occasion consists of an entertainment provided for the students by the Alumni Association. The amphitheatre of the college was filled by the students and their friends, who enjoyed equally the programme of songs, violin music, recitations, etc., and the fun they made themselves. The address to the students was delivered by Charles S. Erb, president of the Alumni Association, and the Alumni prizes to junior students were presented by Dr. George C. Diekmann. The committee which arranged and carried the entertainment through successfully comprised Edward A. Meinecke, Frank N. Pond, E. L. Remel, E. F. Lohr and Fred. Borggreve.

LOOK OUT FOR R. J. LOWENSTEIN.

R. J. Lowenstein, of No. 72 Beekman street, is the latest name to be added to the Era's directory of dead beats. This man claims to be doing an importing, exporting and commission business in drugs, chemicals, etc. He has been buying goods on credit from firms in various parts of the country, and immediately placing these goods on sale in New York at considerably lower than the market prices. The manufacturers whose goods have been obtained and so handled by him have not been able to collect their bills against Lowenstein. Readers of this journal are warned against dealing with him.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR GREGG, STEVENS & CO.

Gregg, Stevens & Co., of 164 Market street, Newark, N. J., and 223 Washington street, New York, whose crooked business transactions were exposed in this journal two weeks ago, have been brought to court. On Tuesday Michael T. Barrett, as solicitor for the complainants, applied to the Court of Chancery of New Jersey for the appointment of a receiver for Gregg, Stevens & Co. Among the victims of the concern are several firms in the drug trade, as well as many grocery houses.

NOTES.

—On May 7 will begin the work of tearing down the buildings now occupied by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, which is to build at once a modern eight-story structure on the property occupied by it for the past sixteen years at No. 90 William street and extending through to Platt street. Two buildings will be erected, but these will be connected on the ground floor, all of which will be occupied by the Mallinckrodt people. The William street part of the building will be used for office purposes and the Platt street part for the storing, packing and shipping of goods. The firm will probably use all or nearly all of the upper floors in the Platt street building, but the upper stories of the William street part will be rented for office purposes. Work on the new building will be rushed as rapidly as possible. Manager Henry T. Jarrett, of the New York branch of the concern, says he hopes to be doing business in the new building in six months.

—J. L. Lascoff, proprietor of the drug store at Eighty-third street and Lexington avenue, was caught last week by the trick which was played on the manager of Baumgarten's pharmacy, as reported in this journal last week. He sent his errand boy with two bottles of seltzer and change for \$5 to the same house, No. 256 West Fifty-ninth street, and the boy placed the seltzer and the money on the dumb waiter on the strength of the promise that a five dollar bill would come down in return. Of course he never saw the five dollar bill. Thomas Burtie, nineteen years old, who lives in the house, and who was charged with working the trick, was arrested and held for trial by Magistrate Meade.

—On May 1 Fairchild Bros. & Foster moved into their new building at the corner of Washington and Laight streets. This new building is a ten-story fireproof structure, which was put up specially to meet the needs and requirements of the firm, which will occupy all parts of it. The ground floor is to be used for the packing and shipping departments. The officers of the firm will occupy the second floor and the rest of the building has been arranged for use as a chemical laboratory and for the

various manufacturing processes employed in preparing the products of Fairchild Bros. & Foster.

—The Adolph Levy Company last week moved its pharmacy from 125 Grand street to 313 Bedford avenue, corner of South Second street, Brooklyn. In the new place the company has more space and better facilities. The basement will be used as a pharmaceutical laboratory and one of the floors of the building will be used for the handling and sale of surgical instruments and eyeglasses. One room has been especially arranged for the testing of vision by experienced assistants. Frank Schaefer, who is president of this year's graduating class of the New York College of Pharmacy, is to have the management of this branch of the firm's business.

—Among the out-of-town visitors in the New York Drug Market during the past week were C. A. Rugg, Jamestown, N. Y.; Dr. J. S. Pollmer, Milton, Pa.; Steward Flagler, Stroudsburg, Pa.; Henry Woodward, Middle-town, Conn.; George A. Kelly, Pittsburg; D. W. Humphrey, Scranton, Pa.; W. D. Fallman, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. S. Henry, Cleveland, Ohio; John W. Doe, Bar Harbor, Me.; F. J. Ostrofsky, Bridgeport, Conn.; Samuel Davis, Boonton, N. J.; T. S. Armstrong, Plainfield; S. Roos, Boston.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Gower, of Lincolntonville, S. I., was killed last week by a dose of hellbore administered by her daughter in mistake for licorice powder. Two packages of powder had been left side by side in a closet, one containing the licorice powder and the other the deadly drug. Margaret Gower, the girl who made the mistake, was arraigned before Magistrate Croak at New Brighton. He was convinced that the poisoning was accidental, and paroled her until the coroner's inquest.

—M. J. Breitenbach, head of the M. J. Breitenbach Company, has gone to his old home in Georgia for a few weeks of rest and recreation. A few days ago Mr. Breitenbach presented to the City of Albany, Ga., where he was born, a new flag pole 100 feet high, a mammoth United States flag and a full set of State flags, signal flags, streamers, etc. There was a great celebration in the town the day the new flag pole was raised.

—A petition of involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against J. F. Smith & Co. (corporation), formerly manufacturers of patent medicines, at 681 Sixth avenue. The petition is made by C. H. Williams for several creditors whose claims comprise notes of the corporation. It was represented that the corporation was insolvent and owes over \$10,000. The firm of J. F. Smith & Co. was incorporated in 1890 with a capital stock of \$120,000.

—F. E. Holliday, of Topeka, chairman of the N. A. R. D. Executive Committee; Alfred E. Rose, of the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass.; C. I. Hood, of Lowell; Chas. H. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.; A. E. Richardson, of Burlington, Vt., and H. L. Kramer, of Chicago, were among the early arrivals the first of the week to attend the annual meeting of the Proprietary Association which is being held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

—John F. Sprague, manager of the traveling force of Sharp & Dohme, has started on an extensive trip through the West and South in the course of which he will call on the jobbing druggists in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Oregon, North and South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. He will be away about a month.

—Walter S. Rockey is moving his drug store from 503 Eighth avenue one block lower down to the corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, where he has secured the store formerly occupied by Emil Brunor's "Red Cross Pharmacy." This will give him larger and better quarters than he had in the old store.

—W. W. White, for several years preceding last June with the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, but since that time in the employ of the Emerson Drug Company, on May 1 returned to the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company to take charge of that firm's selling department.

—Incorporation papers have been filed at Albany by the Bruckmann Chemical Company, of Brooklyn, which has been organized to carry on a drug business on a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators named are T. T. Bruckmann, S. Bruckmann, Louise Heeren and A. Heeren.

—James E. Davis, of the wholesale drug firm of Williams, Davis, Brooks & Hinchman Sons, of Detroit, spent a few hours in New York on Monday calling on friends in the trade. He was on his way from Atlantic City, where he had been spending ten days with his family.

—The Renova Medical Company, of Jersey City, has been incorporated in New Jersey to manufacture drugs, etc., on a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are F. W. Pugsley, S. E. McManus and F. W. Bendsley, all of Jersey City.

—W. T. Finkel, for eight years past salesman for John C. Wiardi & Company, on May 1 left that concern to take a position with the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company, the Cleveland, Ohio, and New York manufacturers and importers.

—Jacob Bernard, who was formerly a drug clerk in the employ of George Minrath, at 365 Amsterdam avenue, is preparing to open a new pharmacy at the corner of Broadway and 107th street, Manhattan.

—Mrs. Rosa Levy, who owns the F. E. Roen pharmacy, at 521 Sixth avenue, Manhattan, and her daughter, sailed for Europe the first part of the week to visit the Paris Exposition and other interesting places.

—Wm. J. Gesell, of Lehn & Fink, who has been abroad in the interests of that firm for the past two months, sailed for home on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which left Southampton on April 25.

—Henry Dalley, Jr., and Edwin H. Burr, of Lazell, Dalley & Co., spent the greater part of last week in Boston attending the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

—G. V. Johnson, formerly head clerk in the pharmacy of Duryea & Conover, at Freehold, N. J., has accepted a position as manager of the drug store of C. A. Pittinger, in Englishtown, N. J.

—C. F. Richter, of this year's graduating class at the New York College of Pharmacy, has accepted a position in the drug store of O. Doepfner, at 240 Lexington avenue, Manhattan.

—F. A. Seaman, the Perth Amboy, N. J., druggist, has just returned from Florida, where he has been spending the last three months riding his bicycle and recuperating his health.

—Jacob Israelson and another under the firm name of the Cantor Drug Company, have just opened a new drug store at 85 Leonard street, corner of Johnson avenue, Brooklyn.

—J. L. Hopkins, head of the drug importing house of J. L. Hopkins & Co., has been spending the past week with his family visiting Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

—A. M. Jones, who has a pharmacy at No. 110 Sands street, Brooklyn, will open a new drug store at the corner of Seventh avenue and 141st street, Manhattan, about May 15.

—Martin Kuhn, formerly manager of Balluff's pharmacy, at 495 Columbus avenue, has bought the drug store from Adolph Muench, at 66 First avenue, Manhattan.

—F. H. Nowill, formerly proprietor of a drug store at White Plains, is opening a new pharmacy at the corner of Carleton and Lafayette avenues, Brooklyn.

—Wm. R. Warner, of Philadelphia, attended the Boston convention of manufacturers last week, and on his return spent Sunday in this city.

—Mahlon N. Kline, of the Smith, Kline & French Company, of Philadelphia, made a business trip to this city the end of last week.

—Wm. M. Warren, of Detroit, manager of Parke, Davis & Co., and P. E. Hall, auditor, have been spending several days in the city.

—Charles A. Marsh, on May 1, moved his drug store from 47 East 125th street to the corner of Fifth avenue and 131st street.

—L. A. Behn is preparing to open a new drug store at 729 Bushwick avenue, corner of Hart street, Brooklyn.

—On May 1 Philip Jackson moved his pharmacy from 1293 Fulton street to 546 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn.

—S. L. Neier has severed his connection with the Red Cross Drug Company, of Dover, N. J.

—A. Slutzkin has bought the drug store of Kogan Bros., at 100 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.

—C. A. Pittinger has bought the drug store of A. E. Gammidge, at Englishtown, N. J.

—L. A. Behn has sold his drug store at 209 Avenue A to Eugene Gordon.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

A BIG TIME AT LOWELL.

A Reception by the J. C. Ayer Company Attended by Many Notable People in the Drug Trade and in All Walks of Life.

Inspection of Plant is Followed by a Banquet with Fine Addresses.

Boston, April 25.—By invitation of the J. C. Ayer Company, of Lowell, a large company of guests assembled at the company's big patent medicine manufactory in that city on Monday afternoon and evening, April 23, to inspect the large new plant just opened. Everything which in any possible way could contribute to the comfort and general welfare of the guests had been carefully studied, and was perfectly carried out under the personal supervision of Alfred E. Rose, the treasurer and general manager of the company.

A large company went up from Boston, and there were many other guests from Lowell, especially the druggists of that city, and from other places. Even the far West was represented, Frank E. Holliday, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, being here from Topeka, Kan., to attend this reception. The Boston party went up in special Pullman cars in the middle of the afternoon, and when "good night" had been said they were all sent back to Boston by a special train.

On arrival at Lowell the party joined other guests already on the scene, and a carriage drive was provided, that Lowell's good points might be seen. Upon arrival at the Ayer plant, an immense place, the visitors were taken in detachments, under the guidance of appointed leaders, through the most interesting parts of the manufactory. The new offices, where guests first were received and where the banquet later was served to fully one hundred and fifty or more, came in for much praise because of the size and general look of comfort. The offices are large and especially well lighted. The printing office, which the company conducts for its own needs, is a most interesting place, and to see the various kinds of wrappers, circulars, almanacs and like matter thrown off from the presses by thousands and thousands under the latest improved methods of printing, is an object lesson of value. The exhibition room, where all kinds of printed matter and advertising posters are shown, attracted general attention, and the guests while in this department were given ample opportunity to refresh themselves previous to dinner. The big engine room, with its immense wheels and with everything as clean and fine looking as if it were a drawing room, instead of a mechanical department, proved an instructive sight. The electrotyping department and the storage rooms, the mixing rooms with big tanks and pungent odor of herbs and fine smelling things; the pill room, with seemingly millions of these helpful little things; the filtering room for the Sarsaparilla and Pectoral, the Hair Vigor department, and indeed, apparently the entire plant over which visitors were shown, all proved a novel experience to almost everyone, and admiration was expressed on all sides.

Later dinner was served, and in a most admirable way, the menu being one which would have done credit to any first-class hotel in Boston, New York or any city. The service was excellent, and seldom does one hear finer or more appropriate music than that played by the orchestra (Hibbard's, of Lowell, so the dinner souvenirs announced). Treasurer Rose presided, and after cigars had been lighted, he opened the exercises in an interesting speech of welcome that met with hearty recognition and applause. Seated beside him

were Col. Taylor, of the Boston Globe, and Stephen O'Meara, of the Boston Journal, both of whom were among the speakers of the evening. Others at this head table included Hon. George A. Marden; Jeremiah Crowley, the Mayor of Lowell; Col. Butler Ames, Prof. E. L. Patch, Prof. W. G. Gregory, of the Buffalo College of Pharmacy; Prof. Irving W. Fay, of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Dr. H. F. Walcott, chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Health; C. F. Nixon and Amos K. Tilden, well known druggists, who are members of the Massachusetts State Board of Registration in Pharmacy; Dr. C. P. Flynn, president of the New England Pharmaceutical Association; Chairman Frank E. Holliday, of the Executive Committee, National Association of Retail Druggists; Senator William H. Lott, Senator Ray, Senator Harrington, Representative William D. Wheeler, a Boston druggist; Frank A. Davidson, president of Theodore Metcalf Company, Boston; Fred L. Carter, of Carter, Carter & Meigs, Boston; John A. Gilman, of Gilman Bros., Boston; Bernard Jenney, Jr., of the Eastern Drug Company, and George F. Kellogg, of the same company, Boston, together with many others of distinction.

Besides Treasurer Rose, the speakers included Mayor Crowley, Gen. Taylor, John A. Gilman, Fred L. Carter, Hon. George A. Marden, Frank A. Davidson, Stephen O'Meara, Frank E. Holliday, Profs. Gregory, Fay and Patch, and one or two others. Each was most interesting, and each had something to say which was greatly to the credit of the company whose guests they were. All the speakers recalled some little personal experience in which the Ayer Company had played a part, and demonstrated that the record of integrity of the house had been established from its very start and retained, in the estimation of the trade, to the present time, with no doubt whatever of the future. The office where the banquet was served to the hundred and fifty or more who gathered about the tables, was prettily decorated for this occasion, and the tables were bright with flowers and shining candelabra with lighted wax candles.

Candy and Cigar Firm Well Known to Druggists Falls.

Boston, April 28.—This week has brought about the assignment of the long-established candy and cigar firm of B. P. Clark & Co., Cambridgeport, known to every druggist in Boston as well as throughout New England. The Clark wagons from which druggists are supplied with confectionery and cigars are still familiar sights in all places in New England, just as they have been during two score years. Considerable surprise came to the trade in the announcement that this old-time firm had assigned to Willard A. Bullard, president of the First National Bank of Cambridge, and Walter M. Lowney, president of the Walter M. Lowney Company, manufacturing confectioners. The present firm, composed of E. C. Wheeler and William F. Alley, now finds itself unable to meet its obligations at maturity; therefore, to protect all their creditors, they have made this assignment of all their estate without preference to the above-named assignees. An account of stock is now being taken and a schedule of indebtedness and assets is being prepared. When finished, a meeting of creditors will be held.

Both members of the firm are personally well liked and there seems to be a general disposition to help them in every way to make possible some settlement later which will enable the firm to continue in the business with which this house has for so long been identified.

Spoke on Chemistry of Dyes.

Boston, April 28.—At the three hundred and sixty-sixth corporate meeting of the Boston Scientific Society, the technicalities of coal-tar dyeing were shown by Arthur Elson, a well-known specialist. Mr. Elson first outlined the method of producing various products from coal tar. Some of the distillations of the tar are familiar to many, for example benzene and the ill-smelling naphthalene. Others are less known excepting to chemists. There are seven products, including the two named, which are the basis of the colors and by chemical combinations and substitutions hundreds of commercial dyes are made. From certain combinations come the aniline dyes and from other combinations the alizarines. In conclusion, Mr.

Elson showed practically the processes of dyeing, securing series of pleasing tints.

Fred'k Ayer Acquires More Property in New York.

Boston, April 28.—Frederick Ayer, of the great Lowell medicine company, has recently bought the annex to the Hotel Victoria property, Broadway and Twenty-sixth street, New York, from the former owners, John Ritchie, 2d, and Samuel Ritchie, Elizabeth Lewis and Amelia and Rosa G. Ritchie, of Boston and Newton. That property had been sold was known a few weeks ago, but since then there has been much secrecy regarding the identity of the buyer, who now turns out to be Mr. Ayer. The consideration named in the deed is merely "nominal," but the revenue stamps affixed show the price to be \$382,500.

Chairman Frank E. Holliday in Boston.

Boston, April 28.—There was a fair attendance at the April dinner of the Boston Druggists' Association held at Young's Hotel. The president, G. W. Cobb, presided. After dinner the association listened to an interesting talk by R. L. Richardson, on his recent trip to Mexico and Cuba. Among the guests was Frank E. Holliday, of Topeka, Kan., chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

NOTES.

—Clerks in Stanley's drug store at Beverly proved of great help to a young lad of ten years who recently was the victim of a painful accident. He tried to catch on to a moving team, but missed his hold and fell to the pavement, tearing one side of his face in many places and gouging a big piece of flesh out under the eye. The boy was taken into the drug store where the wound was dressed and where he was relieved until a doctor arrived.

—C. W. Bass, the Putnam Square, Cambridge, druggist, has recently had a sorry experience with a new clerk. Mr. Bass's assistant found the new clerk one evening counting the money in the cash drawer. He said that he was counting it to make sure it would be all right in the morning. The next morning, however, \$20 were missing, and the new clerk also had disappeared. Later he was arrested and sent to the Concord Reformatory.

—At the first session of the Superior Court, before Judge Lawton, Ralph P. Hoagland, a wholesale druggist and dealer in paints, etc., sued Daniel E. Parker, a traveling salesman, for the sum of \$64, which he claimed Parker owed him. The defendant filed a declaration as an offset claim and the jury, instead of finding a verdict for the druggist, returned one of fourteen cents in favor of the Mr. Parker.

—After a varied career in the Klondike, Arthur Whitcher is again to be found at the "Old Reliable" drug store in Winter's Bank block, Woburn, a store that he owned and ran successfully before selling out to Mr. Wilcox two years ago, when the Klondike fever broke out. He has bought back his old stand and is again established there. He has rechristened the store "The Pillbox."

—Mr. Coombs, who has a drug store on Cambridge street, near Inman square, in the University City, allowed a man to go into his cellar the other day, ostensibly to shut off the water from a neighboring place. Whether the water was shut off does not interest Mr. Coombs so much as the fact that, soon after the man's departure, \$40 in cash were missing from the money drawer.

—Henry A. Miner, of Miner & Miner, druggists at Malden, is back home again, after nearly six months passed in the South, particularly Florida, Cuba and Jamaica, for the benefit of his health.

—This week's exports at the Port of Boston include among other things, drugs and chemicals, \$11,760; india rubber manufactures, \$4,071; tobacco, \$1,890; wax, \$1,901; spirits, \$22,430.

—Because he is to retire from the drug business, the stock, fixtures and good will of Charles F. Rogers, 663 Main street, Waltham, are to be sold out at auction.

EMIL GEBHARDI, proprietor of a drug store at No. 1046 First avenue, New York City, died suddenly on April 27. He was a member of the German Apothecaries' Association, and had been in the drug business in New York for many years.

PHILADELPHIA.

\$5,000 Verdict Against T. J. Husband.

Philadelphia, April 28.—The suit for damages which was brought some months ago against Thomas J. Husband, Jr., son of the late Thomas J. Husband, who made a fortune in calcined magnesia, was rendered void because of a legal technicality. Last week the plaintiff, Lida E. Delaney, again entered suit for \$25,000, claiming that after several decades of courtship, which had been prolonged on account of the opposition of the defendant's father, the defendant's love had grown cold and he had not only refused to marry the plaintiff, but had married another. About a bushel of love letters (300 in number) and an engagement ring which the plaintiff claimed to have received from Mr. Husband in 1873, were important features among the exhibits. After being out several hours the jury brought in a verdict of \$5,000 damages for the plaintiff. The case will be promptly appealed by the defendant.

NOTES.

—The first month's series of botanical excursions for the field class in botany of the P. C. P. has been announced by Professor Kraemer, the director, as follows: May 2, Cedar Grove, Pa. Leave Reading Terminal at 2.13 p. m., returning at 4.17 p. m.; fare 25 cents. May 9, Swarthmore, Pa. Take Angora car on Walnut street and meet at Angora Junction at 2 p. m. to take trolley for Swarthmore; fare 20 cents. May 16, Upper Wissahickon. Take Chestnut Hill car on Eighth street and meet at junction of Chestnut Hill and Norristown trolleys at 2.30 p. m.; fare 10 cents. May 23, Haddonfield, N. J. Leave Market street ferry at 2 p. m.; fare 25 cents. May 30, University Botanical Gardens. Meet at Biological Hall, University of Pennsylvania, at Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, at 2 p. m. The trips on May 2 and 9, which occur during Professor Kraemer's attendance at the meeting of the Revision Committee of the U. S. P., will be conducted by Charles H. Lawall.

—The action of the N. A. R. D. in cutting the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Co. off the rebate list came as a surprise to many persons, as the understanding was that existing conditions should be left undisturbed, which was interpreted to mean that such organizations which were in existence at the time of the formation of the N. A. R. D., would be exempt from such action. The Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company has passed the experimental stage and was included in the list of accredited wholesalers drawn up by the local association. The movement against it is said to have originated in New York on account of the precedent it established by its unusually successful career. The parties who are interested in the company say they will not retire from business, however, on account of this action, and some interesting features are looked for at the annual meeting of the N. A. R. D. this year.

—An Easton, Pa., youth named Stewart, who recently absconded with \$1,700 from the bank in which he was employed, went to Denver, Col., and succeeded in passing himself off as a son of John Harrison, the wealthy chemical and paint manufacturer of Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia. He was entertained royally by the 400 of Denver for several weeks, when his holiday was abruptly interrupted by his arrest, followed by a trip to Philadelphia, where he now has apartments in "Moyamensing."

—The committee appointed at the March meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists to confer with the officials of the Bell Telephone Company with reference to the granting of certain concessions to druggists who have pay stations, has not yet been able to report anything as the matter has been held up by the Telephone Company ever since the first conference, when things seemed very auspicious for the druggists.

—A Hungarian miner, crazed by a thirst for liquor and having no money with which to purchase a drink, stole a quart bottle of bay rum from the drug store of Charles Smith, of Altoona, Pa. He went out and after drinking the whole quart dropped to the pavement in an unconscious condition and died shortly afterward.

—Herman C. Slegle, who clerked with John P. Frey at Tenth and Dickinson streets during the years of his college attendance, has resigned and will return to his home in Peoria, Ill., where he has accepted a position in the store of R. D. McDougal.

—The drug store of George Davis at Centra, Pa., narrowly escaped destruction by fire a few weeks ago, when a number of adjoining properties burned, several of which were owned by Mr. Davis.

—The ratio of clerks wanted to positions wanted is getting back to its normal position again since college closed. There were thirty-five clerks advertised for this week and forty-six positions wanted.

—Dr. Charles Rice, chairman of the Committee of Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, stopped over for a day or so in Philadelphia to see Professor Joseph P. Remington.

—Robert McNeil is opening a new store at Front and York streets, making three stores which he now has within a radius of six blocks.

—C. H. Hauber, a graduate of this year's class at the P. C. P., has accepted a position with Emil Yungmann, Sixth and Green streets.

—Ernest Reiber, with E. G. F. Miekley, at Twenty-eighth street and Girard avenue, spent last week at Ocean Grove, N. J.

—H. E. Kilgus, of Renovo, Pa., is now with H. H. Deakney, corner of Pacific and Kentucky avenues. Atlantic City, N. J.

—Wm. E. Ridenour, formerly chemist with the Smith, Kline & French Co., is now analytical chemist with Lord & Company.

—Jefferson Miller, a pharmacist from Reading, spent a day or so in Philadelphia this week.

—A new store is being fitted up at Third and Green streets by J. L. Joffe.

BALTIMORE.

Commencement Week.

Baltimore, May 1.—This has been commencement week for the Maryland College of Pharmacy. The institution has turned out the largest class of graduates in its history, and to-night the new druggists, members of the Alumni Association and the Wedgewood Club ate a joint dinner at the Hotel Rennet. No toasts had been formally assigned, which rendered the speechmaking all the more interesting, the addresses being unpremeditated.

The commencement exercises were held this afternoon at the Academy of Music. The announcement of the graduates was made by H. P. Hynson, the secretary of the college, while Charles E. Dohme, the president, conferred the degrees. The Rev. Llewellyn Fulmer delivered the address to the graduates, dwelling upon the dignity of the calling upon which they were about to enter, and giving them excellent advice. The prizes were awarded by Prof. William Simon. George D. Campbell received the first college prize, a gold medal; Henry Storey Redding the second, and J. Temple Ligon the third. The practical pharmacy prize went to C. Douglas Hickman, the analytical prize to Wm. Robinson Zemp, the alumni prize to Harry Leroy Eichelberger and the junior class prize to L. D. Pruden. Charles Hudson, J. S. McMath, B. L. Cole, E. M. Stevens and D. E. Morgan were declared entitled to honorable mention. The graduating class, the largest ever sent out, consisted of:

Maryland—Samuel H. Armstrong, F. F. Brenner, George D. Campbell, Frank E. Dannette, Hugh G. Downs, William Newton Fox, Joseph Francis Graham, Lester P. Goodhand, Thomas Joseph Hanrahan, Andrew Heck, Louis Bernard Henkel, Jr.; George S. M. Kieffer, Samuel J. King, F. L. Kramer, Pierce Marmor, Frantz Naylor, C. J. A. Schulte, Adolph Walsor and H. George Wendell.

Virginia—Louis La Van Baker, Arthur Edgar Bowman, George Woodruff Pace, Claude Douglas Hickman, Page Nelson Keesee, James Wistar Schofield and Melville Strasburger.

North Carolina—Frank Stevens English, William Burwell Harrison, H. Archie Johnson, Ruffin Murray Mann, Odell Sutherland, John Kelly Thigpen, Thomas Arthur Walker, John Hood Williamson and J. Arthur Doshier.

South Carolina—James Heath Blake, John Temple Ligon, W. E. Pelham, Jr.; William I. Sawyer, Thomas Pope Young and William Robinson Zemp.

Pennsylvania—Harry Leroy Eichelberger and Henry O. Hershey.
 Kentucky—Walter Hendricks Davis.
 Texas—Thomas Means.
 Georgia—George Storey Redding.
 Alabama—James Otis Williamson.

There were originally fifty students who had prepared for examination. One of them, however, withdrew almost at the last moment and two failed. The class officers were: J. Temple Ligon, president; W. Robin Zemp, vice-president; Harry L. Eichelberger, reporter, and William Burwell Harrison, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Ligon was also president of the day, Mr. Eichelberger the valedictorian, Mr. Harrison the historian and Mr. Zemp the prophet. The Committee of Arrangements for the commencement consisted of Frantz Naylor, Claude H. D. Hickman, J. Heath Blake, Louis B. Henkel, Jr., T. P. Young, W. E. Pelham, Jr., George D. Campbell, J. K. Thigpen and George W. Face, Jr. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held last night in the college building, an address by President A. P. Sharp, the first matriculate of the institution, being the feature. Officers were elected for the ensuing year and other business was transacted.

An event in a measure connected with the commencement was the reception tendered to the students of the college, the members of the faculty and other invited guests by Charles E. Dohme, the college president, at his charming residence on North Carrollton avenue, last Wednesday evening. Mr. Dohme was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Dohme, Miss Alma Dohme, Miss Ida Dohme, Mrs. von Marees, Mrs. A. R. L. Dohme and Mrs. Pomplitz.

A. Ph. A. and Revision of the Pharmacopœia.

Baltimore, April 30.—Two events of exceptional importance are engaging the attention of the Baltimore druggists at the present time, these events being the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which will take place next week in Richmond, Va., and the meeting of the delegates appointed to revise the United States Pharmacopœia, and who are to assemble in Washington this week. Among the Baltimoreans to attend the latter gathering are Charles E. Dohme, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Dr. D. M. R. Culbreth, H. P. Hynson and J. Fuller Frames, on the part of the Maryland College of Pharmacy; Dr. J. Frank Crouch, of the Baltimore Medical College, and William Simon, Dr. Wm. F. Lockwood and Dr. Samuel W. Fort, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Who will be of the Baltimore party to visit Richmond has not yet been determined. As far as can be learned no effort to make up a party is under way.

Among the Bowlers.

Baltimore, April 28.—In the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Club series at the Diamond last Tuesday night the Root and Herb quintette took all three games from Muth Bros. & Co. and settled that aggregation still more firmly in last place, the scores being: Root and Herb, 732, 806 and 778; Muth Bros. & Co., 617, 631 and 628. Last night Muth Bros. & Co. defeated Gilpin, Langdon & Co. twice and sustained one defeat by 663, 737 and 697 against 659, 657 and 649 points. By winning one more game Sharp & Dohme will clinch their hold on the silver cup. The standing of the several teams is as follows:

Teams.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Percentage.
Sharp & Dohme	42	9	.824
Root and Herb	39	12	.760
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co	35	16	.686
James Baily & Son	20	21	.488
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.	17	24	.418
Parke, Davis & Co.	9	42	.177
Muth Bros. & Co.	8	46	.148

NOTES.

—The annual meeting of the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty was held last week at the hall of its organization on North Eutaw street. Many interesting papers were read. The customary drug display was omitted.

—E. M. Smith and others have incorporated the Smith Drug Company of Newport News, Va., with a capital of \$5,000.

CINCINNATI.

Heavy Damages Against a Druggist.

Cincinnati, April 28.—Woodson Weaver, an aged colored man, entered suit Wednesday, April 25, against John H. Linneman for the sum of \$15,000. The plaintiff claims that on May 15, 1899, his son, James Weaver, purchased from Wm. Willeke, a clerk, at Linneman's drug store at the corner of Park and Chapel streets, a box of Rough on Rats. He further alleges that the sale of the poison was not registered according to the laws of Ohio, that the sale was made without a prescription and that the purchaser was a minor. This suit will revive interest among the local druggists, who remember the circumstances of the case, which at the time created much excitement among the profession. The boy, James Weaver, purchased the poison, as he said in his confession, to make his father sick. He put it in the coffee the next morning resulting in the death of the elder brother and making his father desperately sick for a long time. The boy is now in the Reform School, where he will remain. Mr. Linneman has retained Hon. Wm. Littleford as attorney and will defend his case through all the courts.

New Chemical Works.

Cincinnati, April 28.—The E. Berghausen Chemical Co., of this city, has recently purchased a piece of property at the corner of Ninth and Carr streets. The lot is 17x140 feet and the company will at once begin the erection of new buildings which will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The buildings when completed are intended to be the best equipped in the United States for the manufacture of chemicals, etc. The officers of the company are Edward Berghausen, president; Edward Gromme, secretary and treasurer, and Dr. E. J. Bergham, sr., vice-president.

NOTES.

—C. B. Helzer, a former druggist of Cincinnati, is in the city renewing acquaintanceship and visiting friends preparatory to going to Alaska. Mr. Helzer gave up his store on Walnut Hills a few years ago and went to British Columbia, where he staked claims that have since panned out very well. He returned some months ago and has been traveling in the East. Mr. Helzer leaves here on April 14 for Seattle, where he will be joined by Prof. H. F. Kalsowski, professor of chemistry in the National College of Pharmacy, Washington, D. C. Together they will sail on the steamer Santa Anna about May 20, their destination being Nome City, Alaska.

—The Hamilton County Druggists' Association issued the following trade cards the past month and recommend the holders to the drug trade: William Hanna (Nelson, Baker & Co.); Joseph Gier (Henry Thayer & Co.); E. V. Paul (Red Raven Splits); E. H. Coffin (Ladd & Coffin); W. J. Wilcox (Alfred Wright); E. S. Neil (Merrill Chemical Co.); Chas. Diehl (Pictorial Printing Co.); Charles Lowman (Lambert & Lowman); Wm. C. Massmann (The Gray & Huston Co.); H. L. Van Etta (Hance Bros. & White); W. H. Wright (Seely Manufacturing Co.); H. F. De Graaf (Foote & Jenks); J. B. Davis (Seabury & Johnson).

—A severe accident occurred Tuesday, April 24, to Alfred Klester, a young boy in the employ of Gray's drug store at Fifth and Mand streets. The boy had only been employed a short time when he entered a back room of the store and fell through an open cellar door, suffering a fractured rib and internal injuries. Mr. Nelson, the clerk in charge of the store and also a graduate of surgery, volunteered his services, which the boy refused. Later he became weak from his injuries and was sent home by Mr. Gray.

—Superintendent of Police Deitsch has sent out notices to the druggists in a certain locality of the city that unless they discontinue the indiscriminate sale of cocaine and morphine he will prosecute them. His action was the result of a visit by a cocaine fiend who asked for a charity pass to his home in the South, and who asserted that the druggists would sell cocaine to him in any quantity.

—Miss M. C. Dow, Cincinnati's cut rate druggist, is about to open a store on Walnut Hills. The location

dedicated upon is between two of the most prominent stores on that hill. This store will be the fifth Dow store in the city. All the druggists on the hill have agreed to meet any price Dow advertises and do not anticipate any falling off of their sales.

—E. F. Hollenbeck has purchased Berube's drug store at Avondale and will remodel the entire store, putting a new front in the building besides new fixtures, bottles, soda fountains, etc. His store at Eighth and Baymiller streets will be in charge of his nephew, Charles Wiebold and George Fizzer, an old clerk of Mr. Hollenbeck.

—H. L. Wels, a partner in the firm of Dr. H. F. Wels & Son, Dayton, O., for the past four years, has disposed of his interest in the business and will start a new drug store in his own building, Xenia avenue and Vlot street. In the same city. Mr. Wels has been in the drug business for thirty years.

—Among the visiting druggists who purchased goods here the past week were John Ulrich, Aurora, Ind.; W. C. Bleher, New Richmond, Ohio; W. H. Gillard, Oxford, Ohio; F. Baumgartner, Middletown, Ohio; W. C. Moon, Blanchester, Ohio.

—Wm. F. Knemoeller, the druggist at Grand and Nassau streets, is preparing to take a holiday and with Mrs. Knemoeller will visit Philadelphia, Washington, Boston and New York. They will be absent several weeks.

—A. W. Nelson, clerk at Gray's drug store, will graduate as an M. D. from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery on May 2.

—Geo. H. Theobald, the Sedamsville druggist, announces his wedding to Miss Minnie Goldmeier, of Holabird, Ohio, May 23.

—Theo. F. Norwood has purchased L. Roberts' drug store at Riverside.

CHICAGO.

THE N. A. R. D.

Chicago, April 28.—The next meeting of the N. A. R. D. will be held in Detroit on September 5 to 7 inclusive. The decision was reached at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee in Chicago. At the recent joint meeting of the committees representing the three associations the following gentlemen were present: For the N. A. R. D.—S. N. Jones, F. E. Holliday, D. E. Prall, T. V. Wooten, Arthur Timberlake and Alfred De Lang. For the Jobbers—F. A. Faxon, J. C. Ellel, W. J. Walker, Chas. F. Weller, W. J. Walding, M. C. Peters, M. N. Kline. For the manufacturers—H. M. Sharp, H. L. Kramer, A. H. Beardsley and G. L. Douglass, attorney for the Proprietary Association.

The conclusions reached are explained in the resolutions voicing the sentiments of the committees and the following firms there represented: C. I. Hood & Co., J. C. Aver Co., F. E. & J. A. Greene, Wells & Richardson Co. and the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. The sentiment of these resolutions was that all jobbers should agree to stop selling to department stores and cutters immediately upon the adoption of a special list of jobbers by the manufacturers.

Jobbers through salesmen must not run down proprietary goods and must sell what is called for without prejudice. Each jobber agrees to ask for no further discounts and to discontinue their non-secret departments.

All manufacturers, so far as possible, are to agree upon the same list of distributors, and retailers not to substitute, but to give what is called for. The status of cutters will be left in the hands of the retailers, to be determined by three-quarters of the retailers in the locality where the cutting exists.

[The proprietors agreeing to abide by the propositions contained in the plan are named on the editorial page this week.]

Chicago College of Pharmacy Commencement.

Chicago, April 28.—The fortieth commencement of the Chicago College of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois was held at the Grand Opera House on Thursday, April 26. The programme was excellent, comprising, beside numerous musical selections, the following: Salutatory, George Arthur Kiedalsch; address W. K. Forsyth; conferring of degrees, President Andrew S. Draper, LL.D.,

University of Illinois; presentation of prizes, Alumni medal, Marvin B. C. Rounds; W. B. Day, president of the Alumni Association. Bi-Orth Microscope, William R. Graham; Professor F. M. Goodman. Junior Class Medals, Pharmacy, William Downey; Chemistry, Walter H. Whisenant; Botany, Benjamin Perry; Trustee Augustus F. Nightingale. Valedictory, Clarence Lorenzo James.

The following students received the degree of graduate in pharmacy:

John William Alexander, Harvey; Almond Clifford Arnold, Perrinton, Mich.; Rudolph Sigfried Bosh, Chicago; Walter Caron, Chicago; William Henry Daley, Nashua, Iowa; Raymond August von Danden, Chicago; Leonard Watkins Davis, Topeka, Kan.; T. Guthred Drake, Princeton, Indiana; Fred Henry Dralimeier, Quincy; Irving Lewis Emerson, Sank Center, Minnesota; Arthur S. Gillette, Hudson, Mich.; *William Rice Graham, Carlinville; Walter Holderread, Litchfield; Gilbert Houseman, Chicago; Abraham Arthur Jackola, Calumet, Michigan; Clarence Lorenzo James, Herscher; John August Johnson, Gile, Wisconsin; George Arthur Kiedalsch, Keokuk, Iowa; Anton Kucera, Hazelhurst, Wisconsin; Joseph Matthew Lestina, Chicago; George Henry Paul, Augusta, Wisconsin; *Frederic Horace Priest, Quincy, Iowa; William Ernest Rose, Harrisburg; Louis Schreiber, Columbus, Nebraska; Leo K. Solomon, Chicago; Alfred Wenzel Stamm, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; George Edward Steyer, Chicago; Charlotte Elizabeth Summerville, Chicago; Alfred Reuben Utt, Pittsfield; Philip Darius Vincent, Mason City, Iowa; Alverson Frank Warhanik, Chicago; Charles Jeremiah Webster, Canton; Alfred Dennison Weibel, Maiden; Walter Henry Wines, Quincy; James Earnest (Class of '99), Evansville, Indiana; William Leonard Jansen (Class of '99), Quincy; John Whitaker Lawrence (Class of '99), Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Receive certificate of having finished the course successfully. With reference to the degree when the required age and practical experience are attained: Roscius Wright Freeman, River Falls, Wisconsin; Peter McMullen Fulton, Stockton; George Smith Ives, Amboy; Fred Bayard Lyon, Lyons, Kansas; *Fred Lewis Pfaff, Centralia; *Marvin Bird Cleo Rounds, Chicago.

In the evening the Alumni Association tendered the graduating class a magnificent banquet at the Palmer House. The toastmaster was A. D. Thorburn, Ph. G., and the toasts were as follows: The Alumni Association, W. B. Day, Ph. G.; Class of 1900, J. M. Lestina, Ph. G.; The University of Illinois, Alice Asbury Abbott; A Suggestion, Dr. H. H. Rogers, Ph. B.; The Pharmacist of Yesterday and To-day, Dr. James A. Lydston, Ph. G.; Reading, H. A. Antrim.

For Repeal of Stamp Tax.

Chicago, April 28.—The N. A. R. D. has just issued a pamphlet giving the proceedings before the Committee on Ways and Means of Congress on April 17. Portions of the speeches, comments and interrogations are given, all of which makes "mighty interestin' readin'" for druggists. The N. A. R. D. has also just gotten out a circular letter to the druggists and a petition to Congress. Both letter and petition bear upon the stamp taxes and give convincing arguments for the repeal of Schedule B. Both will be sent out together, and after the petition is generally signed it will be sent to Congress.

Drug Clerks Elect Officers.

Chicago, April 28.—The Drug Clerks' Association of Illinois held an election recently, the following officers being announced for this week as elected for the ensuing year: President, W. F. Egler; first vice-president, W. R. Phillips; second vice-president, E. R. Rose; third vice-president, Robert Roch; fourth vice-president, J. C. Swan; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Kotz. The association will give a May party and dance at Oriental Hall in the Masonic Temple on May 23. This event will be the affair of the season so far as the clerks are concerned. The proceeds will be devoted to the library fund of the association. In July the clerks will go on a lake excursion to Milwaukee to meet the drug clerks of that city.

NOTES.

—Thomas V. Wooten, secretary of the N. A. R. D., returned from his Eastern trip last Monday. He feels much encouraged concerning the outlook for the organization and the success of its plans. He received assurances from members of the Committee on Ways and Means of Congress that should anything be done touching the repeal of any part of the Internal Revenue Law the druggists would receive the first consideration.

*Class honors for scholarship average of 90% or above.

—The following delegates from the N. A. R. D. will attend the coming meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association: Messrs. M. J. Quattelaum, Dr. W. C. Anderson, H. P. Hynson, J. M. Good and F. E. Holliday. Those who will attend the meeting of the Proprietary Association in New York next week and represent the N. A. R. D. are Messrs. John C. Gallagher, Felix Hirseman and F. E. Holliday.

—Lord, Owen & Company will, as soon as the strike in the building trade is settled, begin the construction of a large modern building of steel and terra cotta at 233, 235, 237, 239 East Randolph street, which premises they have recently acquired. They will move their business to the new premises as soon as the building is finished.

—J. Nechvatal, the drug clerk who, on March 19, shot Louis Blankenberg and was discharged by the coroner's jury, which found that the shooting was done in self defence, was arrested this week for the same killing on a warrant sworn out by John A. Nelson and was held to the Grand Jury in \$10,000 bonds.

—E. O. Carlson, former proprietor of the Hyde Park Hotel Pharmacy, will have one of the finest drug stores in Hyde Park when he completes his new establishment across the way from his former location.

—The name of the B. M. Butler Chemical Company, of Chicago, has been changed to the E. M. Butler Company and the capital stock increased from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

—Charles J. Benes, formerly of North Judson, Ind., has opened a new store at 4226 Centre avenue, at the corner of Forty-ninth place and Centre avenue.

—George Lanz, who formerly owned a drug store at Twenty-second and State streets, has opened a new store at Twenty-fourth place and Western avenue.

—Chris. H. Wagner will move his store from the corner of Whipple street and Colorado avenue to Albany avenue and West Madison street on May 1.

—R. N. Wilson will move his store from Marshfield avenue and Van Buren street to Ashland avenue and Van Buren street on May 1.

—George C. Oglesby has moved his store from 4848 State street to Washington avenue and the Midway Plaisance.

—F. C. Taylor is about to open a new drug store at Forty-third street and Grand Boulevard.

—The Fuller & Fuller Bowling team will play the "Lobsters" again next Friday night.

—T. Winholt has bought Charles Mattson's store at 1107 West Chicago avenue.

THE NORTHWEST.

Long List of New Pharmacists.

St. Paul, Minn., April 27.—At the spring examination at the College of Pharmacy, University of Minnesota, the following were granted certificates as pharmacists: Charles C. Crosby, Oscar E. Dahly, Charles O. Danielson, Henry H. Legal, Albert H. Bell, Henry Prestholt, August Peterson, Andrew M. Reite, Christopher Rygh, J. Oliver Taft, William H. Ziegler, George A. Cowin, William G. Hanson, Arthur B. Dinsmore, Fred Soderberg, Minneapolis; Carl H. Freas, Fred. W. Krueger, Herman F. Lueders, John E. McCarthy, John W. Nelson, William F. Tullar, Henry E. Billington, Lyle; Carl W. Arbes, New Ulm; Davy E. Billington, Lyle; Carl W. Bremer, Stillwater; Louis J. Christensen, Albert Lea; Russell F. Clark, Hector; John C. Dills, Albert Lea; George E. Foster, Fairmont; H. Odin Hanson, Rushford; Charles J. Moos, St. Cloud; Adolph G. Melle, New Ulm; Jacob P. Soes, Crookston; John W. Shanks, Jackson; Albert J. Schilling, Fergus Falls; Earl B. Stoddard, Stewartville; Eva A. Taylor, St. Charles; Oscar K. Weinmann, Duluth. The following were granted the certificate of assistant pharmacist: Irvin R. Anderson, Peter J. Arbes, Frank S. Brandt, Edward D. Collins, Rudolph Ehrenberg, George A. Hallman, Harold W. Jones, Victor E. Lofstrom, Walter P. Meyer, Charles J. O'Connell, Edwin F. Stewart, Gustave H. Somer, Carl J. Nelson, Clyde L. Aiken, George W. Blasing, William E. Burke, Westwood D. Case, Charles E. Haggerty, August Hille, W. A. Hargeshelmer, Emil W. Haase, Charles J. Hartmann, Jacob J. Jacobson, Olof Guhnson, Otto A. Kubat, Gunder M. Larsen, Allen R. McGuire, Peter J. Runberg, Alois J. Spellmann, Joseph A. Cox, Adolph W. Johnson.

Death of a Pioneer Minnesota Druggist.

St. Paul, Minn., April 20.—Alonzo T. Guernsey, a pioneer Minnesota druggist, was stricken with paralysis at 7 o'clock yesterday morning while in his store, Selby avenue and Dale street. He was unable to reply to questions, and a physician was hastily called. With the assistance of friends and members of the family he was carried to his home adjoining the store, and placed in bed. He knew nothing that went on around him and did not recognize the members of the family. Death came after a few hours.

Mr. Guernsey was born in Tioga, Pa., December 21, 1829. His early boyhood was spent in that village, where he acquired a common school education. Later he clerked in a general store, and added to his education by the study of medicine. In 1857 he came to Minnesota and opened a drug store at Lake City. A year later he married Miss Rowena Stevens, of Middleboro, Mass. He remained in business in Lake City until 1880, when he came to St. Paul and opened a drug store at Selby avenue and Dale street. He had one son, Alonzo J. Guernsey, who lives with him, and a grandson, Newell F. Guernsey.

Mr. Guernsey was always prominent in church circles, and for many years had been an elder of the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., of the Northwestern Legion of Honor and of the American Legion of Honor. He was one of the best of men and enjoyed the high esteem of the community.

NOTES.

—Successions: John Nelson, Atwater, Minn., by S. E. Peterson; J. H. Shaw, Hallock, Minn., by Lockwood Bros.; M. D. Burge & Co., Castlewood, S. D., by M. D. Burge; W. C. Albach, Falls City, Neb., by Burris Bros.; S. M. Gangstedt, Bode, Iowa, by Watson, Gangstedt & Co.; J. H. Udell & Co., Centerville, Iowa, by Carl Weeks; D. M. Bruner, Cllo, Iowa, by Bruner Bros.; C. M. Lanning & Co., Dupuyer, Mont., by Thomas B. Mager; C. S. Collins, Garner, Iowa, by the Baas McMahon Company; H. G. Weber & Co., Atlantic, Iowa, by F. D. Jeffrey; George G. Abbott, Humboldt, Neb., by Neill's Pharmacy; W. D. Abbott, Peru, Neb., by E. L. Uptegrove; Aug. Wuerch, Puyallup, Wash., by W. Scott; W. S. Arnold, Viroqua, Wis., by Arnold & Davis; Thomas J. Baird, Mount Vernon, Iowa, by A. J. Berrymann; John Nelson, Atwater, Minn., by S. E. Peterson; E. W. Miller, Sherman, S. D., by C. F. Clancey; D. H. Decker, Menomonie, Wis., by Louis Ehrland; E. J. Anderson, Hector, Minn., by Dr. H. L. D'Arms.

—The body of Alonzo T. Guernsey, of St. Paul, the pioneer Minnesota druggist whose death has been announced above, was taken for burial to Lake City, where Mr. Guernsey started business forty-three years ago. The store in St. Paul will be retained and managed by the son, Alonzo J., who has for several years been in partnership with his father and who, in order to put in all his time in drugs, has abandoned the photographic business in Minneapolis, which has claimed all his attention for nearly two years past.

—W. W. Noble has had a large window of his store at West Fourth and St. Peter streets, St. Paul, adorned with the most magnificent sign that ever a drug store of this city boasted. It is a cigar advertisement, and the main feature is large portraits of the city's most distinguished men—United States Senator Davis, Archbishop Ireland and James J. Hill, the railroad king. The sign is painted in a variety of colors, and perhaps the most artistic detail is the imitation of pearl in the borders, which is perfect.

—The remains of Walter Danforth Field, who formerly lived in Minneapolis, but who died March 30 at Newark, N. J., have been interred in Lakewood Cemetery, the former city. Mr. Field was a well known chemist. Only thirty-five years of age, he had invented several chemical processes of much value. He studied chemistry at the University of Minnesota and took a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University. For the past five years he has conducted a laboratory at Newark.

—Quite an upheaval took place among the drug stores at Brainerd, Minn., last week. Ex-Postmaster C. D.

We are manufacturers of **EVERYTHING** required or desired by the down-to-date dispenser of soda water, and can fill orders promptly. Our prices and liberal terms make it to your interest to buy direct of us, rather than to split up your account among a dozen different manufacturers or jobbers.

This mark bespeaks perfection.
Where'er you see it stand,
The goods which bear the talisman
Excel on every hand.
The "lucky mark"—the mark for good—
The mark for all that's fair,
Where'er you view this symbol plain
The quality is there.



**THE LIQUID
CARBONIC ACID
MFG. CO.
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
PITTSBURG
ST. LOUIS
MILWAUKEE
CINCINNATI
BALTIMORE
NEWARK**



"Diamond Brand" "Liquid Gas"

and Apparatus for its safe and economical use.

We honestly believe that our **ONYX SODA WATER APPARATUSES** are the best ever built, and that they will draw colder and better soda water at a greater profit than any others. You will consult your own interests by waiting to buy until you have seen our designs and prices. Our new catalog gladly sent on application.

The greatest of soda fountains has taken the country by storm for our premium quality

Fine Tumblers
SHERBET CUPS SHAKERS ETC.



The most elegant

glas=
swa=
re

ever shown
for the Soda
Water trade

- CRUSHED FRUIT BOWLS
- SUGAR BOWLS
- LEMON BOWLS
- EGG BOWLS
- SHERBET CUPS ICE BOWLS
- SPOON HOLDERS
- STRAW JARS
- TUMBLERS
- PHOSPHATE BOTTLES



We will equip your Soda Fountain
complete with the most down-to-
date Requisites...

...Send for our new Dispensers' Catalog...

*"Liquid Equipment
is the
Quintessence of
Eloquent Quality"*

—THE—
"BECAUSE"
Crushed Fruit Bowl

Artistic, Cleanly, Economical,
Inexpensive, & just what you need

"EVERYTHING from a
straw to a soda fountain."

THE LIQUID CARBONIC ACID MFG. COMPANY

JACOB BAUR, Ph. G., Pres. & Treas.

CHICAGO → NEW YORK → PITTSBURG → ST. LOUIS
MILWAUKEE → CINCINNATI → BALTIMORE → NEWARK



The Syrup is the "Soul of the Soda"

If the syrup is good the  soda is good--and vice versa

"Diamond Brand"

Fruit Syrups

Retain to a remarkable degree the flavor and aroma of the fruits of which they are composed.

If you are catering to a trade which discriminates—and all lovers of soda water DO discriminate—make lasting friends for your fountain by using

"Diamond Brand"

fruit

Syrups

Crushed

fruits

fruit

Juices



They are the finest in the world.



Put up in One Gallon Jugs....

- Apricot
- Banana
- Blackberry
- Blood Orange
- Cherry—Red
- Cherry—Wild
- Chocolate
- Claret
- Claret Phosphate
- Creme de Menthe
- Cuban-Ade
- Coffee
- Grape
- Ginger Ale
- Lemon
- Lemon Sour
- Nectar
- Orange
- Peach
- Pineapple
- Raspberry
- Sarsaparilla
- Sherbet
- Strawberry
- Vanilla
- Wild Cherry Phosphate

Our Fountain Requisites and Supplies

are our especial pride, and we offer every assistance to the dispenser in furthering his soda water sales. It is our pleasure to keep our patrons supplied with liberal quantities of wide-awake advertising—the kind that will bring new business and help to keep it. We are consulting specialists to the Soda Water Trade. Our services are FREE. WRITE US.

Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Company

JACOB BAUR, Ph. G., Pres. & Treas.

Chicago New York Pittsburg Cincinnati St. Louis Milwaukee Baltimore Newark, N. J.

Were we to attempt to name the qualities which go to make the

"Perfection Electric" Continuous Automatic Carbonator

the Best Carbonator in the World

words would fail us. We shall simply let the machine talk for itself.

This is Me!

I am the "PERFECTION ELECTRIC" Continuous Automatic Carbonator

I am the greatest economizer about a soda fountain.

I save ice!

I save Carbonic Gas!

I save room!

I save time!

I save money!

I am continuous, because I continue to carbonate until my work is done.

I am absolutely automatic!

The only attention I require is a drop or so of oil occasionally.

I supply the most highly carbonated water at a lower cost than any other machine in the world.

I am the handsomest carbonator in the world, and will save my cost in ice, CO₂ and time in a surprisingly short time. I ast, but not least, I am backed in everything I say by the Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co.—the greatest soda water dispensers' supply house in the world, which in itself is a guaranty of absolute "perfection." Yours truly,

THE "PERFECTION ELECTRIC"
Continuous Automatic Carbonator

—Originated and built by—

"THE LIQUID" Carbonic Acid Mfg. Company

Jacob Baur, Ph. G., President and Treasurer

76-82 Illinois St., CHICAGO → 286-288 E. 91st St., NEW YORK → 1818-1824 Cherokee St., ST. LOUIS → 327-329 Ninth St., MILWAUKEE
Winebiddle Ave. & Yew St., PITTSBURG → 802 Vine St., CINCINNATI → 26 W. Pratt St., BALTIMORE

Chemists, Engineers and Carbonating Specialists



"Caterers to a thirsty world"

Johnson bought and took possession of Johnston's pharmacy, and Mrs. Julia McFadden, F. B. Johnston and H. P. Dunn bought the business of M. L. Schwartz. The new firm is styled H. P. Dunn & Co.

—J. Schweitzer, of Mapleton, Minn., is thinking of taking a trip to Paris this year, and was in the city to arrange for the care of his store in his absence. He has engaged Harry Filbert for that purpose. Mr. Filbert had charge of the same store a few years ago while Mr. Schweitzer took a long trip.

—Three men have just been admitted to partnership in the great wholesale drug establishment of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul. They are Winthrop S. G. Noyes, son of D. R.; Thomas E. Ladington, for some years credit man, and Julian N. Kirby, who has been with the house a long time.

—Successors: D. F. Rae, Pelican Rapids, Minn., by Donovan Bros.; George N. Gardner, Jewell, Ia., by F. R. Carver; E. F. Tabler, Colfax, Ia., by T. Marquis & Co.; J. H. Shaw, Hallock, Minn., by Lockwood Bros.; Dunning & Longstaff, Huron, S. D., by P. H. Dunning & Co.

—O. O. Wold, who some years ago and for some years was in the drug business in this city and later at Rothsay, Minn., and who has been out of the State for several years, has returned to the city.

—E. Warner's drug store at Big Stone City, S. D., has been closed on an attachment for the Charles Betcher Company, which claims about \$90. The stock is small and is mortgaged for \$300.

—C. F. Rohde, who recently sold his interest in the store of Rohde & Shepherd, Spring Valley, Minn., is going on the road for the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company.

—Stephen Fisher has gone to Cando, N. D., where he is working in Johnson & Co.'s drug store till next October, when he goes back to the medical college.

—David Englund is now in charge of the Lion Drug Company, Clinton, Minn., Mr. Lundholm, the owner, being incapacitated by sickness.

—Dr. Cole is starting in at Eagle Point, Wash.; W. H. Carter at Lynden, Wash., and Louis W. Koch at Lidgerwood, N. D.

—Robert G. Jessup, Wellington, E. C., and the Big Bend Drug Company, Davenport, Wash., have given bills of sale.

—S. H. Williard, of the Golden Drug Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, has been attached and several judgments found against him.

—The Toronto, S. D., Drug and Music Co. has bought the stock of musical instruments of Andrew Nelson, same place.

—A. E. Lofstrom, of Northwood, N. D., has been on the sick list for two weeks past, but is getting all right again.

—It is reported that C. Hove, of Lake Mills, Ia., is about to put a drug stock into the new town of Kelster, Minn.

—Hon. William Gausewitz has recovered from his recent illness and was in the city again this week on business.

—B. H. Townsend, manufacturing pharmacist, has established himself in business at Salt Lake City, Utah.

—E. E. Roebuck has been to New Paynesville, Minn., this week helping take inventory of a stock there.

—Bredenbach & Rogers have started at Kenmare, N. D., and D. L. Evans at Tenhassen, Minn.

—H. H. Drake has retired from the Metropolitan Drug Company, Sioux City, Iowa.

—Heldgerken & Reichert, Red Lake Falls, Minn., have removed to Browerville.

—C. G. Nickells, Wyndmere, N. D., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

—E. J. Anderson, Hector, Minn., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

—W. B. Stevens, a druggist at Sibley, Iowa, has sold his bottling outfit.

—Charles Dupont has gone to Cloquet, Minn., to work for E. M. Johnson.

—E. C. Krueger, Forest River, N. D., has opened a branch at Bowbells.

—Love & Bushong, Portland, Ore., have dissolved, W. D. Long continuing.

—W. C. Haney, of Marshall, Minn., was in the city this week on business.

—The National Chemical Company has incorporated at Portland, Ore.

—F. M. Hickman has established a business at Worthington, Minn.

—William Harris, Leland, Idaho, has removed to Pullman, Wash.

—L. A. Minster, Rock Rapids, Ia., has given a bill of sale.

—E. W. Emmons contemplates starting at Sprague, Wash.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION IN- DUCEES IN A SYMPOSIUM.

Pittsburg, April 24.—Last evening the members of the Western Pennsylvania Retail Druggists' Association, with their drug friends, assembled in the G. B. U. hall, 422 Sixth avenue, to enjoy the entertainment, partake of an excellent luncheon, drink a social glass of "red lemonade," and enter into the excitement of a progressive euchre, all of which had been arranged and offered as a compliment to the association by the members of the Directory, Messrs. W. G. Markell, B. E. Pritchard, J. W. Cheswright, Louis Emanuel, A. J. Kaercher, B. P. Welsch, J. P. Urben, J. R. Thompson, Wm. Dice, O. A. Schad, H. J. McBride, E. E. Eggers, E. A. Schaefer, E. A. Heck, H. C. Murto, Chas. Wiegell, Wm. Schirmer, H. A. Spilker, P. L. Jones, P. C. Schilling, H. J. Siegfried, E. J. Kretz, S. C. Jamison, Chas. Ebie, L. B. Hughes and P. P. Knapp. This initial social performance was opened by the organizer of the association, E. C. Garber, who manipulates the banjo in a manner that has rendered him famous throughout the East. His accompaniment was furnished in a most masterly manner by H. S. Brickell, America's premier guitarist. Byron W. King, a gentleman of great erudition and oratorical ability, who, as Webster once said, "make you think as he thinks and feel as he feels," and who upon this occasion impressed upon the minds of his hearers the absolute necessity of being in love with your work or profession in order to be successful in life, after a brief apology to the druggists for his continued good health and the fact that he had little or no use for the druggist professionally, entertained them all in a way as pleasing as it was beneficial. The acoustics of the hall were of such a nature as to render unintelligible the phonographical reproduction of ex-President H. P. Hynson's speech. The address of Simon N. Jones, President of the N. A. R. D., was read by the secretary. David Timothy recited in a scholastic manner the lines of Clarence and Brackenbury in Richard III., wherein Clarence portrays most graphically the horrors of his terrible dream. Following the entertainment thirty tables were arranged and filled with earnest euchre loving devotees. After twelve exciting games the following prizes were awarded to the successful contestants:

First prize—Diamond-studded charm (presented by W. J. Gilmore & Co.) to James W. Pritchard, of Burrough Bros., Baltimore. Second prize—Gem-studded gold and enamel clock (by Waltham-Robinson Co.) to R. E. Schrimpling, Allentown, Pa. Third prize—Silver chocolate pitcher and serving tray (G. A. Kelly Co.), to E. F. Stratman, Pittsburg, Pa. Fourth prize—Gold watch chain (W. J. Gilmore & Co.), to F. A. Abel, Pittsburg. The other prizes and their donors were as follows: One gross Cutaneous Soap, C. F. Miller Mfg. Co.; one gross Roseoline Cream, J. P. Urben & Son; 10,000 capsules, Eli Lilly & Co.; two cases Veronica Water, Jos. Fleming & Son; one gross belladonna plasters, Johnson & Johnson; half gross Frog in Throat, Hance Bros. & White; ten pounds Koko, Hance Bros. & White; cut glass gold and enamel bottle, Victor carnation perfume, Smith, Kline & French Co.; three dozen Euthymol Tooth Paste, Parke, Davis & Co.; three dozen Euthymol Tooth Powder, Parke, Davis & Co.; three dozen Euthymol Breath Tablets, Parke, Davis & Co.; Era Formulary, Pharmaceutical Era; History Ancient Pharmacy and Medicine, Western Druggist; five packages Cascara Aromatic, Nelson, Baker & Co.; six cork wood casks, Armstrong Cork Co.; five gross Firsio Tablets, Hottin Chemical Co.; 50 fine Havana cigars, Raubitschek Bros.

The Home Soap Co., 54 Franklin street, New York, have put on the market a new Tar Soap which they call "Tarpoo" Olive Oil Tar Castile. They claim that this soap is made of the finest material and that it is superior to any tar soap on the market. It retails for 10 cents a cake and the cakes are larger in size than the tar soaps usually sold. It makes a good lather, leaves no disagreeable smell on the hands, and there is a good profit in it for the retailer.

OBITUARY.

JOHN H. HANCOCK. Profound sorrow was occasioned in Baltimore drug circles last month by the death of John H. Hancock, a well-known retail pharmacist at the corner of Fremont avenue and Lombard street, who passed away after a lingering illness on Wednesday, April 18. His demise was due to Bright's disease, complicated with heart trouble. Mr. Hancock was fifty-two years of age and lived at 823½ West Lombard street. He had been located at the above-mentioned corner during the past twelve years. Before that time he was manager of the laboratory for Reed & Carnrick and he was also at one time in the employ of Wyeth & Bro. In these various positions he manifested exceptional capability and won the confidence of his employers. A native of North Carolina, Mr. Hancock received his early education in the public schools of Richmond, Va. He afterward came to Baltimore and entered the Maryland College of Pharmacy as a student, taking his degree. He acted as clerk in several of the most prominent drug stores and then went to other cities. He was a member of the Maryland College of Pharmacy and of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and had served several years as secretary of the Maryland Pharmacy Board. Everything calculated to further the profession found in him an earnest and zealous supporter. His wife and two sons survive.

DR. SAMUEL ROOSA.—The only colored druggist in Boston, where he has been considered perhaps the richest colored man in the city, is dead. His sons say that he was worth \$135,000. He was born in High Falls, New York, in 1844. Early in life he showed a liking for classical studies. At the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in a colored New York regiment, and for conspicuous bravery was promoted to be orderly sergeant. About twenty-two years ago he came to Boston, after having acquired a fortune in New York. He opened a drug store in Cambridge street, and also began to practice law. Successful beyond his expectations, he extended his business to Cambridge, where he opened a store in Harvard Square.

DR. F. G. WARREN, of Biddeford, Me., where for a long time he had been engaged in the drug business and also practicing his profession as a physician, died on Monday, April 2, aged seventy-two. He was born in Hollis, and was graduated at Brown Medical School and Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He served through the civil war, first as assistant surgeon and later as surgeon of the Fifth Maine Regiment. He was with the regiment in several severe battles. During his term of service he performed more than four hundred amputations. He was one of the most extensive real estate owners in Biddeford, where he served on the Board of Aldermen and was mayor for two years. He was a member of many organizations.

GEORGE W. POLSTON, a well-known druggist of St. Louis, died April 14, after a brief illness of pneumonia. He formerly clerked for some of the best druggists in the city and about ten years ago went into business for himself at Broadway and O'Fallon street. The stock was entirely destroyed by fire recently, but new fixtures had been made and preparations were being made to resume business when death overtook the proprietor.

JOHN L. WALDRON, father of Louis K. Waldron, of Chicago, died Tuesday, April 17, at his home in Iowa City, Ia. He was eighty-two years old, and had been a resident of Johnson County, in which Iowa City is located, since 1854.

HERBERT F. LONG, twenty-five years old, a drug clerk of New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, died on April 22. He was born in Scranton, Pa., and was graduated from the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy in 1896.

TRADE NOTES.

Manufacturers' Announcements, Notices of New Goods, Special Offers, and General Information for Enterprising Drug Buyers.

A Handsome Advertisement.

We display in this issue one of the handsomest advertisements which the Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co., Chicago, have ever sent to us. The advertisement is not only beautiful and interesting from a typographical point of view, but it will be particularly interesting to the soda fountain dispenser, especially pages 2 and 3. The Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co. supplies everything that the soda dispenser wants, from a straw to a soda fountain, and it seems to us the suggestion they make that instead of splitting up his account among several different firms, the dispenser make it a point to buy his soda supplies of one firm in one account, is a good one. As a matter of fact, this insert duplicates in colors what their very complete catalogue, described in a recent issue of the Era, contains in black and white. The second page of the insert is taken up with an elegant display of fancy glassware, tumblers, sherbet cups, etc., and they illustrate a new crushed fruit bowl which ought to find instant favor. Druggists who buy their fountain requisites and supplies of this company are assured that they will be supplied with liberal quantities of wide-awake advertising of a kind that brings new business and helps to keep it. A postal card to them will bring fuller information.

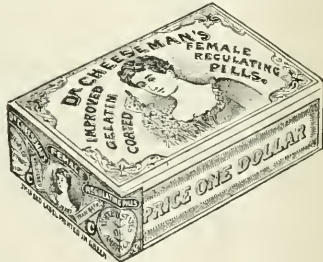
The Way It Works.

In our advertising columns is the report of a conversation by a retail druggist with a representative of C. I. Hood & Co., which is worth reading by any retailer.

That man gains the confidence of his customers; gets more advertising matter by putting it out judiciously; his business increases, and he is happy.

Moral.—You can spend your time to better advantage than in trying to kill someone else.

The genuine Cheeseman's Pills are made by The H. Robinson Co., New York, and have Robinson's name on the box. They are gelatine-coated and the label is copy-



righted. They retail for \$1 and are never cut. As there are imitations on the market, buyers should see that Robinson's name is on each box.

The Red Cross Chemical Co., of Boston, manufacture disinfectants and deodorizers and claim to have one of the best lines of these goods on the market. They are about to incorporate and are willing to dispose of a limited amount of their capital stock to retail druggists. They consider it a gilt-edged investment and inform us that they have already established dealings with some 2,000 druggists throughout New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Full information may be obtained at 97 Haverhill street, Boston.

No dealer should be without Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. If yours is, order from American Wine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

STATE OF TRADE.

Trade of Moderate Volume Only.

New York, May 1.—Business in a wholesale way has continued of moderate volume, as usual between seasons, and the general market has ruled tame, with few developments of more than ordinary interest. There is, however, nothing of a discouraging character in the general outlook, and dealers continue to express satisfaction with prevailing conditions. The quinine situation has not changed materially. There has been very little inquiry from the consuming trade, and none in a speculative way, but notwithstanding the prevailing dullness, the market has retained a firm undertone, with outside holders showing no inclination to sell at present prices, for a reason which that values will improve shortly. This belief is based on the continued strong position of raw material. Shipments of bark from Java during the current month have been light, the quantity to be offered at the May sale in Amsterdam on Thursday will be small, and indications are considered favorable to an advance in values. In the latter event it is expected that manufacturers would find it necessary to mark up quotations. Cables concerning the outcome of the Batavia auction sale of quinine last week were somewhat conflicting, but it was evident that only a small quantity was sold, and that the prices realized indicated a steady market.

Opium has remained dull, and an easier feeling has developed, with a slight decline in quotations for case lots. Morphine continues more or less unsettled, owing to keen competition between old and new manufacturers. Refined camphor has been advanced 2c. per pound, owing to higher markets abroad, and the continued strong position of crude. Naphthalene also is firmer, and the consuming demand shows increased activity. Domestic manufacturers are said to be unable to make prompt deliveries to the full extent desired, and are refusing to book new contracts. Cocaine continues firm at the recent advance in manufacturers' prices, and the available stock has been considerably reduced by the demand from the consuming trade. Acetanilid has been somewhat unsettled for a long time past, and manufacturers' prices have been shaken by outside holders, but there are indications of an early improvement.

Cannabis indica has shown further improvement. It has transpired that the sharp upward movement in London is chiefly the result of an influx from India, the effect that the government at primary sources of supply has imposed a duty upon this drug which will prohibit exportations except at extreme prices. Spot quotations are still below the parity of the London market, and holders are decidedly firm in their views. The stock of lycopodium is steadily diminishing, and values are higher in sympathy with a corresponding advance abroad. Holders decline to sell except in a small way, and the tendency of prices is toward a still higher basis.

Ergot is easier under the influence of weaker markets abroad and there is more or less desire to sell at the reduced prices. Ergotone also is easier, and former quotations can be shaded. Among the roots, golden seal is easier under freer offers from producing points, while serpentaria is firmer, owing to scarcity and an improved demand. Among the herbs, sweet marjoram is hardening in price, on account of unfavorable crop reports from abroad.

In the essential oil line general business has continued of a routine order, and the only quotable change in prices is a slight decline in natural sassafras. Balsam Peru is still tending in buyers' favor, and quotations from first hands show a further reduction of 5c. per pound.

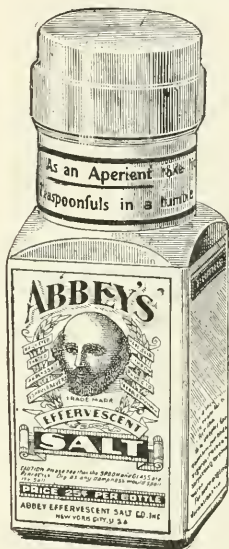
Druggists Finding Business Fairly Good.

Boston, April 28.—With a falling off in the death rate in this city, this week, bringing it to a normal figure, and due to a lessening of the cases of general illness hereabout, there is some decrease in the retail drug trade, especially in the prescription departments. There is a prevalence of measles, and diphtheria and scarlatina are also represented by a large number of cases. There have been more than forty deaths from pneumonia. One case of smallpox just discovered has caused some scare and excitement. Spring medicines are being sought more and more, as spring advances, and the call for the various sarsaparillas and tonics to brace up the system is good.

Moderate business and steady prices tell the story on the general line of drugs in the jobbing houses at this time, with no special feature to make the week different from others which have just passed. There is no great call for quinine nor for opium, either, both of which lack life and activity. Cocoa butter is a bit easier. Balsams are without life, and essential oils are quiet. In much the same way, the general list of chemicals shows only a fair amount of trading. Alcohols are stronger and more active in both grain and wood showing greater activity. There is a fair market reported on dyestuffs and tanning materials, yet no one line appears to stand out conspicuously as a feature. Waxes are selling fairly well at this time.

THE DEMAND for ABBEY'S SALT will be continuous, owing to the exceptional character of our steady advertising.

THESE DRUGGISTS SAY:



Brookline,
March 28, 1900.
The Salt sells well and there has been an increase in the sale of same.
(Signed) Wm H Butler.

Boston, Mass.
March 28, 1900.
The sale of Abbey's has been very fair during the last few weeks.
(Signed) A. D. Marcy.

Dorchester, Mass.
March 28, 1900.
We are selling a slight increase in the past few weeks.
(Signed) A. M. Baker.

701 Centre Street,
Jamaica Plains, Mass.,
March 28, 1900.
We have noted an increase in the sales of Abbey's Salt recently.
(Signed) Chas. B. Rogers & Co.

40 Water Street,
Newburgh, N. Y.
March 28, 1900.
The demand for Abbey's Salt has increased.
(Signed) Theo. Merritt's Sons.

ABBAY'S SALT is a clean remedy, honestly advertised, prescribed and endorsed by physicians the world over. Abbey's Salt reaches the consumer through the drug trade only.

...THE...

ABBAY EFFERVESCENT SALT Co.,

9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade List on Application.

The Same Story of Good Business.

Philadelphia, April 28.—The same old story of good business which is heard in every direction is becoming a trifle monotonous, but the average druggist seems to enjoy monotony of that kind, and there are no complaints from the wholesale trade nor from local manufacturers, all of whom appear to be hustling as hard as at the outset of the present boom, which has lasted for an unusually long time. The same price changes are reported by the wholesale trade, too, morphine having dropped ten cents per ounce, and camphor having advanced two cents per pound. The retailers are reporting favorably on business conditions from all sections of the city, and up the State the news is of the same character. The advent of open trolley cars since the warm days of the early part of the week seems to have caused an increase of soda water sales, and that is no unimportant feature of the retail business, so the average druggist is kept hustling the whole day long, and is compelled to hire a relief clerk if he wants to take a day off himself. Relief clerks are much in demand at present, and some of them are reaping a rich harvest of late.

Very Active in Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 30.—Business last week was very active. Jobbers received many orders from local retailers, and also report the out-of-town trade to have been very good. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals experienced a not less satisfactory movement throughout the entire list of preparations, and the laboratory forces continued in the work after hours. The trade in heavy chemicals is in the main encouraging, while the drug and botanical market reflect accurately the conditions elsewhere.

Very Good, Indeed.

Detroit, April 28.—Drug business for the week closing has been very good, thanks to a weather condition which has attacked the mucous membranes of a large percentage of the inhabitants of Eastern Michigan. Colds in the head are the rule, and there is a great deal of pneumonia and other pulmonary troubles. In consequence, prescription business among the retailers is unusually good. Wholesalers report totals for April to be better than they had thought possible two weeks ago.

Trade Active in Chicago.

Chicago, April 28.—The advent of spring brings out all the seasonal trade there is. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals continue to make their sales of tonics and syrups are very busy. Jobbers report a more than usually busy week. Staple goods are moving very freely. Sundries are active and collections are good. While there is little to be said, that little is full of encouragement.

Still No Complaint.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., April 27.—And still no complaint as to any phase of the drug business is to be heard in these cities. The manner in which the huge volume of prescriptions is maintained is so unusual as to be astonishing. One would suppose that with the advent of summer, and the weather, which has prevailed all through the week, this branch of the trade would show a relaxation; but such is not the case. Soda fountains, are kept "humming"—that is, those which have started up; but these are as yet rather small in number. The majority of the fountains in these cities will probably be in full operation by the middle of May. Collections are fair. No price changes have taken place, the steadiness of the market on Western products giving rise to expressions of surprise. Orders from the country continue coming in freely, but the number of new stores this week has not been very large.

Business is Generally Fair.

St. Louis, April 28.—Trade with the flooded portions of Texas has of course been greatly checked, but, generally speaking, business is very fair, although showing a reasonable falling off from the activity of March. The most notable price changes have been a decline of three cents in carbolic acid, and an advance of 25c. in cocaine. Retail trade locally is picking up, and sales of soda water and cigars have been excellent the past two days on account of the warm, bright weather.

Few manufacturers co-operate with the retailer in creating a demand for their products among physicians and the consumer as do Smith, Kline & French Co. for their Eskay's Food. If retail dealers will let them know that they stock Eskay's Food they will be supplied liberally with samples and suitable advertising matter. Their schedule of prices is arranged so as to yield druggists a living profit, and they claim that the average schedule of retail prices on Eskay's Food is higher than that prevailing on other foods, even in cut rate centres.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 1.—In the jobbing department, dealers continue to report a moderate volume of business, with only a limited number of price changes, the more important of which are wholly due to natural causes.

OPIMUM.—Continued slow demand, as reported during the entire period of the week, and the tone of the market is easier. Quotations for round lots are a shade lower, but for small parcels jobbers continue to quote \$3.55@3.75 for 9 per cent, and \$3.65@3.90 for 11 per cent, on the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Small parcels have continued to find a moderate consuming outlet, and jobbing quotations remain unchanged and fairly steady, with a range of \$4.50@4.65 for 13 per cent, and \$5.15@5.35 for 16 per cent, according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—No further change is reported, but the market has a more or less unsettled appearance, and buyers are inclined to operate cautiously. Jobbers continue to quote on the basis of \$1.95@2.05 in ounces and \$2.20@2.30 in eighths, according to brand and quantity.

QUININE.—The demand has continued light and unimportant, but there is no abatement of steadiness on the part of holders, and indications are considered decidedly favorable to an early improvement in values. Meanwhile, jobbers continue to quote on the basis of 31@32c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 33@34c. in 50-oz. tins and 37@39c. in ounce vials.

CAMPHORE.—Manufacturers have advanced their quotations 2c. per lb. on account of higher prices abroad and diminishing stocks of crude. The revised jobbing figures are 50c. by the barrel, 60c. by the case and 65@70c. for smaller quantities. Powdered is held at 55@56c. Japanese is in ounces is correspondingly higher, and in light available supply, with holders offering sparingly at 67@72c., according to size of order.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Jobbers continue to quote 35@40c., but the market shows a hardening tendency under the influences heretofore noted, and a further advance is generally expected.

ERGOT.—Foreign markets for the German variety are easier, and spot holders have modified their views to the extent of reducing quotations to 65@75c., as to quality and quantity. Spanish is quiet and unchanged at \$1.15@1.30.

MONOBROMIDE OF CAMPHOR.—Values are firmer in sympathy with the market, and jobbing quotations show an advance to \$1.60@1.80.

EALE.—AMERICAN.—An continued easy feeling has prevailed, and jobbing quotations have been further reduced to \$1.80@1.95.

ACETIC ACID.—The market is firmer, and jobbers report in 50 per cent, 50¢, 55¢, and 60¢, in carboys and 10@12c. for less. For 36 per cent, 6@6½c. in carboys and 10@12c. for less.

VANILLA BEANS.—The market for the Tahiti variety is again somewhat under the influence of the last week, and jobbing quotations show a further advance to 35¢, as to quality.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Quotations for Calvert's are easier, and the revised figures are 2½@2.10 for No. 1 and \$1.50@1.60 for No. 2.

CANARY SEED.—Market a shade firmer, with jobbers quoting 3½@3¾c. for Sicily by the bag and 5@6c. for less; Smyrna, 3¾@3c. by the bag and 4@6c. for less.

ROCK CANDY SYRUP.—Values are firmer, and jobbers have advanced quotations to 53½c. in bbls., 55½c. in half bbls., 57½c. in 10 gallon kegs and 63½c. in 5 gallon kegs.

ISINGLASS.—Quotations for the Japanese variety have been marked up to 70@80c.

GUMME OF COPALU.—A firmer feeling has developed, and jobbing quotations show an advance to 80@85c.

LITHARGE.—Jobbers have revised their quotations to correspond with the recent advance by manufacturers, and the new figures are 82½c., as to quality.

SPERM OIL.—Values are higher at producing points, and spot quotations have been marked up to 80c. @ \$1.

GEORGE H. WHITE, an importer of leeches at No. 104 John street, New York City, died at his Brooklyn home on April 23. Some years ago he conducted a large importing and jobbing trade in crude drugs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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Chas. E. Smith & Co.	Cov B	New York Quinine	11
Fairchild Bros. & Foster	Cov B	Chemicals	Cov D
Herr & Frierichs Chem. Co.	3	Parke, Davis & Co.	7
Home Soap Co., The	Cov A	Robinson Co., H.	16
Hood Co., L.	1	Smith, Kline & French Co.	5
Ideal Rubber Co.	2	Swindeil Bros.	Cov B
Illinois Co. of Pharmacy	2	Terter Rubber Co.	Cov D
Liquid Carbonic Acid Manu-		Welch Grape Juice Co.	Cov D
facturing Co.	Insert		

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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WANT ADS. RESULT IN BENEFIT.

A subscriber writes to us, "I always read the "Want" page first, and on two recent occasions this habit has resulted greatly to my benefit." Every reader of this paper should follow this subscriber's example. On the Want page in every issue will be found a list of stores for sale, stores wanted, salesmen wanted, store-rooms to rent, second-hand fountains for sale, clerks wanted, patent medicines to exchange, positions wanted, and other wants among which the reader surely will find some item to interest him.

The Era probably prints more paid notices of this kind than any other similar journal, and these little advertisements cover a wide range of druggists' wants which come to us every week from every section of the country. In no other way can the dealer communicate with brother druggists in other towns, so effectively or so cheaply, and there is no one in the trade, from the clerk in a little retail store to the president of a big manufacturing house, who cannot use these Want Ads. to advantage.

THE U. S. P. REVISION CONVENTION.

In this issue is presented a full and careful report of the proceedings of the Pharmacopoeial Convention at Washington last week. Readers are urged to very carefully peruse this report so that they may be fully informed of the principles and regulations laid down for the guidance of the new Committee of Revision. It will be noticed that in two or three important respects the plan and scope of the national guide have been materially altered and, we believe, improved. The inclusion of average doses cannot but result in making the work much more serviceable and acceptable to both pharmacists and physicians. This is information which has always been lacking in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but which, to our mind, is what the pharmacist and doctor both most often need. Hitherto they have been obliged to go elsewhere, to other works of reference, and in this way much of the effectiveness and usefulness of the Pharmacopoeia has been lost. We are very glad that this important step has been made. There are no really sound and valid reasons against it, but everything to recommend it. Pharmacopoeias of other countries have long included doses and, so far as we know, without any unfortunate results therefrom. We do not believe that the fears of some supersensitive people in this respect will ever be justified.

The recognition in a limited way of proprietary synthetic preparations is also a wise step. The Pharmacopoeia will recognize those, and those only, upon which it can keep control in the matter of standard, purity, efficiency, etc. It does not throw the bars open to secret articles, but it does recognize those of a proprietary character which are able to prove their claims in the matter of identity, purity and medicinal effects.

It is hardly necessary to comment upon the report, for it is so full that the reader can gain from it a very comprehensive knowledge of what was done at Washington last week, and what will be done by the new committee.

It is timely, however, to urge upon the pharmacists of this country the importance of each one of them doing all in his power to secure the general adoption of the Pharmacopoeia, to popularize it and make it a constant handbook and companion of the druggist and the doctor. The Pharmacopoeia is supposed to, and should, represent the combined opinion and results of experience of pharmacists and physicians. Each individual pharmacist, each doctor, has a certain amount of responsibility, a certain duty, in the matter of revision of the work which he should not shirk. Each should give to the Committee

of Revision the results of his own experience and observation, should send in his suggestions and criticisms, in order that from this great mass of accumulated information the committee may cull, in its wisdom, that which will tend to make the Pharmacopœia the most reliable and comprehensive. The next two years or so the committee will be very busy in preparing the next volume. During this time let druggists take a personal interest in the matter, and do all they can, individually and collectively, through their State and local associations and colleges to assist in the revision.

We do not know what will be the price of the new work, and we do know that it is necessary that the committee shall have a sufficient income to enable it to do its work in the best way; but, after considering all matters of necessity and advisability, we would urge, at this early day, that the price of the new Pharmacopœia be made just as low as it is possible to make it, in order that it may receive a wider circulation, and that it may consequently be found in the majority rather than the minority of drug stores and physicians' offices. We wish it were possible in some way to secure from the United States Government an appropriation sufficient to place a copy of this work in the hands of every doctor and pharmacist in the entire United States. The sum necessary would not be so very great, and inasmuch as the Pharmacopœia is, to a certain extent at least, a national standard, it would seem that there is every excuse for action of this sort. At any rate, whatever is done in the matter of distributing the work, it should be made as easily obtainable as possible. The price should be kept low, and no large discounts accorded the book trade for handling it; only just sufficient to cover the cost.

THE PROPRIETORS.

The report of last week's meeting of the Proprietary Association of America in annual session in this city, is given in full in our news pages. All throughout the proceedings it was evident that these proprietors are fully aroused to the necessity for keeping on the good side of the retailer. The plans of the N. A. R. D. and the work already accomplished by that organization have won the very decided respect for power which is always accorded united effort. There is a very obvious desire and intention of all three branches of the drug trade, the retail, wholesale and proprietary, to get together on a footing of amity and uniformity of interests. Hitherto for many years the trade has been at cross purposes, each section looking upon the others as natural enemies, and as a result there have come into existence the many trade abuses, particularly the cut rate evil, which we are all now trying to remove. Proprietors seem in earnest in their promises to co-operate in the N. A. R. D. plans, and without doubt there will be sufficient acceptances received from the wholesale trade to authorize the early putting into effect thereof. Some three or four weeks now

ought, we believe, to see the start at least in the operation of this tripartite agreement. There is only one thing necessary to its full success, namely, the majority sentiment and honest action of the three branches of the trade; there is only one thing which will destroy this carefully erected structure, and that is traitorous action on the part of those who have signed the obligation to maintain the agreement.

The important features of the proprietary meeting are well emphasized in the report, and the whole is commended to careful perusal.

NATIONAL STANDARDS BUREAU.

The movement now under good headway to secure the establishment of a National Standards Bureau is one which should commend itself to every citizen. This country manufactures all sorts of instruments of precision, scientific apparatus, etc., of a grade equal to any produced in any country, but we have no facilities or provision for accurately standardizing and verifying these instruments. They must be sent abroad for these purposes, a proceeding which involves considerable outlay and which should be made unnecessary. Other countries spend much money in the establishment and maintenance of bureaus for standardizing purposes, but the United States is totally lacking in these facilities.

It is now proposed that a bureau, adequately equipped and with provision made for its maintenance and extension, shall be established under the Secretary of the Treasury, to which bureau may be sent all manner of instruments and appliances for calibration, standardization and verification. There is no science, no industry, which does not imperatively call for facilities of this character. There is a United States Office of Weights and Measures, but its work is very limited. The bill which has been prepared and submitted for consideration is one which meets the approval of the officials of the Government themselves, and is sure to meet with favor generally. In fact, there is no opposition to the movement after the plans and value of a bureau of this kind have been explained. It will enable the makers and users of all forms of measuring instruments and other scientific apparatus to verify and perfect their work, and will place the United States where it ought to be, at the top, in this respect. We have a few standards, for instance, the standard meter (see Era, April 26), but most of these are copies of originals preserved in foreign countries. The movement for the new bureau has received the approval of every scientific association of importance, of the manufacturers and of a large number of individuals. All that seems to be necessary to insure its success is a thorough understanding on the part of our Senators and Representatives of the utility, immediate need and propriety of passing a measure of this kind. It is one which will be of immense benefit to every industry where measures of any sort whatever are employed.

(Special Correspondence).

GUSTAVE PLANCHON.

M. Gustave Planchon, Director of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, president of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, and president-elect of the International Congress of Pharmacy of 1900, died suddenly on Good Friday, April 13, at the age of sixty-six years.



He was spending Easter at Montpellier with his nephew, Dr. Louis Planchon, who is one of the professors at the school of pharmacy in that town. M. Gustave Planchon had been suffering from influenza, and it was hoped that this short vacation in his native department might restore him to his usual robust health. But a telegram announced a sudden seizure, and a second his death.

The body was conveyed to the School of Pharmacy at Paris, where

The Funeral Ceremony

took place on April 18, at noon, the coffin being placed under the large entrance porch. Prof. Planchon was a Protestant, and this arrangement allowed his colleagues and friends (Catholics for the most part) to join in the public ceremony unhampered by religious considerations. On the coffin lay the official robes and cap of the deceased, at the foot was a handsome floral cross. Above, on the gable, the tri-color flag was tied around with crape, and around the pall were grouped the chief mourners, the officiating clergyman and the professors of the school, with delegates from the other Faculties of the Paris University, these latter in their rich robes of office. Hundreds of pharmacists, scientific men and sympathizers were grouped in the roomy cloister and garden. Outside the gate stood a detachment of infantry and a curious crowd. All hats were reverently lifted as the proceedings began. Pastor Fontanés, after offering up a short prayer, read the XIII. chapter of Corinthians, which many of us felt to be singularly appropriate to the memory of the man we had met to mourn. He then reviewed

Planchon's Career.

The son of a working man in a village in the Cevennes Mountains, Gustave Planchon had an elder brother Emile, who, by hard study and privation had obtained a position in the neighboring (Montpellier) School of Pharmacy. Stimulated by his brother's help and example, and by the sympathy of his far-sighted and ever self-denying parents, Gustave embraced the same profession. Every hour he could honestly spare from the pharmacy counter was devoted to his favorite study of botany. His simple, honest, kindly nature was, the pastor hinted, doubtless greatly formed by his hard studious youth with its leisure thus spent in communion with Nature's fairest works.

He studied at Montpellier, but took his Pharmacy and Sc. D. degrees at Paris in 1864. He spent a couple of years at Lausanne as Professor of Botany, and then returned to Montpellier, but was named Professor of Materia Medica at the Paris School of Pharmacy in 1866, and on the retirement of Prof. Chatin (who had consistently, though secretly, taken a kindly interest in his modest and meritorious assistant) succeeded him as Director in the School, which may be considered the highest position French pharmacy can offer to its followers.

His Many Virtues.

his filial affection, unwearying industry, absence of jealousy and almost of ambition, his natural kindly and genial disposition, his sincere religious belief, his love for science and truth, his genuine sympathy with the students and all around him, were cited by the pastor as a worthy example to be followed by all.

Professor Moissan

spoke briefly and well, in the name of the school teaching staff, referring to the painful shock felt at the news of the Director's death. He described M. Planchon's Parisian career, his election to the Academy of Medicine, his chairmanship of the Society of Pharmacy, his promotion as officer of the Legion of Honor, his simple and clear method of imparting instruction, his devotion to the School's interests, and its prosperity under his guidance. He alluded to the benevolence of their deceased chief, generous to a fault—the needy or distressed student never appealed to him in vain.

Other Speeches

were made by M. Guignard (Botany Professor at the School and Member of the Academy of Sciences), who analyzed at some length M. Planchon's scientific publications, his works on the fossil flora of Montpellier, his papers on Quinquinas, Ipecacuanbas, Jaborandi, etc., and his great work, the "Treatise on Simple Drugs of Vegetable Origin."

Then followed Prof. Bourquelot, representing the Academy of Medicine; M. Yvon (Paris Society of Pharmacy); M. Marty, (army pharmacist), and M. De Mazieres (Paris Pharmacists' Syndicate).

M. Rieth (General Association of French Pharmacists), expressed in warm and eloquent language the sincere respect and affection which were felt for M. Planchon by the thousands of pharmacists who passed their youth under his directorship, while the representatives of the General Association of Students and the Pharmaceutical Students' Friendly Association joined in testifying that the same sentiments were fully shared by those still at the school.



THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

The military honors due to an officer of the Legion of Honor having been rendered by the detachment of infantry, they filed off to the beat of their muffled drum and

The Funeral Procession

was formed. A large car was covered with floral tributes from individuals and societies, the most conspicuous being the immense crown of flowers offered by the School of Pharmacy officials "to our regretted director." The hearse followed. The four pall-bearers were Prof. Moissan (School of Pharmacy), Prof. Bourquelot (representing the Academy of Medicine), Prof. Brouardel (head of the Faculty of Medicine), and Military Pharmacist Marty.

After the son and nephew of M. Planchon came the group of professors of the School of Pharmacy, draped in their flowing crimson and black robes, preceded by their mace-bearer and accompanied by the delegates from the other Faculties of the University of Paris, in scarlet, violet and black—a very striking group.



MILITARY HONORS.

Delegates from the various pharmaceutical and student's associations (already named) followed, the long, sombre black column, relieved by the military pharmaceutical graduates from Val de Grace. A number of other pharmacists and friends followed, making up a very lengthy procession, which attracted much attention as it passed on foot to Mont Parnasse Cemetery, about a mile from the school, the hearse being respectfully saluted, after the Parisian fashion, by every passer-by. Doubtless few of the hundreds of working class people, who came to their doors to view the brilliant costumes, knew that the

man thus publicly honored commenced his career in their own humble walk of life.

Short and simple was the grave-side service, and in twenty minutes the mourning coaches and cabs had dispersed the assistants towards their various destinations.

Personal Impressions.

The allusion to Gustave Planchon's natural kindness which formed the keynote of all the speeches was no empty official flattery. Simple, unaffected and retiring by nature, he had a singularly winning face and manner which immediately put the most timid completely at his ease, and was, moreover, never belied by his words or actions. Placed by his official position over the heads of men of almost world-wide scientific reputation, his genuine worth and good nature disarmed jealousy. He was, like most kindly people, supposed to be deficient in firmness. I can only say from personal experience that my efforts to obtain an autobiographical "interview" some time ago were met by an indulgent but most efficient resistance, and that he voted with his colleagues when he was firmly convinced that disciplinary measures were absolutely necessary for the well-being of the school in particular or the university in general.

I remember on one occasion my protestations as to the possible innocence of a very eloquent young offender were met by an official of the school by the simple observation, "Well, M. Planchon considers him guilty, and voted accordingly," which convinced me more than any argument.

It was generally felt that such a man was

The Ideal Chairman for the 1900 Congress

of Pharmacy—placed alike by his official position and his natural disposition above the petty factions of French or foreign pharmaceutical politics, respected and liked by all. The gap will be a difficult one to fill.

His Hobby

In his scanty leisure was the study of the history of pharmacy in by-gone days. He had collected in printed form many curious details as to the apothecaries of past centuries, and his series of pamphlets on the history of the Paris School of Pharmacy, which breathes throughout the painstaking, kindly character of its author, should be read by all interested in the pharmaceutical educational establishments of long ago.

His home, next door to the School of Pharmacy, was simply furnished, with family photographs and souvenirs of his elder brother, of whom he would speak with grateful pride. He had been a widower for many years. His only son has not followed in his father's footsteps, but his nephew, Dr. Louis Planchon, of Montpellier, is Professor of *Materia Medica* at the local School of Pharmacy, as already mentioned.

A NEW TREATMENT FOR PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Mendel has instituted a new kind of treatment for consumption, which has given him considerable satisfaction. By means of a long curved syringe of the capacity of a drachm, he injects through the mouth into the trachea about 3 drachms of the following solution: Oil of eucalyptus, oil of thyme, oil of cinnamon, of each 1 drachm; iodoform, 20 grains; bromoform, 10 drops; sterilized olive oil, 3½ fluid ounces. The tracheal injection is practised daily. The patient, who feels the solution trickling into his lungs, experiences an agreeable sensation of warmth, and does not cough. In his early experiments, Dr. Mendel operated with a mirror, but now he is able to dispense with that aid. The patient holds his tongue himself outside his mouth between thumb and finger by means of a napkin. The treatment is simple and inoffensive, and the effects vary with the stage of the disease. In patients in the first stage, he has succeeded after two or three weeks' treatment in relieving the cough and expectoration, and even stopping them altogether; strength, sleep and appetite also return. In the two remaining stages of the malady, the results are not so satisfactory, but still considerable benefit is obtained, expectoration being easier and less abundant, while strength and appetite improve.—(Med. Press; Pharm. Jour.)



"May Sweetly is going to marry the corner druggist."
"There! I knew she would never get over the ice cream soda habit."

Volumetric Estimation of Red Lead.—The ordinary methods of estimation are unsatisfactory, according to J. F. Tocher. He proposed the following process in a paper read at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh: Treat 2.064 grammes with 50 cc. of nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.05). Boil the mixture, run in 50 cc. of N.3. oxalic acid; boil, add a little H₂SO₄, and titrate.

Pure Hydrobromic Acid.—A. Scott, F. R. S. (Chemical Society), recommends placing bromine with six times its weight of water in a glass apparatus, with exit and entrance tubes, and blowing in SO₂, and finally purifying by distilling.

New Sulphide of Arsenic.—A. Scott has obtained a brown sulphide of the formula As₂S by acting on a mixture of phosphorus and As₂O₃ with SO₂. The new sulphide is insoluble in ammonia.

Solution of Arsenic.—W. Duncan, F. C. S., suggests (Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association) that a solution (1 per cent.) As₂O₃ in water containing a little glycerine should displace the three liqoures of the B. P.

Lotio Hydrarg. Nigra.—W. Duncan, F. C. S. (Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association), states that mercury in black wash is in solution in the mercuric condition, and suggests that the lotion owes its activity not to the precipitated mercurous oxide, but to dissolved mercuric oxychloride.

Dialysis of Drugs.—Dr. J. C. McWalter (Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) recommends the preparation of a number of galenicals by dialysis. He speaks well of Liquor Cascariillae dialysatus, liquor rhei dialysatus and others.

HÆMOL MERCURIC IODIDE is recommended as an antisyphilitic. It is claimed to have remarkable tonic and blood-forming powers. It may be given in pill form in doses of 0.05 to 0.06 Gm. (½ to 1 grain) daily, or by intramuscular medication, combined with vaseline oil. (Pharm. Post.)

(Continued from Page 447, April 26.)

COLLEGE GRADUATION AS A PRE-REQUISITE TO BOARD EXAMINATION.

Is it Desirable to Seek Legislation to This End?—
The Question Discussed by Pharmacists,
Clerks and Teachers.—Its Advantages
and Drawbacks Contrasted.

COLLEGE TRAINING ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

In considering this question, permit me to make the following statement:

1. As a teacher, it should not be necessary for me to state that I believe in the value of thorough and systematic general and technical training as opposed to the apprenticeship system. The fact that this system has produced good results in the past is no reason why it should prevail at present. No one desires to go back to the stage coach, no matter how valuable the older method of transportation was in its day. The above statement should not be construed as expressing a lack of appreciation of drug store experience. Experience is a costly school, it is true, yet it may be the most valuable if we are willing to profit by it. No matter how efficient and long the college course, no State law ought to permit any college or university graduate to practice his profession independently until he has served several years of probation in a drug store under the direction of men of experience, and until he has demonstrated his capacity to apply his knowledge acquired at college.

2. As pharmacy is taught to-day in this country, I need not fear contradiction when I claim that even the best course in pharmacy will not make too good a pharmacist. The most important is not what will elevate the status of pharmacy, though this in itself is desirable; nor whether the pharmacist will be benefited financially, which is also important; but what education and training are necessary on the part of the pharmacist to give the best service to man in those hours of his life when he is most in need of competent and faithful service.

3. Aside from ideal aspirations, what is practical? Let me illustrate by giving a concrete illustration. Wisconsin, like many of her sister states, has a university which stands at the head of the educational system of the state. The instruction in most of our state universities is of such a standard that as a rule it is at least a little above anything else that is offered in the state, yet not of too high a grade to lose touch with the people of the state. The grade of such an institution may properly be taken as a standard. Indeed, the Wisconsin law recognizes the pharmaceutical course of the University as the standard by giving credit to graduates of the University of Wisconsin and other institutions giving a like course. If the Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy, and this is within its power—were to demand in its examinations such a knowledge of chemistry, botany, pharmacognosy, etc., as is demanded for graduation at the university, the problem would be solved. With such co-operation the standard at the university could gradually be raised to any standard that seemed necessary by the Board of Pharmacy. Graduates, e. g., from Michigan and other institutions offering similar courses naturally come within the scope of the law. Graduates, e. g., from Beloit, a denominational college with no course in pharmacy, could secure the necessary technical training wherever they chose, and with the graduates from the University of Wisconsin and others present themselves for examination by the Board after having had the required drug store experience. To suppose for a moment that a candidate can acquire a knowledge, e. g., of modern chemistry from a dozen text books is arrant nonsense. College training in pharmacy is absolutely necessary to acquire a knowledge of the pharmaceutical sciences that is worth anything.

I have taken the State university as an illustration, for another reason. Educational requirements in Arizona cannot be the same as in Michigan. The differences are reflected by the standards of the State universities, and thus the differences in pharmaceutical standards will be such as the respective States will warrant. Absolute

equality may be demanded on paper, but it will be a lie on the very face of it.

Your own State, New York, like a number of other Eastern States, has no State university. New York, however, has an examining body which might well be called upon to set the standard. That this would be done by consulting the faculties of the various colleges and boards of pharmacy in your State there can scarcely be any doubt.

The plan presented briefly above does not make graduation from a college or school of pharmacy a prerequisite, though it makes college or university education in the sciences the foundation. It accomplishes the same and possibly more than proposed in your query, but leaves the system more flexible. In order to bring this about, a law can be passed that sets the proper basis for State board examinations. This should be of such a nature as to permit development, growth.

Madison, Wis.

EDWARD KREMER.

FIRMLY OPPOSED TO THE DIPLOMA REQUIREMENT.

As one opposed to a statute that will compel those who desire to come before the board of pharmacy for examination to possess a diploma from a college, I desire to express my views through the columns of your valuable journal.

In giving my opinion I can safely say that I voice the sentiment of a good majority of the reputable druggists throughout this State as well as Pennsylvania. In gathering the statistics on this subject the first question asked is, who is it that demands this legislation? It is certainly not forty per cent. of those interested in the drug business; on the other hand, it is not the public. From personal observation and experience which the writer has had in the retail drug business, I know of many worthy young men whom an enactment of this character would debar from engaging in the pursuit of pharmacy.

Practical experience, coupled with a natural ability and desire to engage in the pursuit of a druggist, is worth far more than a theoretical training.

We are far from being a profession. Our business today calls for business ability, more than scientific knowledge. We have talked profession a long time, and have tried to make ourselves think we are classed with professional men; but have found that when it comes to making a livelihood, we have fallen short and realized that the secret lies in the ability for business.

If better qualifications are important let our board raise their standard, allowing many worthy young men in the interior to qualify themselves by their choice of channels through which they may gain their information. The Era, as well as other institutions, have opened a way to young men that assists them to qualify, if the calibre is in their make-up. Of course too much knowledge was never a detriment to any man, but it is necessary that as a prerequisite to come before a board we should make it compulsory to show a diploma from a college?

I find that many young men engage in this business, not from mere love of professional renown, so much as from the desire to engage in a noble business, which is noble in itself.

There have been many articles published in the Era from those whose views are certainly worthy and have logically discussed the point, and their consideration must bear much weight. Yet, when we find physicians in the smaller cities and towns prescribing ready-made medicines and even patent medicines, the incentive to acquire a college education, which entails time away from home and money hard earned, the incentive, I say, is not very great. Why is it that there is a desire to make laws which are onerous and oppressive to the retail druggist? The time has not yet arrived for this new legislation. Pharmacy is not an art free from the consideration of mere profit, and such an idea will never be paramount to the business of pharmacy.

If those who advocate the diploma prerequisite think that the ability to conduct a pharmacy in cities is more important than country towns, why not have two grades of certificates, one for cities of the first class, and one for the balance of the state? I certainly am not in favor of making it a compulsory requirement by law.
Binghamton, N. Y.

CLARK Z. OTIS.

EIGHTH DECENNIAL CONVENTION FOR THE REVISION OF THE U. S. PHARMACOPOEIA, Held in Washington, D. C., May 2-4, 1900.



THE COMMITTEE OF REVISION

The opening session of the Eighth Decennial Convention for the Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia began at noon on May 2, in the new banquet hall of the Raleigh Hotel, in Washington. Dr. Horatio C. Wood, the president of the convention in 1890, called the assembly to order, and, in accordance with the custom of the organization, presided over this convention until its officers were chosen. The immense room afforded an ample and most comfortable meeting place for the large body of delegates. Its location on the tenth floor of the building, away from the noise of the streets, yet immediately adjacent to the elevators, was agreeably in contrast with the auditoriums that similar large gatherings are frequently forced to occupy.

THE SESSIONS OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

were devoted to preliminary formalities and the appointment of committees for various purposes. The Hon. John B. Wight, representing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, welcomed the delegates to Washington in a brief but forcible address, saying that it was fitting that such an important gathering of men, upon whom so largely depends the welfare of humanity, should assemble in the capital of the greatest and most prosperous of nations.

The official call for the convention was then read by Mr. W. S. Thompson, of Washington, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, this being followed by the reading of the report of his committee, which included a list of the delegates eligible to participate in the work of the convention. At the close of the reading of this report, attention was called to the fact that the names of the delegates from certain organizations had not been read. Mr. Thompson explained by quoting from the resolutions

of the Seventh Convention regarding the basis of representation in the Decennial Convention of 1900, wherein it is stated that the call should extend to "the several bodies represented in the conventions of 1880 and 1890, and also such other incorporated State Medical and Pharmaceutical Associations and incorporated Colleges of Medicine and Pharmacy as shall have been in continuous operation for at least five years immediately preceding, and the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-General of the Navy and the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service." The discussion was stopped by a motion referring the matter to the Committee on Credentials.

The address of President Wood was next listened to. It contained several recommendations for the consideration of the convention, based upon the experience of the Committee of Revision of 1890. The most important of these were:

1. That a constitution and by-laws be adopted and that the organization be incorporated.

2. That the work of the Committee on Revision and Publication be divided between two committees. He suggested that one of these, consisting of twenty delegates, constitute a Committee on Revision, and that the publication and distribution of the Pharmacopoeia and other business affairs connected with the work of the Convention and its committees be placed in the hands of a business committee, composed of the President of the Convention, the Chairman of the Committee of Revision and five others, and which shall be known as the Board of Trustees, or by another appropriate name. At the close of the address, in accordance with a motion by Dr. H. M. Whippley, of St. Louis, the following committee was appointed

to consider and report upon the President's recommendations: Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, chairman; Prof. Joseph P. Remington, of Philadelphia; Dr. Oscar Oldberg, of Chicago; Prof. Samuel A. D. Sheppard, of Boston, and Dr. R. A. Cleeman, of Philadelphia.

In the course of his address, Dr. Wood also suggested the appropriateness of arranging for remuneration for a larger part of the expert work necessary in connection with the revision, citing as an example of the past the vast amount of painstaking work done entirely without pay by the late Prof. John M. Maisch, of Philadelphia, in connection with the Seventh Revision. His suggestion that Dr. Charles Rice, of New York City, be continued as the chairman of the Committee of Revision and his report that Dr. Rice's health is rapidly improving were received with great applause.

The Convention then adjourned for lunch.

Second Session.

The second session of the day was called to order at three o'clock and the report of the committee appointed to consider the president's recommendations was immediately taken up and adopted. The report approved those recommendations substantially as stated above, with the exception that the committee advised that the Committee of Revision consist of twenty-five members instead of twenty. The work of drafting a constitution and by-laws was referred to the following committee, which was directed to report at its earliest convenience: Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis; Prof. Joseph P. Remington, of Philadelphia; Dr. Oscar Oldberg, of Chicago; Prof. Samuel A. D. Sheppard, of Boston; Dr. R. A. Cleeman, of Philadelphia; Dr. E. H. Squibb, of Brooklyn; Dr. A. B. Lyons, of Detroit; Mr. W. S. Thompson, of Washington, and Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago.

The formal roll call and announcements of the representatives of the various organizations for the Committee on Nominations, one delegate from each society or institution represented, were then made. The entire evening of this day was given up to the work of the Committee on Nominations, which consists in making nominations for the officers of the Convention, for the membership of the Committee of Revision and of the newly-created Board of Trustees.

In the absence of Dr. Charles Rice, the chairman of the Committee of Revision and Publication (1890-1900), Prof. Joseph P. Remington, the first vice-chairman, read the report of that committee.

THE SESSIONS OF THURSDAY.

The committee's report anticipated somewhat the work of the Committee on Drafting Constitution and By-Laws, in accordance with resolutions passed on the previous day. This action had been taken in order that the Eighth Decennial Convention and its committee might be organized in accordance with the new constitution and by-laws without the necessity of delaying the work of the Convention while the formal drafts of those documents were being prepared by the committee to whom the task had been assigned.

The nominees named by the committee were elected by a vote cast by the secretary, in obedience to a motion duly passed. The list is as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES PHARMACEUTICAL CONVENTION.

OFFICERS: President, Dr. Horatio C. Wood, of Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Dr. Albert B. Prescott, of Ann Arbor; Prof. O. A. Wall of St. Louis; Dr. R. W. Wilcox, of New York; Dr. N. S. Davis, Jr., of Chicago; Dr. A. L. Lengfeld, of San Francisco. Secretary, Prof. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis; treasurer, Dr. William M. Mew, of Washington.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: The president of the Convention and the chairman of the Committee of Revision, ex officio; and A. E. Ebert, of Chicago; S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston; William S. Thompson, of Washington, D. C.; Charles E. Dohme, of Baltimore, and George W. Sloan, of Indianapolis.

COMMITTEE OF REVISION.—Chairman, Dr. Charles Rice, of New York; secretary, Dr. R. W. Wilcox, of New York; and Dr. E. H. Squibb, of Brooklyn; J. P. Remington, of Philadelphia; Charles Caspari, Jr., of Baltimore; W. G. Gregory, of Buffalo; Dr. N. S. Davis,

Jr., of Chicago; James M. Good, of St. Louis; Dr. George F. Payne, of Atlanta; Edward Kremers, of Madison, Wis.; S. P. Sadtler, of Philadelphia; Henry Kraemer, of Philadelphia; Dr. H. A. Hare, of Philadelphia; L. E. Sayre, of Lawrence, Kan.; A. B. Stevens, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. A. B. Lyons, of Detroit; C. Lewis Diehl, of Louisville; Oscar Oldberg, of Chicago; John Marshall, of Philadelphia; W. S. Haines, of Chicago; Dr. J. J. Abel, of Baltimore; Virgil Cybientz, of New York; W. L. Scoville, of Boston; C. S. N. Hallberg, of Chicago; A. R. L. Dohme, of Baltimore, and the president of the Convention, ex-officio.

The value of the Nominating Committee as a device for saving the time of the Convention was illustrated in a most convincing manner by the promptness with which the report of that body was accepted and acted upon. The approval of the work of a committee session of more than five hours, 8 to 1.15 o'clock of the previous evening, was accomplished in scarcely a larger number of minutes.

The consideration of the "General Principles to be Followed in Revising the Pharmacopœia," as recommended by the Committee of Revision and Publication of 1890, was then taken up, considered paragraph by paragraph, and finally adopted with some comparatively slight amendments. These rules for the guidance of the new committee as finally adopted are as follows:

General Principles to be

FOLLOWED IN REVISING THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

[Submitted by the Committee of Revision and Publication of 1890, in accordance with the instructions of the Convention of 1890 and adopted by the Convention of 1900.]

1. Scope of the Pharmacopœia.

The Committee of Revision is authorized to admit into the Pharmacopœia any product of known origin; also any synthesized product of definite composition which is in common use by the medical profession, the identity, purity or strength of which can be determined. No compound or mixture shall be introduced if the composition or mode of manufacture thereof be kept secret, or if it be controlled by unlimited proprietary or patent rights.

2. Doses.

After each pharmacopœial article (drug, chemical or preparation) which is used or likely to be used internally or hypodermically, the committee is instructed to state the average approximate (but not the maximum or maximum) dose for adults, and, where deemed advisable, also for children. It is to be distinctly understood that neither this Convention nor the Committee of Revision created by it intends to have these doses regarded as obligatory on the physician or as forbidding him to exceed them whenever in his judgment this seems advisable. The committee is directed to make a distinct declaration to this effect in some prominent place in the new Pharmacopœia.

3. Nomenclature.

It is recommended that changes in the titles of articles at present official be made only for the purpose of insuring greater accuracy, or safety in dispensing. In the case of newly admitted articles, it is recommended that such titles be chosen as are in harmony with general usage and convenient for prescribing; but in the case of chemicals of a definite composition a scientific name should be given at least as a synonym.

4. Assay Processes.

The committee is instructed to append assay processes to as many of the potent drugs and preparations made therefrom as may be found possible, provided that the processes of assay are reasonably simple (both as to methods and apparatus required) and lead to fairly uniform results in different hands. As regards the products of such assays, tests of identity and purity should be added wherever feasible. Physiological tests for determining strength should not be introduced by the committee.

5. Purity and Strength of Pharmacopœial Articles.

The committee is instructed to revise as carefully as possible the limits of purity and strength of the pharmacopœial chemicals and preparations for which limiting tests are given. While no concession should be made towards a diminution of medicinal value, allowance should be made for unavoidable innocuous impurities or variations due to the particular source or mode of preparation, or to the keeping qualities of the several articles. In the case of natural products, the limits of admittance of impurities should be fixed high enough to exclude any that would not be accepted by other countries.

Regarding the strength of diluted acids, tinctures and galenic preparations in general, it is recommended that the committee keep in view the desirability of at least a gradual approach upon mutual concessions towards uniformity with similar preparations of other pharmacopœia, particularly in those cases where remedies which are in general use among civilized nations.

6. General Formulae.

It is recommended that general formulae be introduced, as far as the particular nature of the several drugs will permit, for fluid extracts, tinctures and such other preparations as are made by identical processes, and that the general formulae to be followed in each case can be merely indicated by reference.

7. Weights and Measures.

The committee is instructed to retain the metric system of weights and measures adopted in the Seventh Decennial Revision.

8. Provision for a Supplement.

The Committee of Revision is hereby authorized to prepare a supplement to the Pharmacopoeia whenever that body believes such action advisable. [This amendment as here stated is not a verbatim copy of the official record.]

9. Precedents.

In all matters not specially provided for in these "General Principles," the rules established for previous revision, if there are any, should be followed.

For fairness to the demands of the minority on various questions, it should be stated that exception was taken to the propriety of several provisions of the instructions just preceding. The members composing the respective majorities and minorities on the different points necessarily varied, according to the interests involved. The discussions were very spirited at times and it is to be regretted that our space does not permit a full report of them, as many of them were instructive, since they voiced the opinions of representative men on the interests involved. The admission of synthetics was the subject of much discussion. A very determined effort was made to secure the striking out of the word "Inhibited" in the last line of Section I, "Scope of the Pharmacopoeia".

The adoption of doses stated in terms of the Metric system was opposed by many physicians present, and a request was made for the insertion inclosed in brackets, of the equivalent expressions of the several doses in terms of the apothecaries' system. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Revision. An unsuccessful attempt was made to introduce into section 6, a provision for one liquid and one solid preparation of each vegetable drug. This was very generally considered impracticable.

An unsuccessful reform was attempted consisting in the changing of certain words used in botanical descriptions and derived from foreign words, to the alleged English equivalents.

A motion was carried directing that all articles of purely commercial value and not of medicinal value be excluded from the Pharmacopoeia.

A recommendation of Prof. William H. Seaman of Washington, relative to the adoption of a standard dropper was referred to the Committee on Revision.

During this session a communication from the American Chemical Society, requesting the co-operation of the Convention in the efforts of the Chemical and other scientific societies to secure the establishment of a National Standardizing Bureau, was presented and referred to a special committee consisting of C. Lewis Diehl, Dr. Albert B. Prescott and Prof. S. P. Sadler. Three sets of resolutions inclosing the movement for the establishment of a bureau of this kind were presented later and referred to this committee, whose report and the action thereon will be found in the proceedings of the last session.

The Convention adjourned for luncheon.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE DAY.

was called to order at three o'clock and the consideration of the partial report of the Committee on Drafting of a constitution and by-laws was begun. The recommendations of the committee were adopted almost without debate, hence, an adjournment was taken until five o'clock to allow the committee to complete its work, at which time the remainder of the report was presented and adopted. The constitution and by-laws as finally agreed upon were as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

1. This organization shall be known as the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention.

2. Its object shall be the revision and publication of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America.

ARTICLE II.

1. This Convention shall consist of delegates elected by the following organizations: Incorporated Medical

Colleges and Medical Schools connected with incorporated Colleges and Universities. Colleges of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Schools connected with incorporated Universities, incorporated State Medical Associations, incorporated State Pharmaceutical Associations, the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Chemical Society. provided that each organization entitled to representation shall have been incorporated within, and in continuous operation, in the United States for at least five years before the time fixed for the decennial meeting of this Convention.

2. The Convention shall further consist of delegates appointed by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, the Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, and the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and other organizations represented in the Convention of 1900, each body and each branch of the United States Government above cited shall be entitled to send three delegates to this Convention.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of this Convention shall be a president, five vice-presidents, a secretary and assistant secretary and a treasurer, to be elected by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.

The Convention shall elect a Nominating Committee, a Committee of Revision and a Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE V.

The time for holding this meeting shall be upon the second Tuesday in May, in the first year of each decade ending in 0 and the place of meeting shall be in the City of Washington, D. C.

ARTICLE VI.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing, and may be balloted for at the next decennial meeting, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present and voting it shall become a part of this Constitution.

BY-LAWS.

Chapter I.

OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ARTICLE I.

The president shall preside at all meetings of the Convention until his successor shall have been elected. In the event of his absence or inability to serve, one of the vice-presidents, or in the absence of all, a president pro tempore to be elected by the Board of Trustees shall perform the duties of the president.

ARTICLE II.

In the absence of the secretary and assistant secretary the president shall appoint a secretary pro tempore.

ARTICLE III.

At each session the president shall take the chair at the proper time, announce all business, receive all motions, resolutions, reports and communications and order the vote upon all proper questions.

ARTICLE IV.

In all balloting, and on questions upon which the ayes and nays are required, the president is required to vote, but his name shall be called last; in other cases he shall not vote unless the members be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the decision equal; and in case of such equal division, the motion is lost.

ARTICLE V.

He shall enforce order; it is his duty to hear all that is spoken in debate, and in case of personality and impropriety, he shall promptly call the speaker to order. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to the right of appeal, unless he should prefer to submit the matter to the members. He shall promptly who is to speak when two or more members rise at the same moment, and be careful to see that business is brought forward in the proper order.

ARTICLE VI.

He shall have a right to call a member to the chair in order that he may take the floor in debate. He shall see that the constitution and by-laws are properly enforced.

ARTICLE VII.

He shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; he shall obey the instructions of the Convention and authenticate by his signature, when necessary, the proceedings.

ARTICLE VIII.

He shall issue, on or about the first of May of the year immediately preceding the year of the meeting of the Convention, a notice informing the several bodies entitled to representation in the Convention, of the place in the Constitution, to send delegates to the next Convention, and repeat the notification eight months later, and request the medical and pharmaceutical journals of the United States to publish the call for the Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

He shall present at each decennial meeting an address, embodying such subjects as may seem to him suitable to the occasion.

Chapter II.**OF THE SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY.****ARTICLE I.**

The secretary shall keep the minutes of each meeting of the Convention and carefully preserve all reports, essays and papers of every description presented, or presented in the Convention, and to the Convention and shall be charged with the duty of replying to communications addressed to the Convention when necessary.

ARTICLE II.

He shall read all papers handed to him by the president for the purpose, shall record the ayes and noyes when required; shall notify the chairman of every committee of its appointment, giving him a list of his colleagues, and state the business upon which the committee is to act.

ARTICLE III.

He shall act as secretary of the next ensuing Convention until his successor shall have been elected.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be the duty of the assistant secretary to aid the secretary in his official duties, or in the absence of the latter, to act as his substitute.

Chapter III.**OF THE TREASURER.****ARTICLE I.**

The treasurer shall receive all moneys coming from any source to the Convention, Board of Trustees, or Committee of Revision, and shall pay out such moneys as may be directed by the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE II.

He shall pay no money except on the written order of the secretary of the Board of Trustees, such orders must be accompanied by proper vouchers and all payments shall be by checks, and such checks drawn by the treasurer for the payment of money shall be countersigned by the chairman of the Board of Trustees to become valid.

ARTICLE III.

The treasurer shall present a report to the decennial meeting of the Convention showing the receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and he shall present annually a report to the Board of Trustees showing the receipts and disbursements. His report in all cases must be properly audited and placed on file. He shall act as treasurer until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

ARTICLE IV.

The treasurer, in order that he may qualify for his office, shall procure and file a sufficient bond or bonds to the amount of \$10,000 with the president of the Convention for the faithful performance of his duties as treasurer. This bond or bonds must be signed and executed by a trust company acceptable to the Board of Trustees. The expense attending the procurement of the bond shall be paid by the Convention.

Chapter IV.**OF THE TRUSTEES.****ARTICLE I.**

The Board of Trustees shall consist of five delegates elected by the Convention together with the president of the Convention and the chairman of the Committee of Revision. Four members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to permanently invest the funds of the Convention; to execute contracts of agreements for the publication of the Pharmacopoeia; to pay experts and others for services performed; to transact all business involving financial matters and to perform such duties as the Convention may from time to time direct.

ARTICLE III.

Vacancies occurring in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by the Board of Trustees and the officers of the Convention, a majority of the votes of the whole number shall be necessary to elect a member to fill the vacancy. Delegates to the last decennial Convention are alone eligible for election to the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of the Board of Trustees shall consist of a chairman and secretary who shall be elected by ballot by the board. A majority of the votes of the board being sufficient to elect. The secretary need not be a member of the Board of Trustees. The secretary shall issue a notice of each meeting in writing. Special meetings of the Board of Trustees may be called by the chairman upon the written request of the members.

ARTICLE V.

The Board of Trustees shall meet annually, or oftener if required. They shall receive no compensation for their services, but their traveling expenses and such expenses as are incurred by their attendance at the meeting shall be paid from the funds of the Convention.

Chapter V.**OF THE COMMITTEE OF REVISION.****ARTICLE I.**

The Committee of Revision shall consist of twenty-five members, to be elected by the Convention, together with the president of the Convention, ex officio. Fourteen shall constitute a quorum. Members may send their vote to the chairman of the committee in writing.

ARTICLE II.

The Committee of Revision shall have entire charge of the preparation of the manuscript and reading proof for the revised Pharmacopoeia, and shall, through its chairman, appoint such sub-committees, committees on research and experts as may be required for the proper revision of the work.

ARTICLE III.

The Committee of Revision shall elect a chairman, two vice chairmen and a secretary to serve until their successors are elected. The chairman shall direct the work of revision, receive and announce the votes, attend to the correspondence and prepare the final manuscript of the work. A vacancy occurring in the office of chairman shall be filled by the votes of the committee, a majority of the whole number being necessary to elect.

ARTICLE IV.

The chairman of the Committee of Revision shall receive such salary for his services as may be determined by the Board of Trustees. He shall appoint all sub-committees, research committees and experts with the advice and consent of the Committee of Revision, and shall present to the Convention a report of the work of the Committee of Revision, and shall hold office until his successor is elected.

The Committee of Revision shall receive such nominal compensation for their services as the Board of Trustees shall direct.

ARTICLE V.

The members of the Committee of Revision shall be elected for their especial fitness and technical knowledge of the various subjects required for the proper revision of the work and shall hold office until their successors are appointed. Vacancies in the Committee of Revision may be filled by election by ballot by the Committee of Revision.

Chapter VI.**OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.****ARTICLE I.**

The Nominating Committee shall be selected from the delegates present at the Decennial Convention, each body entitled to representation selecting one of their delegates to serve on this committee.

ARTICLE II.

The Nominating Committee shall nominate the officers of the Convention. The Board of Trustees and the Committee of Revision to serve for the ensuing ten years.

Chapter VII.**OF THE COMMITTEE OF CREDENTIALS AND ARRANGEMENTS.****ARTICLE I.**

The Committee on Credentials and Arrangements shall consist of five members and shall be appointed by the president of the Convention from among the delegates to the Convention not less than two months before the meeting.

ARTICLE II.

It shall be their duty to carefully examine the credentials of all delegates, making a roll and reporting the names of the properly accredited delegates to the Convention.

ARTICLE III.

This committee shall continue in office until their successors are appointed and shall be charged with the duty of making the necessary arrangements for holding the next Convention. The president, secretary and assistant secretary of the Convention shall be ex officio members of the committee.

ARTICLE IV.

Vacancies in this committee shall be filled by appointment by the president of the Convention.

Chapter VIII.**OF MEMBERS.****ARTICLE I.**

Members of this Convention consist of those delegates whose credentials have been accepted by the Convention, and who have been given seats in the body. Delegates who are not present at the Convention shall not be considered members, but all those who are present, delegates, if present, may be members. In no case, however, shall any body be represented by more than three delegates. Each member shall be entitled to only one vote in the Convention upon all questions.

ARTICLE II.

Resignations of membership shall be made in writing to the secretary of the Convention. All resignations

shall be acknowledged in writing by the secretary, and shall be reported to the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE III.

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct or the violation of the constitution or by-laws adopted by the Convention, but no person shall be expelled unless he shall receive by a majority two-thirds of all the votes cast at a general session of the Convention.

Chapter IX.

OF MEETINGS.

ARTICLE I.

The meetings of the Convention shall be held upon the second Tuesday in May every tenth year, as provided in the constitution, and the place of meeting shall be in the City of Washington, D. C.

ARTICLE II.

The order of business at the first session of each decennial meeting shall be as follows:

Section 1. Promptly at the time named in the notice issued for the meeting, the president or in his absence one of the vice-presidents and in their absence a president pro tempore, shall call the Convention to order and proceed to business.

Section II. In the absence of the secretary and assistant secretary the president shall appoint a recording secretary, pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of secretary until his arrival.

Section III. The first business in order shall be the reception of the report of the Committee on Credentials and Arrangements, which shall be acted upon.

Section V. The president shall then call the roll of bodies entitled to send delegates, and each delegation from each body shall designate one of their number who may be present, to serve upon the Nominating Committee.

Section VI. The report of the Committee on Arrangements and incidental business shall then be considered.

ARTICLE III.

The order of business at the second general session of the decennial meeting shall be as follows:

Section I. The president shall call the association to order.

Section II. The secretary shall read the minutes of the preceding session, which may be amended if necessary, and shall then be approved.

Section III. The report of the Committee on Nominations shall be read, when the president shall appoint tellers, and the persons nominated shall be balloted for.

Section IV. Discussions on general principles governing the actions of the committee shall next be considered.

ARTICLE IV.

The order of business for subsequent sessions shall be determined as the Convention may direct.

ARTICLE V.

Every proposition to alter or amend these by-laws shall be submitted in writing, and may be balloted for at the next session of the Convention when receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present, and voting it shall become a part of these by-laws.

A resolution providing for the incorporation of the U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention was passed.

Resolutions expressing gratitude to the Hon. John C. Bullock for legal counsel were unanimously passed.

The Convention adjourned at 5.30. A meeting of the Committee of Revision was immediately called for the purpose of organization. Prof. Joseph P. Remington presided in the absence of the chairman, Dr. Charles Rice.

A reception was given to the delegates to the Convention in the evening at the home of Thomas E. Waggaman, at 33d and O streets. The pleasure of the evening was increased by the elaborate decorations, by appropriate music and refreshments.

CLOSING SESSION, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1900.

The final session opened at ten o'clock with the prospect of an uninteresting, poorly attended meeting for the passing of a few formal resolutions and the transaction of other unfinished business. It proved, however, to be the liveliest of all. As the news of the sudden revival of interest spread through the corridors of the hotel the delegates swarmed into the hall until the attendance reached possibly the maximum of the entire series of meetings, including spectators.

A series of resolutions expressing appreciation of numerous courtesies was passed. These were followed by several resolutions relating to the copyrighting of the Pharmacopoeia, to the transfer of the funds of the old Committee of Revision to the Treasurer of the Convention, etc.

Prof. Joseph P. Remington then offered a resolution

directing that the Board of Trustees permit the use of the matter contained in the Pharmacopoeia, for purposes of commentation upon the same terms as those that governed the same matter in the case of the Seventh Revision. A motion to refer to the Board of Trustees raised a storm of objection, which was not allayed by an amendment to include the Committee of Revision, made to answer the objection to the original reference of a professional matter to a purely business committee. President Wood called the First Vice-President, Dr. Albert B. Prescott to the chair, and took the floor in support of Prof. Remington's original motion. Messrs. Ebert, Rusby, Remington, Good, Albers, Wall and others were active in the debate. Dr. Albert B. Prescott made a most earnest and convincing plea against the policy of tying the hands of a body which might be called upon to meet emergencies that could not now be foreseen. He also said that the balance of \$12,000 should not be looked upon from the merely business standpoint, but its possibilities as a means of future progress as a research fund must not be overlooked.

A motion was passed directing the Board of Trustees to print a list of the delegates with the names of the Institutions or Societies represented by them, together with the constitution and by-laws; and to send copies of this publication to the delegates and to the bodies they represent.

Prof. S. F. Sadtler reported on behalf of the special committee having the matter in charge, a series of resolutions indorsing the movement now in progress for the establishment of a National Standardizing Bureau. These resolutions were duly passed and direction given for the forwarding of copies of the resolutions to the proper government officials, to the presiding officer of each house of Congress, and to the appropriate committee thereof.

The convention then adjourned. Subject to the call for the session of 1901.

The afternoon was devoted to a trip down the Potomac River to Mt. Vernon. On the return journey a "planked-shad" dinner was served at Marshall Hall.

In the evening a visit was made to the Congressional Library by a large number of the delegates to the Convention.

LIST OF ACCREDITED DELEGATES TO THE EIGHTH DECENNIAL CONVENTION FOR THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA, 1900.

(Delegates whose names are prefixed by this sign * registered; those thus indicated † were present but did not register.)

ARKANSAS.—Arkansas Association of Pharmacists: *E. F. Klein, W. W. Kerr; alternate, †W. H. Skinner.

CALIFORNIA.—California Academy of Medicine: *Dr. A. L. Lengfeld, California College of Pharmacy: Prof. John Calvert, †Josephine E. Barbat, Valentine Schmidt; California State Medical Society: *Dr. A. L. Lengfeld, California University, Medical Department: *Dr. A. L. Lengfeld.

COLORADO.—Colorado State Medical Society: Dr. E. C. Hill; Dr. T. McVain; State: Dr. W. E. Wilson.

CONNECTICUT.—Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association: *Charles A. Rapelye, *Charles W. Whittlesy, John K. Williams; alternates, Emil A. Gessner, Richard H. Runkel, Arthur S. Clark; Connecticut State University, Medical Department: *Dr. Oliver T. Osborne.

DELAWARE.—Delaware Pharmaceutical Society: *John M. Harvey, *Jacob S. Beetern, *Francis E. Gallagher.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Columbian University, Medical Department: *Dr. G. Wythe Cook, *Dr. E. A. de Schweinitz; alternate, Dr. W. F. Carr; Georgetown University, Medical Department: *Dr. C. M. Magruder, *Dr. W. H. Hawkes, Prof. J. D. Ibrd, Howard University, Department Medicine: Prof. J. E. Brackett, *Prof. F. J. Shadd, *Dr. Robert Reburn; Howard University, Department of Pharmacy: *Prof. Wm. H. Seaman, *Prof. J. H. Purdy, *Dr. R. B. Tyler; Medical Society of District of Columbia: *Dr. Thos. C. Smith, *Dr. M. G. Motter, *Dr. G. J. Loebboehler; National College of Pharmacy: *Samuel L. Hildart, *P. M. Criswell, Frank C. Henry; alternates, †W. S. Thompson, Dr. Samuel Waggaman, W. G. Duckett; National University, Medical Department: *Dr. John Winter, *Dr. George C. Ober, *Prof. W. H. Bradburn.

GEORGIA.—Georgia State Pharmaceutical Association: *Dr. George F. Payne, *Dr. Henry R. Slack, H. H. Arrington; alternates, J. M. Cleveland, J. O. Tigner, Charles D. Jordan; Atlanta College of Pharmacy: *Henry M. Cleveland (Ph. G.), J. W. Galloway (Ph. G.), W. T. White (Ph. G.); alternates, E. T. Davidson (Ph. G.), T. A. Duke, L. L. Scarborough (Ph. G.) Atlanta College P. and S.: *Dr. George F. Payne.

ILLINOIS.—Illinois Pharmaceutical Association: †H. Broth, †A. B. Ebert, Northwestern University, Medical School; †D. S. Fisher, N. H. H. M. Richter, Northwestern University, School of Pharmacy; †Dr. Oscar Oldberg, †Albert Schneider, Wm. Bodemann, Northwestern University, Woman's Medical School; †M. J. Mergler, †E. P. Josephine Jackson, †Dr. Oscar Oldberg, Chicago College of Pharmacy; Prof. F. M. Goodman, †Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg, W. A. Puckner, alternates; †Dr. E. Rogers, †E. D. Irvine, W. B. Darr, Chicago Rush Medical College; Prof. Walter C. Hains, †Prof. D. R. Brewer, †Jacob Allen Patton, Chicago Medical Society; †Dr. M. F. Clausius, Dr. Harry Kahn, †Dr. A. W. Eber.

INDIANA.—Northern Indiana School of Pharmacy. †Dr. J. Newton Roe, Dr. Joseph C. Carson, John H. Cloud, Indiana Pharmaceutical Association; †F. W. Meissner, J. N. Hurty, A. H. Green, Purdue University, School of Pharmacy; †C. R. Eads, †Prof. J. W. Sturmer, Indiana State Medical Society; Dr. J. N. Hurty, Dr. E. C. Reyer, †Dr. Samuel Kennedy; alternates; †Dr. G. W. Sloan, Dr. W. T. Newton, Dr. W. O. Groat.

IOWA.—Iowa Pharmaceutical Association: †Prof. S. R. Macy, Ed. A. Aldrich, Ralph C. Hamilton, Iowa State University; †Dr. Emil L. Roerner, Dr. Thomas Huston MacBride, Dr. Launcelot Winchester Andrews.

KANSAS.—Kansas Pharmaceutical Association: †L. E. Sayre, J. T. Moore, C. H. Becker, Kansas University, School of Pharmacy; †L. E. Sayre, Mrs. M. O. Miner, †E. H. S. Bailey.

KENTUCKY.—Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association: †C. Lewis Diehl, chairman; T. W. Powell, Wm. E. Pockson, Kentucky State Medical Society; †Dr. Leon L. Solomon, Dr. Wm. Ballew, Dr. Phillip P. Barbour, Louisville College of Pharmacy; †Prof. C. Lewis Diehl, Prof. Emil Schneider, F. J. Schweitzer.

MAINE.—Bowdoin College, Medical School; †Prof. C. O. Hunt, Maine Medical Association; †Dr. Charles O. Hunt, Dr. Alfred Mitchell, Dr. A. S. Thayer.

MARYLAND.—Maryland College of Pharmacy; †Dr. D. M. R. Culbreth, †Chas. E. Dohme, †Dr. Daniel Base; alternates; J. Fuller Franes, Charles Schmidt, John A. Davis, Maryland Pharmaceutical Association; Charles Caspari, Jr., J. Corning, Henry B. Hynson; alternates; †Lewis Schulse, Wm. C. Powell, Maryland Medical and Surgical Faculty; †Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs; †Dr. Samuel J. Fort, †Dr. J. J. Crouch, Baltimore Medical College; †J. G. Hodges, M. D., Wm. Chapman, Jr., M. D.; †J. F. Crouch, M. D., Johns Hopkins University, Medical School; †Dr. John J. Abel, College of Physicians and Surgeons; †Prof. Wm. Simon, Prof. W. F. Lockwood, †Samuel J. Fort.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Massachusetts College of Pharmacy; †Wm. W. Bartlet, †Wilbur L. Scoville, Eli H. La Pierre; alternates; Dr. Julian W. Laird, †S. A. D. Wood, Wm. D. White, Massachusetts College of Physicians and Surgeons; †Dr. J. E. Leonard, Massachusetts Medical Society; †Dr. Robert T. Edes, †Dr. Bennett F. Dayenport, †Dr. Frank G. Wheatley, Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association; †E. L. Patch, †Chas. F. Nixon, †Wm. F. Sawyer.

MICHIGAN.—Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association: †Dr. A. B. Lyons, Oltmar Eberbach, Edwin F. Beardsley, Michigan University, Department of Medicine and Surgery; †Prof. A. B. Prescott, Prof. Arthur R. Cusby, Prof. George Dock, Michigan University School of Pharmacy; †Prof. A. B. Prescott, †J. O. Schlotterbeck, A. E. Stevens, Detroit College of Medicine; †Dr. E. M. Houghton, Detroit College of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Department; †Dr. John E. Clark, †Charles C. Sherrard, J. W. T. Knox.

MINNESOTA.—Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association: F. J. Welling, Minnesota University College of Medicine and Surgery; †Dr. H. M. Bracken, Minnesota University School of Pharmacy; †Fred J. Welling, Ed. H. Freed, Hamline University, Hamline University College of Physicians and Surgeons; †Dr. C. W. Drow, Dr. C. W. Williams, Dr. C. J. Lind.

MISSOURI.—Missouri Medical Association; Dr. V. W. Galle, †Dr. H. J. C. G. C. Whelpley, Missouri Pharmaceutical Association; Dr. Francis Hemm, †Dr. H. M. Whelpley, †Dr. H. M. Pettit, Kansas City College of Pharmacy and Natural Science; †Dr. W. F. Egan, Dr. Jean Robert, †Mrs. James M. Love, St. Louis College of Pharmacy; †Dr. O. A. Wall, †Dr. J. M. Gould, †Chas. Gietner, St. Louis Medical Society; †Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Washington University, Medical Department; †Dr. G. Baumert, †Dr. W. E. Fiskow, W. A. Hardaway.

NEW JERSEY.—New Jersey College of Pharmacy; †Dr. P. E. Hammel, Dr. Wm. S. Disbrow, †H. J. Lohman; alternates; †F. A. Sicker, New Jersey Medical Society; †Dr. W. K. Newton, New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association; †William C. Alpers, †Chas. Holzhauser, †George H. White, alternate, Fred. B. Kilmer.

NEW YORK.—State Medical Society; †Dr. Eli H. Long, †Dr. Reynold W. E. Fiskow, Van Rensselaer New York State Medical Association; †Thomas F. Reilly, New York State Pharmaceutical Association; †T. J. Macmahan, †Casswell A. Mayo, †Dr. Wm. C. Anderson, Albany College of Pharmacy; †John E. Hunsicker, Gustavus Michaelis, Albany Medical College; Dr. Henry Hun, †Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer, †Dr. H. E. Huested; alternates; Dr. J. M. Biscow, †Dr. H. A. Lucker, Dr. John Hennessey, Brooklyn College of Pharmacy; †Dr. Albert H. Brundage, †Dr. Walter C. Bryan, Dr. Elias H. Bartley, Kings County Pharmaceutical Society; W. C. Anderson, A. P. Lohness, H. W. Nimpp, Long Island College Hospital; Prof. E. H. Bartle, †Prof. E. West, Prof. J. A.

McCorkle, Brooklyn Medical Society; Dr. A. H. Brundage, Dr. E. H. Bartley, †Dr. J. F. Golding, Medical Society of Kings County; Dr. Joseph H. Hunt, †Dr. J. E. S. K. Golding, †Dr. E. G. Eccles, New York College of Pharmacy, University of Buffalo; †Prof. Willis G. Gregory, †Prof. J. K. Gray, Dr. J. G. Meidenbauer, Buffalo University, Medical Department; †Dr. Eli H. Long, †Dr. Edward J. Klepe, †Harry H. Harrington, New York Academy of Medicine; †Dr. E. H. Squibb, †Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, New York College of Pharmacy; †Chas. Rice, †Dr. Henry B. S. Virgil, †Colinzy; alternates; †D. A. Ferguson, †Smith Ely Jelliffe, †Dr. G. Diekmann, Cornell University, Medical Department; †Dr. Henry P. Loomis, Literature and Scientific Society, German Apothecaries, New York; †Dr. Gustave Phingos, †Dr. Geo. C. Diekmann, Dr. Alec. Trebach, Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital; †Dr. Thos. E. Satterthwaite, New York City Medical Association; †Dr. J. W. Vainwright, Dr. Hermann N. Biggs, Dr. J. H. Huddleston; alternates; Dr. Davis P. Austin, Dr. Louis F. Bishop, †Dr. Thos. F. Reilly.

NORTH CAROLINA.—North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association; E. V. Zoeller, †E. V. Howell, Henry T. Hicks, †Wm. E. Simpson.

OHIO.—Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association: †Thos. D. Wetterstrom, F. W. Herbst, †C. Merrell, Ohio State University; †Dr. Geo. B. Nauffman, Dr. Wm. McPherson, Northern Ohio Druggists' Association; †D. C. Hopps, Wm. Kuder, — Nye, Cincinnati College of Pharmacy; C. T. P. Fennel, A. O. Zwick, Dr. Julius H. Eichberg, Cincinnati University, Department of Medicine; †Prof. J. B. Byndman, Prof. F. Forchheimer, Prof. R. E. Beardsford, Cleveland School of Pharmacy; Prof. Joseph Feil, Prof. Henry V. Arny, E. A. Schellenrager, Scio College, Department of Pharmacy.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association: †Prof. C. B. Lowe, †Chas. T. George, †Lyman F. Keblor, Allegheny County Medical Society; †Dr. Adolph Gentz, †Dr. J. C. Dunn, †Dr. J. D. Johnston, Philadelphia County Medical Society; †Dr. Henry Bawes, †Dr. S. Solis Cohen, Dr. Lawrence Wolff, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; †Prof. J. F. Remington, †Prof. S. P. Sadtler, †Prof. Henry Kramer; alternates; †J. W. England, †Prof. F. G. Ryan, Dr. J. J. Morrison, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Alumni Association; †Prof. F. G. Ryan, †D. J. Thomas, †Wm. E. Stedem, Pennsylvania University, Department of Medicine; †Dr. Jas. O. Wilson, Dr. Roberts Bartholow; alternates; †Dr. Jas. M. Anders, Dr. Jas. Tyson, Dr. A. R. Cleman, Jefferson Medical College; Dr. J. W. Holland, †Dr. E. O. Chas. M. Adams, †Dr. J. A. Schuchman, †L. E. Appleman, Medico-Chirurgical College; †Prof. G. W. Piron, †Prof. H. Fisher, †Prof. H. H. Mentzer, Pennsylvania University, Medical Dept.; Dr. John Marshall, †Dr. J. P. Corres, †Dr. J. F. C. Moore, Pennsylvania Woman's Medical College; Dr. Clara Marshall, Dr. Henry Leffman, Pittsburg College of Pharmacy; †J. A. Koch, Adolph Koenig, †Dr. J. Schuman; alternates, W. J. Louis Scallan, †Dr. J. A. Schuchman, †Dr. J. E. Cunn, Dr. Henry Finkelpearl.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—South Carolina Medical Association; †Dr. J. P. Forres; †Dr. C. P. Aitner, Jr., South Carolina Pharmaceutical Association; †O. E. Thomas, †Edw. S. Burnham, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Medical Department; †Dr. John Forrest, Medical College, State of South Carolina, Pharmaceutical Department; †Edw. S. Burnham.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association: †A. H. Stiles, Dr. F. Jones, W. L. Faust.

TENNESSEE.—Tennessee State Druggists' Association: †H. C. Hoekert, †A. B. Rains, J. F. Voigt, Vanderbilt University, Medical Department; †Dr. E. A. Rudiman, †Dr. J. T. McGill, †G. C. Childress, Vanderbilt University, Department of Pharmacy; †Dr. H. C. Wood, †G. C. Childress, Prof. J. T. McGill; alternates, R. W. Walker, E. B. Daines, Walter T. Taylor.

TEXAS.—Texas American Medical Association; †Dr. H. H. Ward, †Dr. Warrick, †Texas American Pharmaceutical Association; †Wm. S. Thompson, Leo Eliel, †A. R. L. Dohme; alternate, S. A. D. Sheppard, †S. Army, Medical Department; †Major J. C. Meil, surgeon, †Dr. S. A. Miller, †College of Medicine, †S. A. D.; †Dr. W. M. M'ow, chemist, U. S. Navy, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; C. H. White, medical director, U. S. Treasury Department, Marine Hospital Service; †Preston F. Baillache, surgeon; H. D. Geddings, P. A. surgeon.

VIRGINIA.—Virginia Pharmaceutical Association; †C. B. Fleet, †Dr. R. Martin, Dr. G. E. Barskdale; alternate, †M. E. Shurtler, University College of Medicine; †R. A. Miller, †P. G.; †Dr. Jacob Michaux, Dr. Benj. Harrison; alternate, Dr. W. E. Jones.

WISCONSIN.—Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association; †Dr. Edward Kremers, Dr. A. S. Mitchell, Otto Eubank, Wisconsin State Medical Society; †Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, Wisconsin University, School of Pharmacy; †Dr. Edward Kremers.

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QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Satureia.—(A. P. I.) "Saturei" is a German-Latin name for "summer savory" (*Satureia hortensis*), a plant cultivated in gardens and used principally as a culinary herb. It possesses carminative properties, and is used somewhat as a domestic remedy for menstrual suppression and flatulent colic. You can procure it from almost any dealer in crude drugs or through your wholesale druggist.

Citric Acid Stains on Marble.—(K. and B.) Wash off the marble with water and afterward rub dry with a clean, soft cloth. The marble, it is said, may be polished by rubbing either with powdered tripoli, followed by putty powder or with a mixture of chalk, soft soap and rouge, applied on felt or flannel, afterwards polishing off with a clean piece of felt. A saturated solution of beeswax in turpentine rubbed into the pores of highly colored marble showing signs of dimness and afterwards removed by rubbing it smartly with a soft, smooth cloth, will restore its original lustre. By keeping the pores of marble filled with oil a film is formed over the surface which becomes almost impervious to the action of acids, etc.

Liquid Opodeldoc.—(G. D. Co.) This title is sometimes applied to "soap liniment" of the Pharmacopœia. Here are some other formulas, the first being taken from the German Pharmacopœia: (1) Dissolve with a gentle heat 30 parts of Castile soap in shavings, and 5 parts of camphor in 230 parts of dilute alcohol. Then add 1 part oil of thyme, 2 parts oil of rosemary and 8 parts water of ammonia. Filter the cold liquid. The liniment should be clear and yellowish. (2) Opodeldoc (Strassburger)—Mix together 5 parts of spirit of ammonia, 15 parts each of spirit of camphor and spirit of soap, 45 parts of alcohol, 90 per cent.; 2½ parts tincture of opium and 1 part each of oil of lavender and oil of rosemary. (3) Veterinary Opodeldoc: Oil of rosemary, 14 ounces; stronger water of ammonia, 1 ounce; camphor, 1 ounce; water, 5 ounces; soft soap, 7 ounces; methylated spirit, 1 pint.

Hair Tonic.—(Carolina.) The following are typical formulas: (1) Oleo-balsamic mixture, N. F., 4 fl. ounces; glycerin, 5 fl. ounces; rose water, 20 fl. ounces; tincture cantharides, ½ fl. ounce; aromatic spirit of ammonia, 1 fl. ounce; alcohol, enough to make 32 fl. ounces. (2) Triturate 1 ounce of quinine sulphate with 6 ounces of vinegar of cantharides; add 48 ounces of water and enough acetic acid to entirely dissolve the quinine; add 48 ounces of glycerin, 48 ounces cologne spirit, 24 ounces of bay rum, 6 ounces fluid extract of jaborandi and 84 ounces of rose water. Add coloring, either red or brown, as may be desired, and filter. (3) Quinine hydrochloride, sandalwood, of each 1.5 part; tannic acid, tincture of cantharides, of each, 3.5 parts; glycerine, 20 parts; cologne water, 15 parts; vanilla, 0.02 part; rectified spirit, to make 300 parts. Filter after four days. (4) Mix 1½ drams lead acetate with 3 drams milk of sulphur and rub up with 10 drams glycerin. Then gradually add enough water to make 10 ounces, and lastly, 2 drams of heliotrope perfume.

Salt of Lemon.—(F. A. G.) Both binoxalate and quadroxalate of potassium (acid potassium oxalate plus free oxalic acid) are popularly known as "salt" or "essential salt of lemon." Mac Ewan says the following formula furnishes a preparation which is substantially what is sold by many "in the trade (in England) as salt of

lemon, but some give pure sal acetosella." Cream of tartar, 8 ounces; powdered binoxalate of potassium, 8 ounces; oil of lemon, 10 minims. Mix. To remove iron-rust spots, moisten the spot and rub with the powder.

Regarding the origin of the term "salt of lemon," as applied to sal acetosella, Mac Ewan says he is unable to trace it, but the change was effected some time between the seventeenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

John Baptista Porta, who wrote about 1658, gives the following directions for making "Salt of Lemmons":

Distill the lemons with their peels and juice; reserve the water, and dry the rest in the sun if the season permit it or in an oven. Put them in a pot close luted, and calcine it in igne reverberationis. Then dissolve the powder in the water, and boil them in a perfect lye; cleanse it with a feather, that the drugs may settle to the bottom; purify it and let the liquor evaporate, so that the salt will remain in the bottom; which is most excellent to break the stone in the bladder.

This salt would consist chiefly of phosphate of potash, a little carbonate, and probably citrate, and it was doubtless "most excellent for stone in the bladder," but how the same name came to be applied to binoxalate of potash preparations is a mystery. Ure stated in 1827 that "essential salt of lemons" is superoxalate of potash. Gray (1828) gives it "Crem. tart., 4 oz.; sal. acetosella, 8 oz." It is said that a mixture of sal. acetosella and cream of tartar is more effective than the sal. acetosella alone.

Here is a formula for a "non-poisonous salt," which may be used for a similar purpose: Potassium bitartrate, 12 ounces; powdered citric acid, 12 ounces; oil bergamot, 10 drops.

Grease Paints, Etc., for Actors.—(W. W. D.) The Era Formulary gives the following formulas:

White.—Oxide of zinc, subnitrate of bismuth and plumbate of alumina, of each, 1 ounce; mix and make into a paste with almond oil (5 or 6 drams required) and perfume with 12 minims of oil of peppermint, 12 grains of camphor and 1 dram of bouquet essence.

Deep Bordeaux Red.—Oxide of zinc, subnitrate of bismuth, plumbate of alumina, of each 15 drams; oil of peppermint, 12 minims; camphor, 12 grains; carmine, 30 grains (dissolved in 80 minims of water of ammonia); almond oil, a sufficiency. Perfume with 1½ drams bouquet essence.

Skin Color.—Vermilion, 3 drams; tincture of saffron, 2 drams; powdered orris, 5 drams; precipitated chalk and oxide of zinc, of each, 20 drams; camphor, 20 grains; oil of peppermint, 20 minims; almond oil, a sufficiency. Perfume with bouquet essence, as in the foregoing.

Theatrical face paints are sold in sticks, and there are many varieties of color. Yellows are obtained with ochre, browns with burnt umber, and blue is made with ultramarine. These colors should in each case be levigated finely along with their own weight of equal parts of precipitated chalk and oxide of zinc and diluted with the same to the tint required, then made into sticks with nutton suet (or vaseline or paraffine, equal parts) well perfumed. By blending these colors, other tints may thus be obtained.

Patty face powders have a small percentage of fat mixed with them in order to make the powder adhere to the skin. The following formula is taken from Pharmaceutical Formulas:

Dissolve 1 dram anhydrous lanoline in 2 drams of ether in a mortar. Add 3 drams of light magnesia. Mix well, dry, and then add the following: French chalk, 2 ounces; powdered starch, 1½ ounces; boric acid, 1 dram; perfume, a sufficient quantity. A good perfume is coumarin, 2 grains, and otto of rose, 2 minims.

Nose Putty.—Mix 1 ounce wheat flour with 2 drams of powdered tragacanth and tint with carmine. Take as much of the powder as necessary, knead into a stiff paste with a little water and apply to the nose, having previously painted it with spirit gum.

Nigger Black.—Beat the finest lamp-black into a stiff paste with glycerin and apply with a sponge; if necessary, add a little water to the mixture when using. Or you can make a "grease paint" as follows:—Drop black 2 drams; almond oil, 2 drams; cocoanut oil, 6 drams; oil of lemon, 5 minims; oil of neroli, 1 minim; mix.

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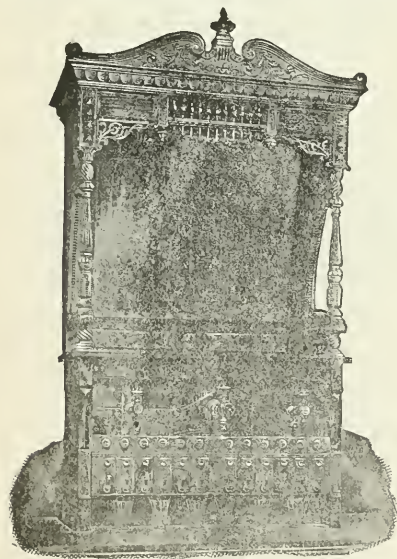
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News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

South Africa.

Lord Roberts's cables to the British War Office tell of a victorious advance of the British forces. Besides occupying Brandfont, an important strategic point, from whence he is directing his operations, the passage of the Vaal river has been carried at Windsfont, and the mounted infantry are at the Vet River, where they are being re-enforced. British successes are also reported in the military operations in Cape Colony. Late news from Mafeking says there are diminished ratios for 3,000 persons within the beleaguered town. Lord Roberts hopes to be able to relieve Mafeking within a week or two.

The hospital ship Maine, built by American contributors, has started again for Cape Town from Southampton for a second cargo of wounded.

The Boer peace delegates, unsuccessful in their efforts to induce any European power to intervene, have sailed from Rotterdam for the United States.

Up to March 31 the war had cost the British \$116,250,000. The British auxiliary transport Bavarian has arrived at Jamestown, St. Helena, from Cape Town with 1,000 Boer prisoners in excellent health.

All British subjects in the Transvaal have been ordered to leave at once.

The Philippines.

Major General MacArthur is to succeed General Otis in command of the Division of the Philippines and Brevet Major-General Wheaton is to succeed General MacArthur as commander of the Department of Southern Luzon.

As a result of the American operations in the Philippines during April, according to General Otis's report, 1,721 Filipinos were killed, wounded and captured, and 30 pieces of artillery, 1,263 rifles and large stores of ammunition, etc., were taken. The American losses were 13 killed and 27 wounded.

General Otis, in an interview last week, said that he considers the rebellion over and thinks there will be no more serious resistance, although brigandage may continue.

The American garrison at Catubig, Island of Samar, consisting of thirty men of the Forty-third Infantry, were attacked by rebels recently and twenty of them were killed. The ten survivors were rescued after holding out heroically against overwhelming odds for five days.

The Sultan of Sulu has gone to Singapore to protest to the British against American tariff laws.

The President has issued a proclamation extending for six months from April 11 the time allowed Spanish subjects in the Philippines to designate their allegiance.

Aguinaldo has not been heard of since December and the belief prevails in Manila that he has been killed.

News reached Manila last week of a severe reverse in Panay. An American reconnoitering party was surrounded and four killed and sixteen wounded had to be left on the field, while the rest had a narrow escape. Reinforcements were sent from Iloilo and the Filipinos fled to the mountains.

Other Foreign News.

The peasant rising at Rutchuk, Bulgaria has been quelled by the troops. The ringleaders have fled to Roumania. The laying of the German-American cable was begun last week.

The Emperor of Austria visited the Emperor of Germany last week to participate in the coming of age of the Crown Prince of Germany.

Liberal contributions are being made in Great Britain to the fund for the relief of the Ottawa fire sufferers. The cases of bubonic plague and one death from the disease were reported at Suez, Egypt, last week.

Ambassador Choate has asked the British Government for explanations regarding the alleged illegal search of the American ship Sea Witch by the British in Portuguese waters.

A report was set on foot last week that Germany intended to buy the Danish West Indies, in violation of the Monroe doctrine, but the rumor was denied.

Three new cases of bubonic plague have been reported at Port Said.

The number of cases of bubonic plague officially reported at Sidney, New Jersey, thus far is 188, of which fifty-four have proved fatal.

Advices from Honolulu state that there had been no new cases of plague for twenty-five days and the quarantine that has been maintained since the middle of last December is to be raised.

M. Dupuy de Lome, the former Spanish Minister at Washington, has been appointed ambassador to Italy.

Menkassy, the famous painter, died last week in an asylum at Bonn.

Columbia has extended the time of the Panama Canal Company's concession for six years from 1904.

The Government of Korea has refused an American request for three mining concessions.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

The Senate has passed the Army Organization bill and it now goes to the House for consideration. It provides for radical changes in the army.

The President has nominated Sanford B. Dole, the former president of Hawaii, to be governor of the islands. The Senate has ratified a treaty negotiated with all the maritime nations of the world extending the Geneva Conference regulations to naval warfare. Under the treaty hospital ships will be under the same protection as hospital tents and buildings on land.

Representative Baker, of Maryland, has introduced a bill repealing the Chinese exclusion laws and making the general immigration laws applicable to Chinese. It will probably not be passed, however.

The House passed the Nicaragua Canal bill last week by the tremendous majority of 225 to 35. It is believed that the Senate, however, will refer the bill to a committee and not take it up again until the short session of Congress next winter.

The Senate refused last week, by a vote of 29 to 20, to consider the Pettigrew resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers.

Other Domestic News.

More than 200 miners, perhaps 250, were killed last week by an explosion in a coal mine near Scofield, Utah, about 90 miles southeast of Salt Lake City. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but is supposed to be due to the careless handling of giant powder. The accident is the worst in the history of American coal mining. The President of France sent a message of condolence to President McKinley last week expressing his sympathy.

It is reported on seemingly good authority that Admiral Dewey's bid for the presidency is to be quietly abandoned, as there is no hope of its success. John R. McLean, the admiral's brother-in-law, has come out for Bryan.

Admiral Dewey attended a celebration in Chicago and St. Louis last week, and was received with the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm.

The Sultan of Turkey does not seem likely to pay the American indemnity claims unless more severe measures are resorted to.

Five thousand employees of the Standard Oil Company in Williamsburg, Greenport and Islip, N. Y. City, New York, received an unexpected advance in their wages last week and a reduction of one hour in their working time.

The Alabama convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy has voted to buy the old Jefferson Davis home at Montgomery, known as the "White House of the Confederacy."

The Methodist General Conference is in session in Chicago. The most important act of last week's deliberations was the admission of the laymen to an equal voice with the clergy in the conference.

The Secretary of the Navy has transferred Captain Chadwick of the cruiser New York for speaking disrespectfully of Admiral Schley in a recent newspaper interview.

Major General Wesley Merritt has been granted leave of absence from the 10th inst., with permission to go abroad, and Major-General John R. Brooke has been assigned to succeed General Merritt in command of the Department of the East.

Strikes in various branches of the building trades occurred last week in Savannah, Omaha, Kansas City, East St. Louis, Duluth, Boston, Racine, Wis., Denver, Philadelphia, and other points.

The eight-hour day was established last week in almost every district in New England where journeymen of the building trades have organized.

The four elevated roads in Chicago are to be merged into one system.

Mr. Bryan declares that the rumors that he will drop the free silver issue are false. He will stand firmly for free silver, he says, in the coming campaign.

The fishermen of the west coast of Vancouver Island are petitioning again for the establishment of a patrol to protect British Columbia halibut banks from American fishing schooners.

A steamer loaded with corn for the relief of the famine sufferers in India will leave New York for Bombay this week.

A serious strike on the New York Central Railroad was averted last week by concessions by the railroad company.

The north peak of Mount Lassen, California, is thought to be in a state of activity. Rumbling noises and a heavy column of gray smoke come from the mountain.

THE DRUG NEWS.

Proprietary Association of America.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN NEW YORK LAST WEEK—
 REPORTS AND DISCUSSIONS—INDORSES PLAN OF N. A.
 R. D. AND RECOMMENDS IT TO MEMBERS.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Proprietary Association of America was held in New York City last week, and for two days the lobbies and parlors of the Waldorf-Astoria, where the sessions were held, were filled by the medicine makers. Two business sessions were held on Wednesday, May 2, and two more on Thursday, May 3; and the meeting ended with a dinner, followed by a smoker and vaudeville entertainment on Thursday evening. The usual reports from standing committees on the past year's work were received and discussed and ordered to be printed in the book of the association's "Proceedings." The conditions of the proprietary medicine trade were discussed, delegates from the N. A. R. D. and the N. W. D. A. were heard, and the most important action taken by the meeting was a fresh endorsement of the N. A. R. D. plan and agreement. While this endorsement does not bind the individual members of the Proprietary Association to the agreement, it is sure to have some weight with those manufacturers who have been reluctant to sign the stipulation to confine sales to an approved list of jobbers, and will help on the work of the N. A. R. D. Executive Committee.

According to the official register kept by Clarence G. Stone the following men were in attendance at the meeting:

J. R. Kathrens, Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee; A. M. Hance, Hance Bros. & White, Philadelphia; William J. Walker, Walker & Gibson, Albany; A. H. Kennedy, W. A. Demorest and C. Sinclair, the Charles N. Crittenton Co., New York; A. Cressy Morrison, American Baking Powder Co., New York; Alfred E. Rose, J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Clarence G. Stone, Mellin's Food Co., New York; Joseph Leeming, the Leeming Co., New York; A. L. Carter and M. H. Carter, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore; J. H. Bell, Hostetter Co., Pittsburg; C. W. Post, Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; H. C. Cooper, J. H. Pozzoni Pharmaceutical Co., St. Louis; John Masson, Springfield; Harris Kennedy, Roxbury, Mass.; F. S. Bruen, Pond's Extract Co., New York; Charles R. Hughes, Freeman Hiscox, George Batten and J. C. Dayton, Hiscox Co., Jersey City; C. H. West, Moffitt-West Drug Co., St. Louis; George A. Newman, California Fig Syrup, New York; S. Britton, Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., New York; H. B. Harding, Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Co., New York; E. T. Hazeltine, Piso Co., Warren, Pa.; L. O. Johnson, Fassett & Johnson, London, England; Thomas Dolber, Mellin's Food Co., Boston; Charles W. Cheney, Mellin's Food Co., Boston; Charles H. Pinkham and J. T. Wetherald, Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.; A. S. Hinds, Portland, Me.; H. C. Lovis, Seabury & Johnson, New York; J. G. Patton, Anheuser-Busch Co., St. Louis; Daniel R. Noyes, Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul; John W. Kennedy, E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago; Horace M. Sharp, Dr. D. Jayne & Son, Philadelphia; W. A. Talbot, Piso Co., Warren, Pa.; Fred. L. Carter, Carter, Carter & Meigs, Boston; F. E. Holliday, Topeka; A. H. Evans and E. R. Blaine, the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati; J. H. Jefferis, Philadelphia; John W. Cox, Antikamnia Chemical Co., St. Louis; C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass.; A. Major, New York; A. H. Duncan, Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis; Joseph A. Toy and Harry H. Good, Carter Medicine Co., New York; Louis Yakel, Kohler Manufacturing Co., Baltimore; G. L. Douglass, counsel of the

association, Chicago; W. E. Cooper, R. T. Booth Co., Ithaca, N. Y.; George M. Trimble, Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis; M. N. Kilne, Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia; H. T. Hayes, Dr. Chase Co., Philadelphia; Francis M. Kahle, D. Ransom's Son & Co., Buffalo; A. H. Beardsley, Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.; Charles M. Fletcher, Centaur Co., New York; John W. Campion, Philadelphia; F. J. Cheney, Cheney Medicine Co., Toledo, O.; C. W. Griffith, Scott & Bowne, New York; J. C. Jackson, Merchants' Gargling Oil Co., Lockport, N. Y.; H. L. Kramer, Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.; Thomas F. Main, Tarrant & Co., New York; Dr. V. Mott Pierce, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo; George P. Rowell and Peter Dougan, Ripans Chemical Co., New York.

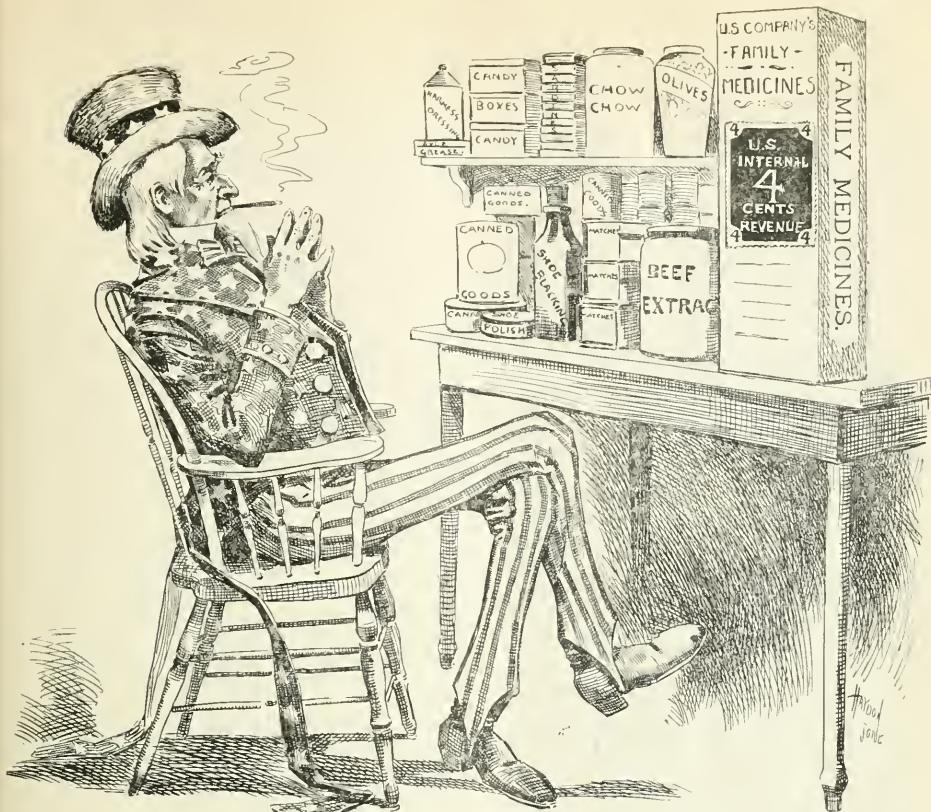
THE FIRST SESSION.

The first session was called to order at 11:25 Wednesday morning, May 2, by the president, Dr. V. Mott Pierce. About fifty members and delegates to the meeting from other associations were present at the opening of the meeting. A letter from E. C. Frisbie, president of the N. W. D. A., announced that the delegates from that body were Wm. J. Walker, Albany; M. N. Kline, Philadelphia, and Thomas F. Main, New York. The delegation was called upon and Mr. Main responded briefly, thanking the Chair for the privileges of the floor.

John C. Gallagher, of Jersey City, was recognized by the Chair as a delegate from the N. A. R. D. Mr. Gallagher expressed his pleasure at being present and said that the retailers generally were well pleased with the plan proposed by the N. A. R. D. He said in previous years the proprietary men and the retailers had had their differences, but he hoped such disagreements were things of the past. He told the members of the Proprietary Association that if they would live up to the agreement entered into with the retailers and the wholesalers, the retailers could have no complaint in the future.

F. E. Holliday, of Topeka, was also invited to address the meeting as a representative of the N. A. R. D. He said:

"Great progress has been made in the last two or three months in the work which we have undertaken, the putting into operation of the plan which is to aid in bringing prosperity to all three branches of the trade. Many proprietors have already agreed to confine their sales to the preferred jobbers. The retailers through their national association have agreed not to substitute, but to furnish the article called for without argument. At our conference in Chicago on the 11th of April a list of names of wholesale distributors was selected, but this has not been given out yet. It is desired to have the signatures of the jobbers to the agreement before making the list public. Within the next forty-eight hours a statement of the conditions and the request for signatures will go out to all the jobbers from Mr. Faxon. If the jobbers accept, as I believe they will, the plan will be ready to put into operation in three weeks. This plan is an immense undertaking and hard to carry out in detail, but I am glad to say that all appear willing to enter the agreement, and I believe the plan will advance the prosperity of all three branches of the drug trade, the manufacturers, the jobbers and the retailers."



UNCLE SAM:—"It's hardly fair to tax a man only when he's sick."

William J. Walker, of the N. W. D. A. delegation, appearing on the floor, was asked to address the meeting. He tendered the best wishes of the wholesalers to the Proprietary Association and said that during the past two or three years the two branches had come together and understood each other as never before.

Frederick L. Perine, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the annual meeting, gave a brief verbal report, announcing that the committee had concentrated its effort on Thursday evening's entertainment, which would be the only "social event" during the meeting. He also announced that the Drug Club extended the privileges of the club rooms to members of the Proprietary Association for two weeks.

At this point Frank J. Cheney called for the president's address. President V. Mott Pierce said that he had prepared no formal address and had no report to make. He spoke favorably of the work of the committees, which, although heard from only once a year, were kept busy all the year round.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer followed. Secretary Joseph Leeming said that since the last annual meeting more active work had been done and better results obtained than ever before in the history of the association. The present membership, he said, was 174. During the year the names of nineteen members had been taken from the record. He said it was apparent to the secretary that the association was never stronger or more valuable to each individual member than at present.

Treasurer H. B. Harding reported that a balance of \$3,208 had been brought forward from last year. The total receipts of the present year had been \$9,612. The total expenditures of the year had been \$7,582. There remained a balance in the treasury of \$7,237.81.

The report of the Committee on Trade Marks was then read by the committee's chairman, H. L. Kramer.

Report of Committee on Trade Marks.

The report of the Committee on Trade Marks took up first the question of price cutting, saying: "This may not on the face of it appear to be a subject for discussion or remark in the report of a Committee on Trade Marks, but the cutting evil has affected almost exclusively proprietary, and therefore trade mark, interests and has brought with it a retinue of substitution, counterfeiting, imitation, infringement and general dishonesty that makes it pertinent to introduce the question here."

The report outlined the suit now pending of the Phenocaffeine Co. against the Hall & Lyon Company, of Providence, R. I., and in this connection quoted the decision in the recent Kodak case before Mr. Justice Sterling in Great Britain.

The recommendations of the committee concerned National Trade Mark Legislation, a Trade Mark Bureau, and a general defense fund. Under the first head the report said: The American Pharmaceutical Association has been continuously represented at the meetings of the committee to revise the Patent and Trade Mark law of the United States, in New York, of which Francis Forbes,

Judge P. S. Grosscup and A. P. Greeley are commissioners appointed by the President. This committee thinks it would be well to have this association also represented permanently at the commission sessions and be placed in constant communication with Secretary Forbes.

The report recommended the establishment of a Trade Mark Bureau "consisting of lawyers retained for the purpose—lawyers who have made a special study of the subject and are therefore competent to decide such cases of infringement or simulation as may be brought before them by members of this association, and whose recommendations in such cases would avoid many a long and expensive litigation."

In advising the establishment of a general defense fund the report said: "There appears from the Chitty decision of 1808 and the Sterling opinion in the Kodak case, to be a strong possibility of controlling both price cutting and substitution directly. If not, then there seems to be a good chance to go after cutters and substitutes under the principle of unfair competition and fraud on the public. . . . It is time for the Proprietary Association to wake up to these facts and for the members to put their hands into their pockets and create a defense fund, to establish a Bureau of Litigation, and go after these swindlers with the backing of all the great force, energy and wealth which the proprietary interests of America represent."

In an addendum to the report attention was called to a recent opinion handed down by Judge Jenkins, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in the case of the Charles E. Hires Company, appellant, versus the Consumers Company, appellee, which was pronounced "one of the most far-reaching decisions in the history of trade mark, or rather 'unfair competition,' litigation in this country, and places us well abreast of the most recent and comprehensive equity rulings of English courts."

In this case the lower court restrained the defendant from imitating the label of the complainant, but refused to extend the injunction to cover the shape and size of bottle. Judge Jenkins so extended the injunction, overruling the lower court, and in doing so said:

"Here the defendant used a bottle for the different beverages manufactured by him which was identical and wholly unlike the form of bottle used by the complainant in marketing its root beer. The defendant as to root beer, but not as to its other beverages, substituted for the bottle used one identical with the form of bottle used by the complainant. It is said that this was done so that a bottle might contain two full glasses of the beverage. This excuse is pretentious merely. The bottle could have been enlarged without changing its character, as was said at the bar that this act was a mistake on the part of the defendant. This is a charitable view of the act, but is in fact erroneous. It was not a mistake. The act was deliberate and designed. Its purpose clearly was to adopt the form of package previously adopted by the complainant. . . . It will be impossible to give compensation in damages, for from the very nature of the case it will be wholly impracticable to ascertain the extent to which the piracy upon the complainant's right has been or may be carried, or to what extent the product of the defendant has been or may be palmed off upon the public as the product of the complainant. The defendant can only be afforded by restraint of the infringement. Besides, the court below found nothing in the circumstances or situation of the parties to stay its hand. It issued its writ of injunction according to their rights as it determined them. It fell short in its judgment of the extent of those rights. The writ was clearly intended by the court to go to the full extent of the infringement and was not controlled by other considerations. The defendant is not deprived of the right to market its root beer, but at its peril must see to it that its product is not pressed in the clothes of another. We may aptly conclude with the happy suggestion of Judge La Crosse in *American Grocery Company v. Sloan*, 68 Fed. R. 539, 540, that 'in the period of rest and quiet which will be secured by a temporary injunction, possibly defendants may renew their strength sufficiently to be able to get further away from—the complainant's form of bottle—the next time they try to strictly differentiate their own goods. The order or decree is reversed and the cause remanded with directions of the Circuit Court to issue its writ of injunction pursuant to the prayer and in the terms of the bill.'"

Chairman John W. Campion, of the Committee on Memorials, announced that he had no report to make. There had been no deaths in the association, and he said he thought the reason was that the members took their own medicines.

Owing to the absence of Dr. R. V. Pierce, who, it was announced by his son, was in Florida, there was no prepared report from the Committee on Fraternal Relations, but Horace M. Sharp spoke briefly for the committee.

Thomas F. Main, reported for the Committee on Publication, and also on the last annual meeting of the N. W. D. A., held at Niagara Falls, in October, 1899.

Mr. Sharp reported having attended the Pure Food Congress in Washington, and also the recent hearing by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives on the Boutelle bill to repeal the proprietary stamp tax.

The following Nominating Committee was named: Charles H. Pinkham, Thomas F. Main, Alfred E. Rose, Thomas Dolber, Horace M. Sharp and A. H. Beardsley. Adjournment was then taken until afternoon, to meet in executive session.

THE SECOND SESSION.

On the opening of the second session on Wednesday afternoon a cablegram was read from Vice-President E. C. DeWitt, dated Paris, France, wishing the association a successful and profitable meeting. The secretary then read the report of Brent Good, chairman of the Committee on Infringements and Simulations of Trade Marks, which was that no complaints had been laid before the committee during the past year. A. H. Beardsley then submitted the report of the Committee on Transportation. He was followed by Joseph R. Kathrens, for the Committee on Membership, who reported the names of three new applicants. They were: Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago; Thacher Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Nutrolactis Company, New York City. At a later session these applicants were elected to membership.

Report of Committee on Advertising.

A. Cressy Morrison, chairman of the Committee on Advertising, reported that the committee had not been able to spend one dollar of the \$500 which the association appropriated for ascertaining the circulation of publications and carrying out the other work of the committee. He outlined the scheme of Mr. Mason, of the Advertisers' Guarantee Company, to form a company or association of general advertisers, which has not yet been carried out, and also gave figures of the circulation of nearly 400 publications. His conclusions were that it could be demonstrated "that there are publications enough for us to use which will guarantee to prove their circulation but in proving this circulation it will require all the money you care to spend," that these publications "are anxious that some association should take the responsibility of these audits," but that at present no association of advertisers appears to be willing to defray these expenses. He recommended that the association continue its efforts to investigate the subject.

Legislation.

In the absence of Chairman E. C. DeWitt, of the Committee on Legislation, who is in Europe, the report of that committee was read by G. L. Dourglass, counsel to the committee. The report dealt with matters of both national and State legislation.

The committee had done what it could to promote a National Trade Mark Law, but the movement had been retarded by the delay in the report of the commission to revise the patent and trade mark laws, appointed by President McKinley. The delay was caused by the illness of Judge Grosscup, the chairman, and no action at the present session of Congress upon a trade mark bill is to be expected. The Committee of the American Bar Association has deemed it inexpedient to push its bill, being desirous of co-operating if possible with the Government Commission. It is expected that the bill prepared by the commission will soon be submitted and will constitute the basis of any national legislation which may be enacted.

The committee gave much attention to the Pure Food and Drug bills pending upon in Congress. A conference of the sub-committee on Federal legislation was held early in the winter and the Brosius bill especially was carefully considered in detail and certain objectionable features pointed out. The committee afterwards took pains to secure such amendments to the bill as would remedy these defects, and "the bill as now substantially agreed upon by the promoters (including the Pure Food and Drug Congress) is believed to be not open to objection so far as we are concerned."

The committee had diligently co-operated with the

officers of the N. A. R. D. in the effort to secure the repeal of the stamp tax upon medicinal preparations, perfumery, etc. The report outlined the Boutelle bill and gave an account of the hearing on that bill before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, but ventured no prediction as to the possibility of action at the present session of Congress.

Concerning State Legislation the report said that bad bills had been defeated in New York and Massachusetts. "The proceedings of the Legislature in Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Kentucky were carefully followed, but to the best of our information no legislation was enacted injurious to our interests. In Iowa the Legislature had before it two bills designed to exclude the sale of proprietary medicines from the country stores except by permission of the State Board of Pharmacy. The Chamberlain Medicine Company was particularly vigilant in showing the injustice of this bill and securing its defeat."

The report concluded with the statement that "in the work done to protect the interests of our members from unjust assault, not a dollar has been spent for influence or for lobby work of any kind. The effort of this committee in every such instance is to show to members of the legislature the real meaning and probable results of any unjust measure, to appeal to their sense of justice and to rely upon the desire of the great majority to do what is right."

The various reports were referred to the Committee on Publications. At the conclusion of the report from the Committee on Legislation the meeting went into executive session.

THE THIRD SESSION.

The third session was called to order on Thursday morning, May 3, at 10:40 o'clock. Under the head of unfinished business President Pierce called for the report of the Committee on Trade Interests. This was read by the chairman of the committee, Anthony M. Hance, of Philadelphia.

Report of Committee on Trade Interests.

This report began by expressing gratification at the wide-spread evidence throughout the country of better times, the decided tendency to steady improvement in the business situation generally. At the same time it found ground for serious concern as to what may be the consequences of the continuance of the proprietary stamp tax. The report said:

"Such a condition of things cannot but be detrimental to public interests. Your committee views it with some alarm, believing that harmful results are already apparent in no trifling measure, and that the outcome may be disastrous, unless steps are taken to insure a speedy and radical abatement of the evil."

Some of the members of the committee attended the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee on the repeal of the stamp tax. On this point the report said:

"As the result of their experience in Washington it is the opinion of your committee that even though we may not be able to immediately secure the end we have in view, there is, nevertheless, good hope of ultimate success, and they would therefore urgently request the members of this association and the drug trade generally to continue the fight with energy and perseverance."

The committee found that the present bill before Congress for a national pure food law "contains nothing inimical to the interests of the drug trade."

Some time ago the committee sent a letter to the jobbing druggists of the country and to the secretaries of the State and local associations of retail druggists (about 400 in all) to secure data on the relations now existing between these branches of the trade and the manufacturers and also to inquire what improvement could be secured. Only thirty-five replies were received, and the views expressed were so divergent that it did not seem practicable to deduce any general guiding principle of procedure. The jobbers, for the most part, took the position that the sale of proprietary goods to the retail trade should be restricted to themselves, and that discounts ought to be increased 5 per cent., 10 per cent., 15 per cent., and even 20 per cent. The retail druggists who replied to the letter, on the other hand, were generally of the opinion that sales ought not to be confined solely to the jobbing trade. The replies received impressed the

committee with the popularity of the rebate plan and the results of the work of the Proprietary Committee of the N. W. D. A. The report continued:

"Your committee also desires to place on record the interest it has taken in seeing the growth of the N. A. R. D., and also the attainment of the principal purpose of the creation of that organization, viz., the development of a better mutual understanding among retail druggists on matters connected with the commercial side of their business. This must inevitably have a materially good effect on the trade. . . . Your committee would say in conclusion that they trust this association will extend all possible aid and sympathy to the retail druggists of this country in their efforts to effect a much needed relief by the repeal of the Stamp Tax, or at least those parts of it which are to-day making it an unportable burden."

N. A. R. D. Plan Endorsed.

This report was referred to the Committee on Publication, after which the association went into executive session to consider the plan of the N. A. R. D. to remedy the cut-rate evil and increase prosperity to all branches of the drug trade. F. E. Holliday, of Topeka, chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., read a detailed statement of this plan, which requires the jobber to agree not to sell to aggressive cutters or brokers; the retailer to agree not to substitute for proprietary articles, but to supply the customer what is asked for, and the manufacturer to agree to sell only to an approved list of jobbers prepared by a joint committee of the National Association.

This plan of the N. A. R. D. was considered at great length, and Mr. Holliday was kept on his feet most of the morning answering questions propounded by members of the association. At the conclusion of the discussion the following resolution offered by John W. Campion, of Philadelphia, and seconded by Thomas Doliber, of Boston, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That the Proprietary Association of America endorses the plan of the National Association of Retail Druggists and commends it to the favorable consideration of the members of this association."

THE LAST SESSION.

The fourth and last session opened at 2:40 o'clock, Thursday afternoon. Secretary Articles Trade Association of Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Legislation. L. O. Johnson, of the firm of Fassett & Johnson, of London, England, was then invited to address the meeting. He did so, comparing the conditions of the trade in proprietaries in this country and in England, and expressed fraternal feelings toward the American Association.

H. B. Harding read a report from the committee of the time and place of meeting, recommending that the next meeting be held in Chicago, in September, coincident with the annual meeting of the N. W. D. A., and that the next annual meeting be held in New York during the first week in May, 1901. This report was adopted.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers for the coming year then took place, resulting in the choice of the following: President, V. Mott Pierce; first vice-president, E. C. DeWitt; second vice-president, H. L. Kramer; secretary, Joseph Leeming; treasurer, H. B. Harding. Executive Committee, A. H. Beardsley, Alfred E. Rose, Thomas Doliber, George A. Newman, H. M. Sharp and C. J. Hood.

President Pierce announced that he did not believe in third terms, and tried to withdraw his name from nomination, but he was not listened to. After the election Messrs. Pierce, Kramer, Leeming, Harding, Beardsley, Rose and Sharp made brief speeches thanking the association for their election and were installed in their respective offices.

The thanks of the association was voted to E. C. De Witt and other members of the Committee on Legislation and its counsel, George L. Douglass; also to the Drug Club for its courtesy in extending the privileges of the club rooms to the members of the Proprietary Association. After a similar vote of thanks to the hotel for courtesies extended and to the Committee of Arrangements and Entertainment, the meeting was adjourned.

New York and Vicinity.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Ninth Annual Commencement Exercises—A Good Class—An Excellent and Varied Entertainment—Hon. Bird S. Coler Addresses the Graduates.

The Academy of Music in Brooklyn was crowded to the doors and a good many disappointed ones were standing on the street when began the ninth annual commencement exercises of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, held Wednesday evening, May 2. The graduates were:

Diplomas.—Emil Beyer, Ida F. Bougher, John M. Buckley, Frank A. Cade, John E. Collins, Leo Degenstein, Joseph P. De Gregori, Louis Finkelstein, Flora C. Fuhs, Nathaniel I. Gillman, Henry L. Goetting, Robert Kasdan, Arthur E. King, George Lindner, James Livson, Helen L. Murray, John Oppen, Solomon Robinson, Peter Riebling, Edward I. Steele, Robert J. Watson, Everett S. Howell, Barnett Koplowitz, Robert L. Mead, Frank L. Kirchoff, John C. Bassenschmitt, Paul Caylan, Christian Eckekamp, Frederick A. Muller, John Schmitt, Wm. Campbell, Jr.; Helen Mai, George Stockvis, Simon Volet, John H. Witzberger, George N. Lawrence, E. J. Dobbins, Clinton S. Ramee, Frederick Schroeder, Jr., John J. Gillen, Max Altheimer, Charles Dichter.

Certificate Students.—Adolph G. Goetz, Otto Huener, Joseph J. Huether, Meyer Isaacs, Halsted James, Rosie Karp, Edward Kleine, Harry E. Licht, George E. Neuschaefer, George H. W. Reither, Frederick W. Schlagenhaut, George F. Schmitt.

The graduates occupied seats on the platform, flanking on both sides of the faculty, officers and trustees of the college and special speakers. The front of the stage was literally covered by floral gifts to the graduates; the music, conducted by Carl Venth, was excellent and liberal and the programme of exercises of great interest in all details. President Adrian Paradis was in charge as commander-in-chief, but most of the work as announcer fell upon Prof. E. H. Bartley. After the formal entrance of the graduating class, faculty, trustees and speakers, the Metropolitan Quartette gave a vocal selection which was so excellently rendered that the great audience insisted upon a couple of encores, which were cheerfully rendered. This same quartette appeared again later in the evening and was even more accommodating in response to the demands upon them.

Conferring the degrees of graduate in pharmacy and the presentation of diplomas and certificates fell to the dean, E. H. Bartley, M. D., and the graduates, in response to their names, filed before him, each receiving the coveted sheepskin. The valedictory address was the effort of Sydney E. Howell. He read from notes, and what he had to say was not only well prepared, but full of good common sense, and what is a very acceptable feature in such addresses, it was short and well rendered. Miss Regina Belford rendered very pleasantly a soprano solo, granted an encore, and accorded an equal favor in the second part of the programme. One of the hits of the evening was made by Horace I. Bowne, who appeared twice on the programme in selections of song, story, humor, wit and pathos.

Hon. Bird S. Coler, in the formal address to the graduates, was, of course, the star of the performance. He spoke very briefly, but what he said was meaty and thought-provoking. He admonished the graduates to do well whatever they undertook and urged that while in no way neglecting their professional duties and responsibilities they should also endeavor to be good citizens in all the term implies. In fact, he wanted them to be good in everything they undertook. He gave some interesting statistics, showing the great importance of New York City in financial affairs, especially the fact that this city's expenditures constitute a very large proportion of the total expenses of the United States, and equal the combined total of many of the individual States. He concluded by urging the graduates to set for themselves some ideal in religious affairs, and strive earnestly to attain that ideal. If Protestants, they should be good Protestants; if Catholics, good Catholics; if Hebrews, good Hebrews. His remarks were listened to with much appreciation.

All throughout the programme of twenty numbers musical selections were interspersed by the orchestra.

President Adrian Paradis awarded the college prizes of a gold medal to Halsted James for best average and best examinations percentage, and the Professor A. H. Brundage medal to F. W. Schlagenhaut for the best standing in pharmacy. Charles A. Kleine rendered a difficult and intricate violin solo. E. C. Woodcock, president of the Alumni Association, announced with very great pleasure the award of the alumni prize, a handsome microscope, to Miss Flora C. Fuhs. This prize is annually awarded to the student of highest standing who has not been awarded any other prize.

The reading of the rolls of honor of the senior and junior classes was by Prof. Bartley, Walter S. Wallace receiving the silver medal for achieving the highest percentage among the juniors. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. M. T. Stokes, after which the floral tributes were distributed to the graduates.

The programme was carried through with an accuracy of detail and a promptness which were most pleasing. It was of varied nature, but of such excellence that it sets a high mark for imitation by other institutions. The graduating class included four young ladies. The senior class officers were as follows: Arthur Eugene King, president; Edward Ingle Steele, vice-president; Flora Caroline Fuhs, secretary; George Henry Reither, treasurer.

NEW YORK COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The seventieth annual commencement of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York was held at Carnegie Music Hall on Wednesday evening, May 2. A class of ninety-seven members was graduated, and the degree of Phar. D. was conferred on eight students. The usual order of exercises was observed. President Edward Kemp presided, and the address to the class was made by the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren. Following is the list of graduates:

Doctors of Pharmacy—Fanny A. Blan, Gayler B. Conlin, Ernestine Molwitz, Elbert C. Purdy, William C. Stuenkel, John Harold Thomas, Frederick Vanton, Daniel F. Wettlin.

Graduates in Pharmacy—Albert L. Adatte, Isidore Berowicz, Herman A. Brandner, Henry F. Brinckmann, Ambrose R. Brochu, Thomas E. Burke, Nicholas Cadmus, Theodore W. Cady, John W. Casey, Frederick Christ, Albert E. Colcord, Karl Dahlberg, Arthur F. Decker, John F. Deimsky, Edward Dezurko, Louis Dockendorff, Clara F. Ehlis, A. F. Emeis, Theodore F. Endress, John J. Fenton, Wesley C. Foster, Frederick Fress, Henry Frey, Simon S. Goldner, Arthur H. Goodale, William T. Green, Reuben T. Groves, H. R. Hamilton, John F. Helmecke, Alexander M. Heppurn, Wimer Hill, F. A. Hunold, Raymond Jackson, Pinkus Jaffe, Lawrence Jorgenson, M. Alfred Kaehle, Albert P. G. Kahler, Edwin A. Keefer, John V. E. Krauss, William Lage, Harris H. Lane, Louis P. Lanxheitz, Frank G. Lascalea, Frank Leigh, Julius Levine, Meyer Levy, Chas. S. Loewenstein, Charles A. Lotz, Daniel Lowenstein, Nicolas Lukin, Francis X. Lynch, Henry T. McClern, Oscar Matthiesen, Sidney May, Robert C. Medl, Raymond A. Miller, Louis Moes, Ernest E. Molwitz, Jr., Frank D. Morse, Joseph A. Murphy, Charles A. O'Connor, Thomas J. O'Neil, James F. Paisly, Edward P. Pfaff, Jr., Edgar A. Prosser, Carmine C. Pugliese, Theodore E. Pundt, Fanny Rabinowich, John P. Regan, Harry A. Reynolds, Charles F. Richter, Otto F. Safarik, Frank Schaefer, Edwin T. Schenk, Solomon Scheuer, John W. Schlegel, F. H. Schwabenhausen, Clarence A. Sexton, George E. Shave, Hetty Sirotta, William H. Smith, Arthur H. Snouder, Edwin C. Steinach, Walter P. Stowe, Moses M. Strauss, Charles A. Thompson, Albert P. Unbehann, Albert F. Veeder, Bernard Walter, Samuel J. Weidenhammer, George R. Werner, Alfred Wertheim, William H. Wilson, Harry B. Winne, Clara Wolodarsky, Rudolph H. Zahn, Walter Zinn.

The prize students were: Alumni medals—First, John W. Schlegel; second, John P. Regan; third, Harry B. Winne. College prizes—Chemistry, Albert P. G. Kahler;

pharmacy. Harry B. Winne; materia medica, Alexander M. Hepburn. Kemp special prizes—First, Karl Dahlberg; second, Ernestine J. Molkitz; third, Valo A. Bradbury.

SHERIFF CLOSES UP LOWENSTEIN.

Deputy Sheriff Radley, has taken charge of the place of business of R. J. Lowenstein at No. 72 Beskan street. The sheriff received an attachment against Lowenstein for \$540 on an assigned claim from the Rich Shoe Company, and also an attachment for \$800 in favor of Norman F. Kerr. He levied on 200 lawn mowers, which a truckman had in transit, some stoves and a typewriter and twenty-seven pieces found in a storage warehouse, including a piano, brass bedstead, wardrobes, desks, etc. Most of these goods were released later to various claimants.

Lowenstein, who has been exposed in this journal heretofore, could not be found last week and a rumor was current that he had sailed for Europe. The sheriff received many inquiries regarding him, and one law firm said it represented claims to the amount of \$2,000 for goods Lowenstein had bought in Milwaukee, South Bend and Richmond, Ind. Joel M. Marx, Lowenstein's attorney said that Lowenstein had intended to sail for Europe on Saturday "to hasten collections over there," but as the rumor was extensively circulated that Lowenstein was going to "skip" Mr. Marx had advised him to remain here and he would do so. The attorney said further that Lowenstein expected a remittance from Europe, and as soon as it was received he would divide it pro rata among his creditors. He said that Lowenstein was solvent and had good assets, chiefly in accounts. The liabilities are \$35,000.

RETAIL DRUG BOWLERS ENTERTAIN THE LADIES.

The Retail Druggists' Bowling Association of New York City held its annual celebration known as "ladies' night" on Monday, April 30. There was prize bowling for the ladies, at Starr's alleys, in West Fifty-ninth street, early in the evening, followed later by a banquet at Healy's, which in turn was followed by dancing. There were prizes for all the ladies who attended. Two games were rolled, and choice of the gifts was awarded in the order of the average scores rolled by the ladies. Mrs. Reuben R. Smith was first, Miss Renz second and Mrs. Gilbert T. Reeder third. The celebration was a successful one, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. George E. Schweinfurth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Boeddicker, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert T. Reeder, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben R. Smith, Miss Mahler, Miss Hitchcock, Miss De Zeller, Miss Gibson, Miss Sanchez, Miss Renz, Miss Androvette, Miss Malloy, Messrs. Matthew Mahler, R. H. Timmermann, L. W. De Zeller, Charles S. Erb, L. W. Geisler, Jr.; S. P. Haddad, William Hauenstein, F. N. Pond, S. V. B. Swann and F. Wichelns.

GOVERNOR SIGNS BILL TO ELEVATE HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

The Association of Military and Naval Apothecaries of the State Forces has won a notable victory in securing the enactment of Assemblyman Cotton's Military Code bill. This bill was passed by the Legislature, but considerable opposition to it developed subsequently, and the Governor appeared reluctant to sign the measure, letting the full limit elapse before doing so. He did sign it, however, last Friday night, and the bill is now a law. It provides for each regiment one military pharmacist of the grade of first lieutenant, two hospital stewards (three if the regiment is of more than ten companies), and a hospital corps of twenty-five men, of whom one will be a sergeant and five may be corporals. To be eligible for appointment as a military pharmacist or a hospital steward the candidate must be a registered pharmacist. The law goes into effect at once.

American Chemical Society Reception.

The New York Section of the American Chemical Society and the Chemists' Club held a joint exhibition and reception at the latter's club house, No. 108 West Fifty-

first street, on Wednesday evening, May 2. The rooms were handsomely decorated with American B-and-y and other roses, and an interesting exhibition of the latest and most improved chemical apparatus and products was displayed.

NOTES.

—The druggists of the lower East side of Manhattan Borough have a staunch friend in Dr. Samuel F. Brothers, of Madison and Jefferson streets, who has done as much probably as any one man to advance the interests of druggists in that section of the city. Dr. Brothers has long been interested in bringing about organization and better co-operation among the druggists of his neighborhood, and in furthering friendly relations between the druggists and physicians. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the New York County Medico-Pharmaceutical League, of which he is president, and he was one of the hardest workers for the success of the League's entertainment, which was reported in the Era last week. Dr. Brothers is a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy.

—Among out-of-town visitors to the local drug market during the week were the following: Fred. Hessig, of the Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Company, wholesalers, of Memphis, Tenn.; W. C. Coffin, Pittsburg; George E. Rosengarten, Philadelphia; Charles W. Whittlesey, New Haven; Conrad Tholen, Shelby, Neb.; E. L. Patch, Boston; Samuel A. D. Sheppard, Boston; Daniel R. Noyes, of the wholesale firm of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul; M. A. Rawson, traveling salesman for Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul; Wm. J. Walker, of the wholesale firm of Walker & Gibson, Albany, N. Y.

—Miss Ethel Culbert Harding, daughter of Herbert B. Harding, of the Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Company, will be married in June to Charles Stewart Mott, now of Utica, formerly of New York City. Miss Harding has been a student of painting under Twaehman Cox and others. She is a good linguist, and likewise a good horse-woman. Mr. Mott served through the Spanish-American War as a gunner's mate on the Yankee, and received a medal for his services.

—Charles S. Erb, president of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy, has issued an open letter to the druggists in the city in which he says: "Join your Alumni Association, boys, and help those who are helping you. Join the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and help the pharmacists of the State to find how to benefit the majority, and, above all, be at the meeting at Newburg this year."

—Herbert S. Thomas has accepted a position with Wm. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia and New York, to travel for that firm in Massachusetts. G. H. Wilson, of Saratoga, N. Y., has accepted a position with the same firm to represent it in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Wilson took up their new duties last week.

—Otto Wiecke opened his new drug store at No. 1375 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, for business last Saturday morning. The store has been several months building and is furnished and decorated handsomely throughout. Mr. Wiecke now has one of the handsomest and most attractive pharmacies in Greater New York.

—John B. Wands, about twenty-nine years old, who had been with Schieffelin & Co. for thirteen years as a member of the firm's office staff, died last Saturday night after an operation for appendicitis. His home was in Bloomfield, N. J. He leaves a wife and two children.

—Incorporation has been secured in this state by the Carmellier Stomach Bitters Company, of New York City, to manufacture stomach bitters on a capital of \$15,000. The incorporators are: C. Rathjens, J. Schragan and G. A. Berger.

—Wm. J. Gessell, of Lehn & Fink, returned from Europe last week after a two months' trip in the interests of that firm, in the course of which he visited the principal cities of Germany and Holland, and spent a week in London.

—H. W. Kieber, formerly a clerk in the drug store of Bendiner & Schlesinger, at Third avenue and Tenth street, has bought the drug store of Oscar T. Sommer, at Second avenue and Forty-third street, Manhattan.

—Wm. Wisendanger, formerly proprietor of a drug store at 1238 Second avenue, but now traveling for C. J.

Schellings & Co., the Pearl street importers, last week married Miss Estelle T. Vaughan, of this city.

—Russell & Laurie have been painting and redecorating their Washington Place Pharmacy, at Tarrytown, N. Y. They now have one of the finest drug stores in this vicinity, outside of New York City.

—Timothy Kahn, formerly proprietor of a pharmacy at No. 71 Broome street, is preparing to open a new drug store at the corner of Melrose avenue and 153d street, Bronx Borough.

—C. T. Webster & Co., on May 1, moved their drug store from the southeast to the northeast corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-fourth street, where they have secured better quarters.

—Henry Diedel & Son have sold their drug store at No. 375 Third avenue, Manhattan, to A. & R. S. Lehman, who have formed a new partnership, to be known as Lehman Bros.

—Joseph Choransetzky, at present clerking in the drug store of I. Rotkowitz, at 165 Stanton street, will open a new pharmacy at No. 277 Bleeker street, Manhattan, about May 25.

—W. B. Tongue, who has a drug store at No. 1402 Lexington avenue, is about to open a new pharmacy at the corner of Fifth avenue and 131st street, Manhattan.

—John H. Smedley, treasurer of Parke, Davis & Company, of Detroit, has been visiting the New York office of that firm during the week.

—F. T. Dall has moved his pharmacy from No. 705 Tremont avenue, Bronx Borough, across the street to a larger store.

—Q. A. Meyers has succeeded William Heuther as proprietor of the drug store at No. 1822 Lexington avenue, Manhattan.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Boston, May 4.

—Now that the bicycle season has set in druggists will begin to have many cases of maimed and injured brought to them. In a bicycle accident this week at Lawrence the front fork of the rider's wheel broke and sent him head foremost over the handle bars. He was carried unconscious into the drug store of Otto Muller, at the corner of East Haverhill and Prospect streets, where he remained in that condition for three-quarters of an hour while the druggists worked over him. He was then taken to a Sanitarium, where it took a doctor about two hours to dress the wounds.

—In the Third District Court at Cambridge, Leo Sullivan and Henry Regan, clerks in Cunningham's drug store in Inman Square, have been arraigned on a charge of making an illegal sale of liquor. They were found guilty, Regan being fined \$50 and three months in the House of Correction, and Sullivan fined \$100. Both appealed and furnished bonds for a continuance of the cases. There are several interesting liquor cases in which a number of Cambridge druggists are concerned still pending in the courts of that city.

—The coming of the time for granting liquor licenses is indicated at Salem by displays of malt, especially in the big windows of one leading drug store there. Three years ago the police ordered malt out of drug store windows and none of this or any similar thing has been shown by druggists (although some grocers have exhibited it until recently). With a change of administration it is felt that there has come a different view of these matters.

—At Malden, which has a large number of drug stores, the indications point to an adverse report from the aldermanic license committee in the petitions for druggists' licenses. It is probable, however, that the board will grant the licenses over the report of the committee. The druggists of that city are careful in their observances of the liquor regulations, and it is very difficult to obtain liquor other than for recognized legitimate purposes.

—A well dressed man has recently been visiting druggists in and about Fall River for the pretended purpose of receiving orders for patent medicines. It was his object to get the money in advance if possible and to send the goods later. He accomplished his purpose in one drug store, but was unsuccessful with the rest, so far as

can be learned. Druggists elsewhere should be on their guard against him.

—N. P. Tobey, Ph. G., who has a drug store on Brookline street, corner of Putnam avenue, Cambridge, will soon open on Main street in that city a thoroughly equipped, first class pharmacy. George Reed is to be the chief clerk. Mr. Tobey has just returned from a pleasant trip to Portsmouth, N. H., which he made on his bicycle.

—The druggists in Taunton intend to call the attention of the aldermen to certain facts in connection with the licenses which they desire for future reference when the aldermen have the matter to consider themselves, instead of its falling upon the license commissioners.

—On the night of May 1 there was a lively fire which broke out in the basement of W. B. Hunt & Co.'s pharmacy in Central Square, Malden, and considerable damage was done by water. The fire extended through to the next building, causing a loss to occupants.

—On the charge of an illegal sale of liquor on a recent Sunday, Everett C. Dodge, the drug clerk of Wilbur H. Cole, whose pharmacy is on Dorchester avenue, was arrested by the Dorchester police. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$50, which he paid.

—The annual meeting of the New England Pharmacal Company was appointed for the first of May, but so few members showed up that the meeting was adjourned till some day to be decided upon.

—This week's exports at the Port of Boston include among other things, drugs and chemicals, \$8,333; hops, \$1,440; india rubber manufactures, \$5,333; spirits, \$1,262.

—The Board of Selectmen of Watertown have given the three druggists there, who petitioned for druggists' licenses of the sixth class, leave to withdraw.

—Mr. Dow, manager of Bartlett's Harvard Square Pharmacy, at Cambridge, spent a week lately on business and pleasure in New York State.

—Frank Allen, a Salem druggist, is to move to Worcester, where a position with a wholesale druggist has been offered him.

—Henry Newton, a drug clerk, has just been given a position in F. S. Chapman's drug store in Springfield.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists.

Philadelphia, May 5.—The Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists held its regular monthly meeting May 4th, in the auditorium of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy with a good attendance of members. The changes in the by-laws, proposed by the committee appointed to consider the subject, were adopted unanimously. The entertainment committee turned over \$617.33 to the treasurer of the association, this sum being the net proceeds of the Progressive Eucere entertainment held in February. Seven additional members were reported and the secretary was ordered to cast an affirmative ballot for their election. L. C. Funk, chairman, reported that the mercantile appraisers had ruled that retail druggists would be exempt from taxation on all goods which were manufactured by themselves; and that notice of the same would be sent to every druggist in Philadelphia. J. C. Perry, chairman of the delegation to Washington, in the interests of the repeal of the stamp-tax law, gave a very interesting detail report of the work which had been done by the combined representatives of the various associations.

An election of officers was held to meet the requirements of the amended by-laws. W. A. Rumsey resigned as secretary, after which the new officers were filled as follows: 3rd Vice-President, H. C. Blair, Jr., Recording Secretary, Fredrick T. Gordon, Financial Secretary, W. A. Rumsey. New members of the Executive Committee, J. G. Howard and J. M. Bear. Committees and delegates ap- by President McIntyre: National Association of Retail Druggists' plan, J. C. Perry, H. L. Stiles and Charles Leedom. Delegates to New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, J. C. Perry, Theodore Campbell and H. L. Stiles. Delegates to the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. Charles A. Weideman, Charles Leedom, James C. Perry, William McIntyre and Dr. Morrison. The Association adjourned until the next regular meeting, to be held in June.

NOTES.

—Quite a number of prominent Philadelphia men were present at the Pharmacopoeial Convention in Washington, D. C., this week. Among them were the following: Profs. Joseph P. Remington, Samuel P. Sadtler, Henry Kraemer, Frank G. Ryan and Clement B. Lowe, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; Dr. A. W. Miller, F. W. E. Stedem, Joseph W. England and Lyman P. Kebler. Dr. H. C. Wood and Dr. John Marshall represented the medical fraternity. Some of the members expect to remain in Washington until next week, when they will go to Richmond to attend the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Several of the members who returned to Philadelphia on Saturday reported themselves as being much pleased with the work of the Convention.

—The activity and turmoil which characterized the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy a few weeks ago has given place to an air of peace and repose which will continue until the opening of the lecture course in October next. There are a number of students taking special laboratory courses, but these are workers, and their entrance and departure is no longer provocative of class rushes and riots. Mr. Weigand is still attending to the combined duties of Librarian and Actuary, as W. Nelson Stem, who holds the latter position, has not entirely recovered from his recent illness.

—Josiah R. Peacock, formerly instructor in analytical chemistry at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, now proprietor of a store on South Tenth street, near Reed, surprised his friends and acquaintances this week by becoming a Benedict. The lady is Miss Bertha L. De Graffe, who is also well known at the college, she having graduated in 1855 at that institution, obtaining honorable mention for special research work in chemistry. —Prof. Henry Kraemer will continue his journey southward after the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting in Richmond is adjourned, as he expects to go to North Carolina with his family for a short time before commencing his summer labors on a new book, which he hopes to have ready for publication in a few months.

—The baseball team of the Smith, Kline & French Company employes played its first game of the season on Saturday afternoon last. The opposing club was the Laurel Athletic Association team, and the score was 22 to 16 in favor of the pharmaceutical club.

—E. H. Fahey, who has several stores near the business center of the city has sold his store at Tenth and Green streets, to Edward Smith. Mr. Fahey is fitting up another store however, on Eight street, opposite the Bijou Theatre, between Race and Vine streets.

—W. A. Rumsey, the secretary of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, whose store is located at Forty-first street and Mantua avenue, West Philadelphia, has gone to Spring Lake, N. J., for a few days with his family.

—George C. Lambert, the well known Belmont avenue pharmacist has removed his business to 1203 and 1205 Belmont avenue, a few doors above his old location. His new store is finely equipped in the most modern style.

—Samuel W. Lehman, a recent graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will leave his position in this city, having accepted a position as manager for Dr. Wilmont Ayres, 1836 Sixth street, Harrisburg, Pa.

—Charles T. George, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, who has a drug store in Harrisburg, was present this week at the Pharmacopoeial Convention in Washington, D. C.

—The ratio of drug clerks to positions has again risen since the college closed, as there are forty-one clerks to eighteen positions, according to the advertisements in the papers this week.

—Harry B. French, vice-president of the Smith, Kline & French Company has been unable to attend to business duties during the past week, being confined to his home by illness.

—Bruce Manly Edwards has entered the employ of D. F. Shull and Company, 328 Market street, West Philadelphia.

—George A. Kelly, the well known Pittsburg wholesale druggist, was in Philadelphia for a couple of days this week.

BALTIMORE.

A Joint Banquet.

Baltimore, May 4.—The Alumni Association of the Maryland College of Pharmacy and the members of the Wedgewood Club, which is composed largely of alumni, pooled issues and made the annual dinner of the association and the monthly feast of the Wedgewoodites a joint affair. The festal board on Tuesday night was spread in the main dining hall of the Hotel Rennett. Covers were laid for about 70 persons at three long tables, and nearly all the places were filled. The banquet proved to be enjoyable, not only in a gastronomic sense, but from an intellectual point of view as well.

Prof. D. M. R. Culbreth acted as toastmaster and also delivered an impressive address to the graduates. Among the invited guests was S. A. D. Sheppard, treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association, who was of course called on to make a few remarks and who supplemented Dr. Culbreth's admonitions to the graduates in a most felicitous manner. Other speakers were J. T. Ligon and C. D. Hickman, of the graduating class; John G. Beck, President of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association; Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, Charles E. Dohme, president of the Maryland College of Pharmacy; Prof. Daniel Base, of the faculty, R. E. Lee Hall, Dr. John F. Hancock, Dr. John Blake, Dr. J. W. Chambers, H. P. Hynson and J. Emory Bond. The committee of arrangements included W. N. Owings, chairman; J. Emory Bond, Jr., J. Edwin Hengst, Jr., Owen C. Smith and John S. C. Donnett.

Graduates in Pharmacy.

Baltimore, May 4.—Ten young men and one young lady received diplomas last night at the Lafayette Square Opera House, in Washington, entitling them to compound prescriptions, dispense medicines and put up pills and capsules. The event was the annual commencement of the National College of Pharmacy. Many friends of the young druggists were present. The stage was banked with palms and flowers and upon the rostrum were seated the faculty of the college, its officers and trustees and the graduates clad in their gowns and mortar-board hats. Dr. Herbert C. Easterday, president of the college, presided over the exercises, and the Rev. Dr. George N. Luccock invoked divine blessing after several musical selections had been rendered. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers Easton made an address on the developments of the arts and sciences during the nineteenth century. His remarks were replete with humor, and constituted a pleasing departure from the customary trite commencement address. Dr. Easterday conferred the degrees upon the graduates, after which H. McCoy Walters delivered the valedictory. The programme concluded with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Luccock. The graduates were: Charles Garreis, Florence Virginia Hoskins, J. Willard McChesney, John M. Minick, Ernest Parsons, Herbert W. Poole, Samuel P. Rickards, DeHaven Sharp, S. Mason, Wagner, H. McCoy Walters and William A. Woodfin.

With the Drug Trade Bowlers.

Baltimore, May 5.—The Winklemann & Brown Drug Company's team in the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club made a limping attempt last Tuesday night to win with only four members from Parke, Davis & Co. As a result the latter aggregation, which appeared to have its bowling clothes on, captured all three contests, the scores being 753, 623 and 654 against 543, 597 and 596. Last night the Root and Herbs took James Bailey & Son into camp, securing all three contests with 822, 832 and 766, against 734, 733 and 718 points.

NOTES.

—The mental condition of Adrian W. Kloczewski, a Washington druggist for years engaged in business at the northwest corner of Ninth and E streets, Northwest, was examined into about six months ago by marshal's jury and he was found to be incapable of managing his property. His wife was appointed to take charge of the business and she was also entrusted with his custody. Since then his condition has become worse and last week he was sent to the Government insane asylum.

—William Cottingham Powell, a retail druggist of Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md., and president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association last year, was married on April 20 to Miss Olive Merrill Johnson, of Baltimore. There were no bridesmaids. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. Powell is junior member of the firm of P. C. D. Cottingham & Co.

—Among the visiting druggists in Baltimore last week were T. S. Paine, Waycross, Ga.; M. C. Hall, of Fredericksburg, Va.; J. A. Williamson, of Frederick, Md.; T. L. Flinkey, of Thomas, W. Va.; and L. H. Dielman, of New Windsor, Ind.

—C. H. Nicholson, the Baltimore representative of Whitall, Tatum & Co., on German street, will shortly leave on a trip to Europe. He will visit the Paris Exposition and go to other places, and expects to be absent about one month.

—G. B. Trochet, for years a traveling representative of Pougere & Co., New York, but now in the retail drug business at Detroit, Mich., was in Baltimore last week on a short visit. He is making a recreation trip.

—C. H. Michaels, a retail druggist at Reisterstown, Md., is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati Retailers Working for the N. A. R. D. Plan.

Cincinnati, May 4.—The recent publication of an article in a local paper stating that the members of the N. A. R. D. were dissatisfied, has caused much comment among the druggists of this city. None of the officers of the local organization know who was the author of the article and it is the general belief that it emanated from one of the cut rate druggists, with the intention of creating dissent among the members of the association. The local organization has been very exact in the way of issuing trade cards to salesmen, which may have caused the article.

Alfred De Lang, of the National Executive Committee, stated at the last meeting of the local association that the Executive Board did not approve of the aggressive work adopted by the Cincinnati druggists, and that cards should be only exacted from those selling proprietary articles. At present, anybody selling the retail trade is asked for the card issued by the association, and this method is thought by some of the local druggists too severe, while others are in accord with the plan. Cincinnati has only three first-class wholesale drug houses, who have a local organization of their own and are also members of the N. W. D. A. None of them have shown a willingness to sign the contracts sent to them by the Retail Druggists' Association, claiming that to do so would make them liable for damages. Cincinnati druggists also have an obstacle in their way—a patent medicine concern making a specialty of supplying cut rate drug stores, causing some of the druggists to cut prices, for they can get their supplies as they need them. A. O. Zwick, president of the Hamilton County Druggists' Association, says he is not aware of any discord among the members and that as far as he could he would continue the methods adopted, and enforce them as heretofore. Mr. Zwick also states that, as the National Association Committee has not as yet notified the local organization, no attention would be paid to the article published in the local papers. At the present time only seven retail druggists have not joined the Hamilton County Association. The wholesale houses who have signed the agreement are the Gray & Huston Co., J. & C. Reakert and the Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co.

NOTES.

—Harry Burke, a clerk at Rendig's drug store, while practising at the grounds of the Cincinnati Gymnasium Club, May 2, sustained injuries that either will prove fatal or leave him a cripple for life. Mr. Burke has been attending the Cincinnati University and was a member of the athletic team. He has a record as one of the best athletes among the students and in trying to vault a pole over ten feet high he fell and broke his spine. He was removed to the City Hospital, where upon examination it was found that his case was hopeless. Much

sorrow was expressed by the patrons of Rendig Bros., for whom Mr. Burke has been clerking for the past five years and among whom he was a prime favorite.

—The members of the Druggists' Bowling Club to the number of fourteen went to Macke's Grove in a body on Friday, May 4, to make arrangements for the opening of the summer outings, May 18. It is expected that a good lot of druggists and their friends will be present on that date. Vehicles to take any druggist or friend to Bond Hill, free of charge, will be in waiting at the end of Mitchell avenue, Avondale, until 10 o'clock in the morning. The ball teams are in good shape and will put up a good game.

—The remains of John Edward Dehner, the youngest son of Edward Dehner, a former druggist of this city, were brought to this city for burial Sunday, April 29. John died at Cleveland, Ohio, April 27, after a short illness. Mr. Edward Dehner was notified of his son's illness while in Beaver, Pa., where he was on business for Parke, Davis & Co. He left for Cleveland at once but arrived six hours after his son's death. The child was buried in the family lot at St. Joseph's cemetery.

—A prominent druggist in one of the wealthiest suburbs of Cincinnati being annoyed by the people waiting at his store for the street cars, had a sign posted in the front part of his store as follows: "Notice.—This is not the Consolidated Street Railway Co.'s Waiting Room."

DETROIT.

Clerks Enjoy Themselves.

Detroit, May 5.—The Detroit Drug Clerks' Smoker one week ago proved an unusually enjoyable affair. J. Ed. Simpson, one of the members of the association, designed the invitation cards, which were decidedly unique. On the left were sketched two girls reading with great apparent delight the menu, which contained several drug delicacies—"nux," "tar-balls" and the like. On the right two pugilists were trying to knock each other out. Across the top ran a bar of music and scattered about among the words of invitation were little sketches of skulls and cross-bones, pipes, cigars and so on. At the meeting, W. P. Doty, member of the State Board of Pharmacy, gave an address upon "Higher Education for the Pharmacist," which was very well received, that being one of the things the Association stands for. Harry B. Mason, associate editor of the Bulletin of Pharmacy, gave an impromptu speech upon "Drug Clerks' Organizations." A date for the annual moonlight excursion was agreed upon—June 12. Mr. Simpson will design the posters for that occasion.

NOTES.

—Detroit was founded in 1701. To commemorate that event several propositions have been offered for a fitting celebration. The latest, which appears to have been fostered by Mayor Maybury, contemplates the reclaiming of a considerable area of ground from the river at the foot of Belle Isle, the erection of a mammoth marble peristyle across the foot of the island, the construction of a huge aquarium, artificial lagoons, greenhouses, and the erection of a central pillar 250 feet high, on the summit of which an immense beacon shall be kept burning at night. All this to cost \$1,000,000. Vigorous canvassing of the moneyed men of the city has resulted in subscriptions amounting to about \$300,000. Now an effort is being made to interest the "bone and sinew" of the community to get them to put up the remaining \$700,000. Committees have been appointed to go to the institutions that employ a great number of men and women and induce them to come to the mass meetings, where it is expected enthusiasm will run so high that they will cheerfully contribute part of their earnings to the fund. Recently the employes of Parke, Davis & Co. were assembled in the court yard to receive the invitation to attend such a meeting. Not every employe promised to attend. There are working men and women in the city who can not see that they ought to be "held up" for a contribution to a project, even though it be as artistic as this promises to be. The Island is in full view of P. D. & Co., and is pretty enough as it is, and enjoyable enough to suit most of the employes.

—On Saturday, May 12, the stock, fixtures and all the belongings of the Central Drug Store, Detroit, will be moved to its new quarters, 187 Woodward avenue. Fred. J. Todd, its present proprietor, will take in two others and a stock company will be incorporated. The two others are Frank C. Andrews, vice-president of the City Savings Bank, and D. W. H. Moreland, ex-president of the Board of Public Works, and an old-time druggist. The new store is almost exactly the same size as the old, so that the fine mahogany cases, the handsome soda fountain and all the counters and shelves can be placed without having to be made over at all. An arch will be cut between the new store and the adjoining dry goods store. Mr. Andrews will be a silent partner, but Mr. Moreland will be actively engaged with Mr. Todd.

—Harold T. Finney, one of the proprietors of the Alvin E. Hilt & Co. Pharmacy, Detroit, has been sued by Miss Alice Reaume for \$25,000, alleging breach of promise. Miss Reaume's declaration states that it is nearly eight years since Mr. Finney's attentions became such that he was looked upon by her family and friends as her fiancee, but that his first proposal of marriage was not made until 1895. The union was sanctioned by all concerned, and the marriage expected to take place. Some time ago, however, Mr. Finney began to neglect the young lady, so 'tis said, and now she thinks \$25,000 would about pay for his coldness to her. Both Mr. Finney and Miss Reaume belong to a "swell" social set, and the affair is creating much interest and gossip.

—The N. A. R. D. will meet in Detroit in September. The exact date, as set by that body, conflicts with the Letter Carriers' Convention and the Veterinary Surgeons' Convention to be held in Detroit, and the local druggists are busy making some different arrangements, as Detroit is scarcely up to taking care of three big conventions at the same time. The N. A. R. D. being the last of the three to fix the time, may have to make a little change.

—E. A. Kavanaugh, formerly with Druggist Robins, Third avenue, Detroit, has purchased the Peninsula Pharmacy, corner Fort and Eighth streets. J. Melvin Early, formerly manager of the Peninsula Pharmacy, has taken a position in the city department at Farrand, Williams & Clark's. H. S. Harrington has taken Mr. Kavanaugh's place with Mr. Robins.

—Clerk Joseph Hackett, with Hurd & Gray, Detroit, was married recently to Miss Mabel Greenwood. Mr. Hackett was chairman of the Committee on Entertainment for the drug clerks' smoker on that evening, but set up the above counter attraction. The Drug Clerks' Association gave him a very handsome wedding present. —The Grand Jury of the United States Court adjourned April 20 without finding a bill against Mrs. Elsie Smith, arrested some weeks ago, charged with smuggling coal tar products into Detroit. Evidence was not considered sufficient to warrant holding her for trial. Mrs. Smith is again free.

—Frederick Stearns is expected home any day from his winter sojourn in the Bahamas. It is said his health has been greatly benefited. F. K. Stearns has been in New York City.

—A. J. Stewart, formerly in business in Detroit, has opened a new pharmacy in Port Huron. It will be known as the Tunnel Pharmacy, being located near the tunnel.

—J. W. T. Knox, of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, will go to Richmond next week to attend the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

—H. D. Herrington, of Ann Arbor, has accepted a position with W. V. Wendover, Boulevard Pharmacy, Detroit.

G. B. Trochet contemplates going to New York City, where he will probably go into business.

—M. G. Ritche, of Detroit, has purchased a drug store at Mt. Clemens.

—F. W. Bertram has bought the Russell Street Pharmacy, Detroit.

CHICAGO.

New Directory Scheme.

Chicago, May 5, 1900.—The Chicago Directory Company is seeking to force druggists into signing the following contract for this year:

Chicago Directory Company,
Lakeside Press Building,
Plymouth Court, corner of Polk street.
—We hereby agree to pay the sum of \$7.50 to the Chicago Directory Company for the use of one copy of the Lakeside City Directory, of Chicago, issued for the year A. D., 1900, on delivery of same; and further agree not to part with its possession or its control or use, or use it or allow it to be used by any party in aid of any advertising scheme or in connection therewith, and to surrender said directory to said company on demand any time after the date of publication of the Lakeside City Directory for 1901; the title to the Directory to remain in said company.

A violation of the foregoing agreement in any of its parts shall entitle said company at once to take possession of said Directory without process of law, and hereby grant leave or license to it so to do.

Please send — one copy of said Directory for the year 1900, on the foregoing terms.

Chicago, _____, 1900.

There are a good many druggists in Chicago and some do not buy a directory every year. They are a meek and lowly lot, these druggists, as a rule, and will submit to a good many impositions for the sake of peace. They are willing to pay rent for telephones, and for stores; they put up with corporate and individual extortion in other ways; they serve the public sixteen hours a day on week days and not until recently have they dared to serve God on Sunday; but they have not been used to paying rent for a directory, they have not been accustomed to any restrictions in the use of it. They will sometimes put a chattel mortgage on their quinine and their ipecac when grim necessity compels, but they are not used to a chattel mortgage clause in their dealings with directory makers. Druggists as a rule do not care to go to law, but they sometimes shy a little when someone offers to take something out of their stores by force "without process of law." Such things have frequently occurred, yet he would have been a man of bold imagination who a year ago would have predicted that any incorporated body would be stung with ambition to emulate the deeds of the "long man and the short man." "Without process of law!" Verily, it hath a familiar sound and, alas! a too, too recent application. When druggists have all leased directories, hedged about with restrictions more galling than an iron fence around an apple orchard, they may have the privilege of leasing one a year later at perhaps an advanced rate. They must do that or go without. But one word of three letters expresses the thought, and that word is not DOG.

NOTES.

—The new Illinois pure food law will go into effect on July 1. Copies of the law with rulings on past laws and parts of statutes now in force may be had by addressing Alfred H. Jones, State Food Commissioner, 1623 Manhattan Building, Chicago. It would be well for druggists to procure copies of the law and read it carefully.

—An explosion of gas in the rooms above Dale & Semple's drug store on Wednesday, blew out all the windows in the upper stories and badly frightened the clerks, patrons of the store and occupants of the building. Two men employed by the gas company were hurt.

—Allen W. Hatch, formerly in charge of the sundries department of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, but now representing the Crown Perfumery Company, was married on April 28, to Bessie, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert T. Leavitt, Omaha, Neb.

—At the last regular meeting of the season, the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling Club awarded prizes as follows: Thomas, high score medal and high average medal; Storer, improvement medal. Dr. Thomas turned the high score medal over to F. W. Armstrong, his closest competitor for the prize.

—E. H. Schwaiger will open a new drug store soon at Wauwatosa, Wis. He formerly owned a drug store at this place, but sold it to go into business in Milwaukee. He has now sold his Milwaukee store at 1130 State street,

to Joseph Hammel and returns to the scenes of his earlier successes.

—William Burdar is remodeling his store at 699 Noble street. He is putting in new fixtures, building a gallery around the interior in order to extend the shelving to the ceiling, and increasing the space in the rear.

—Herman Weber, proprietor of the Union Hotel and Restaurant, gave a dinner on May 4 to the members of the Chicago Veteran Druggists Association.

—S. J. Kuflewski, a well known druggist at 1333 West Twenty-second street, and wife have the sympathy of their many friends because of the death of their infant son.

—A. J. Link has succeeded A. Goebler & Company at 51st street and Centre avenue. Mr. Link has been a member of the above named firm for several years.

—John B. Hartke, one of the old timers in the Chicago wholesale drug trade, after an absence of several years, has taken a position with Peter Van Schaack & Sons.

—Ten thousand blank petitions were sent out this week from the secretary's office of the N. A. R. D. They had reference to repealing the stamp tax.

—F. Von Boemle, representing the Mechanical Rubber Company of New York and Cleveland, passed through Chicago some days ago on his regular Western trip.

—J. G. Kennedy, for several years in charge of the laboratory of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, has resigned to take up the practice of medicine in Iowa.

—The Rock Island Pharmacy of Chicago, J. F. Wieser, manager, was closed to-day under a chattel mortgage. The sale is set for May 8.

—E. N. Wexberg, Indiana representative of the "Old Salamander" drug house, is the happy father of a boy, who arrived Thursday night.

—John Hieland, the veteran druggist at 113 West Madison street, has gone to Indiana for a few days duck hunting.

—The East Side Drug Company is a new concern which has just been incorporated in St. Charles, Ill.

—W. D. Duffin has sold the drug store at Belmont and Evanston avenues to Cunradi Brothers.

—L. Steinbrecher has opened a new drug store at 223 Clybourn Place.

ST. LOUIS.

FINED FOR SELLING LIQUOR.

St. Louis, May 5.—Albin Layton, son of Thomas Layton, of the Layton Drug Company, was fined \$100 a few days ago, in the Court of Criminal Correction on a charge of selling liquor without a license. On April 28 the case was reopened, and the judge reduced the fine to the minimum, \$40, on account of the extenuating circumstances under which the alleged infraction of the law occurred. The story of the affair as told by Mr. Layton reveals something of the methods pursued by the Liquor Dealers' Association in securing convictions. In March a highly esteemed neighbor of Mr. Layton came into the store one evening and told Albin Layton that Dr. Keene had ordered a peculiar shaped flask for the purpose. The matter was referred to Thomas Layton, who told his son to grant the request, which was done, and the bottle duly labeled. It was refilled at different times, and one day a man came in with this particular flask, which the druggist would recognize among a thousand, and got it filled. He had the appearance of a gardener, and there was no doubt in the mind of the seller but that the man was from the party who had secured it on the verbal order of the physician in the first place. A few minutes afterwards an agent of the excise commissioner came in with the bottle, demanded of Albin Layton whether he had sold the liquor, received an affirmative answer, and the next morning a summons was issued. Mr. Layton says that after developments proved that the bottle had been sent into the saloon across the street, and the barkeeper had retained it, substituting another bottle. Mr. Layton immediately went to the excise commissioner's office, did not find Mr. Higgins in, but was treated to a torrent of abuse by the attache of the office, who gave his name as Thompson, when he attempted to state his case.

Mr. Layton further says that the judge expressed his regret at being obliged to impose the fine, and that if it were not for the absence of an actual written prescription for the original sale, the case would have been dismissed altogether.

For two months past frequent attempts have been made to secure liquor at the Layton Drug Company, but without avail.

Quite a Scheme, Isn't It?

St. Louis, May 5.—About the latest thing in the drug store line is now being sprung on an amazed and awe-struck trade. Parties are circulating among prominent retailers asking their opinion of the feasibility of a project which for novelty certainly caps the climax for a town which, notwithstanding its reputed conservatism, can evolve about as many new schemes of a commercial nature as any other city in the country. The promoter wants to organize a company with a capital stock of \$20,000 to be known as the Pure Drug and Liquor Company, or some such name. It is proposed to establish a store in a down-town location which will ostensibly be a drug store and in which a full line of drugs will be carried, but which will take out a full-fledged liquor license and dispense whiskey et al. in the original package and otherwise. Druggists will be paid a commission for any liquor trade they send to the store and the scheme is expected to catch a big contingent of those who are not above taking a nip or laying in a supply of them, but who are too respectable nevertheless to be seen patronizing a regulation thirst parlor. The scheme is in an embryonic stage, but is fully developed on paper.

St. Louis College of Pharmacy Election.

St. Louis, May 5.—The annual meeting of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy was held April 30, at the college, a large attendance of members being noted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President H. T. Rohlfing; vice-president, Theo. F. Hagenow; treasurer, S. J. Boehm; recording secretary, Wm. C. Bolm; corresponding secretary, Dr. J. C. Falk; trustees to serve two years, Edmund P. Walsh, Thomas Layton and H. F. A. Spilker. Trustees holding over, Charles Gietner, H. W. Scheffer and Lewis Schurk.

Charles Gietner was elected chairman of the Board of Trustees. The report of the treasurer showed a satisfactory condition of the finances of the institution, and the secretary was able to state that the school is making good progress generally. During the past session there were one hundred and sixty-four students in attendance, and on April 11 forty-three were graduated, thirty-nine received the degree Ph. G., three were made Ph. B.'s and one Ph. C. degree was conferred.

St. Louis Apothecaries' Association.

St. Louis, May 5.—The annual meeting and election of officers of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association will be held Wednesday afternoon, May 16, at the College of Pharmacy. Reports of officers will be heard and the reports of the Executive Committee and its sub-committee having in charge the defense of members of the association in the long litigation now probably ended, will be of especial interest. The work of the association the past year and plans for the future will be thoroughly discussed and it is to be hoped there will be a large attendance of members, as the meeting will be one of vital interest to all. The regular date for the meeting would be May 2, but it is postponed to May 16 in order to enable President John H. Allen, who is out of the city, to be present.

Howling.

St. Louis, May 5.—There was some brisk work done by the drug bowlers Thursday night. The Burdocks by winning five games from the Mustards take the lead in the championship race. The Catnips who were tied with the Burdocks for the leadership won four games from the Chamomiles, which gives them the place one game back of the Burdocks. Aszman was the particular star of the evening, breaking all previous records in the Druggists' Coked Hat League with a 62 4-5 average. The Junipers won the odd game from the Dandelions.

NOTES.

—W. W. Urkhardt, well known in North Missouri, writes the Meyer Bros. Drug Co. from his new territory, Western Texas and Eastern New Mexico, that the Llano Estacado is distinctly O. K. and business fine. C. D. Webb, the company's Northern Indiana traveler, was at headquarters a few days ago. He reports business lively and that he had to ride extra to keep ahead of freshets and washouts. H. D. Delkeskamp has recovered from his accident and is preparing to go out on his route. Harry Tyler has gone to Eastern Pennsylvania to protect the interests of his family in an inheritance which has just fallen to them.

—The Alumni Association of the Medical Department of Washington University gave its annual banquet Wednesday night at the West End Hotel. Dr. H. M. Whelpley presided as toastmaster and Dr. O. A. Wall responded to the toast on the United States Pharmacopoeia. Mr. Campbell, who responded for the class of 1900, is also a pharmacist.

—Louis Kempff, a prominent druggist of Belleville, has just announced his marriage to Miss Marie C. Tobin, two years ago, and his surprised friends are now showering congratulations on the couple. Mr. Kempff is proprietor of the drug store at Main and Spring streets, which was established by his father, Dr. Wm. Kempff, in 1849.

—A bill is pending in the City Council authorizing Druggist W. S. Fleming and Frank M. Sterrett to build a hospital on the old city hospital site at 14th street and La Fayette avenue, to cost not more than \$1,000,000, and rent it to the city at \$50,000 annually for 20 years, at the end of which time the city of St. Louis shall become the owner.

—The following will accompany the St. Louis delegation to the U. S. P. and A. Ph. A. conventions: Dr. J. H. Sewing, Missouri State Medical Association; Dr. H. M. Pettit, president Missouri Ph. A.; E. F. Klein, Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Skinner, Pocahontas, Ark.; W. W. Kerr, Batesville, Ark., and L. E. Sayre, Lawrence, Kan.

—Mrs. N. O. Albright, of Kirkwood, will open a drug store on Webster avenue, that place, for the benefit of her seventeen-year-old son, Orrick Albright, whom she desires to learn the business. A good registered man will, of course, be employed to manage the store, but so far no selection has been made.

—Mr. Dornenberger, formerly with Merck & Company, has signed with the Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., to represent them to the jobbers of the north and west, the trade formerly covered by the late George Wright. He left on his initial trip Thursday night.

—C. P. Walbridge, president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., is in Washington as a member of the delegation which has been presenting the claims of the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair.

—Mr. Beck, of the Beck Chemical Company, Ottumwa, Ia., and Mr. Bond, of Porter & Bond, Mt. Vernon, Ind., were visitors this week.

—A rate of one fare round trip has been secured from all points in Missouri for the State Pharmaceutical Association in June.

—George Higgins, formerly with the Marlon Sims Pharmacy, will manage the new drug store of Mrs. Albright at Kirkwood.

—Charles Bieser, formerly clerk for E. A. Medlar, is now in the office at the Moffitt-West Drug Co.

—Dr. W. T. Stevenson has sold his pharmacy at Kirksville, Mo., to W. P. Harp.

—L. A. Seltz is on a several days' visit to his old home at Ironton, Mo.

—Clem Bernays is clerking for Otto F. Traubel.

Brought to Time.

Not long since we published a card from Major Cement Co. in which they spoke of refusing two large orders from Chicago department stores, one of which afterwards signed the agreement to maintain the full retail prices. Now the other, after trying in vain to get the goods, comes to time and has agreed to "be good" in future.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., May 4.

—Herman W. Rietzke of St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association, believes that in the near future Congress will take action to repeal the revenue tax on proprietary articles. Mr. Rietzke has just returned from Washington where, in company with others interested in the drug trade, he appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to urge the repeal of the tax.

—Successions: D. H. Decker, Menomonee, Wis., by L. Ehrhard; Vie Emmett & Co., Atlantic, Ia., by F. Robbins; Downs Bros., Lewis, Ia., by Frank C. Downs; M. G. Wilson, Esterville, Ia., by Fred. H. Richman & Co.; J. J. Trater, David City, Neb., by Harris & Richardson; A. M. Belding & Son, Osakis, Minn., by Clark & Marles, formerly of St. Paul.

—W. S. Getty of St. Paul, has moved into the Endicott Arcade, a few doors from his former place.

—F. J. Fehrensén has started at Salt Lake City, and M. De Witt Martin at Waterville, Minn.

—J. E. Anderson, Gering, Neb., suffered a fire loss this week. He was fully insured.

—L. W. King & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, have sold.

—R. F. Pepple is preparing to start at Wilmot, Minn.

—L. M. Betz, Wilcox, Neb., has been burned out.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Its Forty-eighth Annual Meeting is Being Held This Week at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., May 7.—The opening session of the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held to-day at the Jefferson Hotel, about 100 members being present.

President Albert B. Prescott, of Michigan, introduced Governor Tyler, who made a witty address of welcome. Mayor Taylor responded and was followed by W. C. Alpers, of New York. H. P. Hynson, of Baltimore, also thanked the city and the State for the cordial welcome extended the visitors.

President Prescott's Address.

Vice-president L. C. Hopp took the chair while President Prescott delivered the annual address. Dr. Prescott strongly advocated a higher education and a better preparation for the practice of pharmacy. He thoroughly discussed the questions of dispensing practice, wholesale business, manufacturing pharmacy, teachers' specialization, literature for research as a means of advancement, and the benefit of associations, and was closely listened to by the assemblage. The report was referred for action.

The Committee on Credentials reported 25 State associations, 12 colleges, 4 alumni societies and 6 local associations as represented. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted. The council reported 77 applications for membership and recommended that the salaries of the officers be hereafter paid semi-annually. The Nominating Committee was chosen, its 49 members representing 26 States. It will report the following officers tomorrow:

Officers to be Reported.

President, John F. Patton, York, Pa.; vice-presidents, J. H. Beal, Scio, O.; J. W. Gayle, Frankfort, Ky., and E. A. Ruddiman, Nashville; secretary, Charles Caspari, Jr., Baltimore; treasurer, S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston; reporter on progress of pharmacy, C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville. New council members, L. C. Hopp, Cleveland; F. Roberts Baker, Richmond, and H. P. Hynson, Baltimore.

To-night a reception was given President Prescott, followed by a dance. The Boards of Pharmacy of the Southern States are meeting to-night to discuss interchange of registration certificates.

The number of ladies accompanying the delegates is large and a ladies' auxiliary has been organized to look after them. An elaborate plan of entertainment for the association extends throughout the week.

[A detailed account of the meeting will appear in the Era next week.]

LOUISIANA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association held its 18th annual meeting at New Orleans, April 23 and 24. President Wm. M. Levy in his annual address spoke of the decrease in membership of the Association as compared with that of former years, and recommended that some action should be taken to remedy the cause for this lack of interest in the organization. Only about 12 per cent. of the registered pharmacists in the State were members of the association. He also recommended the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines, and wanted the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association to give the National Association of Retail Druggists all the help it could. Treasurer Geo. S. Brown reported the receipts for the year to be \$106; expenditures, \$192.00; balance on hand, \$88.29. Secretary Duplantis reported that owing to an insufficiency of money in the treasury the annual proceedings for 1899 had not been printed. He suggested that an effort should be made to have these proceedings printed with those of the present year under one cover. The report of the Committee on Legislation caused considerable discussion, especially that part of it recommending that college graduation should be a pre-requisite to registration in pharmacy, and that such recommendation should be incorporated in the bill which it is proposed shall be introduced in the next session of the Legislature. On the following day a resolution to this effect was unanimously passed. The association nominated the following members to succeed the present Board of Pharmacy upon the expiration of its term of office: P. M. Viallon, Bayou Goula; E. M. Roth, Thibodaux; Paul Fleming, Martindale; M. Bernstein, Shreveport; Wm. M. Levy, New Orleans; Geo. S. Brown, New Orleans; F. C. Godbold, New Orleans; Max Samson, New Orleans, and W. T. Taylor, New Orleans. The following officers were elected: President, M. Bernstein; Vice-Presidents, Miss Corinne H. Wright and Miss Rosalie E. Cook; Corresponding Secretary, Miss F. V. Yeager; Recording Secretary, W. P. Duplantis; Treasurer, Geo. L. Brown. Executive Committee: G. de Monsabert, W. M. Levy, John S. Finlay, A. K. Finlay and N. P. Roux. It was decided to hold the next meeting at New Orleans in May of next year.

—The Texas Pharmaceutical Association will hold its annual meeting at Dallas, May 15, 16 and 17. The Dallas Pharmaceutical Association is perfecting arrangements for the entertainment of the visiting delegates, and a delightful programme has been planned.

The Hurd Respirator.

Most manufacturing establishments whose employees are required to work in noxious fumes, or the dust from drugs or chemicals, furnish to them some sort of protection in the shape of a respirator. An effective device of this sort is the Hurd Automatic Respirator, which is illustrated on another page. Even the retail druggist can use these to advantage in the manufacture of Condition Powders, handling of acids, etc., etc.

C. H. Selick Moves.

Increased business has made it necessary for C. H. Selick, the perfumer, to move to more commodious quarters at No. 56 Leonard street, New York. Here he will be pleased to receive his customers from out of town, and show them new things in perfumes in fancy packages.

To Victor Klotz, proprietor of Ed. Pinaud's perfumes and toilet preparations, has been granted in the U. S. Circuit Court a perpetual injunction against Winter's Barber Supply Company, restraining them from making or offering for sale certain preparations put up and labeled in imitation of Pinaud's Eau de Quinine and Extrait Vegetal.

Forty years ago it was in its infancy. To-day it is a household word. Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry.

TRADE NOTES.

Manufacturers' Announcements, Notices of New Goods, Special Offers, and General Information for Entertaining Drug Buyers.

Japanese Spinning Mice.

These little creatures, also called Waltzing Mice, are a little smaller than the ordinary mouse, and marked with irregular black and white blotches. They are said to have originated in Japan, and owe their name to this and to their habit of whirling rapidly, like a top. This habit is supposed to have been produced either by selective breeding or to a nervous affection; but it is quite likely that both causes assisted in its development. Some of them spin without cessation for a minute and a half. They sleep during the day, and are most active at twilight and in the early evening. There are from two to nine mice in a litter, and the efforts of the young ones to spin is very amusing, resulting as they do in grotesque tumbling and funny somersaults. There is an advertisement of these mice on page 15.

Carter Medicine Company Wins.

Brent Good, president of the Carter Medicine Company, yesterday received word from his lawyers in Chicago that a final injunction, with costs, had been granted against the Chicago Label & Box Company. This company makes a specialty of manufacturing labels, boxes, etc., for druggists. The Carter Medicine Company has been following them through the courts for two years on the complaint that they were making simulations of the labels of Carter's Little Liver Pills. The Carter Medicine Company has been the only one to prosecute printers or engravers preparing such labels and wrappers. It marks a new departure in infringement cases, and the result of this suit is of great importance to the whole "proprietary trade," and of interest to retail druggists.

Ridge's Food.

The recent reduction in the prices of Ridge's Food seems to have greatly increased the popularity of that well-known preparation, and druggists can now make a good profit on it. This food, which was one of the first infant and invalid foods placed on the American market, was introduced to this country over thirty years ago, and the fact that it has withstood the severe competition of other similar preparations, speaks well for its merit. Woolrich & Co., the proprietors, report that their factory at Palmer, Mass., is now worked to its fullest capacity, and that they contemplate large additions to their plant in the near future.

Chocolate.

Chocolate as a soda water flavor is now in second place in popularity, vanilla still holding its position at the head of the list. But it is only good chocolate that has attained this place, for the impure article is not in the contest at all. Dispensers should get the best obtainable, of which Runkel Brothers' Chocolate Powder is one. They guarantee the absolute purity and solubility of their powder, and call attention to the fine aroma and rich flavor of chocolate syrup made with it. They will send a five-pound tin to any druggist for \$2. See their advertisement on Page 15 of this issue.

The Cream of Trade.

If you want to secure the cream of the trade, place in your window a nice, clean sign of Humphreys' Specifics and keep on your counter a supply a Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual. Every druggist knows that the best people in town buy Humphreys' Specifics. The Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., New York, will be glad to send free of all expense a nice sign and a good supply of advertising matter.

STATE OF TRADE.

General Market Comparatively Tame.

New York, May 8.—There has been no radical change in the condition of affairs, and the general market has remained comparatively tame, with the volume of business showing only moderate proportions. Conditions, however, are seasonable and very little is heard in the way of complaint. The quinine situation is practically as noted last week, the demand for consumption having continued light, and very little interest manifested by speculative operators. Outside holders continue firm in their views, and while limited quantities have been occasionally sold to regular customers at prices on a parity with manufacturers' quotations, none is willing to part with round lots on the basis of present values. At the American bark sale on Thursday last, the entire quantity offered was sold, but there was only a very slight improvement in prices, and some are of opinion that manufacturers' quotations for quinine will not be changed. Others, however, are equally sanguine that an early advance will occur, it being claimed that on the basis of the present unit value of bark, the current prices of quinine are very close to actual cost of production.

Continued dullness has prevailed throughout the opium market, with the tone easy, and in some instances first hand quotations show a further slight decline, without stimulating demand. Morphine continues sensitive, and in view of the uncertainty regarding probable action on the part of manufacturers, buyers are operating cautiously. Acetanilid is again more or less unsettled on account of competition among manufacturers, and prices are being shaded. One of the principal changes in prices during the week under review was a break of 15c. per gallon in first hand quotations for wood alcohol. The decline is attributed to competition from new makers, but some claim that it is due to over-production and a falling off in the demand for consumption. Jennings' magnesia is firmer, the various domestic handlers of this variety having agreed on uniform prices, which show an advance of 5c. per pound on all sized packages. Red arsenic is in abundant supply, with first hand quotations fractionally lower.

In the department of essential oils, business in a jobbing way shows slight improvement. Expressed limes is firmer owing to scarcity. Lemon is lower and bergamot higher, both in sympathy with corresponding conditions at primary sources of supply. Salages of ole oil has shown considerable activity and increased firmness, with an advance in quotations for prime yellow. Holders of balsam copiba have modified their views slightly, and a fair jobbing movement is noted at shade under old quotations.

Ergot remains dull, and the market continues to reflect weakness, with a further decline in first hand prices for both German and Spanish. Ipecac is firmer in sympathy with a stronger London market, and spot quotations are fully 10c. per pound higher. The market is better supplied with St. Vincent arrowroot, and values here of this variety have been reduced about 2c. per pound. Truxillo cocoa leaves also are more abundant, and former quotations can be shaded. The stock of Tahiti vanilla beans continues to diminish under a steady consuming demand, and with primary markets reported bare, spot holders are firmer in their views, and quotations show a further advance. In the seed line, celery is easier in sympathy with primary markets, while poppy is firmer under a similar influence. Hops are offered more freely and jobbing quotations have been reduced. Jobbers have also reduced their prices on sulphate of nickel.

Trade Less Active.

Boston, May 5.—That nothing, not even good trade, can go on the way all the time has been emphasized this week in this city among the retail druggists, for there appears to have been a falling off in the general trade of recent weeks. At the wholesale places business is also less active. No special reason is given for this decline, although the Board of Health finds in its weekly report far less general sickness than has been the case in recent weeks and the death rate this week is some below the normal point.

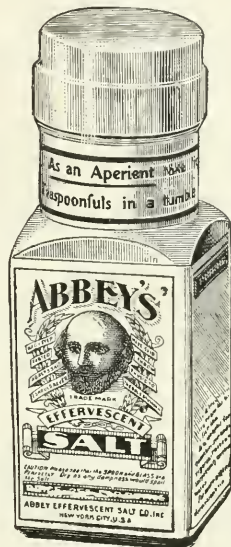
Such business as has been done has been practically of a jobbing nature, and not an over great amount in any way. Quinine, opium, morphine are all in light demand only. Ipecac shows some strength. Balsams, oils, acids and many other lines seem rather lifeless. With comparatively quiet conditions in the list of chemicals, prices have changed but little. Blue vitriol is one of the things for which there is a bit more demand this week. Gambier also shows signs of life. Alcohols are in pretty good demand at steady prices, alcohol being a trifle more active than grain. Waxes are without special feature.

Stacking up in Trade.

Philadelphia, May 5.—Business has probably passed the flood tide of prosperity and the ebb has begun in a slight degree, for the report, while still showing a prosperous state of affairs, are not quite so enthusiastic as

THE DEMAND for ABBEY'S SALT will be continuous, owing to the exceptional character of our steady advertising.

THESE DRUGGISTS SAY:



Brookline, Mass.,
March 28, 1900.
The Salt sells well and there has been an increase in the sale of same.
(Signed) Wm. H. Butler.

Boston, Mass.,
March 28, 1900.
The sale of Abbey's has been very fair during the last few weeks.
(Signed) A. D. Marcy.

Dorchester, Mass.,
March 28, 1900.
We are selling a slight increase in the past few weeks.
(Signed) A. M. Baker.

701 Centre Street,
Jamaica Plains, Mass.,
March 28, 1900.
We have noted an increase in the sales of Abbey's Salt recently.
(Signed) Chas. B. Rogers & Co.

40 Water Street,
Newburgh, N. Y.,
March 28, 1900.
The demand for Abbey's Salt has increased.
(Signed) Theo. Merritt's Sons.

ABBEY'S SALT is a clean remedy, honestly advertised, prescribed and endorsed by physicians the world over. Abbey's Salt reaches the consumer through the drug trade only.

...THE...

ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT Co.,

9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade List on Application.

they have been for several months and there are some grumblers among the retailers who are beginning to complain of a slacking up in trade. Favorable weather conditions which have prevailed recently have had a beneficial effect on the general health of the community, as the prescription business has fallen off somewhat in all sections of the city. Prices remain about the same all along the line of the more important drugs and chemicals and the market is slightly weaker than usual.

Good Business Last Week.

Baltimore, May 7.—Business last week was good. Numerous orders were received from out of town, and the movement of all kinds of medicinal preparations was large in the aggregate. Retailers have begun to start up their soda water fountain business, and this, together with the augmented prescription business, brings their receipts up to very respectable figures. It is an instructive indication of the state of trade generally that no retail drug store has changed hands within several weeks, as far as can be learned. Some are offered for sale, but the price asked is evidently so high that would-be buyers keep in the background. The market for botanicals is fairly active and the movement of heavy chemicals gives satisfaction.

Reasonably Busy.

Detroit, May 5.—"Reasonably busy," say the wholesalers, "considering the weather." And then they go on to explain that soda fountain supplies are not booming as they should in the first week in May. With snow storms and snow flurries all over the State it is not strange that the "soda fountains are frozen up." There is a larger demand for grip medicines than at any time before this year, the diseases having appeared much behind its usual time. Manufacturing chemists are still busy enough to keep an extra force at work and seem very well satisfied with business conditions.

Business Active in Chicago.

Chicago, May 5.—The demand for drugs, sundries and the products of the manufacturers continues very good. The week shows a fine volume of sales at all the houses. The weather has been fine and spring orders are coming with a vengeance. The city trade has been fairly good, notwithstanding the holiday on Tuesday, when all Chicago turned out to welcome Dewey. Sundries jobbers assert that business in their lines is active, and all avow that collections are good.

Business Quite Dull.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., May 4.—The week just closed has been "a rift in the lute" quite dull, in other words—but it has been the first and only tame week for many months. The druggists are impatient, realizing that a snag like this must be struck occasionally. The main reason for the lull in business was the raw, chilly weather, which, coming as it did after several weeks of almost summer warmth, did damage upon many branches of trade. The only part of the drug business that has not suffered during the past seven days was the prescription work, which continued in almost the same full volume that has been sustained for months. The wholesale drug trade has done better, being, naturally, less susceptible to climatic pranks. The market on pharmaceuticals, heavy chemicals and everything else continues very steady, no changes having taken place in Western products.

Soda Fountain Decorations.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a soda fountain as well kept plants and flowers. But natural plants require a great deal of care, and add greatly to the work to be done.

This objection, though, is met in the use of artificial palms and other foliage plants, which are made to imitate nature so closely that the imitation cannot be detected from the genuine plants except upon the closest scrutiny. Frank Netschert, No. 7 Barclay street, New York, is one of the leading manufacturers of these plants in this country, and his advertisement in this



issue illustrates several of the plants which he furnishes to druggists for store decoration. His plants are not expensive, they require no care but dusting, and will last a long time. His illustrated catalogue is very interesting to druggists.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 8.—As usual between seasons, general business is of only moderate volume, and transactions are limited mainly to actual current requirements of consumers, with very few important changes in values.

OPIUM.—The demand has shown no improvement, and the market continues to reflect dull and easy conditions. But jobbers are still quoting the old range of \$3.35@3.50 for 9 per cent, and \$3.45@3.60 for 11 per cent, the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—A very limited improvement comprises the business in progress, and jobbing quotations remain nominally unchanged at \$4.45@4.65 for 13 per cent, and \$5.15@5.35 for 16 per cent, according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—Buyers continue to operate cautiously, owing to the generally unsettled condition of the market, but there is no further change in values, and jobbers quote on the old basis of \$1.95@2.05 in ounces and \$2.20@2.30 in eighths, as to brand. QUININE.—Expected changes are slow to materialize, but holders continue firm in their views, a majority being sanguine that manufacturers will shortly find it necessary to mark up prices, owing to the strong position of raw material. Jobbing quotations are steady on the basis of 3@32c, for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 33@34c, in 50-oz. tins and 35@35c, in ounce vials.

ALCOHOL.—Grain is unchanged and steady at old prices, but wood is easier owing to competition, and manufacturers have reduced their quotations 15c. per gallon. The revised jobbing figures are on the basis of \$8@9c, for 95 per cent, by the bbl, and 35@31.15 for less, according to quantity.

IPCAC.—Cables from London reporting improved conditions abroad have imparted a firmer feeling among local holders, and spot quotations for jobbing quantities have been advanced to \$3.60@3.85 for whole, \$3.65@3.90 for ground and \$3.70@3.95 for powdered.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—The tone of the market is a shade easier, and jobbers have reduced their quotations to 45@48c, for prime Central American and 53@58c, for Para.

VANILLA BEANS.—Former quotations are still current for Mexican and Bourbon, but Tahiti are again firmer, gradually diminishing stocks, and quotations for the latter variety have been further advanced to \$3.25@4.25, as to grade.

ERGOT.—The market is again easier under the influence noted last week, and jobbers have reduced quotations to 70@80c, for German or Russian and 1.05@1.20 for Spanish, as to quality. Powdered, 5c. additional.

OIL LEMON.—Primary markets are somewhat easier, and spot quotations for jobbing parcels show a decline to \$1.20@1.45, as to grade and quantity.

OIL BERGAMOT.—Conditions abroad are favorable to holders, and the market is firmer, with quotations advanced to \$2.40@2.55 for the better grades and \$2.65@2.90 for good.

JENNINGS' MAGNESIA.—Wholesale dealers have agreed upon a uniform basis of values, and the revised schedule shows a general advance of 5c. per lb. on all sized packages.

NAPHTHALINE.—Stocks are light and prices firmer, with bbl. lots held at 3@3¼c. for balls and 2¼@3c. for flake.

SULPHATE OF ANILINE.—An easier feeling has developed among jobbers, and quotations have been reduced to 35@45c, as to quantity.

HOBS.—Holders offer more freely, and jobbing quotations show a decline to 22@30c., as to grade and quantity.

CELERY SEED.—The import cost is fractionally lower, but jobbing prices are unchanged at 11@15c. for whole and 16@20c. for powdered.

POPPY SEED.—Business is light and of a retail character, but with foreign markets ruling strong, prices are maintained at 14@18c.

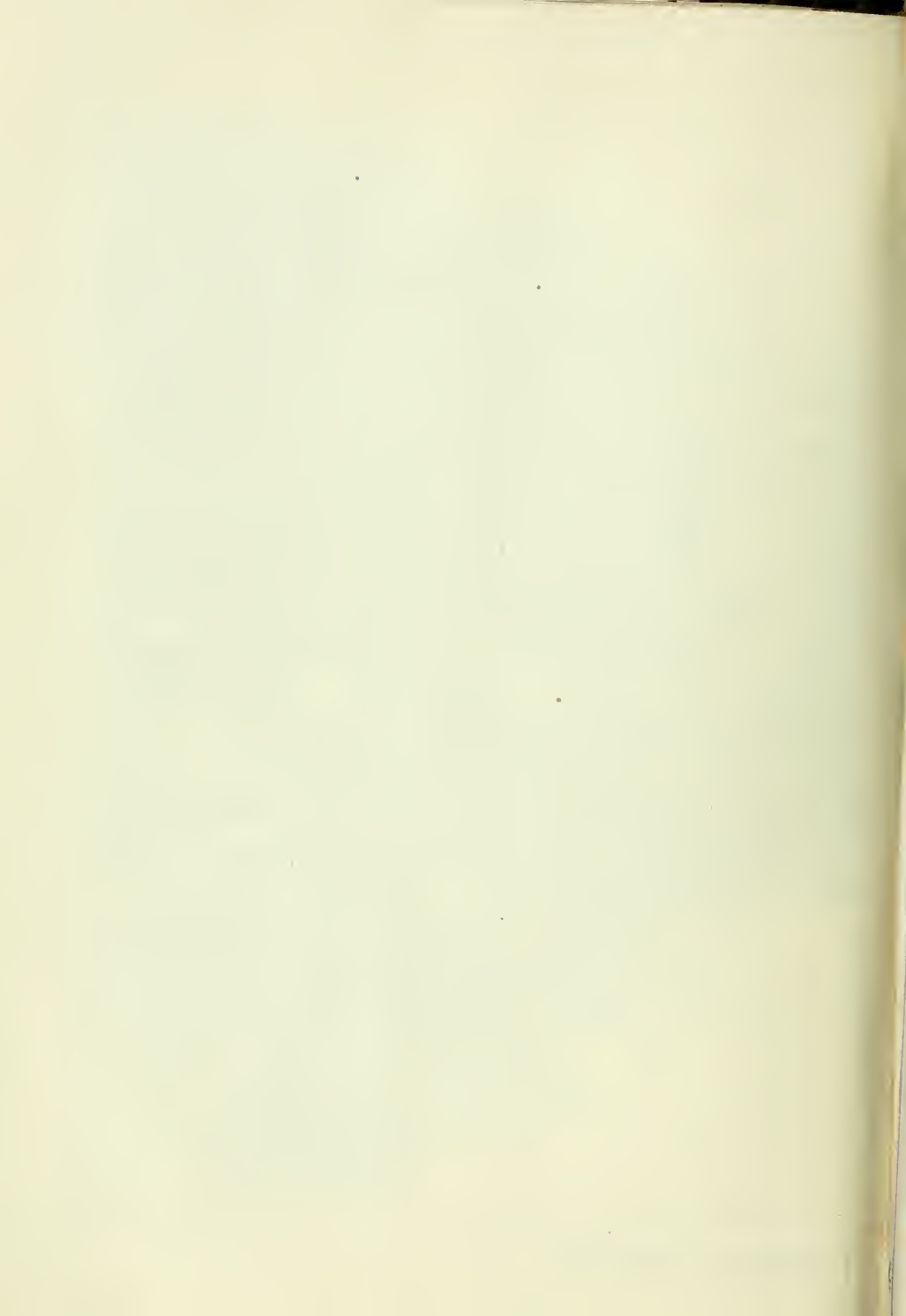
A New Hat for Three Cents.

This is the startling head line in the advertisement of the Hat Bleach Company, Dept. E., Xenia, Ohio, in this issue. They have a preparation for cleaning and bleaching straw hats. They say it will clean a hat in five minutes, and that the 10-cent package is enough for three hats.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

VOL. XXIII.

NEW YORK, MAY 17, 1900.

No. 20.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

Published Every Thursday, at 306 Broadway, New York,
BY D. O. HAYNES & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

U. S., Canada and Mexico.....\$3.00 per annum
Foreign Countries in Postal Union..... 4.00 per annum

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,

Telephone: 2240 Franklin.

Cable Address: "ERA"—New York.

NEW YORK.

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A PLEASSED CUSTOMER.

It has been said that the best advertisement is a pleased customer, and this would seem to apply as well to the advertising business as to any other. This is what one advertiser in this paper says:

370 Greenwich street, N. Y., May 8, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Era:

Gentlemen—The results from the advertisement which I placed in the Era have been far beyond my expectation. I have secured so many replies that it has given me all I can do to fill orders.

Yours truly,

W. E. KENNEDY.

VALUATION OF INSECT POWDER.—The value of insect powder has been found through experiments of Dowzard (Rev. Int.) to be proportional to its content of ether-soluble constituents. A good powder contains 5 to 9 per cent. of ether-soluble substances. These may be determined by macerating 2 Gm. of the sample in a tightly-stoppered bottle with 50 Cc. of ether, with frequent shaking during two hours, then removing 25 Cc. of the clear ethereal solution, evaporating to dryness and weighing the residue. Similar results were obtained by Durant, who regards 5.25 per cent. of ethereal oil and soft resin, obtained by evaporating the ether solution, as a minimum requirement. It is also demanded that the extract be free from chlorophyll. The degree of fineness of the powder has also considerable influence on its effect. (Apoth. Ztg.)

A condensed report of the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, held at Richmond last week, is presented in this issue. Though made as brief as possible it is believed to present all the salient features of the work accomplished, and it will be evident to the reader that some of this work was very important indeed. The report will speak for itself, but we wish to point out some features of especial significance.

In the first place the association has gone on record concerning the character of pharmaceutical legislation which is desirable in all the States in this Union. It has formally adopted a draft of a law intended to serve as a pattern or basis for pharmaceutical legislation in States where it may be proposed to attempt new legislation. This proposed law is called to the attention of the pharmacists throughout the entire country. If it be possible to secure in all our States legislation which will bring about a greater degree of uniformity along the lines covered by this proposition, it will be to the material benefit of not only the pharmacists alone, but primarily of the public whose servants the pharmacists are.

In this pattern law it will be noticed that better qualifications in an educational way are insisted upon. The apprentice must possess a good preliminary education; the pharmacist can only enter the practice of pharmacy by first serving as assistant, by being a college graduate, and by passing examination by a board of pharmacy. No legislation can be retroactive, hence this law if enacted in every State to-day would in no way debar any of those now in the business from continuing therein. Its effect would be simply and only that those who come, those who are to serve, shall be better qualified, better able to meet the conditions laid upon them by the progress of their science, and which they must meet if they are to truly fulfill the duties they owe the public and to themselves.

A second important provision is that requiring the owner of a drug store to be himself a licensed pharmacist. A third feature is that the peddling or vending of medicinal agents, quack nostrums, etc., by unqualified persons is absolutely prohibited. As stated in the detailed report, the proposed law, as a whole, went through almost without alteration, and this fact may be taken as a great compliment indeed to its framer.

All throughout the proceedings the question of better education obtruded. It seemed to be generally recognized that the coming pharmacist

must be a better educated man than even the best of those now in business. There was no dissent to the proposition that hereafter no one should be admitted to examination by a board of pharmacy unless he had taken the regular systematic course of instruction in a college of pharmacy and won its diploma. In this regard sentiment has undergone a very radical reversal within ten years past.

It is realized also that pharmacists should be better business men, and one means, perhaps the only means under the circumstances, for affording them a business education is to establish in our colleges of pharmacy a course in commercial training designed and arranged for the especial use of pharmacists. In this line there was detailed such a course, which has recently been instituted in one of our colleges, and which was described and commented upon in the meeting. Inasmuch as the idea met with warm approval, there is no better place to present the subject than right here, and no apology is offered for the following synopsis of such a course:

BUSINESS LAW IN GENERAL.

Common Law, Statute Law, Law-Merchant, Lawful Age, Exception, Money.—Definition, kinds, uses, regulations governing the same.

Bank account.—Bank book, opening account, deposit slips, balancing.

Substitutes for Money.—Checks, form, definition, Advantages, drawing checks, endorsing checks, check raising and precaution against, stopping payment, certified checks, Guaranteeing signature, practical exercises in the above.

Drafts (of bill of exchange)—Definition, form, parties to, kinds of, uses, acceptance, manner of collection, of, force of demand, protests, with bill of lading, practical exercises on same.

Promissory Notes.—Definition, form, parties to, place of payment, maturity of, protest, object of protest, indorsement of, uses of, advantages of, collateral notes, judgment notes, practice on same.

Due Bills.—Form and uses of.
Bank Drafts.—Definition, forms, uses, New York drafts, cashier's check, certificates of deposit, foreign exchange, letters of credit, traveler's checks, postal money orders, express money orders, money by telegraph, registered letters, money by express.

Banking.—National Banks, the clearing house savings banks, State banks, private banks, safe deposit, loan and trust companies, building and loan associations.

Insurance.—Fire, Life.
Transportation, Mercantile Agencies, contracts, deeds, mortgages, leases, orders, duplicate orders, receipts, releases, bills and invoices, discounts (cash), study of price lists, establishing a business, buying of goods, selling of goods, conducting a business, advertising, inventory, double entry bookkeeping, single entry bookkeeping, special firm bookkeeping.

Another important act of the association was to authorize the resumption of the exhibit feature at the annual gathering. When the exhibits were discontinued a few years ago it was the belief that they were a detriment to the association, often a counter attraction to the meeting, and, what is undeniable, the exhibits had in some particulars been outrageously abused and unsuitable, illegitimate displays had been allowed to be given. Now, however, some believe a mistake was made in dropping the exhibit, and at next year's meeting there will be such a display. The exhibit will be confined to appropriate, legitimate lines, and every exhibitor will be allowed time in a special session of the association to talk five or ten minutes concerning his display and his goods.

In connection with, but not an organic part of, the meetings of the association, were held several sessions of the newly created Ameri-

can Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. This body, in its plans formulated, and which will be considered at length hereafter, is destined, without doubt, to exert a deep influence upon pharmacy in the United States. A word also, and but a word, concerning the social features of the meeting. These were enjoyable, elaborate, and too much praise and thanks cannot be given to the local committee and their associates and friends for the hospitalities showered upon the visitors.

EXPLOSIVE!

A news story elsewhere in this number, under the caption "Druggists Caught in a Trap," ought to prove "mightily interestin' readin'" to druggists generally, as the circumstances it describes most certainly were "interestin'" to those affected by them. The bill was sneaked into the Legislature, and its passage sneaked, its full meaning not being understood or detected. It certainly has a very important and irritating application to the drug trade. It is supposed to have been put through the Legislature in the direct interest of certain manufacturers. This law certainly demonstrates the necessity of druggists watching closely the work of legislators in order that their interests be conserved.

The general merchants of a Pennsylvania town entered into agreement to close their places of business every evening at 6 o'clock. Two of these merchants violated the agreement, and now, at the instance of the Retail Clerks' Association of the city, the court has granted a preliminary injunction against these concerns, and will hear legal arguments on the novel features involved in the case. There would seem to be a hint in this to the drug trade. If the law can be made to prevent druggists from violating an early closing agreement, it offers a very attractive solution of the problem. Get all the druggists in a town to sign such an agreement, and then prosecute any one violating it. Here is a chance for drug clerks to force the issue.

The collectors of internal revenue are getting after the druggists in some sections of the country to collect the stamp tax on wine sales. It is reported that some druggists have entirely neglected stamping the packages of wines sold since the law went into effect in 1898, and now must give up at the rate of a one-cent stamp for every half pint.

Several small towns in the interior of New York State are under the operation of a liquor tax law which contains some very stringent no-license provisions. In these towns, therefore, for two years to come, there will be no saloons, and even the drug stores will not be allowed to sell liquor on prescription.

(Continued from page 495, May 10)

COLLEGE GRADUATION AS A PRE-REQUISITE TO BOARD EXAMINATION.

Is it Desirable to Seek Legislation to This End?—The Question Discussed by Pharmacists, Clerks and Teachers.—Its Advantages and Drawbacks Contrasted.

APPROVES THE DIPLOMA, BUT NOT AS A REQUIREMENT.

As there is considerable discussion in the Era at the present time concerning a druggist having a diploma from some college of pharmacy before granting him a certificate to practice pharmacy, I wish to give my views on the subject. I wish it understood, however, that I am not opposed in any way whatever to colleges of pharmacy or persons holding their diplomas, but just the reverse, and I would advise all persons who contemplate practising pharmacy to go to some good school of pharmacy first, if they are able to do so. But to make it a requirement or obligatory upon an individual to secure a college diploma I think would be an outrage upon the public. I contend that if an individual passes a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Pharmacy in the State in which he resides he has complied with all the requirements of the law, and should be entitled to a certificate whether he holds a college diploma or not. I am also opposed to granting certificates to graduates of pharmacy without examination, as I believe some States do or have done. I think graduates should be required to stand an examination before the State Board of Pharmacy the same as any one else. To require persons to hold college diplomas before granting them certificates to practice pharmacy would deprive a great many worthy young men, and women, too, from entering the profession, as there are a great many persons who are not able to attend college, but who can enter the employ of some good registered pharmacist and with him learn the business quite as well, and in some cases probably better, than had they gone through college, for when employed in a drug store they obtain an every-day practical knowledge of conducting a pharmacy which will in time enable them to pass a satisfactory examination before the State Board. I would suggest, however, that if the would-be pharmacist has the opportunity it would be better for him to study chemistry, botany and Latin. Some individuals in the drug business might have made better pharmacists had they had the opportunity to have attended some good college of pharmacy, but I am unalterably opposed to making the holding of a diploma compulsory or a prerequisite for registration in pharmacy. Of course, all of the colleges and, I suppose, many well-to-do people would favor such a law; and why? No, perhaps, that it would make better pharmacists, but that it would, upon the part of the former, increase the number of their students, and by the latter because it would in some cases, perhaps, prevent the poorer classes from entering the business. The simple holding of a diploma in many cases does not amount to much, as students are often rushed through college to keep up with their classes, and many, perhaps, are turned out as graduates who would come short of passing before the board of pharmacy. I do not oppose colleges or those who are fortunate enough to secure a college education. I only oppose the making of a law that would debar, as it undoubtedly would, any competent person from entering the business. I have been conducting a drug store and pharmacy for over twenty years; I hold a certificate, and while I believe that it might have been an advantage to me had I been able to attend college, yet had I been compelled to have had a diploma before I engaged in the drug business, in all probability I would never have been in it. While I do not believe that any of us ever become perfect, and that there are many things yet for us all to learn, I do believe that I, as well as many others who are successfully conducting drug stores are fully as capable of running their business as many others who hold college diplomas. There are many good self-made men who never saw the inside walls of a college.

Beulah, Kansas.

M. J. DRY.

WANTS BETTER APPLICANCES.

The amphibious calling of the pharmacist of to-day where not only professional ability, but also sharp business management play such an important role, where on the one hand training, knowledge and skill in the art and practice of pharmacy, and on the other keen business instinct and energetic business methods are of prime importance, when in fact either alone is entirely insufficient, requires, no doubt, a diploma from a reputable institute or school of pharmacy. But to make it a prerequisite to a "Board Examination" I think is not only unfair, but in many cases impracticable. But something must be or at least should be done. And now brethren of the pharmaceutical ranks, how would you like the following proposition:

No apprentice should be allowed to start his apprenticeship until graduated from a High School or similar institute, where the rudiments of Latin and Greek are taught, followed by four years continuous apprenticeship under a competent pharmacist. After serving this time the law or the rulings of the board should compel him to take either a full course at a reputable college of pharmacy or a full or at least two years' course of a yet to be recognized institute or school of pharmacy by mail. After having been graduated from either one of these schools, he certainly will not fail to pass any reasonable State board examination. It would not take long for an employer to find out which of the two clerks, either from the college or from a school by mail, would be better adapted to the business requirements of his store. It would also give a wide-awake, bright, but poor, boy a chance to engage in the practice of pharmacy and might, say, educate himself with the assistance of a competent master in pharmacy. A man equipped with a training and education like outlined above would never fail to pass an examination or meet the requirements of even an exacting employer.

C. L. KATZ, M. D.

Terre Haute, Ind.

NO MONOPOLY!

I am moved to strike a blow at a "would-be" monopoly. I refer to the agitation by pharmacy colleges and the fortunate graduates thereof to require a diploma as a condition precedent to a board examination. Permit me to say, Mr. Editor, and that with due respect to the eminent men who favor this "exclusiveness," that such a proposition is ridiculous and almost monstrous. Mr. Glick, of Lafayette, Ind., may well doubt the "advisability" of enacting such a law in Indiana. I will say further for his benefit that I doubt the "advisability" of even proposing such a scheme to the Legislature of Indiana.

The idea, too, of "protection to the pharmacist" is quite prominent in the argument of those who favor this "nice plan" for the colleges. I want to say on that point that I know of no General Assembly that would deliberately go into the business of protecting any "class." Pharmacy registration, medical registration, dental, and even legal licenses are granted to individuals, not for their protection, but solely for the protection of the people who would otherwise be imposed upon and injured.

One more suggestion. It occurs to me that most examining boards would be pleased to recognize a diploma from a first class college of pharmacy as just as good evidence of ability as the board examination, unless deterred by unfortunate statutory enactment. Modest men are not wedded to the idea that perfection rests on their shoulders alone, but are willing to admit that the final examination by a respectable faculty is usually worth as much as their own. In fact I think more of some diplomas than I do of some certificates. How this matter will shape up twenty-five or fifty years from now (not five) I am not prepared to say, but I am sure the beautiful ideal is quite premature at this time.

Little Rock, Ark.

JOHN H. HOYD, SR.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Richmond, Va., May 7-12, 1900.

Detailed Report of the Proceedings. A New Section Instituted. Many Papers Read. The Draft of the Model Pharmacy Law Approved. The Entertainments.

The weather was delightful, the city of meeting one of the most attractive in the United States; the welcome was of the proverbial Southern nature, and all things conspired to make the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Richmond, Va., May 7 to 12, an unqualified success, and that it was. The delegates were a little slow in arriving, but on Tuesday morning between 150 and 200 were in attendance; many of them coming from Washington after a week's participation in the deliberations of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention. A greater number of members, in proportion, from the South were present than customary, even far-off Texas being adequately represented. Monday morning was spent in handshaking and, in an official way, by the first meeting of the Council of the Association. The regular scheduled programme commenced Monday afternoon.

THE WORK.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

MONDAY, MAY 7, 3.20 P. M.

The large hall or theatre on the top floor of the Hotel Jefferson was half full when President A. B. Prescott, of Ann Arbor, Mich., rapped for order. In a few graceful words Mr. Prescott introduced Governor Tyler, of Virginia, who, in a bright and witty speech, welcomed the Association to the hearts and homes of the people of Richmond. Mr. Alpers and Mr. Hynson appropriately and eloquently did the honors in a return speech of acceptance.

President Prescott then read his annual address, which was as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In coming together for the forty-eighth annual meeting, we join in the heartiest greetings of renewed fellowship with each other, and in sincerest gratitude to Almighty God for the prosperity of our country and of our profession. The year of our Lord nineteen hundred marks an era of advancement in commercial and scientific opportunity. It belongs to us as a company of active workers to keep step, well forward, in the march of events. Therefore it seems proper, so far as the brief limits of this address permit, to look over the situation of pharmacy at the present and take account of the work immediately before us.

I know that if I were to greet some of my friends with the question, what is it now about pharmacy that makes it very different from other pursuits? some would answer me, it is only this, that it is a losing business. Now I cannot accept this answer to the question as stated. If on the word of its practitioners this pursuit is a losing business at certain periods, that does not distinguish pharmacy from other indispensable pursuits, such as carrying on a farm, running a railroad, or following the practice of medicine.

Departments of Practice.

To inquire into the nature of the work of pharmacy we find that, of necessity, there are divisions of pharmaceutical practice, and that there is the tendency to an extension of these divisions. Besides the final exercise of pharmacy in furnishing and adapting medicament and chemical supplies to consumers, there is, secondly, the preparatory business of the wholesale druggist, who collects and distributes medical merchandise over the world, and, thirdly, the contributory service of the manufacturer. It is by virtue of the function of the dispensing pharmacist that the wholesale dealer and pharmaceutical manufacturer exist, and it would be hard to say which one of these branches contributes the most to the art and science and growth of pharmacy as a whole. It is the union of them all that constitutes the pharmacy of today, the profession represented by this association.

Dispensing Practice.

In the supply of medicines and chemicals to consumers it is especially the adaptation of these supplies to specific uses and demands, as well as their valuation in terms of purity, quality, quantity and power that marks the skilled profession. For this special knowledge has accumulated for generations and great sciences have yielded up their latest discoveries. In this practice pharmacy means safeguarding care and professional judgment as a basis of trust in the issues of life against death. It means resources for sanitation, public and private, when the plague is at the door. It requires acquaintance with the precise armamentarium of pharmacology. It invites a provision of agencies for industrial arts and the refinement of homes. It puts a laboratory at the right hand of busy physicians and health officers. It is an art which will be able to serve as analyst and arbitrator in public inquiries as to pure drugs and pure foods, when the markets are crowded with strange inventions each more insistent than the other before it.

In this sphere of pharmacy it is undertaken to protect life against the mistakes of haste and oversight, against danger of poison in the hand of the irresponsible, against accident of any sort. But whatever be the law of the state allows to a responsible citizen in the choice of medicines, of open composition or otherwise, under advice of whatever practitioners of medicine or without counsel of any kind, but whatever be the law of the part of the citizen is respected by the pharmacist. He is placed in charge of the agents of life that they shall not fail, and the agents of death that they shall not hurt, and his ignorance of the law is not his fault, while still he respects the right of sane persons acting in good faith for any medicine not contraband under the law. That the dispensing of medicines and poisons is obviously a profession of special skill touching public safety in vital parts, is seen by the extent of State laws for the examination of pharmacists. Moreover, when there is legislation for pure drugs and foods, or to limit the freedom in use of misleading names of the same, there is usually imposed an added responsibility upon the pharmacist requiring of him an increase of skill. To the Pharmacopoeia itself is left the task, always responsible and sometimes impracticable, of defining the limits of purity before the law.

The duty of the apothecary is of character, integrity and discretion, made more responsible by republican freedom, and will indeed has the duty been done by the body of good and faithful servants and large in the years of the century coming to a close. The many of this honorable guild have held unmovable the confidence and respect of the public in all our States and provinces, though not without loss by the sins of a few unworthy members.

It is an added duty in the supply of medical merchandise to consumers to regulate the prices of sale. This is economics as applied to the sale of the materials belonging to a skilled profession. People are properly somewhat averse to unskilled hands for the supply of any sort of medicines. The economics of pharmacy call for local organization, friendly co-operation and representation to influential councils. People are properly concerned with the economical problems of the day is entitled to a more careful study than this of the drug trade. It needs the sagacious good sense of men of experience, with whatever light the laws of commercial science can afford. Without a personal acquaintance with details in this subject, I yet desire to express the reasonable belief that cut-rate competition against regular rates for either materials or services in any skilled profession is always to be guarded against as demoralizing to social order and inimical to public good.

These, it seems to me, are some of the features of pharmacy in the supply of pharmacological and chemical agents to consumers, the largest and the most important of the branches of the practice. In another branch of practice lies the collection of drugs and medicines and their distribution in all parts of the world.

The Wholesale Business.

The wholesale and importing trade deals with all countries and peoples. It requires a range of technical skill and experience that it must largely gain for itself, with the use of special sciences but poorly professed in the universities hitherto, and now only partly indicated under the term pharmacognosy. It performs a service of ex-

tensive scientific import and wide economic influence. It deals with certain plants in every part of the world, what they yield in given stages of their growth as affected by soil, climate and culture, as collected and cured and analyzed by the various colonial and metropolitan markets of trade, and as found in the final quest of the analyst. It must know tropical agriculture, the industrial customs of various lands, and the ins and outs of mercantile conditions, and the general principles of the economies. The importing and international drug trade possesses the material for much instruction in the higher commercialism being established, to equip men for the similar service by the various colonies, as treated in the annual reports of the various consular agents. Kieker and Hanbury was published in London the phrase "the history of drugs," took on a larger meaning in the English tongue, and a new period in pharmaceutical literature was entered. The impulse to this literature gained strength from English trade with the East, stimulated by the relations of Britain with her colonies. The time has come when American drug trade is to receive such stimuli in its relations with the East, as it has received with the characteristic adaptation of new methods. To this end are wanted all helps of physical and plant geography, vegetable physiology and agriculture, botanical gardens, drug plantations and analytical laboratories.

Undertakings such as these must have financial support, and among the best business men of the United States are those most likely to turn to the aid of the scientific and industrial cause. The members of this Association know persons who are at once possessed of large capacity in successful business and of quick foresight into the open door of scientific discovery.

Manufacturing Pharmacy.

In the third place, as a distinct branch of the profession of pharmacy, has tropical countries, and profit by medicinal manufacture. The preparation of medicines is no less a part of pharmacy when in the division of labor certain persons do nothing else. To what extent the preparation of medicines ought to be specialized is not within present discussion. The limitation is put partly in the power of the dispensing pharmacist, or of any one. At any rate it is among the results of manufacture on the large scale that it can utilize much unskilled labor, and at the same time employ a few persons to engage highly skilled service in positions of control. Therefore, it is feasible in large establishments, to organize investigations for the improvement of manufacture and the saving of material. The pharmacist who is in control controls the quality of raw material in its purchase and checks the quantity of articles in the output of production. The standards and stipulations of the pharmacopœia are to be maintained and the best scientific application. When we canvass the literature of research in our profession we find very great indebtedness to the manufacturing houses, both those of this country and those of Europe. And among the names of men of pharmacy whom this Association by the names of men of pharmacy whom all delight to honor.

As the several branches of pharmacy are the complements of each other in service to the public, they are contributors to each other in science. In the main their interests are in common.

The Teachers.

With the practitioners of pharmacy in its several divisions of labor belong the teachers of pharmacy and of the sciences applied in its practice. Pharmacy has been sometimes the parent and sometimes the child of chemistry, of botany, of pharmacology. The relation of the apothecary's art to modern science is not estimated at full value. Research came out of pharmacy in the last century, and will return to it with increased application. Ever learning may claim for itself, it may claim for its teachers as well. Teachers in college must be in touch with the activities of life. If able to teach or to learn they must be hand in hand with the world. If they are taught as they were worked out in the world. For it is things and not theories that are taught in colleges. Time has passed when a college can continue to live shut in from the breath of life, the field of action. Here is the telephone, the tele-making machine, the coal-tar products—they are not theories; they are facts and to be taught as such.

Actual business interest never works against the interests of science in the final test. In the universities at present there are being established broad and unbiased studies of industrial economy and higher commercialism. In our trade associations measures of reform are being put to trial by men of practical vigor. Each set of workers may and will learn from the other and add to the common stock of advantage.

Specialization.

With this view of the extended range of pharmaceutical incidents and the representative character of the practical practice, we should be ready to welcome the service of specialists and to provide for their training, all in the fold of pharmacy. As truly as we have retail and wholesale and manufacturing and dispensing, we have in each line of practice employ scientific specialists in its own range of work.

It is not every druggist that is to open an analytical laboratory for the aid of busy physicians and health of-

ficers; it is but enough to meet the demand and a very good beginning has been made in many places. Already bacteriology is an employment, usually with other duty, in a few retail establishments, and by all means to be cultivated. It is not to be thought that the majority of graduates in pharmacy will ever be competent bacteriologists. The same may be said of physiological chemistry, and of practical pharmacology. The latter is in increased demand, and is extensively found in manufacturing houses, and may become important as an analytical method in valuation. Food and water analyses, as specialties, belong in the profession of pharmacy, of course, not only in the advanced pharmacopœia, but in the one mentioned as a specialty in wholesale work. Analytical chemistry, the earliest of these applications of science, is now well established in a large number of houses of wholesale and retail trade, and in finding the economical limit of its usefulness, which extends as the standards of the pharmacopœia are more and more enforced. Next in advance is the carrying of chemical analysis into organic work, and the estimation of potent principles, a science for which pharmacy is mainly responsible and most directly interested. There will be more use of these several sciences in the practice of pharmacy when the sciences make themselves more capable to answer the practical questions.

The training for these specialties, as it seems to me, can be carried as advanced studies in the colleges of pharmacy in one of two ways, or in a third. The first, the gradual one, can be found for one advanced study which each student must elect from among several offered. Second, the several advanced studies can be offered to graduate students, some of them to be made one or more of these studies the graduate work in training for special service. The regular studies should not be supplanted by the specialties. In going beyond the regular studies a student gains more by thorough work on one subject than by scattered work in various subjects. Finally, students of insufficient preparatory education cannot take advanced studies with advantage. And graduates who have shown inaptitude for scientific work may well be advised against undertaking to prepare for it.

While colleges and universities, in possession of libraries and laboratories and museums and teaching facilities, are the natural centers of specialization and research, these are also highly developed in the larger business establishments, equipped as they may be in the means of investigation. And solitary workers, as well, continue to deal to some extent with the literature, and the enriching of its literature, personal power overcoming hindrances and making an environment for itself.

Literature for Research.

For specialization or research the first necessity is the use of a library. A pharmacist is in some part like a lawyer; he becomes an authority not by knowing books, but by knowing how to use them. The knowledge through publication would add to human knowledge upon any question of fact must first find out pretty well what is already in publication upon that question. It is much of the order of value that the worker who is to reach a new fact the worker becomes an authority upon a class of facts.

So then to place the current publication of pharmaceutical research in the hands of our profession, the very main pharmacy is to put the professional power of the world in his support. A single journal of research does something, in an inspiring way, but it is too small part of the journalistic literature to be a dependence for its stimulating influence, is mainly ephemeral in its uses. There is the want for the average pharmacist of a compact summary of all research of our profession. To secure this the uses of the Pharmacopœia and its commentaries on the one side, and the voluminous pharmaceutical press on the other side, such a summary is preferably to be a book-for annual, standing as a standard for the best features of a library of pharmacy. Such a summary we have in the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy issued by this Association. Its volumes for a series of years make a library of research. The same series of publications not being access to libraries in the large. Its importance and its improvement are to be commended to the care and interest of the Council, the entire membership, and all English reading pharmacists in the world.

The Means for Advancement.

To give pharmacy its due place in science and its due profit in industry, it must act as the leader in an investment where there must be foundation for research, libraries and laboratories equipped, groups of collections and experimental plantations. I am inclined to believe that if the people of pharmacy are fully awake, the means for their being alive in their hearts, it would be found that there is money waiting to support the highest and best work that can be done. We have had marked examples of large and far-reaching benefactions for good ends, and we need our guide. To give such examples the pharmaceutical public cannot afford to be apathetic.

If a larger body of practitioners would at least assume membership subscriptions for themselves, it would do much to open the door to general benefactions. It is a trait of the time for large members to assess themselves in small sums for the carrying forward of great efforts. Measures in philanthropy, in religion, and in art are so realized in insurance. Insurance is the method of voluntary taxation, which is also seen in trade organizations.

Societies.

We have various organizations in pharmacy, to be sure, it would be unnatural if we did not. As in other pursuits, it seems for a moment that interests suffer from an excess of organization. But one consideration we can only regret that the organizations of pharmacy one and all are not more widely and vigorously supported.

The separate organization of retail practitioners two years ago, upon commercial matters only, in a national body representative of local unions, was but the specialization of effort in the face of difficulty, inevitable and surely desirable. The separate organization of wholesale practitioners in the manner in which it has been carried out, prudent and temperate and steadfast, commanding general respect. The State societies have fulfilled a function for many years, in the inauguration of retail practice, in a commercial conference, refreshing in personal acquaintance. The separate local societies of employees in pharmacy have proven of much benefit in many places. In some of the cities the appeal of the united drug clerks for a higher standard of admission to pharmacy has gained a most creditable response from the newspaper press. In these and other bodies it is exemplified that specialized organization is helpful while a general organization is necessary to professional life.

Forty-eight years ago an American association of pharmacists had become as inevitable as the rising of the sun. Since that every decade has been added by the addition to this one general society of a union of all specialties of practice and study, binding their interests together and co-ordinating the sciences to the work of the day. A great opportunity is before this body, appealing to the professional spirit of every one who has anything to do in pharmacy and offering advantage in every part of the drug business.

The Results of This Association.

The more essential of the objects of this body set forth in Article I. of the Constitution, have been gained, step by step and year by year, so remarkably as to give assurance of acceleration in advance. These are the methods: To regulate the drug market by correcting the quality of drugs; to strengthen pharmacy by the cultivation of its sciences; to unburden the profession by restricting its practice to those who are qualified; to command confidence by education and by integrity. In purpose of this character, the inherent value of pharmacy, by virtue of which it was vitality to live and to triumph over obstacles.

This Association has been throughout in the hands of men of sterling worth, who have fixed its affairs upon a basis of systematic stability. An incorporated body, whose permanent board is elective by contributing members of a staunch profession, it gives prudential assurance that whatever is committed to its charge will be invested and applied to accomplish its utmost with increase.

Moreover, it is among the benefits of this association to widen the outlook and correct provincialism. An interstate body, with international offices, it brings together fellow workers from distant parts and enables one to see from another point of view.

As to Recommendations.

I desire to speak for an enlarged membership, for hearty fellowship within the Association, for zeal in the work before it. In the situation of pharmacy, as I have endeavored to portray it, lie the reasons why pharmacists should become the constituents of this organization in numbers to make it widely representative.

This is the one recommendation that is made in the annual address of your president this year; made not so much to this meeting as to every pharmacist of the States, the recommendation of membership, fellowship and zeal in the work. Upon mature thought I do not propose any resolutions for the consideration of the Committee upon the Address and action in the general session. No vote that can be taken in one of the meetings or touching any measure would be so desirable in its results as will be the unity of interest and confident determination of the men of pharmacy at large.

I beg leave, however, to ask the Committee upon the President's Address, should they find upon conference with each other that they have motion to make bearing upon the policy or the efforts of the Association, that they will formulate the same for action in the general session at the usual time.

In the meeting now opening let us engage with cordial earnestness in the important business before us, so equalizing our discussions that every one may be heard with the best decision of our time. And we shall not forget that we are here for personal acquaintance, each with every other. May the Richmond meeting of 1900, the second meeting in this city of interest, be memorable for help and happiness to every member.

The foregoing address having been referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Hopp, Thompson and Hynson, the next business in order was the selection of

The Committee on Credentials.

Upon reading the roll of accredited delegates it was found that twenty-five State pharmaceutical associations, twelve colleges of pharmacy, four alumni associations and seven local associations had appointed repre-

sentatives, and a little later in the session the Committee on Nominations was selected from these delegates, and at a later session made a report of their selections.

Several amendments to the constitution were adopted, all of a nature to better facilitate the business; standing committees were called upon and their reports read by title and referred to the proper sections for consideration, and the secretary of the Council read the minutes of the morning meeting of that body, the most important action being the adoption of a resolution that salaries of officers be paid semi-annually, in June and December.

It was announced that the representatives of a number of boards of pharmacy in the Southern States would hold a meeting to adopt regulations for an interchange of registration in the Southern States, and other methods for more nearly approaching uniformity of requirement.

Next Meeting.

The Committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting was selected, and at a later session brought in a report recommending St. Louis, and September, 1901. When thus presented attempts were made to amend the report in favor of, respectively, Hot Springs, Ark.; Texas; Tampa, Fla., etc., but eventually the committee's choice of St. Louis was approved, and the exact date in September left to the Council to select. H. M. Whelpley was made local secretary.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 10 A. M.

The Nominating Committee reported their selection of officers as follows:

New Officers.

President, John F. Patton, York, Pa.
 First Vice-President, J. H. Beal, Se.O., Ohio.
 Second Vice-President, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort, Ky.
 Third Vice-President, E. A. Riddiman, Nashville, Tenn.
 Secretary, Charles Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
 Treasurer, S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston, Mass.
 Reporter on Progress of Pharmacy, C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.

New members of the Council: L. C. Hopp, Cleveland; T. Roberts Baker, Richmond; H. P. Hynson, Baltimore. (Later in the week, because of the selection of Mr. Hynson as chairman of the new Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, W. C. Alpers, of New York, was selected in his place as new member of the Council.)

Col. J. B. Purcell, of Richmond, was introduced as a delegate from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and made a few remarks in his usual felicitous manner, and was followed briefly by F. E. Holliday, of Topeka, Kansas, the accredited delegate from the National Association of Retail Druggists.

C. Lewis Diehl, for the Committee on National Formulary, reported that the epitome of the National Formulary is now ready for distribution, and that the work has been gotten out at a price so reasonable that it can be supplied to physicians by pharmaceutical associations and individuals without notable expense. He suggested that an adequate number of copies be presented to the Section on Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association in time for its coming meeting at Atlantic City, there to be brought to the attention of the doctors present. The committee had not brought out a supplement to the National Formulary, in view of the fact that the U. S. Pharmacopoeia is now to be newly revised, and such a supplement would cause confusion. The committee requested that it be augmented in numbers, and this request was acted upon favorably at a later session.

Next came the special order of business for the session, which was the

Memorial of William Proctor.

A year ago J. P. Remington was appointed to prepare this memorial, and in an address of masterly character he paid tribute to the life, virtues and attainments of Mr. Proctor. The address was lengthy and traced the career of its subject in pharmaceutical and scientific attainments, and in social and business life from young manhood to his early decease. It was listened to with close attention, and was followed by several brief eulogistic remarks by members present, who had had the privilege of being associates and personal friends of Mr.

Proctor. Later in the week a formal resolution was adopted that this memorial address be placed in proper shape for individual circulation.

The report of the special Committee on Weights and Measures was read by its chairman, F. G. Ryan. He related the progress made in national legislation, reporting that two bills had been presented in Congress having in view the legal adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in this country, but which have not reached final enactment. He related in abstract what other countries had done and were doing in this direction, and expressed the belief that favorable consideration by our national law-makers may be expected in the early future.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 3.30 P. M.

Treasurer S. A. D. Sheppard read in abstract his annual report, of which the principal items were as follows: Cash on hand July 1, 1899, \$2,649.79; received since annual dues, \$3,650.00; sale of National Formulary, \$3,613.93; interest on various funds and receipts from other sources sufficient to make a total, April 1, 1900, of \$7,324.51. The disbursements to the same date included: Proceedings, \$2,291.08; salaries, \$2,675; and various smaller amounts for incidental expenses, prizes, National Formulary section expenses and cash on hand, April 1, 1900, of \$784.31, balancing the account.

The Secretary's report was a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements, and showed the condition of the association's property, stock of proceedings, etc., on hand.

The report of the Committee on European Tour, C. A. Mayo, chairman, announced that arrangements had been made, for the sum of \$280, for a thirty-five day tour, including all expenses and visiting various cities of England and the Continent, in connection with the excursion of Palestine Commandery of Knights Templar of New York City, to sail from New York, June 27. The committee offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the American Pharmaceutical Association recommend this plan to its members. Full detailed information can be obtained from J. E. Barnes, No. 344 Fourth avenue, New York City, or of the chairman of the committee.

Welfare of the Association.

The Council having considered very carefully the present condition and future prospects of the Association, its finances, etc., deem it advisable that more than the usual methods should be put into employment for arousing interest in the American Pharmaceutical Association, swelling its membership roll, and in all ways possible endeavoring to advance the professional, commercial and financial interests of the body, and with this end in view a special committee was selected to report later plans which would at least tend to progress along these and other cognate lines.

Adjournment was then had to permit calling together the

FIRST SESSION SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 4.30 P. M.

J. M. Good, St. Louis, presided, with C. A. Rapelye, Hartford, secretary. Mr. Good read the following:

Chairman's Address.

The American Pharmaceutical Association has its critics. This is to be expected, for it also has a history. It has an enviable record of good work done, and on these rolls are found the names of many men who have labored effectively and usefully to advance the best interests of pharmacy. An association can be no better than its best members, and no worse than its poorest. These men, acting collectively and in an official capacity, are likely to be, and are expected to be, conservative rather than radical. They have not lacked courage in official action, yet there are critics who seem to consider them responsible for the "Slough of Despond" in which, in a commercial sense, many druggists find themselves wallowing to-day.

The commercial problems with which we are wrestling are not as old as our association.

Organizations, created for the specific purpose of solving them, have sprung into existence, lived their day and subsided into innocuous desuetude. Their work during the interim periods has been assigned to this association. Thus it happens that much of the time during the last ten years the business man of our fraternity had no organization to which he could appeal except the "Commercial Section of the American Phar-

maceutical Association." That he has not fully availed himself of the opportunities offered him, we regret, but we cannot assume the responsibility for the loss, whatever it may have been. The National Association of Retail Druggists is now working actively and effectively for the betterment of the commercial side of pharmacy. If druggists generally will give it sympathy and co-operation, and, in the face of changed conditions of trade, not expect too much of it, it is an organization which will grow in years and breadth of influence.

As our critics, who assert and maintain that this association is "run" by the professors in colleges of pharmacy, we repeat that the co-operation of all has always been invited. It has been solicited. To stay at home and wait for it with a patient and unobtrusive attitude. To take hold and help to mold the policy of an organization is much more so. Unless there be a commercial side to pharmacy the professors will soon be without student to instruct.

The papers presented by them are, to the average druggist, sometimes abstruse and technical, but more frequently they are utilitarian and have a direct constructive bearing on the business of the pharmacist. An important feature of our meetings, if the professors fall us in this, we are likely some time to find ourselves without "proceedings." The real, we may say, money value of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy should recommend this association to every business man. Those who attend our annual gatherings have, happily we think, been able, always, to take away with them a festive and profitable, as well as profit, from the conference and literature course. We think it understood that our work is unselfish, and that these yearly trips to different parts of the country are not simply of sight-seeing and enjoyment, but that we have either time or money to spend in such a manner.

That the last few years have seen great changes in the drug business, both as to profits and products dispensed, all will admit. That the original conditions will be restored, few observing or thoughtful men believe. The changes seem more like retrogression than evolution. "Cut-rates" and "cut-outs" are the order of the day. It is the result of it, it is applying the methods of the department store often to recover lost trade. Our business is partaking of the general disturbance which is affecting the retail dealer in all classes of merchandise. The general public insists on regarding us as merchants, mainly. We chafe under prevailing conditions. The "Chemist and Druggist" of England says: "A pharmaceutical unrest prevails from St. Louis in the East, to St. Louis in the West." We would add that the geographical line does not stop east of the Pacific Coast. We are disappointed that a return of what is considered prosperous conditions, but which is no perceptible relief. While we must acknowledge that general conditions are difficult to handle, there are usually some special reasons why one man will succeed in business and another fail, and these reasons are for us to investigate with such light as we may have. What, then, are some of the causes of failure? Deficient education, business principles, and methods includes a great many of them. As a merchant the druggist is usually outclassed by those in other lines of trade. In preparing himself for his profession, he has neglected the studies of these things whose count for much when one comes in contact with shrewd men of the world.

An expert chemist is possible only in the man who can give his undivided attention to his specialty, but there need be no incompatibility between education and a keen perception of what constitutes strong business sense. In all of the affairs of life one has opportunity to use all of his talents. All of his energies must be directed by intelligence, if he would succeed. With this thought in mind, some questions of subjects which are simultaneously the ethical, professional and commercial sides of our business, have been framed. It is to be regretted that they have not had wider circulation. They affect us more or less every day, and their due consideration at this meeting or a future one. They are as follows:

Methods whereby legitimate pharmacy may be made possible.

Methods for interesting physicians in preparations of the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary.

The practice, by physicians, of dispensing their own remedies.

Checking the growth of the free dispensary evil.

A proper amount of the commercial spirit in the practice of retail pharmacy.

Paying, selling and care of stock.

Methods of advertising.

The "Commercial Course" in a college of pharmacy.

The value of a commercial education.

The druggist in whom the commercial instinct predominates will, we may repeat, find ample opportunity for the exercise of his talent in the National Association of Retail Druggists.

It is possible for many of our own members to become actively interested in both associations, but leaving the patent medicine and cut-rate problems to be solved by that association, we may not this year have a subject for the Pharmaceutical Association devote itself to the consideration of the questions suggested and others of a similar character? The changes which have taken place in the practice of retail pharmacy and pharmacy generally in the last few years have affected us adversely. The "dispensing doctor" has become numerous of late. Manufacturers of pharmaceutical specialties have made him possible. Struggling with adverse conditions himself, he is easily

persuaded that that way lies relief. He invests in a limited stock of tablets. One fee only for consultation and medicine appeals to the patient. Perhaps what he happens to have on hand doesn't exactly fit the case, but he pretends it is not as wide of the mark as what he would have gotten from a written prescription.

That plausible agent convinced him, after showing him that it was in his selfish interest to buy his tablets, that druggists generally are "substituters," and therefore wholly devoid of conscience.

So far as druggists, by their practices, confirm this judgment of them, they may be regarded as doing the business. "Ethical relations between physicians and themselves follow. 'Is there balm in Gilead'" wailed the orator. "A druggist in the audience answered, 'I don't know, but I believe that's the name of the drug store.'"

A prominent manufacturer in his investigations to ascertain the amount of substitution among druggists in New York City, by presenting prescriptions for his pills at thirty-eight different stores, had them properly filled by men whose methods of conducting business are not such as would ordinarily inspire confidence. He concludes his article on the subject with the following: "We are satisfied that the honest men far outnumber the dishonest ones in the ranks of the pharmacist, and we believe that a great injustice is being done them, as a whole, by the misguided attacks which are being made upon them."

The "Free Dispensary" evil is one which affects physicians and druggists alike. It is a subject upon which much might be said, but I resist the temptation to enter upon it here, as medicine is a factor which decides the dispensing doctor upon his course.

Notwithstanding the changes which have come during the last two decades it is not likely that the practice of pharmacy will be absorbed by that of medicine and surgery. The two will be divorced and advance in medicine and surgery during the last fifty years has been gradual, but it has been great, when we take in the whole period by way of comparison. Anæsthesia, histology, the use of the Roentgen ray and surgery, the study of bacteriology and the use of the microscope in investigating the causes of disease are the strikingly important aids which have come to the practice of medicine. The pharmacist and the manufacturing chemist have each contributed his share in bringing about these improvements.

The practice of pharmacy has to that extent been influenced thereby. Physicians must join in the altruistic efforts to abolish or prevent disease, trusting that our unselfishness will ultimately be rewarded.

A national law to provide against the adulteration and sophistication of food and drugs is among the possibilities of the future.

Conscientious druggists will not object to its enactment, provided it be not such a law as may be used against them, and they will be glad to be granted as much protection to the public. A good law in the hands of the proper kind of an executive officer would be desirable. It is possible that we may not get both. Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has been enthusiastic in demanding such legislation, when he declares we want "cleaner government and greater purity in the lives of public men." A greater than Wilson taught us that "it is not that which goeth into a man's mouth that defileth him."

If our Pharmacopœia is to be used authoritatively by those entrusted with the enforcement of the law, the exacting of absolute purity in the case of the chemicals would be unwise and impracticable. It should not be possible to use the work as a means of persecution or unjust prosecution.

The plethoric condition of Uncle Sam's treasury vaults is just now troubling a great many people. The brewers have asked that the extra tax of one dollar a barrel on beer shall be removed. All along the line people are asking that what will be removed. We get a certain sense it is gratifying to know that we are spending less money than we are receiving, but we must not forget that we are still paying out a great deal of money because of the war. We shall be removed. We shall get out of it. Let us go slowly, then, in our attacks on the revenue law. We should not too soon forget President Harrison's remark: "A surplus is more easily handled than a deficit," yet it is a people are overburdened or any industries overmuch taxed, the condition of the treasury justifies a modification of the law. Some of its absurdities and inconsistencies should be corrected. Trade-marked or patented articles, medicinal or otherwise (do not limit the tax to medicines) can well afford to pay the government for its protection. Proprietors of medicinal agents have, in most instances, assumed the burden. There should be no tax on medicines or drugs not thus protected. Luxuries, the tax upon which may be collected of the consumer, are always legitimate objects of attention for the revenue.

It is to be expected that there will continue to be work for a "Commercial Section" in this Association, otherwise we might, very properly, ask the "Association for the Advancement of Science" to absorb this kind of commercial spirit, which we need to foster not that which resorts to the piratical methods adopted by very many merchants to-day. Oliver Wendell Holmes, a generation ago, wrote a readable article in which he made his remarks were addressed to Mr. Blank on his "Habit of Business Lying." Mr. Blank, were he alive to-day, would be considered a very mild kind of an offender in comparison.

Some statisticians say that an average of ninety-nine merchants out of every hundred fall short of what the world calls success. This is probably too low an esti-

mate. The reasons for flat failures in business are usually not difficult to find. One very common cause is poor judgment in the selection of a locality for establishing a business. The business is usually one which may follow is not within any one's power to control.

Reckless purchase of stock often cripples a man financially. "Special Offers" are frequently more of less delusive. They are always a competition which is usually to be rejected. Insufficient capital, when competition is sharp, is a fatal weakness. Goods should be purchased at the best advantage and the bills discounted. A man who would be content to keep so severe a strain upon it should be allowed. The time has passed when one can start a drug store on credit and out of the profits pay notes as they become due. To test a druggist's business sense, a commercial sound as almost as irony. Some of them are unconsciously extravagant. Diluting fluid extracts and calling them tinctures is a case in point.

Manufacturing easily prepared pharmaceuticals generally is the next step in that direction. The druggist, then, must also be industrious as well as skillful. It, as we have been told, the best type of pharmacist to be found in the United States, let us deserve and maintain the distinction. Some foreigners dispute the claim. What part will the apothecary have in the possible conquest of the world by the United States which is causing alarm in Europe? A French writer recently said: "In less than eighteen years American exportations have tripled. It is no more a Napoleon's conquest of the world by arms; the Yankees are doing it by water and steam, and are ruining Europe commercially as effectively as it with arms. By that country a revolution in the economic equilibrium of the world is being brought about." We could have no higher compliment than this. It is our soldiers and sailors, but "peace hath her triumphs no less renowned than war." Our industrial supremacy is likely to continue, but in one particular, at least Europeans, and especially Germans, surpass us. Economically this is in the specialty of industrial chemistry.

The enterprising and conscientious druggist will supply the demand for these products. This means a considerable outlay of money (and, consequently, a certain extortion), yet out of the hundreds protected by trade mark and thrown upon our market, the really meritorious ones can be counted upon one's fingers. The decrease in the use of drugs compounded with the demand for ready-made products explains in part, why we are not affected favorably with the conditions of prosperity which surround us. In the years when the druggist flourished the people made more money, and the demand for ready-made demand is on the decrease. An alleged epitaph on a stone in an English churchyard is as follows: "I was well; wanted to be better; took medicine, and here I am."

This is the case with the house as well as with their efficacy, carried to extremes, which has made a certain pseudo-science possible, the inventor of which has been aptly styled the "Lydia Pinkham of the soul." The question asked by our beloved "Autocrat" fifty years ago: "What will be the next hubbub after homoeopathy?" has been answered. People are easily deceived; the business methods of to-day would not be possible otherwise. There is a delusion in the association in the thought that a sacrifice is being made for one's benefit, or that one is getting something for nothing. If it is your ambition to do so "you can fool some of the people all of the time." If we accept the balance of Lincoln's famous saying, there is hope for the future.

F. E. Holliday, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists, was given the floor, and for fifteen or twenty minutes outlined the aims and accomplishments of that body, and described what steps were now being taken to put into force the plans for bringing into closer union and harmony the three branches of the drug trade—the proprietary interests, the wholesale druggists and the retailers. His remarks seemed to meet with almost universal approbation, and many of the members spoke in the discussion which followed. An exception, however, was a vigorous protest from a New York member, who thought the N. A. R. D. plan was founded upon wrong principles. Finally the discussion crystallized into a request from the Section that the General Association adopt a resolution endorsing the N. A. R. D. and its work. Then came the reading of papers, the first of which was a very practical one by F. W. E. Stedem, of Philadelphia, on "Methods of Advertising for the Retail Druggists." As this paper and many of the others read before the various sections throughout the following meetings of the week will be presented in full in subsequent issues of this journal, only mention of their titles is here desirable.

THE SECOND SESSION COMMERCIAL SECTION.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 10:40 A. M.

The first portion of the section was occupied by the reading of papers, which were: "Scheme to Popularize the United States Pharmacopœia as the only Means to Combat Quackery in Medicine," by Louis Emanuel, Pitts-

burg; "The Commercial Value of a Pharmaceutical Education," by Joseph J. Coles, Atlanta, Ga.

By special request F. Ryan, of Philadelphia, gave an informal talk upon the utility and direct advantage of including a commercial course of lectures in the curriculum of the college of pharmacy. His speech was direct, to the point, and of a course of lectures. As this address is reserved for editorial comment, further consideration here is omitted.

Mr. Ryan received a hearty vote of thanks for his address, and the report was referred to the Section on Education and Legislation for discussion.

A resolution was adopted that the Association, through its Commercial Section, address to Congress a petition that the stamp tax on medicinal products be abolished.

The Committee on

Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.

through its chairman, H. P. Hynson, Baltimore, presented its report. This was a very lengthy but meaty document, and seemed to hit the members, as the slangy small boy would say, "right where they live." It was in part as follows:

The chairman felt sure that a large number of the members of the association wished the work of the committee continued, but there seemed to be a sad lack of active support, and the committee was obliged to discontinue the large number of papers that had been received the preceding year. Smaller expenditures were made, and smaller results were obtained. With the experience of two years as a guide, the members of the committee were led to believe that more time, energy and money must be given to the work to make it useful. Wise and careful treatment of the undertaking is required to bring satisfactory results, and the work of the committee should be judiciously directed by the Council of the association, in whose hands the future rests.

The committee began its work by sending out circular letters with the proceedings, and also mailed 500 additional requests to members for copies of that prescription out of the last twenty-five each member had compounded requiring the most pharmaceutical skill to dispense. To meet 500 requests only 50 replies were received, 65 of them bringing copies of prescriptions. These prescriptions were then tabulated, and the results analyzed, the analysis forming the basis of the report. Twenty-eight prescriptions were received from 69 members; 52 of these were prescriptions for mixtures, eight for hard capsules, five for suppositories, five for pills, three each for ointments and dusting powders, and one for dusting powder, four for soft capsules. Mixtures present more than half of the difficulties that come to the average dispensing pharmacist. This is largely due, no doubt, to existing inequalities of quality, and, perhaps, to the fact that compounding and indifferent compounding cannot be so easily obscured here as elsewhere. A careful examination of the prescriptions for mixtures revealed twenty-four actual incompatibilities, and as these came from files representing 1,600 prescriptions, it would indicate that not less than three of every 200 prescriptions present incompatibilities.

The decaying nature of salol has been noted, with the statement that an acceptable substitute would be intensely popular. The chemical and pharmaceutical characteristics of iron and its compounds should be well understood by physicians and pharmacists, for this element and its salts provoke more prescription difficulties than any other. Salol, because of its insolubility in water and the difficulty with which it is powdered in the ordinary way, and its tendency to become a mixture as a difficult substance to handle. The committee offered the information that salol can be more readily powdered after it has been fused and cooled in this state, and divided state, it can be more easily suspended in mixtures by the proper use of acacia or tragacanth. The successful handling of solutions of pepsin would be brought about by the physician and pharmacist, and the former, by using the concentrated liquid forms of this ferment. Combination with alkalies was of frequent occurrence, and physicians reported that most satisfactory results were secured from them. The committee should be therefore advised to send out these combinations unquestioned. "The ideal liquid preparation is one miscible in all proportions with water without being either acid or alkaline, and the nearer we approach this the nearer we get to perfect dispensing. It should, therefore, be a matter of serious concern to keep out of our standard formularies all new preparations, save those that are neutral, and an endeavor should be made to reduce the number of such combinations already present. Those remaining should be so re-named as to leave no doubt in the minds of prescribers of dispensing agents. The following are, for example, alkaline syrups of squills, alkaline solution of iron (alcoholic), alkaline solution of arsenic, etc."

Of the fifty-two mixtures three only were for proprietary preparations. Twenty-five per cent. of the mixtures were for emulsions, and in considering the question of emulsification, the members of the committee raised the question, "Do what emulsions are compounded for? Are they intended to emulsify agents?" The old-time trouble with Basham's Mixture was discussed, and the opinion was expressed that the present official formula for its preparation should not be too hastily recommended. When all pure ingredients are used the solution can be kept indefinitely,

and there is no reason why it should not be made up in sufficient quantities to be kept on hand as any other permanent preparation. Honey was recommended as a most valuable agent for suspending resinous tinctures, as, for example, benzoin, cannabis, etc., with aqueous fluids. Honey should be present in quantities not less than the amount of the resinous tincture ordered, and should be thoroughly triturated before the other liquids are slowly added.

Very few prescriptions to be made into powders were received, but from that number there was sufficient to suggest a number of practical points. One was the use of calomel of calomel with milk sugar. The committee was directed to "rub until a yellow color is obtained," and he remarked that the proportion of the mercurial was so small that no perceptible color could be seen. The question was asked, "Should he first triturate the calomel in equal parts with milk sugar, and if the yellow color then secured was not satisfactory?" The members of the committee commented upon the utter disregard by many pharmacists of the fundamental principles of trituration, and regarded that no fault in dispensing was more common than the one under consideration.

Pepsin in powders, without drying material, but, on the contrary, with almost double its weight of ammonium chloride, leaves well defined ideas of the troubles following the dispensing of hygroscopic and volatile substances in paper. For dusting powders, and for some other impervious paper cut in proper sizes should be at hand. Well ground glass stoppered, salt-moistened bottles of suitable sizes are the proper containers for such powders.

Five prescriptions for pills illustrated three types of difficult masses; phosphorus, one type, oils and oil like substances one, and a non-reducible substance the third. In the pills containing essential oils, the dispenser is not warranted to use any more than the quantities of soap. Soap exerts its best influence when mixed directly with the oil, the other articles being added to the mass when formed. The following method for a prescription to be made into pills in a mortar, iron sulphate, strychnine sulphate, arsenous acid, powdered digitalis and creosote was given: "Triturate strychnine sulphate and arsenic with quantities of milk sugar, add the iron sulphate and digitalis, remove to a mortar. Weigh the creosote in a homeopathic vial, pour it in an empty mortar, add powdered extract of licorice and kaolin, 40 grains, and mix thoroughly with the mixed powders and glucose. Make a mass which will be carefully "coaxed" into a pipe with the fingers and palm of the hand. Cut with the machine, but do not rub with it. The machine should be held in the fingers; result, a satisfactory pill containing all of the creosote."

The use of heat was recommended for making pills containing substances which cannot be readily reduced to a uniform state. The following prescriptions for suppositories were noted. "Of the four lots of suppositories generated, three demand skillful treatment because they contain chloral hydrate. Our committee is led to ask why some special base has not been used for these suppositories of chloral. Cocoa butter is prescribed in each instance, and each pharmacist employed a different method. One used seventeen fine grains of corn starch and a few grains of cacao butter to make four or six suppositories containing five grains of chloral each. Another rubbed the chloral hydrate (sixty grains) with tragacanth, and the powder, proceeded in the usual way, using a slightly warmed spatula and shaping the suppositories by hand. The third operator, whose prescription contains sodium bromide one dram, and chloral hydrate thirty grains, in four suppositories, overcame the difficulties by using a freezing mixture of ice and salt."

Rules might be formulated for filling of capsules, which would greatly relieve the uncertain position of the dispenser. The following are some of the questions in capsules should be above question. The source of gelatine and the manner of its handling should be within the knowledge of the manufacturer. The style and material of capsules is of great importance, and accurate filling, they should approach as near as possible uniformity in weight. All capsules should be filled and carefully wiped off. The purposes of the capsule should not be weakened by the least particle of its contents to remain on the outside, and when the contents are massed, each division should be massed in the same manner, and should be of sufficient size to fill the capsule. Dusting should be used just as little as possible. The great difficulty obtaining with the use of Balsam Peru in ointments an uniform preparation seems to be the rapid vaporization of the more volatile parts of the balsam. Liquid storax for use in ointments must be softened and rendered uniform by adding sufficient alcohol before mixing with the base. In the case of a mixture of twenty-five samples of zinc oxide ointment showed great variation, and the committee asked the question, did pharmacists generally know how to make it satisfactorily?

Leaving the subject of another comment, and another question was asked: Should we, as directed on the container, "always add 20 per cent. of olive oil to lanoline before dispensing it, or does not the manufacturer add the oil and present to us his proper form?" A very desirable ointment base containing as much as 60 per cent. of water may be made by using 10 per cent. of oil of almonds and 30 per cent. lanoline.

A formula for a dusting powder, sent in without comment, was the following: Salicylic acid, 1½ drams; zinc

oxide, 2 ounces; oil of cade, 2½ drams. Dust three times daily. "This formula seems an impossibility." Koneals, while not so popular as capsules, are being used considerably, and represent one per cent. of the prescriptions submitted. This form of dispensing is really growing in popular favor, and more attention should be paid to its improvement. The cachets are too bulky and forbidding, and the machine for making them is unnecessarily expensive. An ingenious plan for dispensing a semi-fluid mass in the form of soft capsules was submitted by one contributor; the combination, consisting of oleoresin of male fern, 1 dram; croton oil, 1 drop, and powdered kamala, 40 grains, being "injected" into the capsules with a long-pointed glass syringe. The capsules were then sealed in the usual way, the method of introduction alone being novel. The prescriptions from which data for this report were obtained came from localities widely apart. Almost every process known to pharmacists had to be used in compounding, and out of fifty of those submitted, fully forty might have proven disastrous if not fatal, had not skill been used in compounding.

The discussion following this report was liberal and animated and many points of interest were brought out. Election of officers for the section followed, and resulted in the choice of

Chairman, C. A. Rapelye, Hartford, Conn.
Secretary, F. W. Meissner, LaPorte, Ind.
Associates, F. W. E. Stedem, Philadelphia; Henry Willis, Quebec, and F. E. Holliday, Topeka, Kan.

These officers were duly installed and the section adjourned.

FIRST SESSION SECTION ON SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 3.20 P. M.

The Section was called to order by Chairman F. G. Ryan, with Secretary C. A. Mayo. The first order of business was the reading of the

Chairman's Address.

as follows:

The present year (1900) marks a period in the passage of time, when, in following the occupation one is engaged, it seems especially fitting and proper to pause for a moment and consider the work of the past, and by such reflection we should profit in the future. For the coming century the year 1900 will form the dividing line between the new and the old; in the past those who have preceded us have looked upon the year 1800 as the beginning of an era of new ideas, so in the future the present year will be considered the time of a new beginning, but with the added impetus of the century which has preceded it. We should, therefore, feel much encouraged and forecast for the future a most brilliant development of the hidden truths still locked up by nature. Although this Association cannot say claim to full one hundred years of life, it may with truth be said to have attained an age of honorable and sturdy manhood, and its part in the development of science has been both brilliant and of lasting benefit to mankind.

There are among us active members to whom the scientific achievements of this Association in the past are still fresh in their minds, but many of our younger members are unacquainted with the work that has been accomplished by the unselfish labor of the many earnest men who have honored this Association with their presence, and who have contributed to its records lasting monuments of their interest and zeal.

By reference to the published proceedings we find that the founders of this Association had in mind the preservation of the scientific welfare of pharmacy, and while the result of the United States in this lengthy report is repeated, there is no doubt that to this Association belongs the credit of fostering and developing the scientific part of our calling and preventing the occupation of the pharmacist becoming merely a matter of habit.

The first recorded scientific work by members of this Association is embodied in the report of the committee appointed to arrange standards for the admission of drugs to the ports of the United States. In this lengthy report we find standards suggested for many drugs, and to obtain such standards much scientific investigation must have been necessary. We here find the germ which has given us today, after almost fifty years of growth, the many processes for determining the purity and strength of medicinal substances employed for the alleviation of human suffering. There is still much to be done, and as in the past so to-day we have among us those willing to devote their time and labor to this valuable work; to-day we find the subject of standardization one of great interest, and which, at a future time, will undoubtedly give us exact knowledge on many subjects which are now clothed with uncertainty.

As early as 1858 we find a report of a committee delegated with the work of preparing an unofficial formulary, the subject of which was to retard quackery and dignify pharmacy as a science. It is a knowledge of the work of our present volume "The National Formulary," and by comparison one would be blind indeed did he not discern the grand and rapid progress made in those sciences which pharmacy comprises. It is a knowledge of which we must have been possessed by the members to whom this work was delegated.

In the various revisions of our national standard, the United States Pharmacopoeia, we again find our members taking active part, and almost wholly to their unselfish labor is due the scientific character of the information there contained.

Early in the history of this Association we find a proposed syllabus for the study of pharmacy, its object being to supply a systematic method of study for aspiring pharmacists, and in this syllabus a foundation upon which our colleges and schools of pharmacy have built their superstructure. At that time there were but four or five institutions teaching pharmacy; to-day we have multiplied to a time that number engaged in the work of the education of pharmacists on a scientific basis, and we may say with truth that this Association has, since its birth, given to these institutions all aid and encouragement within its power.

In the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in our Pharmacopoeia of 1890, we see the result of the long and patient labors of our members and the result of our former committees on this subject; nor is it unreasonable to predict that in this action the engineering wedge has been supplied, which in the future will relieve coming generations of the trials and tribulations of the heterogeneous systems of weights and measures we ourselves endured. What an opportunity this subject was no doubt an important factor in shaping the course of our British friends, and in so far as official pharmacy is concerned, we may now call the metric system the universal system of weights and measures.

In reviewing the printed proceedings one is struck with the vast amount of scientific knowledge contained in the various reports on the progress of pharmacy, placing at our command the results of the scientific workers in pharmacy the world over. What an opportunity is lost by those unacquainted with its value and by reference to its pages many otherwise perplexing problems may be solved, and what has appeared to be a new difficulty is found to be an old one for which a quick diagnosis has long been resting within those volumes.

The attention given to the subject of adulteration and the many papers relating thereto are certainly bearing fruit in the pure food and drug laws of our several States, and would it be claiming too much to say that our membership has contributed largely to the forces which have caused this action to be taken?

A few of the special investigations of scientific character, as work of our members, are worthy of notice. The study of percolation and the papers contributed by such men as Proctor and Grahame, not to mention the work of our members still with us, have given to American pharmacy a place of honor and usefulness in the world, and have made possible many products of inestimable value to mankind.

The constitution of the volatile oils furnished a subject for several papers by the lamented John M. Maisch in the years 1890 and from 1891 to 1894. These men have found willing and scientific workers among our numbers steadily unraveling the mysteries of these complex and complicated compounds. One might thus quote examples without number, but who among us, in the light of these facts, would say that pharmacy is not justly entitled to be called a scientific pursuit? Because there are those who masquerade under the title of pharmacist and thus seek to profit by this cloak, does not in any way lessen the honor and credit due those members of our profession who have devoted their lives to the solving of mysteries which give to the sick the means of alleviating their suffering and of the prolonging of their lives.

But what of the present and the future? By reference again to our records we find many changes. Formerly the scientific work of this Association was very largely confined to the study of the theory and practice of pharmacy; now we may find the study of other occupations, specialism is the order of the day. Our investigations are made by those best qualified for a particular kind of work. We have our chemists, botanists and pharmacists, and these, and these, and these, are giving his attention and study to some particular branch of his chosen science, but it is the exception rather than the rule to find the investigator still wielding the mortar and pestle.

In the opinion of the writer it is well that this is true, for to his mind it is beyond the power of one man to do what things are involved in the collection, preservation, investigation and preparation of drugs, organic and inorganic, and at the same time conduct his business in such manner as will insure to his family and himself sufficient for the common needs of life.

As in the case of the provisions agriculture is not the division of labor, which characterizes the present time, a necessity in pharmacy if healthy and progressive advancement is to be made?

In the year ago before this section, Dr. H. H. Rusby voiced the sentiments of this Association in an appeal for investigations in pure science. The present chairman echoes the same sentiments, but does not mean to be understood by his work of the retail pharmacist, his education should be the work of the retail pharmacist for the practical application of the scientific truths brought to light by original investigators, leaving original investigators to those whose natural inclinations, ability and education fit them for advanced scientific research.

No one who is at all observant will fail to discover new and better practice of a calling so filled with science as is that of the pharmacist, and in a sense he becomes an original investigator.

It is in the placing on record of these facts and observations that the practicing pharmacist may contribute to the fund of useful knowledge. What appears to-day to be pure science, is found to-morrow to have become, in its application, common practice.

With a view of extending the usefulness of our Association, your chairman would call your attention to a few subjects which, in his opinion, seem to offer the best fields for investigation by our members. A recent paper by Mr. F. B. Kilmer on the cultivation of medicinal plants shows that but little attention has been given to this subject in our own country. With a knowledge of the progress made in the cultivation of cinchona and some other medicinal drugs, is it not probable that equal success may be attained with many of our indigenous plants? As our knowledge of the active plant becomes more exact, it would seem quite within our power to control to a certain extent the production of such constituents in the growing plants. These investigations should become a part of the work of our Government in its Department of Agriculture. Indeed, we believe this subject of sufficient importance to this Association to warrant the appointment of a committee for the purpose of securing such investigations by the proper government officials at Washington.

With our Pharmacopœia rapidly becoming the legal standard for the purity and strength of official substances in the various States, our manufacturing chemists and pharmacists are greatly benefited, and the standards as well as will be within the range of possibility in commercial manufacturing, and, at the same time, protect the public health. With the strict enforcement of our food and drug laws, more efficient prosecutions may occur, and persons entirely innocent of intentional wrongdoing be made to suffer.

With the rapid growth and extended use of modern synthetic remedies, the employment of serum therapy and antitoxins in medicine, it seems desirable that pharmacists should have a greater knowledge of the physiological action of drugs, upon which the manufacture and use of these compounds so largely depends. Papers upon this subject would prove of interest to this section.

In his address as president of the British Pharmaceutical Conference last year, Mr. J. C. C. Payne, quoting the eminent scientist, Prof. Huxley states that the latter declared "that he would abolish materia medica from the medical curriculum, and cannot understand the arguments for obliging a medical man to know all about drugs and where they come from." Evidence is not wanting that many of the physicians of our own country hold the same opinion. In the light of these facts there need be no fear for scientific pharmacy, and this Association will supply willing and able workers as it has in the past, to meet the emergencies as they may arise.

The address was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. F. E. Stewart, J. M. Good and A. B. Stevens.

General Secretary Charles Caspari announced that the Ebert prize had been awarded to Edward Kremers and O. Schreiner, of Wisconsin, for their paper read last year on "Nitroso Derivatives of Caryophyllene and Cadnene and their Bearing on the Characterization of the Sesquiterpenes."

New Section Officers.

Nominations for officers of the Section followed and resulted in the choice of Oscar Oldberg, Chicago, chairman; Lyman F. Kebler, Philadelphia, secretary; these to choose a third as associate. These nominations after being duly posted were ratified at a later session.

Papers.

Chairman Ryan announced that twenty-eight papers had been received for reading before the section. A number of these had been grouped into separate series, and the reading of these various papers was now taken up. First came a series of five papers, as follows:

"Application of the Modified Alkalimetric Method of the Assay of Drugs and Galenicals," by H. M. Gordin.
 "Short Directions for the Assay of Opium," by H. M. Gordin and A. B. Prescott.

"The Alkaloids of *Boeconia Cordata*," by Paul Murrill and J. O. Schotterbeck.

"Extraction and Estimation of Colchicine," by H. M. Gordin and A. B. Prescott.

"Alkaloids of *Ceanothus Americanus*," by H. M. Gordin. These five papers were liberally discussed, and then there was presented a second series.

The first "Suggestions Relative to the Proposed Introduction of Powdered Drugs in the U. S. P.," by A. Schneider, "Color Standards for Vegetable Drugs in the U. S. P.," by Henry Kraemer and T. J. Watson, "Notes on Jalap Roots Examined During the Last Six Years," by L. F. Kebler. (The author as a result of his investigation decides that a ten per cent. resin content would be a much better standard requirement than that now existing in the Pharmacopœia.)

"The Pharmacologic Assay of Drugs," by E. M. Houghton.

"Physiological versus Chemical and Microscopic Examination of Drugs," by L. F. Kebler.

"The Assay of Drugs by the Use of Living Plants," by H. Kraemer, read in abstract by E. Kremers. Discussion brought the meeting to adjournment, to reconvene at 8 p. m. in

SECOND SESSION SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 8 P. M.

A. B. Lyons read the report of the

Special Committee of Research.

In lieu of the usual report, the Chairman of the Committee on Research offers this year only a few suggestions regarding the possibilities of usefulness in the future of this committee.

The object that was sought in the original appointment of the committee was to secure concerted action on the part of those desiring to advance the interests of pharmacy by research work. The committee, under the able leadership of Dr. Prescott, has already accomplished most valuable results, in giving direction to effort, by keeping prominently in view a single important object, viz., the standardization of crude drugs and galenic preparations.

It has facilitated greatly the work of future investigators by its exhaustive collection of the bibliographies of the most important drugs which admit of standardization, and it has made accessible to those who have applied in person the fund of information contained in the Lloyd Library.

The burden of planning and carrying on this work has necessarily fallen upon the members of the committee in unequal degree, and it is easy to understand that for men already carrying heavy loads of the usual labor and responsibility, imperative in their demands, it has seemed impossible to carry this added burden. Certainly, to do full justice to such work, and so to give to the committee the efficiency which is so important and demands calls for more leisure than any active member of our association can command.

The question has been raised whether, under these conditions it would not be better that the committee be discontinued. Such a course was discussed a year ago, but it seemed better to continue it pending further consideration of its possibilities, even under existing limitations of usefulness. It was suggested, especially, that an effort be made to secure through this committee, somehow, a cooperation of the professions of medicine and pharmacy. There has not been, since our last meeting, any meeting of the American Medical Association, and so this matter is held in abeyance. That this new link between the two professions may be formed in the near future may be reasonably hoped, if such a step is considered by our association.

Certainly we shall be more likely to receive such cooperative action if we can so formulate a plan for the work of this committee that it shall appear at once to any association of medical men to be exactly what the medical profession wants.

To give to a committee like ours the standing that it ought to have, it should be able to point to its laboratory facilities for carrying out its work in its own name. We ought to have our own laboratory, under the directorship of a competent man who should be able to give his whole time to it. I am not sure that this is not within the reach of attainment, but it is certainly as yet only a possibility.

We have not a laboratory of our own, but we have laboratories. It should appear that our committee does, in fact, command the laboratory facilities of all schools of pharmacy in the United States. That such is the fact will be shown from year to year by the report of the committee, which will include an account of all the research work in its immediate line in each of these laboratories.

Now, the medical schools of our country have also laboratory facilities, which are only to be envied, and equipped than those of the pharmacy schools. Let the work of these laboratories be also reported year by year, by a committee of medical men appointed for that purpose, to receive reports of each committee, and to refer to pharmacologists in both professions, and a great step in advance will have been secured.

The definite object sought by our committee must be explicit. It might be well to name the committee distinctly, "Committee on Pharmacological Research." The scope of its work we may state to be a critical study of the therapeutic agents in common use with reference to their fitness to do the therapeutic work the physician expects from them. This involves for the more active, crude drugs, a thorough study of assay methods, not so much from the chemical as from the therapeutic standpoint. It involves the physiological experiment, to verify claims made for remedies newly introduced, as well as to confirm conclusions reached by chemical analysis.

Naturally in the division of labor between pharmacist and physician, the larger share of the purely chemical work would fall to the former, the physiological more especially to the latter, but neither investigation can be complete and satisfactory without the other.

An important part of the work then of the Research Committee would be to report each year the subjects which seem to demand most pressingly immediate and

earnest attention. Every year there appear new claimants for a place of prominence in the materia medica. Of these it is certain that the fit only will survive, but the plan at present, so largely practiced, of determining the fitness by experiment upon patients who are entitled to the best assistance medicine can supply, is one that should receive the attention of those who are so tender-hearted about the suffering of other victims of scientific research—I mean, the anti-vivisectionists.

In addition to this there should be published by the committee each year a list of pharmacological queries, obtained by conference with physicians in actual practice. Possibly such a list can be furnished by the newly formed American Therapeutic Society.

This list, if carefully prepared, should be especially useful in directing the work undertaken by individual members of the Scientific Section.

An open invitation is always extended to members of the association to offer suggestions to the committee with reference to profitable directions for research work. Such suggestions may furnish valuable contributions to the list of pharmacological queries which should be annually presented by the committee.

The research work under the immediate direction of members of the Research Committee will, as in the past, be concentrated on a few definite subjects, to be chosen with reference to their importance, from the standpoint of practical therapeutics.

An important part of the work of the committee will be to secure efficient co-operative work on each subject so chosen, endeavoring, in the case, for example, of a crude drug like cascara sagrada, to cover the whole field of its botany, chemistry and physiological, toxic or therapeutic activity. The annual report, giving results of such co-operative investigation, cannot fail to be of exceeding value, directly, by rendering possible a scientific use of the drug in question. Indirectly, by the object lesson they will afford to those who hereafter shall undertake similar research work.

Just at the present time, it will be certainly in order to concentrate the work of the committee on some of the numerous problems which will present themselves to the newly appointed committee on revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia. At least, for the coming year, other research work will naturally be laid aside pending the solution of these problems.

Bibliographical work must continue to be an important feature in the contribution which such a committee as ours can make towards the ends to be kept in view. No part of the proceedings of our Association has greater intrinsic value than the bibliographies already published. It may not be wise always to give such bibliographies space in our proceedings, for they are "cavillare to the general," but they should be made accessible to all who appreciate their value.

I feel sure that if we can go before the Section on Materia Medica and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association or before the newly formed Therapeutic Society, we shall find that a request for co-operation in such a definite plan of work will be met with a hearty response, and it is the conviction of this committee that the time is opportune for such action on our part.

Regarding the work that has been accomplished by members of the committee during the year past, the following incomplete summary must suffice. The very early date of our meeting this year has made it impossible for some of the members of the committee to furnish the more complete details which would be desirable.

This report was somewhat discussed, and as a rule was pretty generally concurred in.

Additional papers were "The Teaching of Pharmaceutical Bacteriology in Colleges of Pharmacy," by A. Schneider. "The Alkaloids of *Sambucus Canadensis*," by W. C. Alpers, followed by a series of papers upon allied subjects, as follows: "Urinanalysis by the Pharmacist," by F. T. Gordon. U. S. Navy; a second paper with the same title, by G. W. Parisen, Perth Amboy, N. J.; "The Examination of Urine, Blood, Sputa and Like Substances by the Practical Pharmacist," by F. W. E. Stedem, Philadelphia.

E. L. Patch, Boston, then read a somewhat lengthy paper, embracing replies to numerous queries of a pharmaceutical nature propounded by the American Pharmaceutical Association, relating his experience in the examination of various chemical substances and galenicals in the open market. The paper as a whole was left for submission to the U. S. P. Committee on Revision. A. B. Stevens, Ann Arbor, Mich., read a continuation of his investigations during several years past into the subject of Wild Cherry Bark and its preparations. The last paper of the session presented a comparison in mydriatic value between *Atropa belladonna* and *Scopolia carniolica*, in which the author, A. R. L. Dohme, Baltimore, favored the latter drug.

THIRD SESSION SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 9 A. M.

C. A. Mayo read a paper entitled "Notes on Indigenous Drugs," which consisted of references to indigenous drugs in the early historical records of Virginia. The second

paper discussed the value of a "So-called Ipecac, *Polygala Angulata*," by Henry Kraemer, followed by "Approximate Analysis of *Eupatorium Perfoliatum*," by Charles A. Walter.

A paper, "What Representative Pharmacists and Physicians think about Plasters," by Seward W. Williams, East Orange, N. J., was now read, and it may be said, caused a good deal of trouble. The paper was in answer to the query "To What Extent are Official Plasters Employed in the Practice of Pharmacy and Medicine." The author had secured replies to this question from some 150 members of the A. Ph. A., and fifty or 100 members of the American Medical Association, and in compiling the reports published brief extracts from the letter of each individual who answered, giving the name of the writer, finally summing up in a general consensus of opinion that machine-made plasters of to-day are preferable to those which the pharmacist may make extemporaneously. C. S. N. Hallberg vigorously protested against printing this paper in the Proceedings on the ground that it would take a great deal of room; that it might be considered personal advertising of the individuals quoted, and that its real purpose was to advance the private interests of manufacturing firms. There was sufficient support of this contention to lead to the adoption of a resolution that the paper should be published only in abstract in the Proceedings, but at a later session the matter came up again and this action was rescinded, and the paper will appear in full. The next paper was entitled "Some of the Reasons Why Compound Spirit of Ether and Ethereal Oil do not Merit Space in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia," by G. W. Boyd, Washington, D. C. A second paper followed, entitled "The Nature of Commercial Sanguinarine Nitrate," by J. O. Schlotterbeck. The reading of this paper was suspended for a few moments to admit of the holding of the

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION.

The Council reported the selection of various standing committees. C. L. Diehl was given ten additional members of his committee to prepare an auxiliary report on National Formulary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Hynson, Hopp and Good, was selected to meet a similar committee from the N. A. R. D. to confer upon the question of holding joint meetings of the A. Ph. A. and the N. A. R. D. in alternate business sessions. It was decided also that a new section of the A. Ph. A., to be known as the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, should be instituted, and a committee was selected to arrange the by-laws and rules for such new section.

It was reported that during the week 124 new members had been proposed.

The Scientific Section now resumed its work, listening first to the report of the Committee on Chairman's Address, which favored the appointment of a committee to address the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture with a view to instituting experiments concerning the cultivation of medicinal plants in the United States, and as such committee were appointed, H. H. Rusby, New York; Henry Kraemer, Philadelphia; D. M. R. Culbreth, Baltimore.

The Association's Committee on Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia presented its report, prepared by Chairman Leo Eillel, and which was read by Mr. Stedem. The report was necessarily very brief, as the decennial meeting of the Pharmacopoeial Convention had only just been held, but it submitted a few recommendations, namely, that the Pharmacopoeia give the exact working formulas for saturated solutions of the various salts; that a 25 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in alcohol should be known and dispensed as household carbolic acid, and that an alternative substitute formula for chlorine water in the U. S. P. is desired.

A paper by E. V. Howell upon Alcohol as an Antidote for Carbolic Acid Poisoning was read, and the Section adopted the recommendation that a 25 per cent. alcoholic solution be suggested to the druggists of the country to be sold as recommended in the report of the Committee on U. S. P. Revision. Other papers presented were: "Cerate of Extract of Cantharides," by G. E. Barksdale; "A New Formula for Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia," by W. C. Alpers; "The Recognition in the Pharmacopoeia of *Diphtheria Antitoxin*," by J. W. England. This latter paper caused considerable discussion, which finally crys-

talized into the appointment of a committee to confer with manufacturers and therapists to determine whether the proposition to introduce this substance into the Pharmacopœia is feasible; this committee to report next year.

New members of the Special Research Committee selected were J. O. Schlotterbeck and A. R. L. Dohme.

The installation of the new Section officers and their announcement that they had selected W. A. Puckner, of Chicago, as associate, brought the section to final adjournment.

FIRST SESSION SECTION ON EDUCATION AND LEGISLATION.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 2 P. M.

The work of this Section was, if any distinction can be made, more important than that of any other portion of the week's proceedings. Beside the reading of numerous papers of value it took official and determinative action with regard to the draft of a so-named "Model Pharmacy Law," prepared under instructions by J. H. Beal, of Scio, Ohio, and which was printed in this journal April 26.

Chairman C. B. Lowe, of Philadelphia, presided, with J. A. Koch, Pittsburg, as secretary. The chairman's address was as below.

Chairman's Address.

Your chairman would call your attention to the following matters relating to this section. We are delighted with this opportunity of meeting with our Virginian members, but regret the necessity of being compelled to anticipate by four months our usual time of meeting; especially as it is in the comparative leisure of these four months that most of the work of this Section is done. We, therefore, fear that the number of papers coming before us will be greatly limited; but while this is regrettable from one view point, it will give us the time to devote to the draft of the "Model Pharmacy Law," that will be reported by Prof. Beal and to the subject of "Preliminary Education for Students of Colleges of Pharmacy," as brought before us by Dr. Alpers.

In connection with the first of these subjects, viz., "The Model Pharmacy Law," a number of your attention to the following matters, although it is quite probable that most of them will also be reported upon, yet their importance is sufficient to warrant me in thus presenting and reiterating them.

In the first place, as pharmacy laws are enacted for the benefit of the citizens of the several States (and only incidentally for that of pharmacists), it is entirely reasonable and just that all expenses of administering such laws should be met by direct appropriation from the State treasuries, as is the case with the administration of other State laws, or State departments, and not by the fines or fees collected by the violators of the law. When the expenses of administering a pharmacy law are paid out of the accrued fines and fees, it lays the board open to the criticism of rejecting applicants for registration so that they can get another fee from them, or of being unduly harsh in the administration of the law, so that the accruing fines may swell their receipts. It also seems to me that it should be the duty of the prosecuting or district attorneys to prosecute all violators of the pharmacy law, as they do the violators of the other laws of the State. In this connection I might say that the evidence which is required in some States to convict a non-registered pharmacist of the violation of the law by the compounding of prescriptions, viz., that such compounding was done in the presence of the witness, defeats justice, as in all such cases the compounding is done in privacy, special care being taken to exclude witnesses. It should be a sufficient cause for the written prescription was received over the counter and the compounded prescription handed back. It would seem to me that the time is near at hand when the expression of opinion, which was unanimously agreed to at the last meeting of this Section, viz., "that none but recognized graduates should be received by Boards of Pharmacy for examination," should be crystallized in action. In the present year, as in a conversation with Prof. Maisch, he stated "that if he did not hold a professorship in a college of pharmacy he should strongly urge this matter." At that time permanently and finally, as the present time probably the majority do. An incident bearing upon this will probably be of interest. Recently in conversation with a college student, who had been rejected in three branches in the final examination, I endeavored to console him by telling him that it would not have been of any advantage to him to have passed, for he would have been rejected by the pharmacy board also. He politely informed me that he had already, at the present time, it might give an impetus to the matter if the secretary of this Section should communicate with the different pharmacy boards, acquainting them of our action and urging them to have the board to which they refer this action into effect and to announce the time at which examination will be confined to graduated pharmacists only. A few years ago we heard much about the injustice done to pharmacists in not allowing them to register upon their diplomas, but in recent years but

little has been heard, as many clearly see that this would be the means of creating numerous colleges of pharmacy solely for the purpose of getting a diploma, even as it is, so numerous have colleges of pharmacy become, that a number of the pharmacy boards which formerly granted this right have withdrawn it. The North Carolina board said last session "We have decided no longer to recognize diplomas on account of the large number of new colleges springing up all over the country, thereby avoiding a license to any."

I should also like to see incorporated into each pharmacy law, "That the conviction of any pharmacist in a court of justice for violating the liquor or license law of his State should forfeit his certificate of registration." This would be a much more effectual way of dealing of the "saloon druggist" than by simply fining him.

The former chairman of this Section suggested a new method of appointing members of State Pharmacy Boards. He suggested that they should be appointed jointly by the American Pharmaceutical Association and the American Medical Association from the members resident in such States. The committee to whom the matter was referred concluded that while such a method was excellent in theory, it was not practical. In thinking the matter over carefully I can not see any great advantage of this method over that in practice already in certain States, notably New Jersey. In the latter State, the State Association is required annually to present to the Governor five names from which the Governor is required to choose one to fill the vacancy occurring in the Board. This method of appointment takes the matter entirely out of politics, and should insure the appointment of the most competent pharmacists in the State. It might be said that the State Association is not sufficient to constitute a pharmacy board.

The question is repeatedly asked, who is responsible for the growth of the retail pharmacy? Is it the proprietory articles, and how can this tendency be best controlled? We think the responsibility rests in the first place upon the manufacturers of these preparations. They should be physically and morally better men, and of the same caliber as the retail men who are mostly free of samples and glib of tongue, who manage to convince the physician that their preparations are far superior to anything the retail pharmacist can possibly make. In fact they are the ruin of pharmacy. The physician, while well versed in histology, pathology, bacteriology, gynecology, etc., etc., knows but little of pharmacy, and thus falls an easy prey to these pharmaceutically-minded men.

Owing to the limited pharmaceutical instruction which is given even in the best medical schools in our country, and it is not to the credit of the medical students when I say that most of them are ignorant of the true nature of the time devoted to it was shortened at the protest of the students of one of our most prominent medical colleges a year ago, many physicians are not competent to dispense in their own medicine, and welcome anything that will make the work easier.

A most potent reason is the lack of practice by young physicians in prescription writing. It is so much easier to write for somebody's physician, than to formulate a prescription for their own, forgetting the fact that they are not exercising their therapeutical ability in this doing, but are rather hiding their talent in a napkin.

The course inaugurated at one of our prominent medical colleges last year called "clinical conferences" will be of great value. Each student is required to go to the black-board and write out a suitable prescription for the disease as diagnosed. It would be excellent practice for each medical student of the fourth year class to be compelled to write out a prescription for each case he sees in hospital or clinic, such prescriptions to be criticised and marked by competent authority. A drill of this kind carried through a whole year's work would be of inestimable value, and would probably bring greater returns to the student than any surgical knowledge.

I think the pharmacist is not altogether blameless in this matter, for many have sat supinely by seeing this part of their business slip out of their hands. Each pharmacist should make it his duty to furnish his physician in his locality with preparations equally efficient and elegant.

I would call the attention of manufacturers of fluid extracts to the importance of giving directions on their labels for making tinctures correct. While not friendly to the making of tinctures from fluid extracts, occasionally the practice must be resorted to. Recently when making tinctures from fluid extracts, I found many directions incorrect, the menstrua differing from that of the U. S. P. and precipitates resulting. I would also call attention to the want of uniformity in labeling fluid extracts. As an instance I mention the following: English names, as for instance Fluid Extract of Poke Berries, Flid. Ext. Rhus Glabra, Flid. Ext. Glycyrrhiza, Flid. Ext. Wild Cherry. Another firm uses mostly English names, the names of the most prominent ones, for instance Flid. Ext. Cimicifuga being labeled Flid. Ext. Black Cohosh.

As physicians generally use Latin names in their prescriptions, it would be well if the manufacturer of fluid labeling fluid extracts, at least it would lead to uniformity and would also have some educational advantages. The synonyms of course should have a prominent place on the label.

I think it would be wise if some simple price mark, as the Roman numerals, or the "tit-tat-to" cost mark could be adopted generally by pharmacists for pricing copies of prescriptions. This would insure an uniform price and would prevent the last dispenser from being

considered extortionate from overcharging, or incompetent from undercharging. I know it may be charged against such a practice that it would simply give one away to his rivals, but I think the reverse is the case; where the price is unknown the tendency is to make it as cheap as possible.

According to the estimate furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, there will be an estimated surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, of \$70,000,000. Would it not then be most eminently proper for us to urge, both collectively and individually, the repeal of the stamp tax, which bears so harshly upon the pharmaceutical profession.

During this last winter the question of Sunday selling has received much attention in the City of Brotherly Love, through the efforts of the Philadelphia Society and many of the pharmacists belonging to the Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association have pledged themselves to a reasonable observance of the day. Would not all the pharmacists of the country gain both mentally, morally and physically from a better observance of the day? If one day's rest out of seven seems to be absolutely necessary for the welfare of the animal creation, is it not still more necessary for man, the highest of creation? If the question of profit did not enter in, as is the case with one of our members of Lebanon, Pa., who gives all the profits on Sunday sales to charity, I think the question would needly solve itself.

I am sorry that the good work done by many of the pharmaceutical colleges of our land is not more generally recognized by the public at large. Why is it that our rich men (even druggists themselves) give their money to universities, hospitals, medical and technical schools, but seldom remember our own institutions? Is it because we have been so modest about our worth (pharmacists are generally not specially so) that the public does not recognize their value? If it were wise to let the public know how completely their fate is often in the hands of the pharmacist, the work of the colleges in turning out educated pharmacists would be better appreciated.

In conclusion I have pleasure in calling your attention to what seems to me is an era of good feeling among the pharmacists of our country. This is not the result of legislation, because our legal status is the same as a few years ago, but I think results from the organizations which have recently sprung into existence, bringing the pharmacists into closer touch with each other, thus enabling them to see much of the good in their brother man which was unknown before. I hope that the efforts which are being made to improve our financial condition will be made with sound judgment and along the lines of conciliation and compromise, that we will not allow ourselves to be forced into extensive and bitter quarrels, and above all things let us not forget that it will not do to ignore the public opinion of our calculations, but we must so act as to deserve and win their good-will and support.

The address was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Hallberg, Stewart and Stedem.

Secretary Koch presented his report. He stated that very little legislation of importance had been accomplished during the past winter. Attempted legislation had failed in California; in Georgia the professional tax of \$10 upon pharmacists was repealed; in Louisiana the Supreme Court decided against the State Pharmaceutical Association, which claimed that the Governor's veto of the law passed at the last session of the legislature came too late to be effective. In Maryland the attempt to pass a law covering the entire State failed at the last moment. In Massachusetts the law was amended to prohibit the re-examination of candidates until after the expiration of three months. In New Jersey two bills had been presented but failed to pass. In New York State occurred probably the most important legislation of the year, which was the enactment of an entirely new State law. (This law was published in full in the Era of May 3, page 460.) In Ohio a law was passed enlarging the list of articles which unregistered persons may sell. In Virginia eight bills requiring the board to register individuals were passed. The conclusion of the report was a statistical presentment of the number of pharmacists in the United States. Of registered pharmacists, from board reports, 72,330; estimated additional, 1,017, or a total of 73,347. Registered assistants, from board reports, 7,406; estimated additional, 375; total, 7,781; the number of pharmacists registered last year from board reports and estimated, 5,678, and assistants registered last year, 1,110; the grand total of registered pharmacists and assistants in the United States being, as near as may be stated, 87,376.

The Model Pharmacy Law.

Then came the discussion of the model law. This occupied all the rest of this session and of the evening session, not coming to final approval vote until the third session, Saturday morning. The proposed bill was taken up section by section and amendments proposed, discussed,

rejected or adopted. After all were through talking, the amendments and all discussion were referred to a special committee consisting of S. A. D. Sheppard, C. S. N. Hallberg, Oscar Oldberg, J. W. England and J. H. Beal, to carefully consider all of this material and use such as in its best judgment would benefit the law proposed and report back the result of their deliberations at the last session of the Section. It may be said right here that when the committee did finally report (see report last session following) the amendments proposed to the law were very few and unimportant, save in one or two instances, and the result as a whole may be taken as a most unqualified, unequivocal endorsement of the work of the committee of one, J. H. Beal, who prepared the draft. The explanation from him of any disputed points and his reasons for the wording of the bill were found to be sufficient in all instances. As stated above, all of this work occupied the first and second sessions of the Section on Education and Legislation. At the

SECOND SESSION SECTION ON LEGISLATION AND EDUCATION,

FRIDAY, MAY II, 8.30 P. M.

The officers selected for the ensuing year were C. B. Lowe, Philadelphia, chairman, and J. A. Koch, Pittsburg, secretary.

A resolution was offered that the Section consider the propriety of looking up legal precedents of interest to pharmacists, and that in sending out queries the druggists should be requested to send in all information of this character at their command. J. H. Beal, however, announced that he had well under way just such a compilation of precedents, and no formal action was necessary or taken.

THIRD SESSION SECTION ON LEGISLATION AND EDUCATION.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 10 A. M.

The Committee on National Legislation, F. E. Stewart, chairman, presented a very brief report, as follows:

The question of National Legislation on the subject of patents and trade marks is, as you are aware, officially in the hands of a commission appointed by President McKinley for its investigation. So far as your committee was able to assist in the labors of said commission, by presenting to it the views of the association, this has been done, and the subject of patents and trade marks as affecting medical wares has repeatedly been discussed by your committee with the commission.

Members of the committee appeared before the commission both at its meetings in Chicago, New York, and Washington, and also took part in the discussion of the same subject before the International Commercial Congress in Philadelphia. At those meetings of the commission we reaffirmed the position taken by the association at the several annual meetings where the question was discussed and acted upon.

The secretary then read the report of the delegates to the Pure Food and Drug Congress, held at Washington, last March; the report being prepared by J. F. Geisler. It was a lengthy and thorough document. At this point the business of the Section was suspended for a few moments to permit of holding the

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION.

The minutes of the Council were read. There had been considered a resolution to prevent the interjection of entertainments into the business programme in such a way as to interfere with the meetings, and another suggestion that hereafter a half of each day should be devoted to business and a half to social pleasures. These propositions, with various others of like nature, were referred for action to the Committee on Programme. Provision was formally made for the establishment of the new Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing. It was ordered that 100 copies of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy should be printed for distribution. An appropriation was made for deferring the expenses of the Special Committee on Model Pharmacy Law. The proposition was made, but not favorably entertained, that the Commercial and Scientific Sections hereafter meet simultaneously. There was so much objection to this that it was not approved of.

The regular section now resumed its business. A special delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond appeared, was granted the privileges of the floor, and through its chairman, J. B. Purcell, and spokesman, John Stewart Bryan, requested the A. Ph. A. to urge an amendment to the Brosius Pure Food Bill, now before Congress, in such a way that some of its features bearing upon manufacturers should be materially lessened. As the bill reads it makes the Secretary of Agriculture the judge to decide upon the eligibility or ineligibility of an article and allows the manufacturer accused of adulteration or other evasion of the law no permission to introduce testimony on his own behalf in a court of law, and in this way it was urged that manufacturers were liable to be unjustly treated. The discussion upon this point was quite liberal, and finally the Section adopted the views of the delegation in passing a resolution requesting the A. Ph. A. in general session to formulate a resolution covering these points. When, however, the matter was brought in this shape to the general association the suggestions were not concurred in on the ground that the bill now being under consideration by Congress, it was too late to take any steps in the matter.

Next was heard the report of the committee to consider the amendments proposed to the Model Pharmacy Law. As stated before, these amendments were, as a rule, unimportant, and in most cases were but verbal changes to improve the language employed. (Readers are requested to turn to the Era of April 26, pages 442 to 445, in this connection.) The first amendment, and an important one, was in Section I., where the word "own" was inserted so that it shall be unlawful for any person not licensed as a pharmacist to own or conduct a pharmacy, etc. In this same section some slight verbal changes were made. Another change in this section was the elision of the word "immediate," whereby assistants may serve under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. In Section III. the law was amended so that candidates for license must, in addition to other requirements, pass a satisfactory examination by or under the direction of the board of pharmacy and, further, that the candidate as assistant must have had a sufficient preliminary education. In the matter of failure to renew license (Section VI.) the law was amended so that the person failing to renew must pay the same fee as for original registration if he desires to get back on the roll. In this same section a clause was inserted also requiring that the name of the responsible manager of every pharmacy, drug store or apothecary shop, shall be conspicuously displayed on the outside of such place of business. Section VII., amendment was made requiring that the board of pharmacy shall consist of five persons, licensed as pharmacists and actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy. In Section XII. the fees for the renewals of licenses were reduced one-half. In Section XIII. barium and its compounds were added to the list of poisons. In Section XV. all that portion providing for a license for the vendors of nostrums was stricken out, so that the section is left making it unlawful for any person to carry on this sort of business. The changes enumerated are all those of any importance whatsoever, the others being but verbal corrections.

After the committee's report the law as amended was adopted as a whole by the Association, and it was ordered that a special committee shall bring this matter to the attention of boards and associations of pharmacy. A special vote of thanks and appreciation to J. H. Beal for his work was passed.

The Committee on Chairman's Address approved the idea that the expenses for executing all pharmacy laws should be met by the public, but did not explain how this could be effected; that graduates only should be allowed to enter the practice of pharmacy, and numerous minor recommendations were made covering other points in the address.

Secretary Caspari read a paper from Dr. Fr. Hoffman, now residing in Berlin, which was a strong plea for the establishment of a National Library of the History of Chemistry and Cognate Sciences. Mr. Stedem introduced, and there were passed, resolutions from the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention urging that all methods be urged to secure the formation of a United States Bureau for the Standardizing of Implements of Precision, Apparatus, etc.

W. C. Alpers read a paper on "Preliminary Education for Students of Colleges of Pharmacy," in which he took a very advanced position, and recommended much more stringent requirements, favoring a system of regent's marks, similar to that in New York State, for determining the efficiency of candidates. A paper by C. K. Partridge set forth the status of the drug trade of Maine under the prohibition laws of that State, and pictured a very inconsistent and onerous condition of affairs. Other papers read were: "Fluid Extract Labels," by E. G. Eberle, Dallas, Tex.; "Erroneous Prescriptions," L. Schultz, Baltimore; "Sale of Liquors," G. H. Simm.

Final adjournment of the Section.

LAST GENERAL SESSION.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 3 P. M.

Some little routine business was transacted, formal announcement of the election of officers made, and the Council stated the establishment of the new Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, with the following officers selected: Chairman, H. P. Hynson, Baltimore; secretary, F. W. E. Stedem, Philadelphia; associates, C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville.

The Committee on General Prizes reported that for the papers presented last year prizes had been awarded as follows: First prize, A. B. Prescott and H. M. Gordin; second prize, E. Kremers and O. Schreiner; third prize, H. Kraemer. The Hager prize was not awarded, and the Malsch prize goes to J. O. Schlotterbeck and A. Van Zwaluwenburg.

The Committee on President's Address reported in a general way, and were followed by the report of the Special Committee to Consider Methods for Advancing the Welfare of the Association, J. P. Remington, chairman. So far as possible the Proceedings should be pruned; discussions cut down to avoid expense, and every possible method adopted for securing new members. In this connection the committee deemed it advisable to resume the feature of exhibits at the annual meeting, and favored the appointment of a special committee to take this in charge. Under the present financial condition of the Association the committee thought that the salary account should be kept down to \$2,000 annually. In accordance with the suggestions of this committee a special Committee on Exhibits was appointed, consisting of J. P. Remington, chairman; H. M. Whelpley, second member, and third member to be selected by the Council. Arrangements will be made to have an exhibit at the meeting next year in St. Louis.

Considerable of the routine business following has been treated elsewhere in this report and final action there announced. The Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government employ, George F. Payne, chairman, related the work of this committee and expressed in a general way that much progress had been made in the past year or two, and that indications now look much brighter for securing higher recognition and better pay for Uncle Sam's pharmacist employees.

Secretary Caspari announced that in accordance with instructions last year he had written letters to 234 manufacturing concerns, asking them so far as possible to adopt the metric system in their price lists and on their labels. He had received three replies, and not one of these was favorable to the proposition. Installation of officers followed, and after the customary votes of thanks, especially to the local Entertainment Committee and the ladies of Richmond, the Association adjourned, to meet in September, 1901, at St. Louis.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES.

During the week there met in session representatives of various colleges and schools of pharmacy, in pursuance of the call sent out some weeks ago from Baltimore. The work of these delegates finally took shape in the formation of a body to be known as the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The proceedings of this convention and comments thereon will be given in a subsequent issue of this paper. It may be said, however, that there were represented schools and colleges from Michigan, Massachusetts, New York, Brooklyn, Maryland, Wash-

ington, Atlanta, Vanderbilt, Ohio State University, Chicago, Northwestern, St. Louis, Seio, O.; Kansas, Detroit, San Francisco, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Wisconsin. The officers of this body decided upon are: President, A. B. Prescott, Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice-president, J. P. Remington, Philadelphia; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Bradbury, Washington, D. C.

THE PLAY.

Interesting and valuable as the business sessions of the Association proved to be, it was the programme of entertainment furnished by the local committee that rounded out a week of most delightful pleasures, in which the famed "Southern hospitality" did not belie its reputation. The Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment, W. H. Scott, chairman, and T. A. Miller, local secretary, provided so much for the visitors to see and enjoy that when the end of the week arrived all were surfeited with pleasure and thoroughly tired out. Monday evening the president's reception was held in the parlors of the hotel. The president and his wife were assisted in their pleasant duties by the Auxiliary Committee of ladies from Richmond, and it may be said right here that these ladies were on active duty all the week. The reception was a crowded function, attended not only by the visiting members, but by the cream of Richmond society. An informal dance followed the reception.

Tuesday noon there was a carriage drive in which all participated, being driven to a large number of points of interest in the historic city, and returning dusty and tired, but happy.

Tuesday evening a brief concert was given at the hotel by Polk Miller, but he reserved his greater effort till later in the week.

There was no scheduled entertainment for Wednesday, but the visitors spent their spare time in going to adjacent battlefields, even as far away as Petersburg, and in inspecting the historic buildings and their contents in the city of Richmond.

The same evening Governor and Mrs. Tyler threw open the Executive Mansion for a reception to the association, a function which, though impromptu, was carried out in all detail of completeness and acceptability.

Thursday was devoted to an all-day trip to Old Point Comfort. A special train carried the association. A stop was made at Newport News, where a visit was made to the mammoth shipyards and the several government vessels now in process of construction were thoroughly inspected. The Kentucky, being nearly completed, was the favorite of the visitors. Then on to Old Point Comfort, where Fortress Monroe, Hampton and other points of interest were thoroughly explored, and at 3 p. m. an elaborate banquet in the dining room of the immense Hotel Chamberlain enjoyed. The trip home was interrupted by a freight wreck, so that Richmond was not reached until after 9 p. m. But late as was the hour, Polk Miller and a band of colored individuals devoted two or three hours to a concert embracing banjo playing, stories, negro songs, etc.

Friday morning a visit was made to a large tobacco factory, and in the afternoon was the scheduled trolley ride throughout the city. The same evening Prof. William Simon gave an illustrated lecture upon Wireless Telegraphy.

This resumé is necessarily very brief, merely an index to the entertainment. At every possible moment during the week the citizens of Richmond, especially the drug citizens and their wives, were haunting the hotel and picking up visitors for a drive, or an inspection of some old building or museum, or club luncheon, or other pleasure. Mr. E. D. Taylor and Col. J. B. Purcell, R. H. M. Harrison, E. Lee Powers and other gentlemen, and especially the ladies, were indefatigable in this regard. All thoroughly deserve the hearty vote of thanks and appreciation rendered by the association in formal meeting. The Richmond meeting will live long in the memories of the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

PHARMACY.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF IRON.—Green citrate of iron and ammonia, 5 parts; citric acid, 5 parts; tartaric acid, 35 parts; sodium bicarbonate, 50 parts; sugar, 40 parts. The ingredients, in moderately fine powder, are well mixed, cautiously moistened with alcohol in an evaporating dish, warmed gently on a water bath and converted by stirring into a granular mass, which is passed through a sieve of tinned iron, then dried at a low heat. The product has a lemon-yellow color and an agreeable, mild acidulous taste. It should be preserved protected from light. (Apoth. Ztg.)

MERCURY RESORBIN is a substitute for mercurial ointment, introduced by Prof. Neumann. It consists of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of metallic mercury and resorbin, which latter is composed of expressed oil of almond and wax, formed into an emulsion with water by means of a small quantity of soap and gelatine. The fine state of division of the oil is supposed to facilitate its absorption through the skin. The preparation has a lead-gray color, a little lighter than mercurial ointment, and a faint, aromatic odor. (Apoth. Ztg.)

DORMIOL is a new hypnotic recommended by Dr. Schultze after much clinical experience, as a useful and tolerably sure hypnotic for the insane. The average dose is 1.5 Gm. (23 grains), though at times much larger quantities are required, up to 3 Gm. It appears that when this dose is ineffective further increase would be useless. The remedy is given in water without further additions. (Apoth. Ztg.)

DEXTRIN PASTE.—To render dextrin rapidly soluble for the extemporaneous preparation of paste Liesegang proposes mixing the dextrin with a soluble lime salt, calcium nitrate being the most satisfactory. A mixture of 5 parts of dextrin and 2 parts of calcium nitrate yields at once with 10 parts of water a mass of great adhesive power. (Drog. Ztg.)

BURROW'S ZINC OINTMENT consists of zinc oxide, 20 parts; water, 20 parts; woolfat, 10 parts; paraffin ointment, 50 parts. The oxide of zinc is triturated with the water until converted into a fine paste, then the woolfat added and finally the paraffin ointment, previously melted and partially cooled. (Pharm. Post.)

ACETUM CONVALLARIE.—The following formula is recommended in Pharm. Post: Convallaria, 10 parts, is macerated eight days with a mixture of 10 parts alcohol, 18 parts dilute acetic acid and 72 parts water, then expressed and filtered. The product is a clear, yellowish liquid having a sour and somewhat bitter taste.

EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF IRON AND MAGNESIA.—Green citrate of iron and ammonia, 5 parts; magnesium carbonate, 2.5 parts; sodium bicarbonate, 50 parts; tartaric acid, 40 parts; citric acid, 7.5 parts; sugar, 40 parts. The mixed powders are granulated with aid of alcohol in the usual manner. (Apoth. Ztg.)

DEODORIZED IODOFORM.—A mixture of equal parts of iodoform and Ceylon cinnamon may be used for various purposes, and may also be made into pills. As a good formula for iodoform ointment, the following is recommended: Iodoform, 1 Gm.; paraffin ointment, 20 Gm.; oil of cinnamon, 5 drops. (Pharm. Post.)

COMPOUND CHALK POWDER.—Calcium phosphate, 12 parts; lactate of iron, 12 parts; bitter orange peel in fine powder, 6 parts; elutriated oyster shells, 24 parts; sugar of milk, 46 parts. (Apoth. Ztg.)

CAYAPONINE is an alkaloid, discovered in Cayapona globulosa, a Cucurbitacea. It has been found to be a powerful purgative, even in very minute doses. (Pharm. Post.)

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

South Africa.

Lord Roberts and his army advanced rapidly northward last week and are now half way from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. The war experts in London expect the war to be over before the end of June.

A British flying column is reported to be moving to the relief of Mafeking and news that the siege is raised is expected every day. The Mafeking garrison was well and comparatively happy on April 27.

The action of the custom authorities at Lorenzo Marquez in closely scrutinizing consignments for the Transvaal is liable to be a serious matter for the Boers, and indirectly for the British prisoners at Pretoria. President Kruger has issued a proclamation calling all the Boers in the Transvaal to arms.

It is reported at Cape Town that General Buller is advancing on the Biggersberg and that the Boers are withdrawing.

No more Boer prisoners, it is announced, will be sent to St. Helena. Arrangements are being made to send a number of them to Ceylon instead.

The Transvaal Raad met last week.

More than 6,000 British troops are now at sea on the way to South Africa.

The Philippines.

A Manila dispatch says that Senor Buencamino, at one time a member of the so-called Filipino Republican Cabinet, who was recently liberated by General Otis, announces that he has become reconciled to American sovereignty and that he will devote his influence to bring about peace. He has sent a proposed peace platform for the National Filipino party to the insurgent leaders in Manila and to the insurgent generals, including Aguinaldo, in the field.

Insurgents made an attack last week on Barotac, in Panay, and the garrison was rescued after four Americans had been killed and three wounded.

General Young reports that Aguinaldo is in Northern Luzon.

Two attacks by natives in the Visayan Islands were repulsed last week.

Recruiting for the army is soon to be resumed, men being wanted to fill vacancies in the regiments serving in the Philippines.

Edwin Wildman, ex-consul of the United States at Hong Kong, declares, from private sources of information, that there exists a reign of terror in most parts of the Philippine Archipelago, within gunshot of our army posts.

F. W. Atkinson, principal of the Springfield, Mass., High School, has been appointed superintendent of Instruction of the Philippines by the New Commission.

Other Foreign News.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech at a public dinner last week, made the astonishing declaration that the British Government has decided that it will be dangerous to give home rule to Ireland as the Irish might accumulate war material as the Boers have done and make a serious revolt.

Serious bread riots are prevalent in Spain, and two provinces have been placed under martial law.

The Ashantees with 50,000 warriors, living on the Gold Coast of Africa, are trying to throw off the British yoke.

Explosions within Vesuvius are now infrequent and the eruption is considered terminated.

The bubonic plague is showing a material decline throughout the East.

The Sultan of Turkey has ordered the formation of a committee to raise a fund for the relief of the Indian famine victims.

A despatch from Bombay says cholera is alarmingly virulent among the natives on the famine relief works, where there are fifty deaths daily.

A report on the famine in India shows that conditions are better in Madras and Mysore and worse in other districts.

Herbert W. Bowen, United States Minister and Consul-General at Teheran, Persia, has had conferred upon him by the Shah of Persia the decoration of the "grand cordon of the lion and sun."

The Sultan of Turkey does not appear to be taking any steps toward paying the indemnity of \$90,000 due this country.

The relief fund being raised in London for the Ottawa fire sufferers now amounts to nearly \$250,000. A fund raised in New Zealand has reached \$25,000.

Advices which have reached Washington from Columbia indicate that the revolution there has extended far beyond its original limits and is now a serious menace to the existence of the Colombian Government.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

On Friday last week the House broke all records by passing 180 private pension bills. Among them was the Senate bill to pension the widow of General Guy V. Henry, the House reducing the amount from \$100 to \$50 per month.

In the House Representative Crawford, of North Carolina, was unseated last Thursday by the narrow margin of two votes. Twelve Republican members were absent and not paired.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Sanford E. Dole to be governor and Henry E. Cooper to be secretary of Hawaii.

Other Domestic News.

The Fusion Populists last week nominated Mr. Bryan for President, and the Middle-of-the-Road Populists nominated Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, for President.

Two Philadelphia city officials approached John Wanamaker last week and threatened that if his son's newspaper, the North American, did not cease its criticisms of Mayor Ashbridge they would publish attacks on Mr. Wanamaker's character. Mr. Wanamaker ordered them from his office and sent an account of the whole affair to the newspapers.

Serious postal frauds have been unearthed in Cuba. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John W. Hancock to be postmaster general, but Americans who have gone from this country into the Cuban postal service.

A street car strike has tied up travel in St. Louis.

The Methodist General Conference continued its session in Chicago last week without special incident.

Richard Yates, son of the famous war governor of Illinois, has been nominated for governor by the Republicans.

Jeffries, the champion pugilist, sustained his title on Friday night last week by defeating Corbett, the former champion, in a fight at Coney Island. There is a widespread impression that the result was prearranged.

A relief steamer loaded with corn for the famine sufferers in India left New York for Bombay last week.

A sensation was created in the Long Island Railroad by an armor test at the Indian Head proving grounds a six inch naval shell perforated a fourteen-inch plate of Krupp armor; but it afterwards appeared that there was nothing surprising in the result, the superiority of modern guns over modern armor is well known in military and naval circles.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has bought a controlling interest in the Long Island Railroad and is planning extensive improvements in New York harbor, including a pier two miles long from the New Jersey shore.

Jim Howard, who was named by Culton and other witnesses as the man who probably fired the shot which killed William Goebel, has surrendered at the jail at Lexington, Ky. He says he never was inside the State House square in his life till the afternoon following Goebel's assassination.

John W. Gates, chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, and President Lambert have resigned their positions and their successors have been elected. Mr. Gates has sailed for Europe.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced last week that they were organizing the American Bridge Company with a capital of \$70,000,000, said to include 90 per cent. of all the bridge concerns in the country.

The receipts of the Port of Havana, Cuba, for the month of April, 1900, were \$1,935,577.

April 1899, were \$289,574.

Indianapolis liverymen have formed a combination, supported by undertakers to discontinue Sunday funerals.

An advance of one-third in price on Sunday is made.

Advices from St. Kitts say the island is in a terrible financial condition owing to the shortage of the sugar crop and want and starvation prevail among the people.

The extortions of the Ice Trust in New York City, which has doubled the rates for ice to retail customers this year is stirring up great indignation, and legal proceedings have been begun against it under the State Anti-Trust law.

New Internal Revenue Ruling, May 10, 1900.

By a recent ruling of the Treasury Department, all the Antikamnia Preparations and similar preparations are required to be stamped with 33c. in Internal Revenue Stamps. This is a matter of particular interest to every druggist. All preparations of this class in the hands of the trade must be stamped by the present owners with an additional 14c. in Revenue Stamps for each ounce package in order to comply with the ruling of the Internal Revenue Department, which went into effect May 10, 1900.

THE DRUG NEWS.

THE WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO.

VERSUS

THE LYMAN-ELIEL DRUG CO.

FULL TEXT OF PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT AND DEFENDANT'S REPLY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Fourth Division.

The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Company, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. The Lyman-Eliel Drug Company, a corporation, Defendant.

COMPLAINT.

The plaintiff complains and alleges: That plaintiff is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio, which said State is a citizen, and has its principal place of business in Cincinnati, in said State. That defendant is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and is a citizen of said State, and has its principal place of business in Minneapolis, in said State.

That the amount sought to be recovered herein and the subject matter of this action is of the value of more than two thousand dollars, exclusive of interest and costs.

Plaintiff further alleges that at all times hereinafter mentioned and herein set forth, engaged in the business of manufacturing and vending chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, and that at all times hereinafter mentioned the defendant has been, and now is, engaged in the wholesale drug business. That on the 11th day of August, 1897, the plaintiff and defendant entered into a certain contract, a copy of which is hereto attached, marked Exhibit "A," and made a part hereof.

Plaintiff further alleges that the object and purpose of said contract was the development of a trade in the manufactured articles of this plaintiff in the territory mentioned, and that the parties to said contract entered upon the execution thereof, and have continued to do business thereunder until on or about the 10th day of November, 1899, and that plaintiff has kept and performed all the obligations which, by the terms of said contract, it agreed to keep and perform.

Plaintiff further alleges that the defendant has not used every effort to advance the sales of the preparations of this plaintiff, as required and provided by said contract, and has not fulfilled the obligations thereof by giving them the preference in their sales over all other competing lines, in cases where the preferences of the customers have not been otherwise expressed; and has not used any effort whatever, in good faith, to push the sales of the preparations of this plaintiff, but on the contrary has, in repeated instances, urged customers to buy the preparations of other manufacturers, and has recommended the preparations of other manufacturers, and where no preference has been expressed, has not furnished this plaintiff's preparations; and that said defendant is itself engaged in manufacturing certain preparations, and is actively pushing the same into the market to compete with the lines of goods of this plaintiff covered by said contract, and that this plaintiff alleges that it has been damaged in the sum of ten thousand dollars, by reason of the said acts of the defendant and breaches of the contract.

Second. For a further and second cause of action, plaintiff alleges:

That it herein and hereby reiterates and reaffirms as a part hereof the allegations of the first, second and third paragraphs of the first cause of action.

Plaintiff further alleges that on and between the 3d day of April, 1890, and the 27th day of October in the same year, plaintiff sold and delivered to defendant, at his request, and under and by virtue of the terms and conditions of the said contract, Exhibit "A," certain chemical and pharmaceutical preparations of the agreed value of four thousand three hundred six and 10/100 dollars, which said sum defendant promised to pay therefor.

That no part of the same has ever been paid except the sum of three thousand one hundred and thirty-four and 28-100 dollars, leaving an unpaid balance due and owing the plaintiff, which the defendant has refused to pay, of one thousand one hundred seventy-two and 68-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of January, 1900.

Third. For a third and further cause of action, plaintiff alleges:

That it herein and hereby reiterates and reaffirms as a part hereof, the allegations of the first and second causes of action as hereinbefore stated, and avers that by the said violations of the said contract, Exhibit "A," and of the fundamental provisions thereof by said de-

fendant, the same has been broken and terminated by the defendant.

That in accordance with the provisions of the said contract, Exhibit "A," plaintiff has heretofore placed, kept and maintained in the hands of the defendant, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations of the value of one thousand dollars, the same being the goods mentioned in said contract, Exhibit "A," and designated as a "carry account."

That on the 12th day of March, 1900, plaintiff demanded from the defendant a return of the said goods, which defendant then and there refused to make, That defendant still refuses to return the said goods, and has converted the same to its own use, to plaintiff's damage in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

Wherefore plaintiff demands judgment against defendant for the sum of twelve thousand six hundred seventy-two and 68-100 dollars, with interest on one thousand one hundred seventy-two and 68-100 dollars thereof from the 15th day of January, 1900, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

WILLIAM A. BARTLETT,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

No. 500 Sykes Block, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

EXHIBIT "A."

Memorandum of agreement entered into this 11th day of August, A. D. 1897, between the Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, party of the first part, and the Lyman-Eliel Drug Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, party of the second part, witnesseseth:

That in consideration of the purchase of said second party from said first party of an assorted stock of goods of their manufacture to the amount of six thousand dollars (\$6,000 net after all rebates are deducted, and in further consideration of agreement hereby made by said second party that they will, during the life of this contract, use every effort to advance the sale of the preparations of the said second party distributing agents for the Northwest, embracing the following described territory, to-wit: North Dakota, South Dakota, excepting territory tributary to Sioux City and regularly covered by their agents; Minnesota, Montana, Western Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and such other territory as may be found during the life of this contract to be tributary to Minneapolis.

Second. That they will during the life of this contract keep at their own expense two detail salesmen continuously employed in traveling over the above territory taking orders for their goods, such orders to be filled from the stock of said second party whenever possible, or from Cincinnati stock if necessary.

Third. That they will furnish said second party with a copy of orders, both wholesale and retail, coming from said territory, whether direct orders or orders taken by their salesmen.

Fourth. That they will credit the account of said second party with the difference between the price charged on all such orders as are shipped from stock elsewhere than in the hands of said second party into the above described territory and the special price made said second party for the same private formula work, and will render their credit statements every thirty days, which credits shall be deducted in current statements, it being understood as the basis of this contract that the price to the retail trade is twenty-five (25) per cent, from list on part first and net on part second; that the discount to the jobbing trade is forty (40) off on part first and net on part second, excepting rebate goods when bought in retail quantities.

Fifth. That in case said first party changes its wholesale or retail list, discount or terms of sale during the life of this contract in such a way as to affect the value of the stock in the hands of said second party, or the profits from their sales, the said first party will so adjust the same as to save the second party from any loss on stock or diminution of percentage of profit. Wholesale and retail lists and discounts of February, 1896, being now in force.

Sixth. All goods during the life of this contract to be billed to said second party at the following rates, sub-

ject to condition No. 5: On part first of present price list a discount of forty and sixteen and two-thirds (40 and 16 2-3) per cent., with an additional discount of five (5) per cent. for cash in ten days. On part second a discount of ten (10) per cent. from list price, and an additional discount of five (5) per cent. for cash in ten days. On rebate goods when sold in gross lots to jobbers ten and ten (10 and 10) per cent. All goods to be delivered free in Minneapolis. When the cash discount is not taken by the second party it is understood that all goods held by said second party during the life of this contract shall be billed on four (4) months' time with acceptance.

Seventh. That they will at the expiration of this contract renew the same on terms satisfactory to said second party, or if the contract is not renewed will exchange all goods in the hands of said second party which they may elect to return for such other goods of the manufacture of said party as said second party may elect, including rebate goods. The expense of boxing and transportation in such exchange to be divided equally between the parties hereto.

It is agreed that in addition to the initial purchase of six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00) there shall be shipped and placed in the hands of said second party by said first party goods in addition to the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) which shall be held as a carry account in the hands of said second party and which shall be returned to said first party upon the fulfillment of this contract and at the expiration thereof.

THE WM. S. MERRILL CHEMICAL COMPANY,
George W. Merrill, Pres.
LYMAN-ELIEL DRUG CO.,
J. C. Eliel, V.-P.

If for any reasons either party to this contract desires to terminate it at the end of the five year period noted above, it is agreed that the other party six months before the termination thereof.

Endorsed:

Filed, March 27, 1900.
HENRY D. LANG, Clerk.
By E. Robert C. Mabey, Deputy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.
Fourth Division.

The Wm. S. Merrill Chemical Company, a corporation, Plaintiff,
vs.
The Lyman-Eliel Drug Company, a corporation, Defendant.

ANSWER.

For its answer to the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, the defendant admits the allegations of said complaint in reference to the corporate character, citizenship and principal place of business of plaintiff and defendant respectively, and that the subject matter of said contract is of the value of more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), exclusive of interest and costs.

Defendant admits the allegations of said complaint in reference to the business of said plaintiff and defendant, on August 11, 1897, duly entered into and executed the contract marked "Exhibit A" and attached to said complaint.

Defendant further admits that one of the objects and purposes of said contract was the development of a trade in the manufactured articles of plaintiff in the territory mentioned; and that the parties to said contract entered upon the execution thereof and continued to do business thereunder until the same was rescinded by plaintiff, as hereinafter set forth.

Except as hereinbefore admitted, defendant denies each and every allegation contained in the first cause of action set out in plaintiff's said complaint.

Defendant denies each and every allegation contained in the second cause of action set out in said complaint, except as hereinbefore admitted, and except that defendant admits that said plaintiff sold and delivered to said defendant, at its request and pursuant to the terms of said contract, "Exhibit A," between the third day of April, 1899, and the 27th day of October, 1899, certain goods, wares and merchandise of the agreed price of \$1,306.96; and defendant alleges that it has paid to plaintiff on account of said goods, wares and merchandise, in cash, and in credits due to defendant under the terms of said contract, the sum of \$2,297.30; that defendant did, on or about August 17, 1899, return and deliver to said plaintiff an amount of said goods of the reasonable value of \$1,000; and that said goods were accepted and after since have been retained by said plaintiff, and that by reason thereof this defendant is entitled to a further credit of \$506 on said account.

That by reason of the facts hereinbefore set forth there is due to plaintiff on said second cause of action the sum of \$536.66 and no more.

Defendant denies each and every allegation contained in the third cause of action set out in said complaint, except as hereinbefore admitted, and except that defendant admits that plaintiff did place and keep in the hands of defendant a certain pharmaceutical preparation of the value of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), being designated as a "carry account;" and that plaintiff, on March 12, 1900, demanded from defendant a return of said goods, and that defendant then and there refused to return the same.

Further answering said complaint, and for a counter-

claim herein, defendant alleges that plaintiff and defendant are, and at all times herein stated have been, corporations.

That on or about August 11, 1897, plaintiff and defendant duly entered into and executed and delivered a certain contract which is marked "Exhibit A," and attached to the plaintiff's complaint herein.

That the purpose and intent of the said contract by plaintiff, as hereinafter set forth, defendant duly kept and performed all the terms and conditions of said contract by it to be kept and performed; that plaintiff did not perform any of the terms and conditions of said contract by it to be kept or performed, and did repeatedly and continuously violate said terms and conditions of said contract.

That plaintiff did after August 11, 1899, fail and neglect to cause the orders taken by the two detail salesmen mentioned in said contract to be filled whenever possible from the stock of this defendant; but, on the contrary, the plaintiff did cause said salesmen to solicit and did employ them in soliciting within the territory covered by said contract large amounts of orders for the goods mentioned in said contract, to be filled, and which were actually filled from the stock of persons other than this defendant, and that it was entirely possible to have filled said orders from the stock of this defendant.

That plaintiff did repeatedly fail and neglect to furnish defendant with a copy of the number of orders coming from said territory mentioned in said contract.

That said plaintiff did repeatedly fail and neglect to credit the account of defendant, with the difference between the price charged or charged for the number of orders which, after August 11, 1897, were shipped into the above described territory from stock elsewhere than in the hands of said defendant, and the special price made to dealer in said territory.

That in particular said detail salesmen did, after August 11, 1897, take orders within the territory covered by said contract for goods covered by said contract in behalf of Noyes Brothers & Cutler, and the number of orders to-wit: for an amount of over seven thousand dollars (\$7,000); and did take similar orders for other jobbers to a large amount, to-wit: to an amount of at least five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

That said Noyes Brothers & Cutler were and are jobbers in drugs, located in St. Paul, Minnesota, and competitors of defendant, and that all of said orders to them and to said other dealers could have been filled from the stock of goods in the hands of defendant.

That, in particular, plaintiff did, after August 11, 1897, sell and deliver to said Noyes Brothers & Cutler large amounts of the goods mentioned in said contract to-wit: goods to an amount of \$15,758.89, and did fail to credit defendant with the discounts to which it was entitled under said contract, to an amount of at least two thousand dollars and fifty cents (\$2,150).

The plaintiff did, after August 11, 1897, make other large sales of similar goods to other dealers in the territory covered by said contract, and did fail to credit defendant with the discounts thereon, to which defendant was entitled under said contract; and that defendant is and was under said contract entitled to discounts on said sales not credited to it by plaintiff to a large amount, to-wit: the amount of two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

That by reason of said wrongful acts of plaintiff and its said violations of said contract, as hereinbefore set forth, defendant has been damaged in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

Further answering, and for a further counter-claim herein, said defendant alleges that plaintiff and defendant are and have been at all times herein stated, corporations.

That on or about August 11, 1897, plaintiff and defendant duly entered into, executed and delivered that certain contract a copy of which is attached to the complaint herein marked "Exhibit A."

That said contract provided that it should continue for a term of five years from and after said August 11, 1897.

That the object and purpose of said contract was the development in the territory mentioned of a trade in the manufactured articles of said plaintiff for the said term of five years by the joint efforts of said plaintiff and defendant, each for their mutual advantage during the full term of said contract.

That plaintiff and defendant entered upon the execution of said contract at or about the date and the defendant did thereafter and until February 26, 1900, keep and perform all the terms and conditions of said contract by it to be kept and performed.

That said plaintiff did continuously and repeatedly fail and neglect to keep and perform the terms and conditions of said contract by it to be kept and performed, and did on or about February 26, 1900, wrongfully and unlawfully without cause rescind said contract, and did then notify defendant that it would no longer keep or perform any of the terms or conditions of said contract.

That at and prior to the time of the execution of said contract there was and had been but a comparatively small sale of plaintiff's goods in the territory mentioned in said contract; but after the execution of said contract, and by the joint efforts of said plaintiff and defendant in said goods was developed in said territory. And that, between the time of the execution of said contract and the said wrongful rescission of the same by plaintiff, the defendant had purchased of plaintiff the goods of the amount of \$21,344.05, and plaintiff had sold goods described in said contract to Noyes Brothers & Cutler, a jobbing concern located in St. Paul, Minnesota, within the terri-

torry covered by said contract, to a large amount, to-wit: to the amount of \$15,738.83; and had also sold similar goods to other dealers within said territory to a large amount, to-wit: to an amount of over seven thousand dollars (\$7,000).

That by reason of the repeated and continuous violations of said contract by plaintiff, the profits realized by defendant under said contract prior to the said time of its rescission by said plaintiff, were not as great as they would have been if plaintiff had faithfully performed said contract on its part; but that the profits to which defendant was entitled under said contract upon the sales of plaintiff's goods actually made between August 11, 1897, and the said rescission of said contract by plaintiff within the territory covered by said contract was a large amount, to-wit: the amount of \$1,700; and that if the plaintiff had not rescinded said contract, and had performed the same on its part, the profits from the per-

formance of said contract to said defendant during the unexpired term thereof would have been at least a proportionate amount, to-wit: the sum of \$7,000.

That the value of said contract at the time of its said rescission by said plaintiff was the sum of \$7,000, and that defendant has been damaged in said amount by reason of the said wrongful and unlawful acts of the plaintiff.

Wherefore, defendant asks that it have judgment against plaintiff in the sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000), with interest thereon since February 26, 1890, together with its costs and disbursements in this behalf incurred.

J. B. ATWATER,
Defendant's Attorney.

Dated, April 24th, 1900.

Endorsed:

Filed, April 24, 1900.

HENRY D. LANG, Clerk.

By Robert C. Mabej, Deputy.

New York and Vicinity.

DRUGGISTS CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

Deputy Factory Inspector Warns Them That New Law Prohibits Making Soda Water in Dwellings.

A good deal of commotion was stirred up in the retail drug trade in New York City last week by the receipt by many druggists of the following notice:

"Your attention is called to the fact that under the provisions of Chapter 494, Laws of 1900, it is a misdemeanor to sell or dispense liquid soda water (manufacture soda water, mineral waters, sarsaparilla, ginger beer, root beer, etc.) in any building occupied in whole or in part by persons for living purposes, and the punishment for each and every violation is a fine of \$300 to \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both."

This was marked "First Notice," and was signed by James Jackson, Deputy Factory Inspector, of the Fruit Juice and Carbonator Department.

The new law, to which this notice referred, is an amendment to the Penal Code. It was introduced by Senator John Ford, as Senate Bill No. 809, and was headed "An Act to Amend the Penal Code relative to the manufacture of Gunpowder and other explosives." Section 389 of the Penal Code is amended so as to read as follows:

"A person who manufactures gunpowder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, liquid or compressed air or gases, except acetylene gas and other gases used for illuminating purposes, naphtha, gasoline, benzine or any explosive articles or compounds or manufactures ammunition, fireworks or other articles of which such substances are component parts in a cellar, room or apartment of a tenement or dwelling house or any building occupied in whole or in part by persons or families for living purposes, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The law went into effect May 1st. How the bill got through and became a law is a mystery. Various pharmaceutical societies had legislative committees watching the Legislature at Albany during the entire session, but this bill was not detected. The druggists who received the notice from the deputy state factory inspector last week were indignant and denounced the measure as a "strike" of the worst kind. Some of them expressed the opinion freely that the bill was put through solely in the interests of certain manufacturers who would be willing to pay a large sum to prevent the druggists from making their own soda water. Even the legislators who helped to pass the bill expressed surprise at its provisions or the interpretation of them by the deputy factory inspector.

Senator John Ford would not admit that the measure was a strike, but tried to make excuse for his action in the matter by saying that he had been misled. He said the bill had been lying on the table for nearly a year, and added:

"Shortly before the last adjournment I was asked to introduce the bill which I was told was required to protect the lives of our people living in tenements and flats by preventing the manufacture of fireworks and other explosives in dwellings. I did not read it very carefully, and introduced it as requested. The title, 'keeping gunpowder unlawfully,' is most misleading, and it misled me. If I had thought it was intended to prevent aerated drinks being made and sold by druggists I would have had nothing to do with it. I had no idea of its application to druggists until now, and I will see what can be done about it."

Assemblyman Joseph I. Green said he remembered the bill being discussed. He thought it was a bill to apply merely to the manufacture of explosives in tenement houses. He had no idea that its terms could be construed to cover the making of soda water and other summer drinks by druggists. He added that in his opinion the law was inoperative and unconstitutional.

Assemblyman James E. Smith denounced the measure as a gross outrage, and said it would undoubtedly be repealed next session. Meantime he thought that no court bearing in mind the intention of the Legislature in passing the law, would convict any druggist for making soda water.

The manager of one of the large down-town drug stores, who requested that his name should not be used, said: "This is the most idiotic measure that I ever heard of. I defy anyone to point out a single case of accident arising from the carbonating of water in drug stores. Such a thing is impossible, as all the tanks used for the purpose are tested up to four times the pressure they carry. If this law is to be carried out it would be a misdemeanor for me to mix a selditz powder for a customer, as by doing so I manufacture carbonic acid gas. The law is a fool law, and if for one intend to ignore it. I believe this is an attempt to compel us to buy the carbonated water instead of making it up, as I can manufacture it for less than one-quarter the price charged for it."

Several other druggists said they would pay no attention to such an outrageous law, but would continue to make their own soda water. George W. Hopping, president of the firm of J. N. Hegeman & Co., said:

"I received a copy of the law underscored in blue pencil, but whoever sent it will be fooled in thinking he can catch us. There is not even a janitor sleeping in the building we occupy, so this law could not touch us. But what an outrageous law it is. I am sorry for the little fellows who live over their stores and who will be most affected by the measure. There will be test cases, of course, and I suppose they will have to band together for defense. I wonder how the people can stand the government which sends men as the people's representatives who will pass such outlandish laws as this."

The subject of this amendment to the Penal Code was brought to the attention of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society at its meeting last week by Wm. Muir, chairman of the Society's Committee on Legislation. The Society voted to empower Mr. Muir's committee to employ counsel for the defense of any member against whom a test case might be brought under this measure.

KINGS COUNTY SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING.

Honors Retiring President Adrian Paradis for His Three Years of Fruitful Service.

The annual meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy on Tuesday afternoon, May 8. President Adrian Paradis occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. The annual reports of officers and committees were first taken up. The report of the president congratulated the society that the last year had been the most successful in its history. There had been a gain of fifty members and the society now had a

total membership of 278, the largest yet attained. The chief credit for this good showing, President Paradis said, was due to Secretary Tuthill, whose untiring efforts could not be too strongly commended. The dues and fees reached \$600, against \$430 last year. The society had been running like a prosperous business, paying all expenses and having a comfortable balance in the treasury. The report spoke of the good work accomplished by the Committee on Legislation and ended with the statement that ten regular meetings had been held with an average attendance of twenty-eight members. The president's report on the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy stated that the year was most satisfactory. There had been matriculated seventy-one juniors, the largest class the college had yet known; fifty of these finished the course. Diplomas were bestowed on forty-two students, and certificates on twelve students, making a graduating class of fifty-four. The wide-spread interest in the commencement exercises was commented upon. "The financial condition of the college," said the report, "is most satisfactory. We do not owe one dollar; everything has been paid to date and there is a balance in the treasury, besides the reserve fund, of \$1,500. Our share of the moneys of the Board of Pharmacy was \$480, and we received from fines \$370 for the benefit of the library."

Secretary Tuthill reported that the society began the year with 240 members; fifty new members had been added to the rolls. There had been five deaths and five resignations and two members had been dropped. The society now had 278 members.

The treasurer, Dr. Peter W. Ray, reported for the society receipts of \$841, disbursements, \$444, and balance on hand, \$397. His report on the college finances was: Receipts, \$8,916; disbursements, \$8,429; balance in the treasury, \$476, besides the reserve fund of \$1,500 set aside by the trustees last year.

Dr. Wm. Muir, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, read a report on the year's work in which he said: "It has been a matter of pride and satisfaction to the committee that the influence of the society was recognized in the Legislature." He summarized the action taken on the various bills affecting pharmacy—the amendments to the Pharmacy Law under the New York Charter, the All-State Pharmacy bill, the Shorter Hours bill, the Military Pharmacy bill and the Wilcox Patent Poison Bottle bill, and recommended that the society voice the gratitude of its members through the secretary to Senators Davis, Marshall, Elsbeg, Feeter, Johnson and Stranahan, and Assemblymen Cotton, Henry, Costello and Hill. Dr. Muir also reported attending a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington on the Boutelle bill, and added: "We are encouraged to believe that in the near future pharmacists will be freed from the burden of the War Tax, to some extent, at least."

Librarian Charles H. Meyer reported the expenditure of \$191, and the addition to the library of 290 volumes.

Dr. Muir called the attention of the society to the new amendment to the Penal Code, making it a misdemeanor for any person to manufacture compressed air or gases in a cellar or other part of any building occupied for living purposes. He read the text of the amendment, stated that the bill had been introduced by Senator Ford, and that now a deputy inspector of the State Factory Inspector's Department was notifying druggists that the making of soda water was covered by this new law. He expressed doubt upon the constitutionality of the law and said there were several points in it demanding legal construction. He moved that the Legislative Committee be empowered to employ counsel for the defense of any member against whom a test case might be brought. This motion was carried.

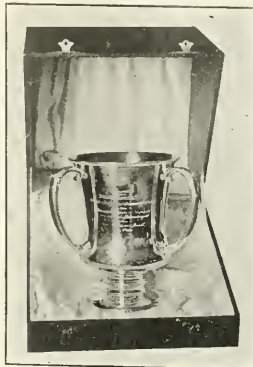
The annual election of officers then took place. This resulted in the choice, by a unanimous vote for each individual, of the following slate:

President, Oscar C. Klein, Jr.; first vice-president, Walter B. Averre; second vice-president, B. V. E. Livingston; third vice-president, E. G. Rave, M. D.; secretary, Frederick P. Tuthill; treasurer, Peter W. Ray, M. D.; Trustees for three years, Thomas J. France, J. H. Drogé, W. J. Hackett; trustee for one year (to fill unexpired term of W. B. Averre), Adrian Paradis; censors, Wm. F. Maas, Benjamin B. Rosenzweig, H. E. McIntyre; librarian, Charles H. Meyer; counsel, Wm. L. Perkins.

The following delegates to other associations were also elected: American Pharmaceutical Association, E. H. Bartley, M. D., W. C. Anderson, E. G. Rave, M. D., P. W. Ray, M. D., Frederick P. Tuthill; New York Pharmaceutical Association, Adrian Paradis, Wm. Muir, R. C. Werner; New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, A. H. Brundage, M. D., W. C. Anderson, Frederick P. Tuthill.

Before Mr. Paradis was permitted to retire from the chair, Dr. Brundage, on behalf of the society, presented to him a handsome silver loving cup and with it a book of the autographs of the members. On the loving cup is inscribed: "Presented to Adrian Paradis, Ph. G., President

Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, as a tribute of affectionate regard from his associates and friends. May 8, 1900."



Mr. Paradis was visibly surprised, but feelingly expressed his gratitude and appreciation of the esteem shown by the members, and thanked the co-workers who, he said, had taken most of the burdens off his shoulders during the three years of

his incumbency of the office of president.

Mr. Klein was led to the chair by Dr. Muir and Dr. Rave, and thanked the members for his election. The regular order of business was then resumed and the chair appointed Messrs. France, Hegeman and Muir a committee to confer with the German Apothecaries' Association on the enforcement of the Shorter Hour law and on the subject of telephones. The secretary announced the receipt of a letter from Dr. George F. Payne, of Atlanta, asking the society to aid in the petition to Government officials for the advancement of hospital stewards in the Marine Service. The secretary was instructed to send the necessary letters. The society voted to pay \$40 dues to the N. A. R. D. After a discussion of some of the provisions of the new All-State Pharmacy Law the meeting was adjourned.

BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO. ASSIGN.

Said to be only Temporary Embarrassment—Assets Largely Exceed Liabilities.

Boston, May 15.—Billings, Clapp & Co., manufacturing chemists, No. 404 Atlantic avenue, made an assignment Monday to Wallace Wales, an employee of the firm, and W. F. Bacon, attorney, No. 113 Devonshire street.

Mr. Wales said: "The assignment primarily was due to the concern's inability to procure ready cash with which to meet pressing obligations, mostly returns of loans to banks. While the firm had been doing as good a business as at any time in its history, collections have been very slow, and yesterday we found that we would be unable to meet a loan of about \$10,000 from one bank."

"We have had quite a large sum of money tied up in our Fall River plant, which cost last year about \$70,000 to build and equip."

"We are preparing a statement to present to a committee from the banks holding our paper, which we will tender shortly. We have been assured by some of the committeemen, whom we have made acquainted with our actual condition, that in all probability we would be granted an extension."

"We have on our books to-day bills receivable amounting to more than twice our obligations. If we were obliged to sacrifice real estate we would have a large surplus for assets, even if figured at prices which a forced realization would necessitate. We have received a large number of offers of assistance from members of the trade, all of which we have, with assurances of appreciation, declined."

"While I am not prepared at this moment to give a statement of the assets and liabilities for publication, I can assure you that the assets very largely exceed our indebtedness, and that we expect to resume business in a very short time."

GERMAN APOTHECARIES' ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the German Apothecaries' Association was held on Thursday evening, May 3, with President Charles F. Schleussner in the chair and about eighty members present. One member was dropped from the rolls and two new members were elected. They were H. F. Rehse, No. 451 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, and Otto P. Zeitfuss, No. 69 Fulton street. It was voted to distribute 500 copies of the new Shorter Hour law to members of the Association and other druggists, and recommend them to conform to the law. A letter from Edward Timme, secretary of the "Druggists' League for Shorter Hours" requesting the appointment of a committee to confer with the League on the enforcement of this law was laid on the table.

A letter was read from George F. Payne, of Atlanta, Ga., asking the society to co-operate in the petition to Government officials to improve the condition of the Marine Hospital Service. The secretary was instructed to send letters to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, suggesting the institution of three grades of pharmacists to be known as "senior, junior and assistant pharmacists," to receive salaries of \$1,200, \$900 and \$720 respectively.

A resolution was adopted confirming previous action taken by the association to the effect that graduation from a duly recognized college of pharmacy should be made a prerequisite for examination by the Board of Pharmacy in this State. It was also voted to instruct the association's delegates to the annual meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association to vote for the insertion of such a provision in the Pharmacy Law.

The new pharmacy law for the entire State was read and discussed thoroughly. All of the speakers had only words of commendation for its provisions. By a unanimous vote Sidney Faber was nominated for the association's representative on the new State Board of Pharmacy. The election is to be held at the June meeting.

The Committee on Legislation was requested to arrange for a conference with the other associations to demand better concessions from the New York Telephone Company for pay stations in drug stores.

THE END OF LOWENSTEIN.

The business of R. J. Lowenstein, of No. 72 Beekman street, New York City, against whom the readers of this journal have been cautioned heretofore, came to an abrupt end last week. A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against Lowenstein by George Ryall, of the firm of Baggett & Ryall, attorneys for Norman F. Kerr, W. B. Dungan and Richard Sidenberg. The Sheriff had already closed up Lowenstein's place of business, a loft at No. 72 Beekman street, which, by the way, was advertised as the main office and warerooms. His connections were distrusted throughout the West, and numbered several more or less prominent manufacturing concerns in St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Indianapolis, Richmond, Ind., and a large number of small places.

Lowenstein bought everything manufactured or grown in this country. He apparently did not confine himself to any particular class of goods, and his credit, as given by the agencies, amounted to \$45,000. On the strength of this, goods were purchased as a rule on credit of from thirty days to three months. It was only within the last few weeks, however, that the creditors began to press their claims against him, and it was then that his troubles began.

The Rich Shoe Company, of Milwaukee, which sold Lowenstein a consignment of shoes, was the first to commence litigation. The goods were sold April 18, and on April 24 were received in this city. The terms of sale were spot cash. On arrival of the goods the local representative of the Milwaukee firm was sent to make a collection, but personal application resulted in producing no more headway than written communications. Inquiries for R. J. Lowenstein developed the fact that such an individual was never to be found. His representative, Joseph M. Goldberg, who had charge of the office at No. 72 Beekman street, could not be found when wanted, and after several visits it was decided to place the matter in the hands of Baggett & Ryall.

A writ of replevin was secured, and a search developed that there were no shoes on the premises.

Altogether there were \$400 or \$500 worth of goods in the place. The cartman who was employed by Lowenstein said the goods were brought direct from the car to the steamship docks, and further inquiries showed that it was the custom to send practically all the goods consigned to R. J. Lowenstein to Europe by way of Southampton. An attachment was secured and the Sheriff seized all the goods in the loft.

BROOKLYN DRUGGIST CHARGED WITH IMITATING LABELS.

Walter W. Scott, proprietor of the drug store at No. 725 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was arraigned last week before Magistrate Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Court on a charge of using spurious trade-marks for a proprietary medicine. The complaint was made for Arthur R. Deacon, Secretary of the Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, of St. Louis, which firm manufactures listerine. The magistrate was informed that over 1400 labels alleged to be made in imitation of that used on its packages of listerine by the Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, had been found in Scott's possession. Scott was held under bail bonds of \$500 for further examination on May 23. The prosecuting attorney said that Scott had also rendered himself liable to the Federal authorities for selling the medicine without revenue stamps.

NOTES.

—Among out-of-town visitors to the local wholesale market during the week were Richard Mierzwa, of Pittsburgh; Frank McLinden, Waterbury, Conn.; J. J. Schinsorth, Hartford, Conn.; W. H. Walter, Philadelphia; Chas. M. Taylor, New London, Conn.; James U. Case, Somerville, N. J.; L. Voorhes, Fort Washington, L. I.; E. B. Post, Newburg, N. Y.; R. C. Tuthill, Middletown, N. Y.; S. Thornhill, Sayville, L. I.; C. W. Race, Bay Shore, L. I.; T. C. Wood, Haverstraw, N. Y., and Leon Plimston, who is in the employ of druggist J. Schott, of Galveston, Texas.

—Harry B. Winne, of this year's class at the New York College of Pharmacy, who won the college prize of \$100 for the best standing in practical pharmacy and also one of the alumni medals, is prescripionist in the drug store of Charles C. Ten Broeck, at Kingston, N. Y. His townsmen are proud of the brilliant record of Mr. Winne at the college.

—Druggist H. K. Miller, of Lacona, N. Y., has moved his stock and fixtures into more commodious quarters in the De Mott block in that town, which were formerly occupied by the general store of G. L. Hydorn, whose stock has been bought in by Mr. Miller.

—Thomas P. Haley, President of the Peacock Chemical Co., of St. Louis, surprised his friends a few days ago by becoming a benedict. Mr. and Mrs. Haley came to New York last week on their wedding journey. While in the city they stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria.

—L. Mannheimer, for the past three years manager of the branch drug store of Dr. A. L. Goldwater, at Willis avenue and 138th street, is preparing to open a new pharmacy at Westchester and Clinton avenues, Borough of the Bronx. The opening is set for to-day.

—J. A. Proben, proprietor of a drug store at No. 298 Amsterdam avenue, has bought the pharmacy of William E. Cramer, at 376 Columbus avenue, which he will conduct under the firm name of Proben & Co.

—Mr. Horgan, head of the retail drug firm of Horgan & Abbott, of Portland, Me., was in the city last week ordering a stock of goods for a new drug store his firm is about to open at Old Orchard Beach, Me.

—The local office of the Harshaw, Fuller and Goodwin Company, the Cleveland and New York importers and manufacturers, has been moved to larger quarters in the Woodbridge building, 100 William street.

—Arthur F. Decker, who was graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy this year, has accepted a position in the pharmacy of McRae & Co., at No. 580 Tenth avenue, Manhattan.

—W. H. Andrews, treasurer of Pratt & Lambert, manufacturers of varnishes, No. 100 William street, this city, will take a trip abroad. He will sail on the Campana, May 19.

—S. L. Chasins, formerly manager of the drug store of Theodore M. Moolton, at 1,632 Avenue A, has opened a new drug store at 804 Jackson avenue, corner of 158th street.

—The drug store of Adolph Engelhardt, at Lawrence, L. I., was damaged by smoke and water as a result of a fire in the adjoining building a few days ago.

—George Hecht has moved his drug store from Tremont avenue and 176th street to No. 1,722 Bathgate avenue, corner of 174th street, Borough of the Bronx.

—C. H. Ludewig, proprietor of a drug store at No. 994 Tremont avenue, will open a new pharmacy at West Farms, Westchester County, about June 1.

—W. Hofert has moved his pharmacy from No. 230 to Nos. 223 and 225 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, where he has secured larger and better quarters.

—The New York office of Frederick Stearns & Co., the Detroit manufacturing pharmacists, has been removed to larger quarters, at No. 11 Platt street.

—E. F. Crosher, proprietor of a drug store at 43 Main street, Flushing, has bought the pharmacy of H. W. Niemeier, at Whitestone, L. I.

—J. J. Alexander has moved his drug store from 2,381 Elgth avenue to Dawson street and Leggett avenue, Borough of the Bronx.

—The New York office of Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works has been removed to No. 26 Broadway, Room 608.

—Frank S. Hereth, of the Searle & Hereth Company, manufacturing pharmacists, Chicago, is in the city.

—W. W. White has moved his drug store from No. 2112 Fulton street to No. 2100 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

—C. H. Selick, the perfumer, has moved to more commodious quarters, No. 56 Leonard street.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

This Horse Knows a Good Thing.

Boston, May 12.—In North Adams there is a horse which actually likes soda water as well as his master, a physician, does. When the doctor stops at a drug store for a drink, he takes a dipper full out to the mare which takes it down with a relish even to the last drop. She appears to like any flavor, and also is fond of root beer. It is even thought that if offered lager she probably would drink it. Her liking for these beverages is known to townspeople, who often stand around to see the mare imbibe.

NOTES.

—These druggists in Fall River have been fortunate enough to receive a license: Charles A. Baker, James Aime Barre, C. S. Blake, J. A. W. Bouvier, J. C. Brady, W. J. Briggs, A. Brosseau, S. F. Brow, P. S. Brown & Co., A. J. Brunelle, Bryson & Lowe, Burke Brothers, J. H. Buron, E. W. Cantwell, A. F. Chamberlain, C. A. A. Collet, D. F. Corrigan, A. H. Dailey, W. H. Davis, W. M. Dedrick, J. G. Gaudreau, A. A. Keeley, P. J. Martel, J. C. E. Panneton, L. D. Poirier, E. Reeves, F. B. Riddell, A. Robinson, D. R. Smith, Samuel J. Smith, H. J. Sorrel, J. T. Touhey, E. S. Watts & Co., J. W. Whitaker, I. U. Wood, Worthen & Hicks.

—Frederick & Bower and E. J. Castle, druggists at Methuen, at a recent meeting of the Board of Selectmen, were granted druggists' licenses. Some townspeople have failed to understand why S. H. Harris, Jr., was not granted a similar license. According to a statute of the Acts of 1898 no building or portion of a building shall be designated or used as a voting place in which intoxicating liquor has been sold within thirty days preceding the election. This being the statute law, the selectmen could not grant Mr. Harris a license, as he occupies a store in the town house which is used as a polling precinct.

—Walter E. Day, of Hopkinton, a druggist, has left that town to take up his residence in Des Moines, Ia., where he has a good position with the Chamberlain Medicine Company. His business in Hopkinton will be retained and will be in charge of John J. Kennedy, his clerk, who has been with Mr. Day for more than fifteen years.

—Thomas D. Maloney, a Worcester druggist, at 50 Trumbull street, had an overcoat stolen from the Windsor Hotel in that city one night this week. It was afterwards recovered. It had been pawned for only 80 cents. The thief was not found.

—S. A. D. Sheppard represented the drug trade here at the annual council of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Richmond, Va., where he was elected treasurer of the association.

—Arthur Reycroft, proprietor of Reycroft's Pharmacy, Cambridge, still keeps up his interest in bowling. He is the champion candle-pin bowler of the Cambridge Druggists' Association.

—The drug store of James T. Beaugard, at Holyoke, was recently damaged by fire of a rather suspicious origin. The loss is estimated at \$3,000. An investigation is to be made.

—Augustus McDonough, a clerk at C. W. Donahoe's "Village Drug Store," in the South Boston district, has passed the State Board of Dentistry with high honors.

—Albert Kidder, of Bass's pharmacy in Cambridge, goes to Mr. Bass's Coolidge Corner pharmacy, Brookline, to assume charge of the place.

—Martin F. Sheehan, a Lawrence druggist, has been one of the many victims of the grip. He has now fully recovered.

—Archie George is a new clerk at the Lawrence drug store of William H. Glover.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 12.

—The Philadelphia daily newspapers are again discussing the ease with which poisonous drugs can be obtained by the laity. A case occurred on Thursday in which a girl died from the effects of a hypodermic injection of morphine which had been administered, at her request, by a friend who was addicted to the habit. The officials, in looking up the details of the case, discovered that the druggist who sold the morphine had neglected to make a record of the sale as is required by law, and the newspapers treat the subject as though such carelessness was general, which is not true.

—The list of members of the "Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Pharmacopoeia and Research Committee" has been announced as follows: Prof. Joseph P. Remington, chairman; Prof. Samuel P. Sadler, Prof. Henry Kraemer, Prof. Clement B. Lowe, Prof. Frank X. Moerk, Prof. J. L. D. Morison, Dr. George Rosengarten, Charles LaWall, Frederick W. Haussman, George M. Beringer, Joseph W. England, Wallace Proctor, Lyman F. Kebler, William E. Ridenour, Josiah C. Peacock.

—Another instance occurred in this city last week illustrating the folly of taking medicine in the dark. A young lady who had been taking chlorate of potash tablets for her throat went to her bureau drawer in the night to get a tablet, but got by mistake a tablet of corrosive sublimate (used for preparing the 1-2000 antiseptic solution). She noticed the difference in time to call help and was taken to the hospital where prompt treatment saved her life.

—Charles B. Markley, a medical student residing at Eleventh and Race streets, was arrested on Friday charged with obtaining morphine and strychnine from Wm. R. Warner & Company, on a forged order purporting to come from Dr. Harry McCarty, of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital staff. Markley was held in \$500 bail for his appearance at court.

—According to the daily papers, Frank G. Mumma, the druggist of Twenty-fifth and Jefferson Streets, has been slated for the nomination to the State Legislature by the republicans of the Twenty-ninth ward. Mr. Mumma has been active in Brewerytown politics for several years and will be elected without doubt if he gets the nomination.

—The three story building of Stoughton & Chamberlain used as a storage place for crude and lubricating oils, was completely gutted by fire on Sunday night. The origin of the fire is not known; the loss will probably reach several thousand dollars.

—The stated monthly meeting of the chemical section of the Franklin Institute will be held on Tuesday evening, May 15. Prof. Samuel P. Sadler will present "A Review of the Subject of Mineral Tanning."

—The last of this year's series of pharmaceutical meetings will take place at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, May 15, at 3 p. m. An interesting programme has been issued.

—Stirling Wilson, has returned to the city after an absence of two years, and will enter the firm of Wm. Wilson Sons, drug brokers, in this city.

—John W. Langham, of 2909 Kensington Avenue, is open for congratulations, as he is now the proud and happy father of a bouncing boy.

—H. L. Shingle, of Eleventh and Green Streets, has sold his store to A. R. Hesselk, who has a store at Thirteenth and Poplar Streets also.

—The drug store of Dr. Julian Fajans, 5107 Ridge Avenue, has been selected as the location of No. 61, Sub-Postal Station of Philadelphia.

—Frank Kline, a P. C. P. graduate of the class of '90, will manage Fahey's new store on Eighth street, opposite the Bijou Theatre.

—Mr. Trochet, who was for many years with Fougera & Company in New York, was a Philadelphia visitor one day this week.

—The ratio of clerks to positions is still increasing, the past week's figures showing forty-seven clerks to thirty-three positions.

—Frank G. Mumma, of Twenty-fifth and Jefferson Streets, is confined to his bed with an affection of the bronchial tubes.

—William L. Sisler, assistant manager of George B. Evans, Eighth and Arch Streets, is laid up with a severe cold.

—W. F. Osterlund has purchased the store of Russett L. Cox, at Forty-sixth street and Baltimore avenue.

BALTIMORE.

Artificial Violet.

Baltimore, May 7.—Among the articles seized by Custom House Officers, which will be sold at public auction, is a bottle of artificial violet confiscated some time ago because, in the opinion of the Custom House authorities, the substance had been undervalued. It was brought here on March 17, 1899, and a valuation of \$150 was put on it by the importer acting as agent. The appraisers finally, after prolonged investigation, put the value of the bottle at \$700. The importer appealed to the Board of General Appraisers in New York, and that body not only sustained the local appraisers, but advanced the valuation to \$945.69. It being the opinion of the authorities that a price approximating the actual worth could not be obtained at auction here, the bottle has been sent to New York and will be disposed of there. Some Baltimore chemists hold the valuation of the appraisers to be grossly excessive, and assert that the amount at which the water was entered in the ship manifest is substantially correct. It is contended that not the list price in the country where the article is patented should determine the invoice, but the sum for which tonone sells everywhere else. Tonone is catalogued by French manufacturers at 1,500 francs, or about \$260 in American money. The patentees are naturally interested in keeping up the listed price, but wherever the substance is not protected by patent it can be bought for considerably less, and the ruling quotations in such countries, persons qualified to discuss such matters contend, should govern the Custom House appraisement. In the opinion of a well-informed member of a widely known Baltimore firm of manufacturing pharmacists the estimate of the appraisers was grossly excessive, and that of the Board of General Appraisers even more so. The experts who testified in the case, it is intimated, may not have been disinterested.

The Drug Trade Howlers.

Baltimore, May 12.—The Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club championship for this season was decided last night, when Sharpe & Dohme took two out of the three games from James Baily & Son and clinched their hold upon the silver cup. The successful team needed only one more game to settle the issue beyond peradventure of a doubt, and excitement was at fever heat. Dr. Dohme had several pressing engagements, but declined them all to be with his team and assist it to victory. To Timothy Golisborough, of Sharp & Dohme, will fall the distinction of being high individual average man, he having made a mean of 172 points during the season. Sharp & Dohme have now won the cup for two successive years. An-

other victory will make it their permanent property. Last night's scores were: Sharp & Dohme, 807, 794 and 731; James Baily & Son, 714, 712 and 752. On Tuesday night the Winkelman & Brown Drug Company took all three games from Muth Bros. & Co. by 742, 824 and 672, to 633, 709 and 655. Muller, of the winning team, rolled up the extraordinary total of 225 points in the second game and made an average of 183 1-3 for the series. Coyne was high average man for Muth Bros. & Co., with 157 1-3. The several teams now stand as follows:

Teams.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Percentage.
Sharp & Dohme.....	44	10	.815
Root and Herbs.....	42	12	.778
Winkelman & Brown Drug Co. 38	16		.704
James Baily & Son.....	24	30	.444
Park, Davis & Co.....	13	38	.255
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.....	12	39	.235
Muth Bros.	10	44	.187

NOTES.

—J. B. Duble, of J. B. Duble & Co., retail druggists of Williamsport, Pa., who learned the drug business years ago with Dr. Osbourn, this city, was in town last week renewing old acquaintances. He is a Grand Army man, and in the course of his stay here visited the headquarters of his former comrades in the field. Mr. Duble served his apprenticeship from 1864 to 1868, and has not been in Baltimore since that time.

—S. S. Claire, at different times in the employ of Druggist David P. Schindel, Hagerstown, Md., as clerk, has leased the corner store room in the Central Hotel at Marion, Pa., and will establish a pharmacy therein. The apartment will be repapered, repainted and otherwise thoroughly equipped for the business.

—John Stillman, who has had an extended experience in the business as manager of his father's store in Northwest Baltimore, has been engaged to take charge of Oscar Ross's pharmacy, No. 108 East Baltimore street, formerly Lilly, Rogers & Co.

—Dr. A. J. Corning, druggist, of No. 1501 Bolton street, this city, has received information of the death of his father, Gilman Corning, at Salem, N. H. The deceased had suffered from paralysis during the past year. He was 85 years of age.

—The petition circulated among Baltimore druggists in favor of the Brosius Pure Food and Drug bill, which has been introduced in the House of Representatives, was signed by practically all the pharmacists here, bearing about 275 names.

—Druggist Henry C. Spetzer has removed from the northwest corner of Druid Hill avenue and Oxford street into the southwest corner, a location far more commodious than the old one, and which has been thoroughly renovated.

—Druggist J. O. Harrison, of Preston street and Greenmount avenue, will open another pharmacy at Twenty second street and York Road, having purchased the property on that corner.

—Lewis E. Galloway, until lately a clerk in the employ of P. C. Hauser, Poppleton and Fayette streets, will open a new store at the corner of Lanvale and Mosher streets in a few days.

A Pitcher, Six Steins and an Ice Tray.

These are included in the offer which Geo. A. Berry & Co., Concord, N. H., make on the Root Beer advertisement in this issue. Many druggists, particularly in New England, make money every summer drawing this Berry's Root Beer, but it is now proposed to extend its fame, and to quench the thirst of those who may not have heard of it. Hence the special offer, on which over \$30 net profit may be made on a twelve dollar investment.

It Drains Every Drop.

This is an important feature of the Charleroi Oval, advertised in this issue. The bottle is made by W. H. Hamilton Co., at Charleroi, Pa., a little town near Pittsburg, and from which the bottle derives its name. It is one of the neatest and most sensible prescription bottles on the market to-day, and the price is no higher than some of the obsolete shapes still sold to the trade. The letter "H" is blown in the bottom of each bottle. It will pay to send for a sample assortment.

DETROIT.

Tablet Workers with P., D. & Co. Strike for Higher Wages.

Detroit, May 12.—So great has been the rush of business at Parke, Davis & Co. of late that it has been necessary to keep two shifts at work in some of the departments. In others the men have been asked to work overtime. The day and the night shifts have been paid the same wages, while overtime work has been paid for at the same rate per hour as for regular labor. Recently the men have been agitating the question of more pay for the extra work and for the night hours, and it was decided to ask the firm for "time and a half" pay for all such work. The firm refused the demand, and so on Wednesday about seventy-five of the men and boys in the tablet department went on a strike. They have not returned as yet, and will have a meeting this evening to decide on further action. The firm say that they have not been at all embarrassed by the strike, nor hindered in putting out their work, for they merely shifted men from the departments where they could be spared to the tablet department and work is going on as usual.

Detroit, May 14.—On Saturday the strikers and other employees of Parke, Davis & Co. held a meeting and effected an organization or trade labor union. Officers were elected and the organization will invite employees of other drug and chemical factories to join.

NOTES.

—Nelson, Baker & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Detroit, will build another large addition to their laboratory on the corner of Lafayette avenue and Seventh street. They have purchased a frontage of 50 feet on Lafayette avenue with a depth of 130 feet, and all of the ground will be covered with a building of four stories and a basement. This move will enable the company to increase their output 30 per cent. and will give employment to about 300 more hands. Work will be begun immediately and it is expected that they will be ready to occupy by the end of the summer. It is not quite a year since a very substantial addition was finished and occupied. The capital stock of the company was recently increased to \$250,000.

—The Michigan Drug Company baseball team will line up for the season as follows: McClure, pitcher; Macoft, first base; Higgins, second base; Brinkman, third base; Sullivan, short stop; Lane, St. Andrew and Henke, catchers, and Perry, Cole, Vick and Burnett, fielders. W. L. Hedges is manager of the team and W. M. Anderson secretary and treasurer.

—Druggist A. S. Parker, of Detroit, attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association held at Grand Rapids, May 4. Arrangements for the coming August meeting at Grand Rapids were perfected. The session this year will be a two days' affair, instead of three, as formerly.

—To-day, May 8, the pay 'phone in the drug stores took effect. A nice batch of complaints and threats from customers are reported already. Druggists have spent the day explaining and mollifying. Not one case of the public taking kindly to the scheme has gone on record as yet.

—C. M. Smith, with Williams, Davis, Brooks and Hinchman Sons, has returned from a two weeks' vacation. Mr. Smith was accompanied by his family and spent part of the time in Washington with his brother, Congressman Samuel W. Smith.

—C. M. Brooks, of Pontiac, is playing in hard luck. He had a double store—drugs and paints, oils and wall papers. Awhile ago he sold out his drug stock to Fred. Graves and this week he has failed in the other part of his business.

—George S. McKay, who left Farrand, Williams & Clark's to go to the Klondike, is calling on Detroit friends. On Mr. McKay's return from the north he accepted a position with a Chicago drug house.

—F. E. Smallidge, druggist, 701 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, has refurbished his store, putting in new show cases and fixtures, all of his own designing. The result is a very handsome store.

—R. C. French, of Clarksville, has sold his drug stock to R. H. Goodfellow, formerly in business at Clio. Mr.

French has taken a position as traveller for H. E. Bucklin, of Chicago.

—Clerk Armstrong, formerly with Ed. J. Rodgers, of Port Huron, has taken a position with Mr. Knill, in the Central drug store of the same place.

—J. Masse, of Ecorse, has moved his drug stock, fixtures, and so forth to Sault Ste. Marie, where he will open a store.

—M. G. Ritchie, formerly traveler for Dabrook's perfumes, has bought a new drug stock and located at Mt. Clemens.

—C. H. Wilber, of St. Ignace, has returned from a long trip in California much improved in health.

—John W. Davis, of Fenton, has sold his drug store to Mr. Curtis, of Toledo.

CHICAGO.

New Drug Club.

Chicago, May 12.—On May 9 a committee of the druggists of the Twenty-fifth Ward sent out the following notice to the other druggists of the Ward:

To the Druggists of the Twenty-fifth Ward:

A meeting will be held at Lincoln Turn Hall, No. 1257 Diversy Boulevard, near Sheffield avenue, Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, (May 11), to organize a ward club to co-operate with the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association.

You are cordially invited to be present.
W. T. KLENZE,
MAX GEORGES,
GEORGE HUBER,
C. L. CLANCY.

The summons was liberally responded to. The druggists met, formed an organization and elected the following officers: President, Dr. C. L. Clancy; vice-president, W. T. Klenze, and secretary and treasurer, George Huber. The Price Committee and the Committee on Promotion and the Good of the Order have not yet been appointed. Among those present from other wards were Messrs. Bruno Batt, of the Twenty-sixth; S. C. Yeomans, of the Fourth; John F. Hottinger and Mr. Ladish, of the Twenty-first, and Thomas V. Wooten, of the Twelfth. The entire meeting was a success and the new club starts out with a good strong push and plenty of brains and energy with which to make it a success.

NOTES.

—George R. Baker has leased the room north of his store in the Ashland block at Clark and Randolph streets, and will remove the partition between the two, making one large store. In the new premises he will place a soda water fountain—one of the handsomest and largest in the West. The new fountain is now being built. It will be of onyx, with onyx counter and revolving syrup tanks. Further description will be available later on. Mr. Baker is one of the few druggists in Chicago who have been progressive and successful without incurring the ill will of their fellows. His methods are those of a good business man who can make a reasonable amount of money out of his profession without doing injury to his brethren.

—The firm of L. A. Becker & Company, well-known makers of drug store and general store furniture and fixtures, has moved its factory to the West Side and its offices from their former location on Institute Place, near Wells street, to Market street, near Randolph.

—The first botanical excursion of the season by the Chicago College of Pharmacy students took place on Thursday, May 3. The party went to Hinsdale, Ill., and inspected the flora of hill and dale with scientific scrutiny. The next expedition is announced for Thursday afternoon, May 17, at River Forest.

—The store of H. R. Wallace, at Sixty-third street and Wentworth avenue, was closed recently on a chattel mortgage, and was later bought in by Ezra T. Finney.

—The many friends of C. C. Kehner, a well-known druggist at 557 Sedgwick street, will be deeply grieved to learn of his death, which occurred this week.

—O. E. Amundson has opened a new store at 963 Armitage avenue.

THE NORTHWEST.

North Dakota Sensation.

St. Paul, Minn., May 11.—The greatest sensation ever experienced by North Dakota druggists is now "in their midst." Actions have been started and papers will be served upon nearly every druggist in Walsh county, and also against the bondsmen of the druggists, with the end in view of having the bonds forfeited for violation of the law which makes it unlawful for any person or persons to sell or barter, for medicinal, scientific or mechanical purposes, any intoxicating liquors without first having procured a druggist's permit from the county judge of the county and filing with the county judge, to be approved by him, a bond of \$1,000 conditioned that such applicant and any one in his employ will neither use, sell, barter or give away any intoxicating liquors in violation of law and the provisions of said bond. Actions have been started against the bondsmen of at least seven of the druggists in Walsh county, among whom are Charles S. Stranghan, of Park River; Henry L. Hosman, of Grafton, and Hugh Lemeaux, Gus W. Fogsman, Henry Anderson, John F. Anderson and W. J. Graham, Jr. The proceedings were instigated by the State Enforcement League, and the actions are brought in the name of the State of North Dakota. These actions are radically different from those previously started by the Enforcement League to stop the liquor traffic in the State, inasmuch as the proprietors of the places are not being prosecuted under the statute prohibiting the maintenance of public nuisances, but that the suits are being brought to enforce the forfeiture of the bonds given. The cases will come up for trial at the June term of court in the Seventh Judicial District, before Judge Santer.

NOTES.

—F. M. Parker, one of St. Paul's most progressive druggists, who has for some years conducted a store at East Fifth and Wabasha streets, is opening a branch on Arcade street. There is no other drug store within ten blocks and Arcade street is in a thickly-settled district, so Mr. Parker regards this a promising field. The branch, which will open about June 10, will be run by C. A. Swanson, who for several years has been clerking for Mr. Parker and who has been taken into partnership. Messrs. Parker & Swanson will incorporate. They have not yet decided upon a title for the new company. Mr. Parker is about to completely refurnish his Wabasha street store.

—Successions: George W. Swartz, Delmont, S. D., by C. L. R. Robertson; A. M. Harper, Renville, Minn., by J. H. Sundt; J. Alb. Peterson, Cokato, Minn., by the Eureka Drug Co.; W. E. Nichols & Co., Eagle Grove, Ia., by Anderson, Walters & Co.

—Dr. M. A. Nelson has started at Bricelyn, Minn.; D. L. Evans at Tenhassen, Minn.; T. W. Ayers at Lawton, Ore.; B. E. Webber at Steen, Minn.; Charles Ellis & Son at Holland, Minn.; John A. Kohler at Balfour, N. D., and the Erskine Drug Co. at Leland, Ia.

—Among the country druggists recently visiting the city were Messrs. Gausewitz and Cool, from Owatonna; M. V. Wetzell, from Little Falls; Itlis, from Wadena; Spottiswood, from Hankinson, N. D., and Arms, of Hector, Minn.

—Y. A. Hirscher has left Grafton, N. D., and is about to go into the drug business at Good Thunder, Minn.

—The wife of C. P. Noyes, of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul, has gone to New York on a visit.

—R. Bachman, Wakefield, Neb., and T. L. Martin, Wilton, Wis., have sold.

—C. A. Frees has gone to Hudson, Wis., to work for Robert Slater.

—F. W. Krueger has gone to Minto, N. D., to work for J. W. Boeing.

—C. A. Harty has gone to work for C. H. Nunn, Rice Lake, Wis.

—The Franz Etta Co., Sioux City, Ia., has given a bill of sale.

—Henry Prestholdt is now at work at North Branch.

—A. A. Melgard, Warner, S. D., has removed to Bangor.

—John E. Keiser, Table Rock, Neb., has been attached.

ST. LOUIS.

Street Railway Strike.

St. Louis, May 12.—St. Louis is in the throes of a great street railway strike since Tuesday morning of this week. All the motormen and conductors of the St. Louis Transit Company, which embraces every line in the city with the exception of the Suburban Railway, are out. The company claims it has men enough to run the cars if furnished adequate protection, but cars are being run on but few of the lines, and then irregularly. No attempt is made to run cars at night. The Suburban is running about on schedule, but heavily guarded by police. The majority of business men are coming to and from work on foot, on wheel, in private conveyance when they are fortunate enough to possess one, and in all manner of improvised "hacks." The fight is being made strictly on the recognition of the union, and there are threats of a sympathy strike embracing all the labor unions in the city. Business in the downtown retail district drug stores, included, is almost at a standstill. In many instances druggists in the outlying districts of the city report business as greatly improved on account of the people being kept at home instead of going down-town. One West End druggist had a customer ask for a certain patent medicine. When given the price, she said, "Oh, I can get that down-town at —'s cut rate store for 69 cents." "Well," was the pleasant reply, "why don't you take a car and get it?" This story, a true one, is respectfully dedicated to John H. Allen.

THE ANTI-SODA WATER LAW.

Notice to the Trade.

Since the introduction of our Carbonators a large number of druggists and confectioners have found it not only more convenient, but very much cheaper, to manufacture their own soda water instead of buying it from dealers and having it delivered in fountains, as heretofore.

Many of the druggists and confectioners who are now using our Carbonators have recently received a notice signed "James Jackson, Deputy Factory Inspector, Fruit Juice and Carbonator Department," calling their attention to a law passed by the last Legislature, which the circular claims practically prohibits the use of Carbonators.

Recent newspaper articles have claimed that this law was passed in the interest of the American Soda Fountain Company in order to increase the sale of soda water. In justice to ourselves we notify the trade that we are not now, and never have been interested, either directly or indirectly, in the manufacture or sale of soda water; but on the contrary, manufacture and sell a Carbonator which is very largely used by the trade for manufacturing their own soda water. This being the case it is hardly necessary to deny that we instigated or had anything to do with the passage of the law referred to. Senator Ford, who introduced the bill, states that he had no idea that it was expected to apply to the manufacture of soda water, but presumed that it prohibited the manufacture of gunpowder and other explosives in tenement buildings.

Mr. Jackson also states publicly that the circular is a forgery, and entirely unauthorized by him.

It may therefore be taken for granted that no attempt will be made to enforce the pretended application of the law to Carbonators and the manufacture of soda water.

No doubt in a short time the authorship of the infamous circular, as well as of the original bill, will be made known to the public.

AMERICAN SODA FOUNTAIN CO.

Successor to

JOHN MATTHEWS.

First avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, New York.
Office, 449-451 First avenue.

Barker's Cod Liver Oil.

Gloucester, Mass., is the largest fishing port in the United States, and it is here that Barker's Cod Liver Oil is prepared from fresh livers of codfish caught off the coast and brought in by the fishermen each day. Barker's Oil has a light straw color, but little taste, and is as sweet as the best olive oil. It is put up in six ounce flint bottles that retail for 25 cents, and that cost the retail druggist \$2 a dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

Prevailing Conditions of Seasonable Character.

New York, May 15.—Prevailing conditions continue of a seasonable character in the various departments of the wholesale drug and medicinal chemical markets. Round lots are not receiving much attention, and in a jobbing way the movement is largely restricted to the limited current wants of consumers. There is, however, no inclination on the part of dealers to force goods upon reluctant buyers, and while the demand is only moderate and the volume of business comparatively light, values as a rule have a fairly steady support. Quinine has not changed materially in the local market, mainly on account of a continued slow demand, but there has been no claim of firmness on the part of holders, and it is abated that it would be very difficult to purchase desirable brands in round lots at the full parity of manufacturers' quotations. Foreign markets are firmer, and the statistical position of bark continues strong. There will be a monthly auction of raw material in London today, and the result of the sale may influence the future course of quinine prices, while it is generally believed that an improvement in demand would cause an immediate advance. Opium has remained dull, with the tone of the market easy and very little interest has been manifested by either buyers or sellers, but there has not been any important variation in values. Reports from primary sources of supply are to the effect that weather conditions are favorable to the growing crop, and the minimum estimate of the yield is 600 cases. This is considered sufficient to meet the world's requirements for at least twelve months. There have been no developments in the morphine situation, and the future of prices continues uncertain.

In the department of essential oils Allen's sweet almonds is firmer under the influence of cables from London reporting an advance there of 2d. per pound. Other varieties are correspondingly stronger. Lemon has reacted to the full extent of the decline noted last week, owing to similar conditions at primary sources of supply. Expressed limes is steadily hardening in price on account of diminishing stocks. In general the market is active. Ergot continues easy under a slow demand, and a further decline is noted in quotations for all varieties. Belladonna root is held at slightly higher figures owing to scarcity and stronger markets abroad. The Tahiti variety of vanilla beans continues in exceedingly light supply, and first hands have further advanced quotations. There was an arrival at San Francisco last week of about 80 tons, but reports of local dealers replenish their depleted stocks disclosed the fact that the bulk, if not the entire quantity, had been sold previously for export to Europe.

Short buchu leaves are shrinking in value under the influence of a weaker London market, where supplies have been steadily accumulating in the absence of important demand. Pulsatilla herb is decidedly firmer on account of extreme scarcity, and values show a material advance. An easier feeling has developed among holders of balsam fir owing to a continued light inquiry and a revision of quotations shows a lower range for all varieties. Valencia saffron is easier, and round lots have been sold at about 25 cents per lb. under previous inside quotations. Strophanthus seed of the brown variety is in light supply and decidedly stronger, but there is no quotable change in Kombe green. Citric acid is moving freely, and the market is stronger with the tendency of values upward. Aqua ammonia is unsettled and irregular owing to competition from outside manufacturers.

Only Moderate Transactions Reported.

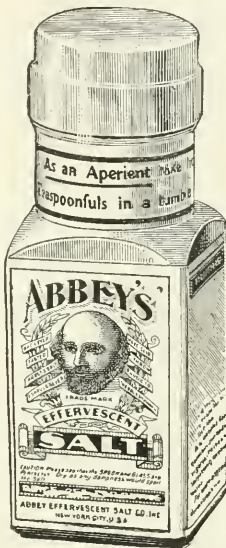
Boston, May 12.—While last week was far from active, this week has shown a material improvement, and there has been experienced a really good trade. There is far less illness reported this week, and the death rate has been below normal. Only moderate transactions are reported in the general market, and no material change is recorded in prices. There is found a good demand for alcohols, especially grain, and the rates are firm. Wood alcohol is in less demand. Cologne spirits are fairly active. Lyestuffs and tanning materials show little life at this time. The call for gambier is fair.

Slack Up in Business Continues.

Philadelphia, May 12.—The slacking up in trade reported from this city last week was still more noticeable during the past week, and one or two days were very dry, owing to the reports of the wholesale trade. The retail trade reports a marked falling off in the sales for the week, as the disagreeable, chilly weather cut down the soda water business almost to nothing. The bad weather resulted in an increase of sickness, and on Saturday a great many druggists reported a prescription business as having almost doubled in a single day. No price changes are reported in the wholesale markets, and collections remain about the same.

THE DEMAND for ABBEY'S SALT will be continuous, owing to the exceptional character of our steady advertising.

THESE DRUGGISTS SAY:



Brookline,
March 28, 1900.
The Salt sells well and there has been an increase in the sale of same.
(Signed) Wm. H. Butler.

Boston, Mass.
March 28, 1900.
The sale of Abbey's has been very fair during the last few weeks.
(Signed) A. D. Marcy.

Dorchester, Mass.
March 28, 1900.
We are selling a slight increase in the past few weeks.
(Signed) A. M. Baker.

701 Centre Street,
Jamaica Plains, Mass.,
March 28, 1900.
We have noted an increase in the sales of Abbey's Salt recently.
(Signed) Chas. B. Rogers & Co.

40 Water Street,
Newburgh, N. Y.
March 28, 1900.
The demand for Abbey's Salt has increased.
(Signed) Theo. Merritt's Sons.

ABBAY'S SALT is a clean remedy, honestly advertised, prescribed and endorsed by physicians the world over. Abbey's Salt reaches the consumer through the drug trade only.

...THE...

ABBAY EFFERVESCENT SALT Co.,

9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade List on Application.

Less Activity All Along the Line.

Baltimore, May 14.—Business has eased off somewhat all along the line, both wholesalers and manufacturers of pharmaceuticals reporting that there is less activity now than during the past four months of the present year. The retailers, too, state that they have less to do, the prescription business having fallen off, and other lines of articles being without special snap. Health conditions in the city are improving, and the indications are that comparative quiet will prevail in the near future. The market for crude drugs and botanicals shows a tendency toward a lower range of values, although there have been no special developments during the past week. Attention is centered upon ergot, which is proportionately low at the present time, but may be expected to go up again about July. The new crop does not come in before November, and between now and that time decided fluctuations may take place.

Business Almost at a Standstill.

Detroit, May 12.—For the last three days, things have been unusually quiet in the drug circles of this city. The weather has been of the very worst that Michigan is capable of producing. Not only the drug business, but every other line, has been almost at a standstill for part of the week. Retailers have many troubles of their own these days, but even "cutting" fades in importance to the woes arising from the new phone arrangement. The whole story of the week for the trade is as gloomy as the skies have been.

Business Good in Chicago.

Chicago, May 12.—Trade this week has shown some increase over previous weeks, and manufacturers and jobbers have both been very busy. There is a heavy demand for staple goods. Mail orders are numerous, and the country trade is in excellent condition, notwithstanding the fact that these are busy times on the old farm. The demand for heavy chemicals is perhaps not so good as it would be if all Chicago manufacturing enterprises were in full swing, unhampered by the contentions of employees. This is "a condition, not a theory," and as such will, and some say is already wearing itself out. Men must work to eat and eat to live. Druggists are in good demand, and for the last few days the demand for hot weather goods has come on with a rush.

Country Trade Fair; Local Business Disturbed.

St. Louis, May 12.—Trade with the country is fair. Locally, business is considerably disturbed on account of the great street railway strike. Retailers and jobbers are suffering from almost a stagnation of business, but many of the outlying stores are benefiting correspondingly.

Marked Falling Off in Prescription Trade; Collections Good.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., May 11.—At last, after months of almost unprecedented activity, a breach has been made in the walls of prescription work. A few druggists announce that this branch reveals a marked falling off. A majority, however, claim that they have not as yet noticed the slightest tendency toward slackening. Collections are better than they have been for many months. This is the unanimous report of jobbers and retailers alike. All the miscellaneous departments of trade are being maintained finely, and this promises to be the most prosperous year the drug men of these cities ever knew. Lined oil has taken another rise—two cents this time. On all other Western articles the market has shown no change from last week.

Alhambra Ladies' Syringe.

Of a form preferred by many customers, this syringe may be had with a hard rubber or glass tube, although the bulb is of soft rubber in both styles. This Syringe has no valves to get out of order, and is really one of the cleanest and easiest to use of the many kinds offered to the trade. It is made by the Ideal Rubber Company, No. 28 Rodney street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cameras.

The Sunart Photo Co., 18 Aqueduct street, Rochester, N. Y., make Folding and Cycle Cameras from \$5 to \$50 each, and send a handsome catalogue free to any druggist who will write for it. They illustrate in this issue the Sunart Vici Magazine Camera, 4 x 5, at \$8. This Camera is so simple that no experience is required to sell it and very little to use it.

Floral Leaves Breath Perfume is put up in Aluminum and Leatherette boxes at \$9 per gross, less 10 per cent., to retail at 10 cents. Samples will be sent to any druggist on application to the manufacturer, John P. Bender, 206 Centre street, New York.

MARKET REPORT.**NEW YORK MARKET.**

New York, May 15.—General business has continued of only moderate volume, with transactions limited almost exclusively to actual current requirements of consumption, but the tone of the market is fairly steady, and there is no apparent disposition on the part of holders to force goods upon reluctant buyers.

OPIMUM.—There has been no improvement in demand, and the market has remained extremely dull with the undertone easy, but jobbing quotations are nominally unchanged at \$3.35@3.50 for 9 per cent, and \$3.45@3.60 for 11 per cent., the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIMUM.—Current business continues of an exceedingly light jobbing character, and the market is tame and featureless with holders quoting the old range of \$4.45@4.65 for 13 per cent., and \$5.15@5.35 for 16 per cent., according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—Nothing has occurred to change the general condition of affairs, and a continued steady business is in progress, with jobbers still quoting on the basis of \$1.95@2.05 in ounces and \$2.20@2.30 in eighths, according to brand.

QUININE.—Continued firmness is a prominent feature of the market, and there is no lack of evidence that outside holders are still looking for an early advance in manufacturers' prices, but the demand is slow and jobbing quotations remain unchanged but steady on the basis of \$1.92c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 33@34c. in 50-oz. tins and 38@39c. in ounce vials.

BELLADONNA ROOT.—Foreign markets are called strongest by importers have advanced their views in limitation, but jobbers are yet willing to sell in a limited way at the former range of 24@25c. for whole, and 25@26c. for powdered.

VANILLA BEANS.—Quotations for the Tahiti variety are again higher on account of diminishing stocks, and for jobbing quantities values have been further advanced to \$5.50@4.50. There was an arrival of about 8,000 lbs. at San Francisco, but it was purchased previously for European account.

BUCHU LEAVES.—Short are easier in sympathy with the London market, where values have been declined under heavy receipts and slow demand. Spot quotations have been reduced to 25@35c. for whole, 38@48c. for ground and 40@50c. for powdered.

OIL PENNY ROYAL.—Stocks are comparatively small and with the active consuming season near at hand, the market is stronger, with jobbing quotations advanced to \$1.75@1.85.

OIL ALMONDS.—Sweet is higher owing to an advance abroad, and spot quotations have been marked up to 55@60c., as to grade and quantity.

OIL LEMON.—Primary markets have improved to the full extent of the decline noted last week, and jobbing quotations have reacted to \$1.25@1.50.

PULSATILLA HERB.—The available stock is considerably reduced, and on account of the prevailing scarcity holders have advanced their quotations to 50@60c.

BALSAM FIR.—Lack of important demand has imparted an easier tone to the market and quotations for jobbing parcels show a decline to \$2.25@2.50 for Canada and \$1.10@1.25 for Oregon.

SAPPHRON.—First class quotations are a shade lower and jobbers have reduced their range to \$11@12 for Valencia.

"The Kind That Keeps."

This is pretty good quality for a peroxide of hydrogen, as most druggists can testify to. Each bottle of Oakland Hydrogen Dioxide is guaranteed. Open bottles do not deteriorate, nor do closed bottles explode. Need more be said in its favor?

It is sparkling, it is pure, it is effervescent, Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry. Taste delicious. Bouquet excellent.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, has a handsome new advertisement of their Diphtheritic Antitoxin on page 3.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

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Chattanooga Med. Co. 2	Chemical Works Cov D
Home Soap Co. 2	Pfingert & Co. 8
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THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

VOL. XXIII.

NEW YORK, MAY 24, 1900.

No. 21.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

Published Every Thursday, at 396 Broadway, New York,
BY D. O. HAYNES & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

U. S., Canada and Mexico.....\$3.00 per annum
Foreign Countries in Postal Union..... 4.00 per annum

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

ADDRESS, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,

Telephone: 2240 Franklin.

Cable Address: "ERA"—New York.

NEW YORK.

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HOW WOULD YOU DO IT?

Did you ever see a price list of proprietary goods that suited you?

Any number of such price lists have been printed, but hardly any two of them are arranged alike, and, while it seems an easy matter, those who have tried it know that there are a great many questions to be considered.

For example, how would you list Paine's Celery Compound? Would you list it as

- (A) Paine's Celery Compound,
- (B) or Celery Compound, Paine's,
- (C) or Compound, Paine's Celery.

We are under the impression that the first style (A) is the best, all things considered, particularly if there are a number of cross indexes inserted.

We would like to hear from our subscribers on this matter, as we are now at work upon our price list of proprietary goods for the next edition of the ERA BLUE BOOK, and we want to arrange it so that it will be most convenient to the majority of our subscribers.

By the way, our subscribers can assist us in making this price list of proprietary goods more complete if they will call our attention to any article which they fail to find in the last edition of the Blue Book.

Please let us hear from you, and kindly address your communication to

EDITOR, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
396 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TO HELP THE MARINE HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

We are all posted regarding the work done in the past few years to secure better rank and pay for the pharmacists in the United States Army and Navy and the success which thus far has been attained; but we are not so familiar with the present status and the desires and rights of the Marine Hospital stewards, who constitute another branch of the government service. The special committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the members of the marine hospital service believe there is at present an excellent opportunity to win decided material advancement for the hospital stewards. It is not proposed to introduce any bills to secure this advancement, but to create public sentiment, and thereby direct the attention of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Supervising Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service to the lack of proper recognition of the hospital stewards, in the hope that some legislative steps may be taken for their relief. The movement is an eminently proper one, as is apparent from a consideration of the nature of the service and of the requirements exacted from each steward. Let us briefly state what these requirements are.

A steward of this service is required, on admission, to be a graduate of a reputable college of pharmacy, and to successfully pass a rigid examination physically, and in chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, bookkeeping and accounts, and general education; besides being a competent executive, clerical and pharmaceutical man, a typewriter and a disciplinarian.

His duties comprise the supervision of the work of attendants and employes, supervision of the buildings, grounds, wards and kitchen, instruction of attendants and employes, the purchase and issue of all subsistence and other supplies, the compounding and dispensing of all medicines, the preparation of all records, accounts, reports and correspondence pertaining to the management of the station, and the record, care and inventory of all public property.

In addition to these, his regular duties, the steward is called upon in times of epidemic to establish camps and act as executive officer, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, guard officer and disinfector, and as such to face dangers many times more deadly than the bullets of an enemy.

As will be seen from the foregoing, the steward must be a man of education and intelligence, energy, honesty and ability to a degree required of few employes of the government, and yet he receives no recognition professionally, and the

meagre pay of from \$600 to \$864 per annum, the latter only after ten years of service, still further reduced by the expenses of changing station and the necessity for keeping up the three uniforms required by the regulations.

The medical officer, with entrance requirements very little more rigid and duties not nearly so laborious, receives for the first five years, \$1,600; for the second, \$2,200, and from this regularly increasing until \$3,500 is reached, the officer also being allowed the privilege of private practice.

In civil life the physician and the pharmacist labor side by side in the common field of humanity; the government recognizes the latter only as an inferior of the former; a manifest injustice that deserves immediate correction.

The veterinarian of the army, who before occupied a much more enviable position than the pharmacist, has recently been commissioned, leaving the latter standing alone as an example of a government's injustice.

It is desired to change the title Hospital Steward to that of "Senior," "Junior," and "Assistant" pharmacists, with the pay respectively of \$1,200, \$900 and \$720 per annum, with present perquisites, the longevity pay and the present perquisites of the junior medical officer, and that at least twenty-five of the present incumbents be appointed to the Senior grade. One great argument in favor of this proposition is that such a change will not cost the government one cent of additional appropriation, inasmuch as there is now a surplus to the credit of the Marine Hospital Service of over a million dollars. This fund is obtained by direct tonnage tax upon all foreign shipping coming into this country, and is more than sufficient for the expense of maintaining marine hospitals throughout the country and for increasing the salary of the stewards in the manner indicated.

The movement is one which we can heartily commend, and it is to be hoped that druggists very generally will do all in their power to aid in securing for their brothers in the United States service compensation and recognition commensurate with the nature of the position and the ability required.

GIVING RECOMMENDATIONS.

The giving of letters of recommendation to an applicant seeking a position is a matter of very great importance, or should be, but unfortunately one which is treated altogether too carelessly. Frequently the giver of the recommendation does so merely to get rid of an importunate applicant, and writes it in a perfunctory and very general manner. But even such a letter should not be framed without due consideration of its importance and significance. It is, to be sure, much easier to give than to refuse a reference, for the latter is an exceedingly delicate mat-

ter. Something good may be said of everyone, but the case is very different when it comes to certifying that this or that man is competent and reliable in this or that respect; yet how many are not sufficiently careful in this particular. They certify to the fitness for some position of a man of whom they know little or nothing. It does the reference giver no good when the bearer of his recommendation is proved in actual service to fall far below the standard described in his letter of recommendation. If one cannot conscientiously and truthfully give a real recommendation he should refrain from giving any. If the applicant has any great faults which in any way interfere with the proper discharge of his duties it is not honorable to cover these up and mention only his good qualities, as the former may entirely neutralize the latter and make the applicant an altogether undesirable person for a position. The business man in giving a recommendation to a discharged employe makes no mention of his faults, but in a general way says he is a good man, etc., and salves his conscience with the idea that he will give the fellow a chance. He does not realize that in doing this he is injuring some other employer who may accept this applicant on the strength of the letters he carries. In trying to be liberal to one the recommendation giver proves a real enemy to the many. It is not pleasant to refuse a reference, but when it is desirable that such should be refused it must be done regardless of the feelings of the applicant. We all know how this question works and what trouble it often occasions. A story comes to us from a New Hampshire town of a drug clerk who recently lost his position and applied to a druggist in another city, from whom the reply came that there was a position vacant but references were required from applicants. The seeker applied to the man for whom he had worked, but that person refused the desired character. He then applied to a neighboring merchant in another line of goods, and this man wrote a letter in which he described the applicant as "of three years' experience in the business, of affable manners and the best dancer in ——." The clerk sent this letter, and is still waiting to be accepted for the vacant position. Isn't this absurd? Of what value is such a recommendation? And yet this is the kind that too many of us write and think we are rendering a favor by so doing. It cannot be urged too strongly that in recommending others we shall stick closely to the truth in fairness to everyone concerned. On the whole it is better to write no letters, but let the employer seeking a clerk come to us for what real information may be in our possession.

The Wisconsin Pharmacy Board is active in the prosecution of department stores which sell medicines without a license, and has lodged complaint against several of these institutions in the large cities. It is expected that they will be made to suffer for every violation of the law.



"I want a big dose of strychnine."
 "For what purpose?"
 "To kill an old cat."



"If my old mother-in-law can digest this——"
 Clerk (who has overheard).—"Come back! Help! Help! Police!"

OUR LETTER BOX.

بازار دارو

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Lyons, N. Y., May 8, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—I would suggest that the druggists in all parts of the States, together with the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, bring all the influence they can to bear on the State Experiment Stations, and ask them not to publish in the literature they send to farmers that "they ought not to pay over 5 or 6 cents a pound for blue vitriol," and "they ought to get arsenic for 5 cents a pound." If they want to protect the farmers from being overcharged they should say that it could be bought for about 8 or 9 cents in lots of 25 pounds, and cheaper in barrels weighing 400 or 500 pounds, and not tell the farmers that it can be bought in small lots at barrel price. Very truly yours, X. Y. Z.

THERE'S TROUBLE HERE.

Ste. Genevieve, Mo., May 10, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—The druggists of our little city are now in the throes of a cut-rate drug war, brought on us by the vice-president of the Allen-Pfeiffer Chemical Company, of St. Louis, a so-called non-secret concern. We were obtaining straight prices on all patents till the vice-president of the above concern made his debut in our midst as the head of the Carssow Drug Company. The enclosed circular is their first salutation to the public, and all patents are now sold at the same percentage of profit, including those of Allen-Pfeiffer manufacture, which are sold on same percentage, making their dollar size sell at 44 cents, 25-cent size at 10 cents. The non-secret people have ever posed as the retail druggists' friends, asking their patronage on that ground, but in this instance it seems they were not satisfied with the amount of their goods being sold on account of straight prices, and hence their worthy vice-president seems to have thought it might advance the interests of his company to precipitate cutting. Druggists should take warning and have as little to do with these pirates of the drug business as possible, lest when through their support they once gain sufficient financial strength they

will turn and destroy the very author of their being, as in this instance.

That the vice-president of the Allen-Pfeiffer Chemical Company precipitated this cut with the approval of his concern there seems little doubt, and retail druggists wherever that concern does business should take warning and push their goods lest they find themselves battling with the same troubles we are to-day facing. Or, better, take your support from all such hypocritical concerns and see how long they will stand on their own legs when they have to advertise as well as sell their own preparations. Respectfully, MARTIN J. GLASER.

UGHT TO DRAW.

A Michigan druggist uses this unique advertisement in his local papers:

COMMENDED TO CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

The following verses from Ecclesiastics, chapters 18 and 38:

"Learn before thou speak, and use physic or ever thou be sick."—Verse 18, chapter 18.

"Honor a physician with the honor due unto him for the uses which you may have of him, for the Lord hath created him. The skill of the physician shall lift up his head; and in the sight of great men he shall be in admiration. The Lord hath created medicine out of the earth; and he that is wise will not abhor them. And he hath given men skill, that he might be honored in his marvelous works, with such doth he heal men and taketh away their pains.

Of such doth the apothecary make a collection; and of his works there is no end; and from him peace over all the earth. Then give place to the physician, for the Lord hath created him; let him not go from thee, for thou hast need of him. There is a time when in their hands there is good success.

For they shall also pray unto the Lord, that he would prosper that which they give for ease and remedy to prolonged life.

J. J. GOODYEAR
 THE DRUGGIST.
 ANN ARBOR.

A. PH. A. PAPERS.

Read at the Annual Meeting, Richmond, Va.,
May 7-12.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

BY WILLIAM C. ALPERS, SC. D.

In trying to establish a measure and standard of preliminary education for our pharmaceutical colleges, it is well to first consider the meaning of the word "college." Whoever has watched the development of our great educational institutions during the last decade has noticed the tendency among the larger ones to evolve from a mere academic college to a general university, that is, a combination of schools for special professional training. But wherever this change has been accomplished, great care is taken to put more or less severe restriction on the admission into these special schools. It is not considered a waste of time to spend a number of years in the so-called college proper—the purely academic school without specialization—to train the mind on a broad foundation of general knowledge, and let the student breathe the free atmosphere of professional science and practice, which will secure him in later years against degrading narrowness and total atrophy. The necessity, recognized for centuries in European countries, that the student must be *broadened* before he can *specialize*, is now also recognized by all true educators in our country. Special professional knowledge, be it medicine, law, theology, engineering or any other, following the general academic education, may be compared to a lofty pinnacle over a work of architecture; it matters little whether it rises as a cupola, tower, dome, spire or steeple, it always needs a solid base, a sound foundation to make it secure and permanent. If this broad foundation is lacking when specialization begins, the student is compelled to rely on his memory rather than on logical deduction, and cramming must take the place of reasoning. But nothing is more pernicious in theory and practice than to give a student the impression that higher education is simply a matter of training the memory or has any analogy to a permanent cramming process.

To what extent do our pharmaceutical colleges fulfill these conditions? By reading their announcements we might think that at least some pay due regard to preliminary education, and exclude illiterate applicants. In 6 schools of pharmacy there are, according to the announcements, no entrance requirements; in 4 schools they are indefinite; 24 demand a grammar school education; 11, 6 and 1 require respectively one, two and three years of high school work. In reality, however, an applicant is hardly ever rejected, and the preliminary requirements of the prospectus are little more than *placida desideria*. From the correspondence that the writer had with many members of pharmaceutical colleges, he knows this to be a fact; even teachers of schools that are connected with state universities write that "we try to live up to the requirements," which is only a disguised way of saying, "we do *not* live up to them." This fact is confirmed by members of State Boards of Pharmacy, who again and again complain of the lack of general education of candidates who come before them with diplomas from the most reputable colleges of pharmacy. The excuses for disregarding these fundamental conditions are numerous; but the very fact that the representatives of nearly every college are quick in offering excuses shows that they fully recognize the error of their ways, but lack the courage or ability to institute reforms. Some colleges have lately tried to raise their standard by conferring an additional higher degree on those who will go through a post graduate course. While the addition of new courses of study is always commendable, the conferring of such a degree on young men without academic education can have but one result—namely, the lowering of its value. The root of the evil is not acted by it.

We also know that our pharmaceutical colleges are based on various widely differing methods of manage-

ment and depend for their support on different factors; some are branches of State Universities; others are private institutions of ambitious men; others are stock companies founded for the purpose of making money; others are supported by a large number of members, generally pharmacists, who contribute more or less to their support, without expectation of any return or thanks.

The same diversity exists among the teachers; some are men practically trained in universities abroad or at home for their difficult positions; some devote all their time and work to the advancement of their college and thereby of pharmacy in general; but the larger number are men who without any academic training devote but a few hours a week to teaching and spend the greater part of their time in their own business, where their main interest must naturally lie. In addition to these varying conditions we must not forget that there is no national authority in the United States that can prescribe standards for degree or for licenses to practice the professions. Each State makes its own professional laws. As a result there are almost as many standards as there are political divisions. The desirability of uniform standards throughout the country for admission to professional practice is recognized generally, but varying developments make it impracticable to hope for the attainment of this end for some time to come. (Report of the Regents of New York, 1889.)

It is rather a peculiar phenomenon that the requirements of a preliminary general education, although first in importance for the success and reputation of a college, are latest in development and least in legal recognition; but there can be no doubt that this must be the most important line of future development of every school and particularly of the pharmaceutical schools. In the State of New York, where the beneficial influence of the Regents is felt in all higher educational branches, efforts have been made, not without success, to establish a stable base and a unit of measure for preliminary requirements and to legally define the word "College." It is worth while to quote in this respect from the Regents' report:

"Admission to a high school presupposes at least eight years of common school or preacademic work and the completion of arithmetic, geography, grammar, reading, spelling and writing on examination. Minimum requirements for each high school year are three prepared and one unprepared academic subject forty-five minutes daily, five days a week, forty weeks a year; the maximum four prepared and one unprepared academic subject as above; less than the minimum cannot be recognized, more than the maximum cannot be accomplished; prepared subjects require preparation outside of recitation periods, unprepared during the period."

"The Court of Appeals and the Regents of the University of the State of New York both refuse to recognize as a college or university an institution which, though taking the name, in reality does work of a lower grade. Colleges of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, business colleges and all similar professional and technical schools are not recognized as colleges. By college is understood a condition of graduation. Institutions with four years of academic or high school preparation, in addition to the pre-academic or grammar school instruction, and which gives four full years of college instruction as a condition of graduation. Institutions with courses equivalent to three years of college work are sometimes registered when they require four full years of academic preparation, as are other institutions that admit after three years of preparation, but that require a minimum of four years of college work. In all cases the total of high school and college work must not be less than seven years in advance of grammar school studies or the institution cannot be registered as a full college course."

If the requirements, which are now legal in New York, should be extended over the whole United States, it is doubtful if any of our so-called pharmaceutical colleges could be recognized, as such, excepting perhaps one or two schools that form branches of State universities; and yet there is nothing in these requirements that is unfair, unjust or exorbitant. If we consider that a number of our pharmaceutical colleges do not even ask for a common school education, that we can daily meet graduates, and even doctors of pharmacy, who cannot write their own language correctly, we must not wonder that our graduates are not recognized by really professional schools, and that so many pharmacists speak disparagingly of our colleges and their graduates. It can be said, without fear of contradiction, that in no line of business or profession, are the preliminary requirements so low as in pharmacy; we accept young men who have not even

passed through the grammar school, and could not think of filling the position of entry clerk or bookkeeper; we subject them to no preliminary test, and turn them out as accomplished pharmacists. They are expected to read and translate Latin prescriptions without having ever seen a Latin reader or grammar; we instruct them in chemical problems, for the understanding of which advanced branches of mathematics are absolutely needed, when they cannot even figure the dose of a complicated prescription, we tell them that the United States Pharmacopoeia must be their guide, and we know that they cannot read one page of this book intelligently. To them the college is simply a means for an end; they do not study for the sake of learning, but for the sake of passing an examination, and never expect to touch a scientific book afterwards. This system has gone on for a generation, and can we wonder that pharmacy is on the down grade, and loses its character as a profession more and more?

The requirements of the Regents of New York, namely a total of high school and college work of not less than seven years in advance of grammar school studies, is, in the opinion of the writer, the only proper foundation on which the future fruitful development of pharmacy should be based. As, however, the practical side of our profession is fully as important as the theoretical, it seems fair that a part of this work might be supplanted by practical experience, so that two of the seven years spent in an approved pharmacy should be counted as so much study. It matters little whether this practical experience is taken before or after the real college work, as long as it becomes a requirement for final registration. As most public schools graduate their pupils at the age of thirteen or fourteen, the end of this seven years' course would find the young man at the age of about twenty-one, which is the legal minimum age for registration in most states. The seven years may be subdivided in a number of ways, and it may be left to the authorities of each locality how to do this, be they Boards of Regents, Boards of Pharmacy, the Pharmaceutical State Association, or the Legislature. The highest proficiency would be reached by four years of high school, two of practical work and three of college, making nine years together. It is not likely that this ideal standard will be reached for a number of years. The next grade, and one that can certainly be attained, comprising eight years, would be four years of high school work, two of practical work and two of college; or three of high school, two of practical work and three of college work, the latter being the preferable one in the writer's opinion. It is true that most pharmaceutical colleges have only a two years' course; but we all know that three years are by no means too long to exhaust the disposable material. If this eight years' course is still considered too high a standard, a seven years' course may be subdivided into three years of high school work, two of practical work and two of college; or two of high school, two of practical work and three of college. A third subdivision, namely, two of high school, three of practical work and two of college, seems to be the least desirable, considering that nearly all college courses extend over little more than six months, so that if the student takes a position during the summer, as most of them do, a "two years' practical experience" really means a three years' experience.

In recommending any of these courses, which are still below that of medicine, but about equal to that of dentistry or veterinary medicine in the State of New York, the writer is well aware that a sudden change from present conditions to this advanced position is impracticable and impossible. Reform in education must not be brought on by sudden bounds, and a gradual scale rising from year to year should be introduced. One objection that will certainly be raised, and the most sweeping one, will be that with such a standard many small colleges will not be able to exist. To this objection there is but one answer, namely, that they should not exist. It would be far better for our young men, and for pharmacy in general, if such schools, that are colleges only by name, could be eradicated; far from forwarding the cause of pharmacy, they generally only deceive themselves, their students and the public, and their only excuse for existing seems to be the tickled ambition of men of mediocrity. The colleges, however, who earnestly desire the advancement of pharmacy, should make the development on

these lines their issue, and spare no efforts to accomplish this end. Their trustees or managers should see that each occurring vacancy be filled by a man of academic education; their teachers should impress on the students and their pharmaceutical friends the necessity of higher requirements, and instead of losing they will gain prestige and reputation, and pharmacy will then be accepted as a peer among the other professions. It seems to the writer that the teachers of our pharmaceutical colleges have the power to institute such reforms in their own hands, if they earnestly desire to do so. An example is set them in this respect by the larger universities in all parts of the United States, who for a number of years have appointed joint committees of professors and teachers of preparatory schools, for the purpose of evolving a scheme whereby a general university examining board shall be established, whose certificate shall admit to any of the colleges agreeing to the regulations. This board will assign a value to each subject, and the requirement in that subject will be fixed; but there will be such a variety of subjects to select from, as the rules of the particular institution or the fancy of the student may demand. This plan is being matured, and it is hoped that all the details will be decided this spring. There is no reason why a similar joint committee could not be appointed by our pharmaceutical colleges. In the entrance examinations the standard of a three years' high school should be the minimum, but by selecting a large series of subjects and assigning a value to each one, the variations in the requirements of different schools and localities could be met. An aggregate of fifteen counts should be required, assigning three counts each to English and elementary Mathematics. For the other nine counts the students may select from a long list of studies, including: Advanced English, English Composition, Rhetoric, English Literature, American Literature, German, French, Latin, Greek, Advanced Arithmetic, Algebra, Advanced Algebra, Plane Geometry, Solid Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Spherical Trigonometry, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Geology, Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Hygiene, General History, English History, United States History, Advanced United States History, State History, Civics, Economics, Stenography, Bookkeeping, Drawing. Each study has a fixed number of counts. The term "count" represents ten weeks' work in one of these studies. Nearly all these studies will again admit of further subdivision, for instance: Latin might be divided into

Cesar's Commentaries.
Cesar's De Bello Gallico.
Sallust's Catiline.
Cicero's Orations.
Virgil's Æneid.
Ovid's Metamorphosis.
Latin Composition, etc.

Or German in the following way:

German Grammar.
German Composition.
Grimm's Mahrcben.
Lessing's Nathan der Weise.
Schiller's Wilhelm Tell.
Paul Heyse's Rabbiatea, etc.

A list of approved high schools, whose certificates would admit without examination, would soon be established, and can easily be obtained from other examination boards; the Regents of New York have registered institutions throughout the world if they offer academic work equivalent to one or more years in a registered high school. Courses in about 6,000 high schools, embracing institutions in almost every civilized country in the world, are registered as meeting wholly or in part the statutory requirements for admission to professional schools, while courses of the 750 institutions in the University are registered on a similar basis.

With such reforms in our colleges other reforms will come as a natural sequence. No apprentice will be accepted without proper education, and no candidate admitted to examination before a Board of Pharmacy unless he is a graduate of a pharmaceutical college. This latter requirement, namely, graduation from a college as a pre-requisite for examination before a Board of Pharmacy, is now agitating the pharmacists in more than one state and gains friends every day; it has also been incorporated in the draft of the "Model Pharmacy Law"

that will come for discussion before us. With these two clauses, namely, high school requisite for our colleges, and college graduation requisite for licensing, the future of pharmacy will become brighter from year to year and the illiterate will soon be extinct.

The salvation of pharmacy as a profession rests on these principles; no other method but higher education can free us from the drawbacks under which we now suffer; we older ones may be compelled to plow along the best we can, but let us give the generation that comes after us a broader foundation, and let us prepare them for a wide scientific understanding before we try to teach them the mastery of technical details.

It was the hope of such a future in pharmacy that filled the breast of one of our greatest teachers, Professor Malsch, who in the last conversation that the writer was privileged to have with him, said:

"The root of all evil in pharmacy lies in the lack of preliminary educational requirements of our apprentices as well as students. Not until American pharmacy will recognize the necessity of high school education for all new comers, can we expect to be called professional men, or free ourselves from the commercial misery that now threatens to overcome us."

THE DIPLOMA REQUIREMENT.

DOES NOT WANT IT.

Beneficial, but not fair. College graduation as a prerequisite to board examination is, in the minds of all interested in the profession of pharmacy, very beneficial, both to the pharmacist himself and to the community. I, for myself, think that a college graduation should be required as a prerequisite to a board examination, but at the same time you must consider that all young men who take up the profession are not able to attend college, for one reason or other. Most colleges require that a student shall have at least three and a half or four years' experience in a retail drug store as a prerequisite to the final college examination, thus we get to understand that not only financial circumstances may prevent a young man from taking a college course, but the work or experience he must get in at the same time he is attending college. It is, as you know, very hard for a young man, who has long hours at the store, to study his lectures, especially those who are not as quick at learning as others. This state of affairs may result in his failure at college, and thus he may be prevented from passing his state board should a college graduation be required by the board. Therefore in this instance it would not be fair. A clerk who has had at least four years' experience in a retail drug store ought to be permitted at all times to take a state board examination regardless of college graduation. It is well known that a college graduate has an advantage over such a candidate, as stated before, but it is also deemed fair that a clerk with the required experience, who has for four years labored hard with both hand and mind, should stand as fair a chance before a state board as a college graduate, therefore I hope that no board shall require that a candidate for registration must be a college graduate.

JOSEPH LAZEAR.

Pittsburg, Pa.

LOST FAITH IN GRADUATES.

I have taken great interest in the discussion going on in your columns relative to the college graduates and the practical pharmacist, and I must say that I would be as much afraid to trust a fresh graduate as I would be to trust a man who had scarcely no experience, and yet I'm a college man. In 1898 the Georgia Board held an examination, and among the many who applied for examination were three pharmacists; two were college graduates and the third was a pharmacist of only three years' experience. The latter passed with a good average, while the two college men scarcely made 40 per cent. After then I lost faith in college graduates.

EDWIN J. TURNER, Ph. G.

Columbus, Ga.

METHODS OF ADVERTISING.

By F. W. E. STEDEM.

In addressing you on this subject the writer will ask your kind indulgence for a few minutes for the purpose of reviewing the subject in a general way. To advertise is a necessity. Business is all done in this day through that means and the man who neglects to advertise will surely fall behind in the race for recognition. I do not mean by this that a man may secure trade by means of advertising only, but, granted that one has stock and does follow modern methods, that one will surely outstrip another having an equally good stock but failing to avail himself of his opportunities to advertise.

Druggists have two sides to this business, and can advertise either or both sides to advantage. That from which the influence of physicians is to be gotten is the department of prescriptions or the business of supplying medicines and supplies to physicians direct. The other relates to the means and methods of attracting the attention of the general public.

I have found through experience that physicians are influenced by about the same conditions and circumstances that affect the run of the people in general. Because of this fact I have always made it my business to call their attention persistently to any new condition or circumstance of trade at the earliest moment possible. It has been my plan for some years to address all the physicians of my acquaintance, or all those within a reasonable distance of the store, in a circular letter about twice a year. In this letter we call their attention to some special feature of the establishment, and end up with a general description of the whole institution. At frequent intervals I send out printed postal cards or a small printed circular enclosed in an envelope and sent through the mail. This is used for some one substance only, that is, only one substance or subject is written about at a time, and these should be sent out weekly, or at least not less than once a month. In the general circular I am always careful to call special attention to the laboratory facilities and invite inspection. I have also found it very profitable to supply physicians with the remedies and surgical dressings they use in their offices. Experience has taught me that we can sell to the doctors just as readily as the larger dealers, and the only requisite is to go after their business. If one succeeds in obtaining the trade of the doctor for materials of his own consumption he will surely stand a much better chance of securing his influence among his patients, and most likely get the trade of all or the greater part of them. Once having gotten the doctor in the habit of trading with you it is quite easy to sell him substances and remedies of your own manufacture.

The other side of our business is the one in which we come in direct contact with the people. Next to a well kept store (and all that that means) the best method of advertising among the people is to send them samples of medicinal or other substance. For some years past it has been my custom to monthly select some article of popular demand and prepare several thousand small packages in suitable containers for distribution. These are put in a neat cheap envelope, each containing (besides the sample of medicine) an exhaustive descriptive circular as to the uses, dose and cost of the remedy. These circulars are always made to answer the purpose of a general advertisement of the store, and particularly the prescription department. The remedy under consideration is recommended to be used instead of some patent medicine, and a statement of comparative cost made. We take anything from Epsom Salts, Comp. Licorice Powder and Cathartic Pills to Castile Soap, Borax, Powdered Alum and Boneseet. One of the most profitable advertisements I ever made was with ground black pepper.

If not out of place I would like to direct the attention of all to the advertising pages of our pharmaceutical journals. I venture to suggest that many of our brothers read the wrong side of the journals most carefully. That is, they waste many hours reading long articles on old subjects by writers of so little knowledge that they do not ever know that the subject is old or has long ago been exhausted, and fall entirely to study the advertising pages. Most of us can learn very much out of the advertisements of the journals, and still more through a close

study of the advertising pages of the daily press. It will pay any one many times over to make careful examination of any idea in advertising that can be adapted to his business or that would appeal to the people of his neighborhood.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTIES.

As was reported last week, the representatives of schools and colleges of pharmacy met at Richmond, Va., a few days ago and formed an organization under the above title. The constitution and by-laws setting forth the nature and aims of the newly created body are given below.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This body shall be known as the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Article 2. The object of this Conference shall be to promote the interests of pharmaceutical education.

Article 3. This Conference shall consist of the Pharmaceutical Faculties represented by delegates at the meeting held at Richmond, Va., in May, 1900, and of such other faculties as shall hereafter be elected to membership. Provided, however, that the membership of the faculties represented at the meeting in 1900 shall be subject to ratification at the meeting in 1901 by the same vote as is required for the election of new members.

Article 4. Pharmaceutical Faculties not members may, after recommendation of the Executive Committee, be elected to membership by vote of three-fourths of the members of the Conference.

Article 5. Each faculty shall be entitled to one vote in the proceedings of this Conference, but all the properly accredited delegates of any faculty shall have the right to engage in debate upon any question.

Article 6. Representation from ten of the faculties who are members of the Conference shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

Article 7. The officers of the Conference shall consist of a president, vice-president and a secretary-treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by ballot, and shall hold their respective offices one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Article 8. The Executive Committee shall consist of five legally accredited delegates elected by ballot. At the first election the members of the committee shall be elected to serve for one year and two for two years. At all subsequent elections members of the committee shall be elected to serve for two years. The chairman of the Executive Committee shall be designated by the ballot of the Conference and shall hold office for one year.

Article 9. The Conference shall hold one meeting annually at the same place and coincident with the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the time to be arranged by the Executive Committee of this Conference, after consultation with the Council of the said association.

Article 10. Any proposition to alter or amend this constitution shall be submitted in writing to the chairman of the Executive Committee not later than forty days prior to the annual meeting of the Conference, and a copy of such proposed alteration or amendment shall be mailed by the chairman to each member of the Conference not later than thirty days prior to the said annual meeting. Such alteration or amendment shall, upon receiving a three-fourths vote of the membership become a part of this constitution.

BY-LAWS.

1. The Executive Committee shall make all necessary arrangements for the annual meeting of the Conference, and shall, not later than thirty days prior to the date thereof, mail to each member a written programme of the papers to be presented and of the subjects proposed for discussion at such meeting.

2. The faculties holding membership in this Conference shall pay an initiation fee of \$5 and an annual fee of \$2. No faculty shall be considered to be in good standing or entitled to a vote unless all dues are paid.

3. All disbursements of money shall be upon the written order of the chairman of the Executive Committee, and an itemized account of all receipts and disbursements shall be presented at each annual meeting of the Conference.

4. These by-laws may be altered, added to, or suspended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members represented at such meeting.

5. Upon receipt of an application from any faculty to be admitted to membership in the Conference, the Executive Committee shall submit to such faculty a schedule of questions touching the qualifications of the school or college which such faculty represents, and shall in other ways investigate the character and standing of such school or college, and shall report the result of its investigations with recommendations to the next succeeding meeting of the Conference.

6. All proceedings and discussions as to the standing and qualifications of schools and colleges, or to the eligibility of faculties to membership in the Conference, shall be conducted in executive session.

PHYSICIANS AND THE PHARMACOPEIA.

In his address as president at the recent decennial Convention for the Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, H. C. Wood, M. D., of Philadelphia, spoke as follows concerning the function and popularity of this work:

"There is a probably widespread, and certainly often spoken of, feeling that the medical profession of the United States does not properly appreciate and support the United States Pharmacopoeia. There is some foundation for this feeling, but certainly it is exaggerated. It is true that, owing to the activity of manufacturing pharmacists, and the number and skill of their commercial salesmen (vendors of samples), aided by the deficiencies of medical education and the peculiar childlike credulity which is so common in doctors, all kinds of proprietary mixtures and proprietary articles, and extra pharmacopoeial remedies are largely used in the United States. It is so easy for the lazy doctor to write for Smith's Panacea for human ills, and so easy for the doctor who knows neither materia medica nor therapeutics to order Jones's Consumption Cure or Thomas's Kamiania, that so long as laziness and incompetence remain with us so long will this thing be done. But this is no fault of the Pharmacopoeia, and no perfection of the Pharmacopoeia will greatly influence it. Certainly any attempt to reduce the products of the Pharmacopoeia to the level of the proprietary or patent medicine would be to destroy the dignity of the work, to bring it into contempt, and finally to uproot its influence. Under the influence of state law and of public opinion the average education of the American medical profession is rapidly and steadily rising; in this and not in anything that this Convention or its committee can do lies the hope of the future. Moreover, the intensity of the feeling that the American medical profession is not so thoroughly interested in the Pharmacopoeia as it ought to be rests largely upon a misconception of the intent of the Pharmacopoeia and its relations to the medical profession. A pharmacopoeia is not intended to be a guide to practice, or a working-book to be used by the doctor, but is really a hand-book of the apothecary. I do not believe that at any time or in any country pharmacopoeias ever had much sale among the medical profession; and each year, as the professions differentiate themselves more and more, as the doctor becomes less and less of a pharmacist, the tendency of the doctors to buy pharmacopoeias must grow less rather than more.

The Pharmacopoeia can only be popularized in the medical profession by making it a treatise on therapeutics; in other words, by causing it to cease to be a pharmacopoeia. So long as it is a pharmacopoeia it is the basis upon which text books and dispensatories are to be written; and it becomes through these treatises a guide to the medical profession. It remains the apothecary's vade mecum, with which in hand he does his work, and its sales must be chiefly among the apothecaries.

There may have been a time when the medical horizon was so narrow that the doctor had time to trouble himself as to how the druggist made laudanum, but at present the doctor has as much as he can do to store his mind with purely medical facts; he wants simply to know what laudanum does when he puts it into the patient, and he trusts the apothecary to give him laudanum when he calls for it.

TO REPAIR ENAMEL SIGN LETTERS the N. Erfind. u. Erfahr. gives the following directions: Reduce to a fine powder 5 parts each of copal and dammar resin, mix with 4 parts each of Venetian turpentine and alcohol to form a thick paste and add 6 parts of white oxide of zinc in very fine powder. By further addition of a very little ultramarine or Prussian blue the cement may be rendered perfectly white. This mass is then warmed to expel the alcohol and fused. It is applied while in the fused state. After cooling the surface is polished. (Drog. Ztg.)

COMPOUND POWDER OF QUININE TANNATE.—Quinine tannate, 5 parts; sodium bicarbonate, 30 parts; sugar, in moderately fine powder, 30 parts. (Apoth. Ztg.)

SODA WATER FORMULAS.

Selected from Recent Contributions to Various
Pharmaceutical Journals.

CHOCOLATE MINT SYRUP.

Peppermint cordial	3 drams
Plantain syrup	4 ounces
Chocolate syrup	12 ounces
Mix. Trim with fresh mint.	

KOLA MALT SYRUP.

Extract of malt	6 ounces
Fluid extract of kola	2 drams
Extract of vanilla	2 drams
Pineapple juice	½ ounce
Fruit acid	2 pints
Lemon syrup, enough to make	2 pints

This syrup may be served still or foamed, with or without phosphate, using an 8 or 12-ounce glass, according to the method selected.

FLORIDA FRUIT PUNCH.

Raspberry syrup	8 ounces
Sherry wine	8 ounces
Orange syrup	6 ounces
Lemon syrup	3 ounces
Claret	8 ounces
Grape juice	8 ounces
Simple syrup, enough to make	1 gallon

Color wine red, place in punch bowl and add three lemons and 3 oranges, and one pineapple, each cut in cubes. Serve in 12-oz. glass two-thirds full of ice, using 1½ ounces of the syrup, and serve still.

MAY WINE ESSENCE.

Cumarin	1 grain
Tannic acid	50 grains
Oil bitter orange	5 minims
Oil sweet orange	5 minims
Alcohol (68 per cent.)	2 fl. ounces

ORANGE PEPSIN.

Scale pepsin	20 grains
Caracao cordial	3 fl. ounces
Syrupy phosphoric acid	4 fl. drams
Orange syrup	15 fl. ounces
Trim with sliced orange.	

CINNAMON.

Oil of cinnamon	30 minims
Magnesium carbonate	1 dram
Water	2 pints
Sugar	56 ounces

Rub the oil with the carbonate; then gradually add the water, continuing the trituration; filter through paper, and in the filtrate dissolve the sugar without heat.

ORANGE FERRONE.

Orange syrup (from fruit)	2 pints
Raspberry syrup	1 pint
Vanilla syrup	8 ounces
Elixir phosphate of iron	6 ounces
Elixir gentian	8 ounces

Mix. Serve plain, using two ounces to a twelve-ounce glass.

MAY BIRD.

Blood orange syrup	½ ounce
Catawba syrup	½ ounce
Pineapple syrup	½ ounce
Lemon juice	1 dram

Serve "solid" in an eight-ounce glass with carbonated water.

FROZEN CREAM.

Banana syrup	2 ounces
Cream	8 ounces
Shaved ice	½ glassful

Shake well; strain into a large soda glass, add a few pieces of banana, fill glass with fine stream. Serve with spoon and straws.

COFFEE HOTCHE.

Extract coffee	½ ounce
Powdered sugar	1 tablespoonful
Shaved or cracked ice	½ glassful

Milk to fill glass; shake well, strain and top with whipped cream.

SHAMROCK SYRUP.

Essence of bitter almond (1 to 32)	½ dram
Oil of cognac	2 drops
Extract of vanilla	2 drams
Compound tincture of cardamom	2 drams
Sweet cider	10 ounces
White sugar	14 ounces
Foam	3 drams

Mix. Trim with large sweet grapes.

MARSHMALLOW SYRUP.

Rock candy syrup	7 pints
Powdered gum arabic	10 drams
Orange flower water	4 ounces
Citric acid	4 drams
Water, enough to make	1 gallon

THE DRUGGIST AS AN ADVISER.*

By H. H. ROGERS, M. D., Ph. D.

When Mrs. Jones enters the drug store on a busy morning in a hurry to be waited on and, while buying stamps, wants to know whether it would be better to send her package by mail or express, and then inquires what is best to do for a child with the measles and whooping cough, and concludes to get along with five cents' worth of saffron, the druggist may feel convinced that "advice is cheap." Yet the New York lawyer, William Everts, once received a fee of \$50,000 for telegraphing "Yes" in reply to an inquiry which he had received a few hours before. So the druggist must not conclude that advice is always and everywhere cheap. Perhaps the aphorism means that much of the advice offered is not only obtainable for a small price, but that it is cheap in the sense of being inferior. And if this particular advice of his was really valuable, perhaps a reason may be found why it was not appreciated.

The fact is nothing else marketable is so dear or has such intrinsic worth as good advice. But, as with all other commodities, it takes two to make a bargain. There must be the person who can deliver the goods—who is able to tender really good advice—and the person able and wanting to buy. As for the latter, he is everywhere in evidence. A community of persons is so many interrogation points constantly asking how they shall accomplish this and how they shall avoid that. Let them once come to believe that someone in their midst can reliably answer some of their queries and he will not be wanting patronage.

Now it is true that from the olden time, when the apothecary dried and ground roots and herbs and was his own manufacturing pharmacist, down to the present day the man with the mortar and pestle has been looked upon as having some peculiar knowledge and skill. If some of this glory had not continued to surround him he would ere this have been swept out of existence. For in these days it has been shown that medicines and sundries (an indiscriminate mixture of good and bad) can be sold by automatons known as department-store clerks cheaper than he has sold his more carefully selected stock; and that prescriptions can be compounded from untested drugs at half price by a legally qualified person who is willing to act merely as a skilled laborer. And one of the chief things which, in the face of these conditions, has kept the druggist from being deserted is the fact that many still place much value upon his intelligent suggestions.

Only upon such a basis as this may the druggist expect to survive. Either he must become purely commercial, buying and selling his numerous lines of goods—including medicines—in the same competitive manner that dry goods and groceries are sold, or he must carefully encourage the belief that he deals in something more than material things. And among the latter nothing can take precedence of good advice.

The druggists of any community may be classed among its more intelligent citizens. With exceptions to prove the rule, they are reading, observing, thoughtful persons. Though often kept close to their business by its peculiar duties, their horizon is not limited by the walls of the store. They have a general knowledge of the great questions of the day, and specific knowledge of the conditions and needs of their own state, county and city. With the exception of those in political life, whose business it is to study the matter, they probably know more nearly what public sentiment is on any question than do any other class of persons. These facts about druggists are not unknown to the people. Hence many of them are called upon to take an active part in social, scientific and civic duties, and not a few occupy places of trust and responsibility.

Properly directed, such activity is in every way consistent with the special duties of a druggist and affords him an opportunity to gain respect for his judgment and advice. By being one's self and not acting a part, and by a widening personal acquaintance, one comes to find places in the busy life around him into which he will fit better than anyone else. For such places he will be wanted. The nature of these places will, of course, depend

*Reprinted from Western Druggist.

upon what manner of a man he is. This one will often be called upon to plan for and assist in social entertainments; another will be wanted most in municipal affairs—as a member of the city council, the board of health or the board of education. Making no false pretense to interest in or knowledge of things, let no man refuse to respond to such of these calls as may come to him. Hesitancy from lack of experience, from not having time, from fear of not pleasing everybody is a mistake. One may enter on such duties—coming naturally, as has been suggested, from his fitness for them—with the satisfying feeling that he is rounding out his life to its fuller development and at the same time favoring his personal advancement.

No one would urge that druggists should systematically set about to build up their business by striving for social and political prominence. But it is well to have in mind the fact that these things may very likely come to the man who is worthy of them, and to be prepared in a degree to take the right attitude. The druggist's business remains at the drug store. Remembering that, he may, indeed, he most certainly should, enjoy some of the pleasures of society, and should be ready to do his duty as a citizen.

It requires no intricate line of reasoning for people to conclude that if Mr. A. is so worthy a man in his various relations as a citizen, they may be able to get the benefit of these qualifications when they approach him for advice at his place of business. They are not ignorant of the fact that many men have a standard of commercial morality which falls pitifully below the standard they maintain in all their other actions. They are well aware that it is all too common for men who, when away from business, faithfully practice the golden rule and even on solemn occasions announce their devotion to it, to somehow drive the hardest bargains possible for those who wish to remain clean among law-abiding citizens.

But it is just at this point that a nice distinction may be made. Reference has been made to advice of a nature which is not commercial but is semi, if not wholly, professional. And Mr. A's customer instinctively makes the distinction. Her faith in him (whose honorable outside relations she is acquainted with) asserts itself more readily when she talks with him about the value of a home recipe which a neighbor has given her for her child's fever than it would if she were asking if a certain fabric were all wool. She believes that in so important and serious a matter the conscience will not so readily take on a commercial distortion. And she is right. The fact that some druggists would give advice based upon purely selfish dishonesty proves no more than does the fact that some doctors and some lawyers do the same thing.

And thus, while the various outside relations will not draw customers to the bargain counter, they may be made to help in real pharmaceutical success. They may not give much direct aid in getting a man's trade-mark goods on the market, but they will surely help in getting the man on the market—in a good sense. When a man puts a price on his morality, he is guilty of a base and a disgusting crime; when he puts a price on his knowledge and advice (however such phraseology might sound in the codes of ethics), he is dealing in such wares as are handed in the most honorable avocations, and these are wares that need no trade mark. The protection costs nothing and is absolute. One can afford to work hard and wait long to get such a line on the market.

Who better than a druggist can give advice about doctors? An inquiry of this kind puts him in a delicate position, but with tact he can, without any indiscretion, send the inquirer away feeling that his question has been politely answered. Where several doctors are under consideration the druggist will almost always avoid naming one as the best. And this will be for the sake of justice as well as for policy. For while the druggist may know the doctor as a therapist, or, more definitely, as a prescription writer, he may not know as much as many others do about his being a good diagnostician, about his care in details at the bedside, and about personal interest in his patients. So he will be able in nearly every case to satisfy by stating facts about age, school of practice, college from which graduated, former field of practice, length of residence in the place where he now is, willing-

ness to answer night calls and to take all kinds of practice, etc.

This, of course, assumes that the druggist has no special business relations with any doctor. It does not assume that such relations may not honorably exist. But if they do, the druggist is in no better position to give advice than is one of the doctors themselves.

More positive reserve is called for when a customer expects the opinion of a druggist on a prescription that has just been written for him. Without brusqueness the customer may be reminded that the prescription has been written to meet certain conditions which the doctor alone may know about. He may perhaps add that the prescription contains good remedies.

If local custom and the wish of the doctor are not against reilling prescriptions for the original patient or for his friends this frequently may call for careful advice. Even with the general sanction of the doctor the druggist must not expect to escape blame for catering to a habit-forming taste. In such cases and in disreputable practice his advice may have to take on a firmness that will not directly increase his cash receipts. But, in general, his explanations and suggestions about prescriptions will be kindly received and increase his number of loyal business friends.

Advice along other lines than those already considered may bring more immediate returns. For while the druggist may not expect to charge a separate fee for advice he will, if properly prepared with information and with remedies, be able and ready to give advice that will be best for the customer and also for himself. This brings us to the much discussed question of "counter prescribing." The mere fact that it has been so much discussed proves that there has been a demand for it on the part of the people. There are innumerable cases of emergencies and of slight ailments where people cannot or will not consult a doctor. If there were no druggist to consult they would consult a neighbor or do the best they could alone.

For the druggist the question of legality scarcely arises. It is rather a question of common sense and common honesty. It is rare, unless the druggist has wrongfully encouraged it, for the customer to expect the former to diagnose his case. Right or wrong, the customer is usually quite ready to tell what is the matter and often to indicate in a general way the nature of the remedy wanted. It is quite easy for the druggist to refrain from doing duty as a diagnostician. It is not always so easy for him to decide how far he shall give sanction to the common practice of self-diagnosis. He knows that this is not simply a matter of nice propriety between his profession and that of the physician's. He realizes that it may be a matter of most serious import to the customer. He does not forget that a slight cough, for which he is so often consulted, may be one of the simplest of ailments or may be an early symptom of one of the most serious of maladies. In doubtful cases the druggist can well afford to err on the side that will be safe for his customer. Here as much as anywhere "honesty is the best policy." By putting him or his friends on guard he may secure their constant confidence upon which it would be difficult to place a value.

With careful observation his judgment will become superior and he can exercise it wisely without infringing on the field of technical diagnosis. He should not fail to recognize the value of his own advice in regard to a cough medicine, a laxative or a physic, a relief for sick headache, a lotion for ivy poisoning, and so on. In response to a call for a good physic he at once offers a box of some much-advertised proprietary pills he is both a poor business man and a poor pharmacist. If he knows the difference between a "bilious attack" and chronic constipation and the different actions of magnesium sulphate and cascara sagrada—all of which he should know—he will be able to do that customer a real service and at the same time serve himself. If the call is for "Brown's Indian Daylight Devils" the question is somewhat modified. But it is a new and strange standard of conduct that would say that the druggist is bound in each case to agree with the customer that the particular pill called for is the best among the hundred kinds which he sells. And it is equally strange to assume that if he has something else "just as good," he is guilty of dishonor-

able conduct if he says so. Such standards come only from pure self interest.

It seems necessary to carry quite a full line of "patent medicines," and it often proves convenient and advantageous to carry a line of one's own remedies neatly wrapped and labelled. But whether one of these is sold or something is prepared for the occasion it should be the druggist's constant aim to have his personal advice enter into as many transactions as possible.

A less difficult task is to become an accepted adviser in other lines than medicines. About such accessories of the sickroom as water-bags, syringes, thermometers, bed-pans, breast-pumps, etc., the druggist should be the best informed man in the community. If he will study them carefully and call the attention of physicians to new patterns as they come out he will find that his knowledge is appreciated by them and by their patients.

Physicians usually give but little attention to things used in the care of the teeth, the skin and the hair. And druggists usually know less about them than they should. Let them study these things from a scientific standpoint and feel secure of their practical knowledge as resting on a proper basis and they may expect to have their advice better appreciated. To fully appreciate what constitutes a good tooth brush one should understand the structure and arrangement of the teeth, the causes of decay, the exact purpose for which a brush is used and how and when to use it. With this knowledge he would be prepared to consider the shape of a brush, the style of trimming and setting the bristles, etc.

Who shall say that accurate knowledge about this and kindred subjects is not in great demand? Decaying teeth, roughened skin and bald heads are not pleasant things for their owners. And about a large part of the remaining drug stock the public is very ignorant and would be attracted to a chance to gain information. Among such are the various drugs used as antiseptics, deodorizers, cleaners and insecticides; also the brushes, combs, sponges and chamois skins.

It is true that in the busy routine of the day there is no time to give a private lesson to each customer. But if the druggist takes a genuine interest in these things he will have endless opportunity to communicate that interest by a few well-timed remarks about such articles as he is selling. Thus the customer comes to feel that he is dealing with a person who understands and takes an interest in his business.

And so the best part of the drug business becomes a personal matter. The proprietor will not meet every customer, but he will be accessible within reasonable hours; and his aim will be not to build a trade that shall employ a host of cheap clerks who shall dispose of a vast number of five cent articles, but rather to create a demand for goods of such character and quality that his personal judgment and advice shall be an essential part of the business.

INK AS REMEDY.—Some ten years ago Unna introduced ink, consisting of tannate of iron, as a remedy in the treatment of skin diseases. Recently Dr. Leistikow (Pharm. Centralh.) again recommended solutions of tannate of iron, after a study of its effects under various conditions. It is directed to prepare the ink freely when wanted by mixing a 3 to 10 per cent. solution of tannin with a 2 to 5 per cent. solution of ferrous sulphate. This mixture is employed in form of local baths for inflammations and other skin affections. (Drog. Ztg.)

CALOMEL SOFT SOAP.—Solution of caustic potash (10 per cent.), 50 parts, caustic soda solution (10 per cent.), 100 parts and expressed oil of almond 300 parts are saponified with addition of 30 parts of alcohol. To 100 parts of the resulting soap 20 parts of oil of almond and 50 parts of calomel are added. (Apoth. Ztg.)

DRY DEPLILATORY.—Barium sulphide, 10 parts; zinc oxide, 5 parts, and wheat starch, 5 parts, are mixed and reduced to a very fine powder. For use the powder is formed into a thick paste with water. The application is allowed to remain on the skin for ten minutes. (Pharm. Post.)

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Loeffer's Solution.—(H. L. V.) See this journal, January 11, 1900, Page 35.

Remedies for Freckles.—(H. H.) See this journal, August 24, last year, page 272.

Bitterless Solution of Epsom Salt.—(J. B.) See this journal, March 22, 1900, page 315.

Frosting Electric Light Globes.—(W. F. B.) See reply to a similar query in another column.

"Liquid Pica."—(K. & B.) See formula under "hiera pica," this journal, February 22, 1900, page 204.

Essence of Pepsin and Essence of Pancreas.—(E. F. A.) See issues of July 6 and August 3, 1899, pages 18 and 178 respectively.

Artificial Butterflies for Decorative Purposes.—(A. E. G.) Address any of the following importers: Sullivan, Drew & Co., 600 Broadway; George Legg, 701-709 Broadway; Louis Metzger Co., 657 Broadway, all of this city.

Swedish Elixir.—("Elixir.") We know of no formula for a solid extract under this title. The name "Swedish Elixir" was formerly applied to "elixir ad longam vitam," a preparation also known under about a dozen other titles. Hager gives the following formula: Aloes, 100 parts; rhubarb, gentian, zedoary, galangal, myrrh, and saffron, each 10 parts; cutsize the whole to a coarse powder; add theriac, 20 parts; sugar, 100 parts, and diluted alcohol, 2,000 parts; macerate for three days with occasional agitation; then express and filter.

Cleaning Wall Paper.—(H. G. B., Jr.) The following has been recommended: Mix together 1 pound each of rye flour and white flour into a dough, which is partially cooked and the crust removed. To this 1 ounce of common salt and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of powdered naphthalin are added and finally 1 ounce of corn meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of burnt umber. The composition is formed into a mass of the proper size to be grasped in the hand. In use it should be drawn in one direction over the surface to be cleaned. Some additional information on this subject may be found in this journal, October 12, 1899, page 506.

Fowler's Pile and Humour Cure.—(M. C. S.) We cannot give the formula for this proprietary preparation. We do give, however, some formulas recommended by various medical authorities in the treatment of piles (hemorrhoids), the first by Bartholow, containing stillingia and possessing alterative properties; Fluid extract of stillingia, 5 fluid drams; tincture belladonna, tincture of nux vomica, tincture of physostigma, of each, 1 fluid dram. Mix. Twenty drops in water 3 times a day before meals.

Compound Pile Ointment: (1) Melt one pound of white wax and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of white petrolatum, then add 1 ounce powdered opium, 1 dram powdered hydrastine sulphate and 1 ounce powdered catechu; stir well and mix thoroughly. (2) Tannin, 2 drams; bismuth subnitrate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; extract of opium, aqueous, 2 drams; petrolatum, 12 ounces. (3) Powdered nutgall, $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams; powdered lead acetate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams; extract of belladonna, 4 grains; camphor ointment, 1 ounce; petrolatum, 1 ounce.

Marble Bleach.—(A. E. P.) Make into a paste with water 2 parts of sodium bicarbonate and 1 part of chlorinated lime. Apply and polish the marble with the mixture, then wash off with water and dry rapidly. Grease spots on marble may be removed by covering them with a mass made of ordinary white clay and benzine and removing the mixture after drying. If the spots be of old standing they are removed only with difficulty, since the fatty acids penetrate deeply into the marble. Some practical suggestions regarding the care of marble around soda fountains may be found in this journal, April 27, last year, page 538.

Oil of Patchouli.—(G. A. S.) This oil is distilled from the leaves of *Pogostemon patchouli*, a plant indigenous to the East Indies and other Oriental countries. It is described as a thickly fluid oil of a brownish-yellow color, and possessing a disagreeable, almost musty odor; sp. gr., 0.955; melting point, 257° C. It is used in perfumery mainly for its property of conferring upon other odors lasting qualities. Its odor is always perceptible, however, and it should be used in very small quantities or much diluted. According to Sawyer ("Odeorographia") commercial oil of patchouli is often adulterated to the extent of 60 per cent. with cheaper oils, generally those of cedar and cubeb.

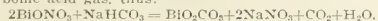
Tasteless Castor Oil.—(Subscriber). Tasteless or sweetened castor oil is prepared by thoroughly washing the oil with hot water and incorporating sufficient (1 to 1/2 per cent.) saccharine to impart a sweet taste. The oil is then flavored by adding small quantities of oil of cinnamon and extract of vanilla or other suitable flavoring substances.

Castor oil may be satisfactorily administered in the form of an emulsion, the following formula having been recommended: Rub up the yolk of one egg in a mortar and add by degrees 1 ounce of castor oil; if occasionally too thick thin with a little water. Then add 2 fluid drams of syrup, 1 fluid dram of tincture of orange and finally enough water to make 3 fluid ounces.

Malaria Cure.—(H. R.) Try one of the following: (1) Fluid extract of cinchona, 6 fl. ounces; aromatic sulphuric acid, 2 fl. ounces; tincture of ginger, 3 fl. ounces; fluid extract of cloves, 1 fl. ounce; fluid extract of rhubarb, 1/2 fl. ounce; fluid extract of cinnamon, 4 fl. drams; fluid extract of mandrake, 1 fl. dram; alcohol, 16 fl. ounces; simple syrup, enough to make 64 fl. ounces. (2) Quinine sulphate, 128 grains; cinchonidine sulphate, 128 grains; aromatic sulphuric acid, q. s. to dissolve. Then add alcohol, 2 fl. ounces; oil of wintergreen, 10 minims; fluid extract of sarsaparilla compound, 2 fl. ounces; water, 5 fl. ounces; let stand over night and filter. Dissolve by agitation in the filtrate, sugar, 14 ounces, and add simple syrup to make 16 fl. ounces.

Elixir of Lactated Pepsin.—(O. L. H.) The National Formulary affords a formula for a preparation containing pepsin with lactic acid. See that work, page 22 (Compound Digestive Elixir). Here is another: Mix 80 grains pure pepsin, 40 grains pancreatin, 10 grains diastase or ptyalin, 180 grains powdered cubeb, 20 minims dilute hydrochloric acid, 3 drops lactic acid, 3 ounces alcohol and 7 ounces water. Macerate for three days, agitating frequently; filter; to the filtrate add 6 ounces of syrup, and then through the filter enough of a mixture of alcohol and water, in the proportion of 5 to 7 by measure, to make the liquid measure 16 fluid ounces. Formulas for a number of combinations with elixir of lactated pepsin are given in this journal, August 4, 1898, page 150.

Bismuth Subnitrate and Sodium Bicarbonate.—(W. E. B.) asks what can be used as an excipient for making pills composed of bismuth subnitrate and sodium bicarbonate. A satisfactory pill containing these salts cannot be made with any excipient. Bismuth subnitrate reacts with sodium bicarbonate with the liberation of carbonic acid gas, thus:



This action requires several hours for completion and causes the mass to swell to several times its original

size, thereby preventing its formation into pills until all effervescence has ceased. This difficulty would have been obviated had the prescriber employed bismuth subcarbonate instead of bismuth subnitrate. Such a change should not be made without the consent of the prescriber, who should be seen and the difficulty explained to him.

Deodorizing Oil of Bay.—(P. I. M.) There is no practical method of deodorizing oil of bay. Its odor may be somewhat masked by judicious combination with essential oils or other odoriferous substances, but it cannot be entirely removed. If you want a hair wash containing borax, alcohol and water and no oil of bay, try one of the following from the Era Formulary:

(1) Dissolve 1 ounce of borax in 2 quarts of rose water and add 1 quart of glycerin; dissolve 2 drams of petit grain, 2 drams oil of cloves and 4 drams oil of rosemary in 4 ounces of alcohol and add to the solution of borax. The resulting solution should be clear and may be filtered through talcum if necessary. Color yellow, if desired, with tincture of saffron. (2) Mix 2 drams spirit of camphor, 1 ounce spirit of rosemary and 3 drams aromatic spirit of ammonia with 1 ounce glycerite of borax, previously dissolved in 4 ounces distilled water, filter through a wetted filter paper, sprinkled with carbonate of magnesia. Add enough of water through the filter to make the mixture measure 8 fluid ounces. This preparation may be colored if desired.

Liquid Size for Gilding.—(E. E. G.) The following is said to be very good: Bring to a boil in a metal vessel 3 parts of linseed oil, adding to the boiling liquid 1 part of gum anime, little by little, with constant stirring. When needed for use the size is thinned with oil of turpentine.

Another formula particularly recommended for gold bronzing is this one: Dissolve 1 part gum dammar in 4 parts benzol (not benzine). To the solution add 1 part of normal sodium hydrate solution (1 part to 10 of water) and agitate for ten minutes. Let the mixture stand and in a short time it will separate into two layers, that on top being the benzol solution freed of most of its acids, and that below being a watery solution of the acids combined with the sodium. Draw off the benzol solution and again agitate it with a fresh portion of the soda lye, and on standing it will be found to have separated into two clear layers as before. Draw off the upper layer and preserve in small, close-stoppered bottles for use. Purified oil of turpentine may be used instead of benzol, but the latter dries more quickly and gives generally better results.

Gin and Buchu for the Kidneys.—(Carolina.) Try the following: (1) Fluid extract of buchu, 2 fl. ounces; fluid extract of uva ursi, 1 1/2 fl. ounces; fluid extract of juniper berries, 4 fl. drams; potassium acetate, 1 1/2 ounces; gin or compound spirit of juniper, 2 fl. ounces; syrup, 1 fl. ounce, and simple elixir to make 16 fl. ounces. Mix, allow to stand for 24 hours and filter through purified talcum. (2) Fluid extract of buchu, 1 1/2 fl. ounces; fluid extract of juniper berries, 1/2 fl. ounce; potassium acetate, 192 grains; alcohol, 1 ounce; simple syrup, 1 ounce; simple elixir, 12 fl. ounces. Mix; allow to stand 24 hours and filter through talcum. Each fluid dram contains 1 1/2 grains of potassium acetate and represents about 3 1/2 grains of buchu and 2 grains of juniper berries.

Gin Cordial.—An old-time preparation under this name, but which contains no buchu, consists of a solution of 1 dram oil of almonds, 2 drams each oils of cassia, nutmeg and lemons, 3 drams each oils of juniper, caraway and coriander, and 3 or 4 ounces essence of orris root in alcohol, 1 quart added to 90 gallons of good gin. To the mixture is then added 55 or 60 pounds of sugar dissolved in 3 or 4 gallons of water and 1 1/2 pints orange flower water. This "cordial" is seldom used as a medicine, although it possesses diuretic properties.

Imitation Ground Glass.—(C. F. E.) In further reply to your query regarding a process for making lamp chimneys opaque so as to resemble ground glass, this journal, May 3, 1900, page 474, a Philadelphia correspondent writes that you may be able to accomplish

the desired results without having recourse to the troublesome and dangerous process involving the use of hydrofluoric acid, by experimenting with the following formula, which has been used with success for electric light globes, and would doubtless answer satisfactorily in your case: Dissolve 3 grams of pyroxylin and 5 grams of Canada turpentine in 75 C.c. of acetone, and dissolve 1 gram of boric acid in 15 C.c. of alcohol; mix the solutions and add alcohol to make the quantity up to 100 C.c. This is practically a collodion varnish made with acetone instead of ether on account of the cheapness of the former. A sufficient quantity may be made to allow the article which is to be frosted to be dipped therein, or by careful manipulation the varnish may be applied by pouring a sufficient amount on the chimney and flowing it evenly over the surface by tilting it at different angles. This coating when dry is rubbed off easily, but after heating a few times the boric acid forms an insoluble compound, which is so hard as to resist scratching with the finger nail, and may be washed without danger of damage.

Two "Blind" Prescriptions.—(H. G. M.) In farther reply to your query, this journal, May 3, 1900, page 475, a number of correspondents write that the names of the first and fourth ingredients ("fld. ext. *Liriosmæ ovata*," and "fld. ext. *tumarae aph.*") of the second prescription are undoubtedly intended for fluid extracts of "muirapuama" and "damiana." The former, claimed to possess "aphrodisiac and nerve stimulant properties," is obtained from muirapuama, a Brazilian plant. This drug is said to have been introduced to the medical profession in the year 1897 or before by Parke, Davis & Co., who list a fluid extract of muirapuama, and also give the botanical name "*Liriosma ovata*, Miers" (see *Era Blue Book*, page 306). The United States Dispensary, last edition, gives this information concerning "muirapuama": "the wood of a Brazilian tree of unknown botanical affinity, which is said to be an extraordinarily powerful aphrodisiac, and to contain an alkaloid." "Fld. ext. *Tumariae Aph.*" is evidently a misprint "for fluid extract of '*Turnera aphrodisiaca*' and this supposition is strengthened by a consideration of the general character of the prescription. One correspondent in commenting upon these prescriptions states that "there are some physicians who have the habit of writing 'Ext.' and 'Fl. Ext.' in botanical names; they want to show what they don't know." The prescription as it was probably originally written and translation are appended:

B	Fld. Ext. <i>Liriosmæ Ovata</i>	3i.
"	" " <i>Sabal Serretu</i> , aa.....	3i.
"	" " <i>Avenae Sativ</i>	3i.
"	" " <i>Tumarae Aph</i>	3i.
"	" " <i>Scrop</i> , <i>Maril</i> , aa.....	3iv.
	Aquæ (Dist.) q. s. ft.....	3iv.
M. Sig.	Thirty drops before meals.	

M. L. Stehley, M. D.

Translation.

Fluid extract of muirapuama.....	
Fluid extract of saw palmetto, of each.....	1 ounce
Fluid extract of oats.....	
Fluid extract of damiana.....	
Fluid extract of figwort, of each.....	½ ounce
Distilled water, enough to make.....	4 ounces

In discussing the character of these "blind" prescriptions another correspondent writes: "We have often had these prescriptions to deal with. We do not put them up and invariably tell our customer why we do not do so, not necessarily exposing the M. D. We give the customer a gentle hint, however. We were once foolish enough to put up a similar prescription containing 100 pills, and our customer later swore at us for not being right, as he had sent a few of the pills to the doctor who pronounced them worthless and not what the prescription called for. Since that time we have learned our lesson."

Crushed Fruits.—(J. and L.) Strawberry: Remove the calyxes from three small boxes of strawberries, wash with running water, mix with 4 pounds granulated sugar, either leaving the fruit whole or breaking it by trituration, add 2 pints of water, bring the whole to a boil and boil for five minutes, stirring constantly. The boiling may be omitted, the fruit being crushed and stirred into the solution of sugar in water.

This procedure will suffice for most fruits, pineapple

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

We wish to repeat again that all inquiries concerning questions on the lectures should be addressed, not to this office, but to the Director, Prof. J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio. The distribution of these questions is entirely in his hands, and he will see that they are forwarded promptly to students just as soon as they should have them.

Students are requested to examine very carefully all mail they receive from the Director, as several important announcements are to be made regarding examinations, prizes, etc. Do not throw away the circulars with casual reading only, but give them careful attention.

Are there any more students who wish to secure the *Era Course in Pharmacy*? We have but a few of these left, and will not give an additional order for them, so those who want them should apply at once. The pin is of handsome design in gold and colored enamels, in three styles—safety pin, stick pin, or button—and is furnished at the price of \$2, which is barely sufficient to cover the cost. Students should send in orders at once, otherwise they run the risk of being disappointed.

Read this Bulletin Every Week.

being an exception. The latter should be pared, washed and grated, mixed with syrup and brought to a boil—not boiled.

One of the following formulas may also be employed ("*Manual of Beverages*"): Raspberry or Strawberry—Take a quantity of thoroughly ripe fruit; rub or press it to a pulp through a hair sieve into an earthen or stoneware pan; add 4 ounces of sugar for each pound of fruit, mix thoroughly, put into bottles, heat, bring to boiling, and boil for a few minutes.

Peach.—Select ripe, freestone peaches, wash and slice them up, skin and all; add a little water; place on the fire and stir constantly until reduced to a pulp; rub and press this through a coarse hair sieve into an earthen or stoneware pan, and add 4 av. ounces of sugar for each pound of fruit, and complete as in the foregoing.

Pineapple is to be prepared by peeling and grating, adding sugar and heating as before.

Some of the fruits may be prepared similar to the following: Cranberries, 2 pints; water, 2½ pints; sugar, 2 av. pounds; solution of citric acid, ½ fl. ounce; soda foam, about 1 fl. ounce. Wash the fruit, place in a pan or kettle, add the water, apply heat, allow to boil for 5 minutes, stirring frequently; add the sugar, dissolve, add the solution and soda foam, and finally enough solution of salicylic acid to preserve.

Concentrated Syrups.—The fruits may be converted directly into concentrated syrups. One method consists in mashing or crushing the fruit, allowing it to ferment at a temperature of from 15 to 20° C. until bright, or until a small filtered portion mixes clear with a half volume of alcohol. Then strain and express. For every pint of juice add 1½ pounds of sugar. Apply gentle heat until the latter is dissolved, stirring constantly meanwhile; then bring the whole up to a thick boil, without stirring, skim off the coagulated matter, if necessary; strain quickly, fill at once into stout bottles (preferably champagne bottles) which have previously been heated in a water bath or else rinsed with alcohol; cork quickly, tie over with a stout wire, seal, when cool, with sealing wax, and store the bottles in a cool place on their sides. This concentrated syrup may be diluted, when wanted for use, with water and syrup, and mixed with solution of citric acid and soda foam in the usual manner.

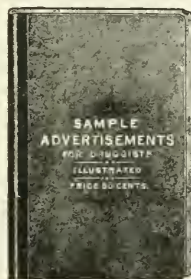
COMPOUND CAPSICUM LINIMENT.—Tincture of capsicum (prepared with 1 part capsicum and 3 parts alcohol), 52½ parts; soap, 3 parts; camphor, 30 parts; oil of rosemary, 10 parts; oil of lavender, 10 parts; oil of thyme, 10 parts; oil of cloves, 10 parts; oil of cinnamon, 2 parts, and ammonia water, 100 parts. (Pharm. Post).

PLANNED IN ADVANCE

That is the way all advertising should be planned. Waiting until the last minute, until the printer calls for "copy" almost always finds the druggist unprepared to "speak his advertising piece."

SAMPLE ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR DRUGGISTS



is a help in such emergencies. It contains 180 sample advertisements—all of them about drug store goods, and it furnishes suggestions as to what to say or advertisements ready for the printer, just as the druggist may choose when he is in a hurry.

It is practically the druggist's advertising planned a year or two in advance.

Price 50 Cents, Postpaid.

D. O. HAYNES & CO.,

Publishers,

306 Broadway, New York.

PHILLIPS' FOUNTAIN CHOCOLATE.

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE CONCENTRATED POWDER

For Hot or Cold Soda.

Perfection in AROMA, FLAVOR, RICHNESS and SOLUBILITY. No greasy glasses with "PHILLIPS'" 1, 5, 25, 50 and 100 lb. packages.

SAMPLES FREE.

The Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co.,

77 Pine St., New York.

Gordon's CHEMICALLY PURE Glycerin.

The Oldest Brand. The Purest Glycerin.

Every druggist should use it and dispense it. There's no good reason why he shouldn't do so, as it is easily obtained from jobbers in any quantity desired and it costs no more than other brands. All that's necessary is to specify "Gordon's" on your orders to jobbers. They all supply it.

The Standard for Nearly Fifty Years.

The W. J. M. Gordon Chemical Co.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Established 1848. Incorporated 1891.

You Make No Mistake
WHEN YOU CARRY OUR LINE.
THE WORLD RENOWNED
Swiss Teething Necklace.



Keeps children in a healthy condition through the period of teething; Corrects Acidity; Prevents and Cures Convulsions, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. The original



Swiss Electro-Chemical Ring.

... POSITIVELY ANTI-RHEUMATIC ...

Prevents and cures Rheumatism in all forms, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Etc. Each ring is put up in a Patented Abrasive Case. Both these articles have a steady and increasing sale.

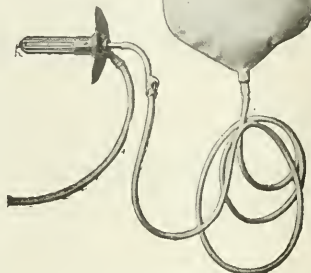
Write for Prices and Full Particulars.

THE SWISS-AMERICAN CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS.

CANADIAN OFFICE: **Detroit Opera House Block,**
Express Building, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.
Windsor, Ont., Can.

Lander's
Improved
Vaginal
Douche.

PATENTED



Showing the Douche attached to Fountain Syringe.

EVERY DRUGGIST SHOULD CARRY IT IN STOCK.

Its retail price places it within reach of all, and it affords the druggist a fine profit.

McKesson & Robbins, New York.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

A. R. YOUNG, Manufacturers' Agent,
Box 320, Rochester, N. Y.

A New
Article.

In placing this syringe on the market, I claim it to be the best instrument of its kind sold today. The Wire Distender makes it possible to thoroughly cleanse the Vagina, while the outlet tube carries off the outflow without soiling the clothing or person of the patient.

From a sanitary point of view, it is perfect, as it can be taken apart and thoroughly cleaned.

We have the highest practical testimonials of its efficiency.

IN order to maintain regular prices we adhere to the "rebate contract plan."

We pay the war tax first, last and all the time.

We manufacture an excellent laxative remedy and advertise extensively to make business for the drug trade and ourselves.

We do not claim to excel in other things, but we endeavor to do one thing well and to give satisfaction to the trade.

We appreciate the friendly interest which druggists generally have taken in the sales of our remedy and we thank them most cordially.

We are,

Yours truly,

California Fig Syrup Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
TELEPHONE 273 18
PARIS.

When in Paris telephone our house, 32 Rue Etienne-Marcel, and they will send to your hotel or tell you the nearest druggist who keeps Humphreys' Specifics. Nearly all dealers have a supply of "77" for Grip and Colds. Specific "4" for Diarrhea, very important when travelling.

Specific "1" for Fevers, Congestion.
Specific "10" for Dyspepsia, Indigestion.
Specific "15" for Rheumatism.

Specific "16" for Malaria.

Specific "26" for Sea-Sickness.

Specific "27" for Kidney and Bladder.

Manual of all diseases, especially about children, sent free.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c. each. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., N. Y.

Specimen "Ad." to the people.

Ask for liberal terms and inducements on a dealer's stock, with cabinet.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
NEW YORK.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

South Africa.

The Transvaal authorities permitted the New York Sun's Pretoria correspondent to send a dispatch last Saturday saying that the Boers are discouraged by their recent reverses, and are likely to sue for peace soon. Last Friday London received news that Mafeking had been relieved, after an heroic defense of seven months. The wildest enthusiasm reigned for hours in the London streets after the news came.

The Boers are reported to have retired entirely from Natal.

The Boer envoys in this country are receiving many expressions of sympathy, but there seems to be no likelihood that they will receive any practical assistance.

Michael Davitt, the Irish agitator, is said to have advised the Boers, while he was in Pretoria, that if they could hold out until the Presidential election in the United States they might feel "pretty sure of intervention."

At Johannesburg the Boer women are forming a police corps, so as to release every man for fighting purposes at the front.

Cecil Rhodes has decided to retire altogether from Cape Colony politics.

Lord Roberts telegraphs in reply to a question as to when the war will end by saying: "I regret that I cannot give any reply to your question, as it is impossible at present to predict when the campaign may end."

The New York Herald prints a report that the Boer peace envoys in this country are empowered to ask our government to assume a protectorate over the two republics, with a view to ultimate annexation. It has been suggested that the Boers, in case their country is seized by England, might emigrate to the United States.

At the British hospitals in Blomfontein, the deaths from enteric fever average from eight to ten daily.

Rudyard Kipling advocates a stern policy in dealing with the two republics after the war.

The Philippines.

Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation advising the natives not to accept the proposals of the new Philippine Commission.

The American officials in Manila unearthed a native plot to rise against American authority in the city last week, and the leaders of the affair were arrested. Governor-General MacArthur's new policy will involve considerable decentralization, transferring considerable power from the governor in Manila to local authorities.

The American troops have occupied two towns in the island of Leyte, inflicting heavy losses on the natives.

At the instance of Rear-Admiral Remy, in command of the naval forces on the Asiatic station, the Navy Department has receded from its decision to recall to the United States the gunboats Concord and Bennington.

Other Foreign News.

The Russian Council has decided not to exile any more persons to Siberia without judicial inquiry.

Two hundred and thirty-five cases of the bubonic plague have been reported at Sydney, N. S. W., of which 79 have proved fatal.

Tolstoy's drama, "The Power of Darkness," has been forbidden performances simultaneously by the censor in Leipzig, Stuttgart and Carlsruhe.

The dispute over territory in the Congo Free State between Germany and Belgium will probably be submitted to arbitration.

Americans in London on the Queen's birthday will present a gold loving cup to Sir Thomas Lipton.

The disturbances in the Italian Chamber of Deputies have resulted in a royal decree proroguing Parliament.

Stephen Crane, the American novelist, who has been critically ill, has been removed to Dover, England, and his health is improving.

Lord Curzon has cabled to the India Famine Fund Committee in New York: "Every dollar is of service in saving life. We have 5,750,000 on relief. Many in extreme destitution. All help gladly received." Many Mahometans in Benares are protesting against plague rules as a violation of the laws of Mahomet.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

The House has passed a bill introduced by Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, to pay the Confederate soldiers who surrendered at Appomattox for the loss of horses and other personal effects taken from them in violation of the terms of Lee's capitulation to Grants, by which officers and men of Lee's army were allowed to retain their baggage, side arms and horses. Many other claim bills were passed.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has made a favorable report on the House bill appropriating annually \$1,000,000 to provide arms and equipment for the militia of the various States.

Congress passed and the President signed last week the "Free Homes" bill, providing for the free gift of large tracts of public land to settlers.

Senator Clark, of Montana, executed a curious political maneuver last week. The Senate was about to declare his seat vacant on Tuesday of last week on account of the bribery scandals in connection with his election, when he forestalled their action by resigning. That same evening, however, the Lieutenant-Governor of Montana, in the Governor's absence, appointed Mr. Clark to fill the vacancy. The Governor of Montana then hurried back and appointed Martin Maginnis Senator to fill the same vacancy. It seems likely that the Senate will reject both appointments and await a new election by the Montana Legislature.

The House Committee on Judiciary adopted last week by a party vote a form of amendment to the Constitution, giving Congress power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether of persons or of corporations, or otherwise. This is generally believed, however, to be a political move for display purposes only, and it is not expected that it will ever become law.

The Senate last week passed the Naval Appropriation bill which provides that if the Government cannot obtain armor plate at satisfactory prices it shall build a government armor plant.

The Senate Committee on Interocceanic Canals last week ordered a favorable report on the Nicaragua Canal bill as it passed the House.

Other Domestic News.

The postal scandal in Cuba is being gradually cleared up, and it seems likely that the criminals will be brought to justice. It is reported that Reeves and Thompson have made incriminating confessions, and that Reeves has refunded about \$4,500. Neely and the others are awaiting trial.

The ice trust in New York continues charging 60 cents a hundred pounds, and the popular indignation against the trust has not abated. The legal proceedings against the company under the State Anti-trust law are in progress. It is charged that the corporation and other Tammany leaders hold large blocks of the trust's stocks. Comptroller Coler has suggested the erection of a municipal ice plant.

The United States Supreme Court decided last week that the inheritance tax law is constitutional, and that legacies of government bonds can be taxed.

The convention of the Western Federation of Miners, at Denver, has adopted a resolution to call a convention of all organized labor bodies to take action looking toward uniting in one organization.

The Standard Oil Company, of Kentucky, has advanced the wages of all employees 10 per cent. This will affect 14,000 employees, and will increase the pay rolls \$32,000 per week.

The Presbyterian General Assembly is holding its annual meeting in St. Louis. Rev. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia, has been elected Moderator.

The Methodist General Conference in Chicago has decided to discontinue or consolidate a large number of religious weeklies now published at a loss. Most of last week was devoted to balloting for two new bishops.

Immigration at New York reached the high water mark last week, with during the three days immigrants arrived, 40 per cent. of them being Italians.

By the narrow margin of two votes, the Massachusetts House of Representatives has decided against abolishing the death penalty.

The Secretary of the Interior has received information that the Indians on Tongue river in Montana are becoming restless, and that an incipient "Messiah Craze" has made its appearance there.

The Democrats of Georgia have renominated Governor Candler.

The Republicans of Kansas have renominated Governor Stanley.

By a referendum vote of 1,313 to 931, Social Democrats have defeated the proposed amalgamation with the so-called "Kangaroo" branch of the Social Labor party, and this result will force Job Harrington off the Social Democratic ticket for Vice-President.

Mayors of Cuban towns are accused of resorting to illegal practices in order to secure their re-election. The street car strike in St. Louis continues.

THE DRUG BEVS.

New York and Vicinity.

LAW BELIEVED TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

An Opinion Rendered to that Effect on the Measure Prohibiting the Manufacture of Soda Water in Dwelling Houses.

Perkins & Butler, attorneys for the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, have rendered the following opinion on solicitation of their clients:

Chairman Legislative Committee of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society.

Dear Sir: You have requested our opinion as to whether, since the taking effect of chapter 494 of the laws of 1890 on May 1st, it is unlawful to manufacture soda water in buildings occupied wholly or partly as dwelling houses, &c.

After as full research and consideration as have been practicable in the limited time given, we beg to state our opinion briefly as follows:

The law in question is an amendment to Section 359 of the Penal Code, which, as amended by that law, reads thus, the matter underscored being the amendment: Section 359. Keeping gunpowder, unlawfully. A person who makes or keeps gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, or any other explosive or combustible material, within a city or village, or carries such materials through the streets thereof, in a quantity or manner prohibited by law or by ordinance of the city or village, is guilty of a misdemeanor. A person who manufactures gunpowder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, liquid or compressed air or gases, except acetylene gas and other gases used for illuminating purposes, naphtha, gasoline, benzine or any explosive articles or compounds or manufactures ammunition, fireworks or other articles of which such substances are component parts in a cellar, room or apartment of a tenement or dwelling house or any building occupied in whole or in part by persons or families for living purposes, is guilty of a misdemeanor. And a person who, by the careless, negligent or unauthorized use or management of gunpowder or other explosive substance, injures or occasions the injury of the person or property of another, is punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years. Any person or persons who shall knowingly present, attempt to present, or cause to be presented or offered for shipment to any railroad, steamship, or other express or other company engaged as common carrier of passengers or freight, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, powder or other explosives dangerous to life or limb, without revealing the true nature of said explosives or substance carried to which it shall be presented, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in a state prison for not less than one nor more than five years, or be subject to both such fine and imprisonment.

This section is part of Article 1, which relates to "Crimes against the Public Health and Safety."

Upon the face of the law, and for the reason that the making of soda water involves the manufacture of a gas, viz., carbonic acid gas, it is unlawful to manufacture soda water "in a cellar, room or apartment of a tenement or dwelling house or any building occupied in whole or in part by persons or families for living purposes." In passing, note the curious result. It is unlawful to manufacture buildings in the city wholly devoted to the drug business there carried on, excepting one or two rooms occupied by two or three clerks "for living purposes," that is they sleep there. The manufacture of soda water in such a building is unlawful, and yet all day long the building is occupied by the proprietors and employes, and customers go in and out. But to do the same thing, make carbonic acid gas, in the same building, and not occupied by the clerks is lawful. The lives of the clerks are no more valuable at night while they are asleep than during the waking hours of the day while they are at work; but if the manufacture of the gas be ongoing, the danger exists during the working hours of the day. Observe again at this point that this is a law concerning the public health and safety. Furthermore, if the prohibition against the manufacture of gases extends by the letter of the law to carbonic acid gas, a druggist who with his family lives in the building in which he keeps his store, must not manufacture soda water therein; or, if he wishes to make soda water therein, he must not occupy any part of the building with his family.

The right of the Legislature to pass laws and ordinances relating to the comfort, health, convenience, good order, safety and general welfare of the community, is commonly known as the police power. What laws are

needed to protect the public health and secure public safety, the Legislature must judge; but every law passed by the Legislature is subject to the review of the courts. Concerning laws passed to secure the public safety and health, the Court of Appeals has said in substance that the exercise of the discretion of the Legislature is not subject to review by the courts so long as the legislative measures are calculated and appropriate to accomplish the protection of the public health and the security of the public safety; but that the measures must have some relation to these ends and under the mere guise of police regulations, personal rights and private property cannot be arbitrarily invaded and the determination of the Legislature is not final or conclusive. If the Legislature "passes an act ostensibly for the public health and thereby destroys or takes away the property of a citizen or interferes with his personal liberty, then it is for the relates to and is convenient and appropriate to promote the public health."

A law enacted in the exercise of police power must in fact be a police law. If it be a law for the promotion of the public health it must be a health law, having some relation to the public health." And if it is a law to secure the public safety, it must have some relation to the public safety.

We are not aware that the manufacture of carbonic acid gas and the making of soda water have ever been regarded as dangerous. Are the makers of soda water to be punished for the use of gas or its careless or negligent "use or management" as to require safe guarding the public? From what we have been able to learn, the making of soda water upon the premises of a druggist or confectioner is an immemorial custom.

It seems to us that if the Legislature contemplated the manufacture of carbonic acid gas as well as the other gases implied and mentioned in the law, then there is a similarity between this law and the act of 1887 whereby it was declared to be a misdemeanor to make cigars in any tenement house occupied by more than three families, except on the first floor of the houses in which there is a store for the sale of cigars and tobacco. The Court of Appeals declared the latter law to be unconstitutional. In the course of the decision, Judge Earle, speaking for the court, used this language: "The justification for this law would not be sufficient that the use of tobacco may be injurious to some persons, or that its manufacture may be injurious to those who are engaged in its preparation and manufacture; but it would have to be injurious to the public health. This law was not intended to protect the health of those engaged in cigar making, as they are allowed to manufacture cigars everywhere except in the forbidden tenement houses. It cannot be perceived how the cigar maker is to be improved by his health or morals by forcing him from his home and its hallowed associations and beneficent influences, to apply his trade elsewhere. It is not intended to protect the health of that portion of the public not residing in the forbidden tenement houses, as cigars are allowed to be manufactured in private houses, in large factories and shops in the two crowded cities (New York and Brooklyn) and in other parts of the state. What possible relation can cigar making in any building have to the health of the general public?"

That was a law to protect the public health, whereas this is a law apparently to secure the public safety for there certainly cannot be anything unhealthful in the manufacture of carbonic acid gas. It seems fair to apply the same line of reasoning to this law.

If carbonic acid gas can be proved to be dangerous in its manufacture or use, to the general public, then this law must be obeyed.

If, on the other hand carbonic acid gas in its manufacture and use is harmless, and our understanding is that it is harmless, then we think we are justified in expressing the opinion that the courts will not sustain this law.

It is not for attorneys to say that it is unconstitutional. If carbonic acid gas can be proved to be dangerous in its manufacture or use, to the general public, then this law must be obeyed.

TELEPHONES AND SHORTER HOURS.

Druggists' Associations of Greater New York Discuss These Important Questions in Conference.

The Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, the German Apothecaries Society, the Retail Druggists' Association and the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society have declared war on the New York Telephone Company because of its many alleged abuses of the trade. The action taken was the appointment of a committee to consult with the opposition company, the Knickerbocker, for

a proposed plan of relief satisfactory to the druggists, at a conference held in the New York College of Pharmacy last Friday afternoon. The druggists proposed to present a plan to the Knickerbocker Company whereby telephone rates in Greater New York may be reduced at least 50 per cent. At the conference it was the unanimous opinion that if the Knickerbocker Company will promulgate such a schedule it would receive the support of each association as a body and the hearty co-operation of every telephone user in the boroughs affected. While the Knickerbocker Company is new it is understood that it has 15,000 certified subscribers, and should it agree to the plan proposed this number will be more than doubled, thus assuring an unqualified success. It was not the purpose of the conference to demonstrate an antagonism toward the telephone company, but the subject was mentioned as one favorable to discussion and when the members learned of the actions of the New York Company and that there was an outlet for relief they warmed up to the argument in a manner that admitted of no retreat. The movement was of such magnitude that the speakers themselves were in a measure not prepared to offer much in the way of practical argument regarding the status of the two companies, with the possible exception of Thomas J. France, of the Kings County Association, who introduced the matter. As it became apparent that summary measures must be adopted the interest was quickened and a decisive plan of attack was formed. Mr. France said that the New York Telephone Company had misused the drug trade in cutting down rates, fracturing contracts, renting telephones to private parties cheaper, and otherwise. He then stated the idea that forms the initiative to the coming conflict when he said that he believed if the rates were fixed at five cents for borough connections and ten cents for inter-borough connections it would not only meet the approval of the druggists, but would be for the public good. If the druggists would combine he believed the new company, the Knickerbocker, would not turn a deaf ear to the proposition. Felix Hirschman expressed doubts of the success of the new company. He said there was not a sufficient number of subscribers so that connections could be made with anyone when desired.

Mr. France said he thought perhaps the Knickerbocker company would put free telephones in drug stores now using the New York Company's machine, and in this way a thorough test would be made.

William Muir said he agreed with Mr. France's proposition in every respect. The retail druggists of Greater New York have undoubtedly been the means of making the New York Telephone Company a success. Many pharmacists have paid for telephone service in Greater New York when the New York Company had less subscribers than are now held by the Knickerbocker people. The druggist is compelled to pay a certain rate on the message, while his next door neighbor, a real estate man, or any business corporation may secure the service at a certain cost for the year. Mr. Muir suggested that a delegate from each organization represented should be named a committee to wait upon the Knickerbocker Telephone Company with an idea to forming some agreement whereby the druggists could support the corporation—preferably the 50 per cent. scheme above mentioned.

Julius Hammer thought the idea such a good one that he put it before the meeting in form of a motion, which Mr. Muir seconded, and which was unanimously carried. Chairman Kleinau then named the following committee: Thomas France, William H. Poor, Julius Hammer and G. Kleinau.

Before the telephone discussion came up G. Kleinau was chosen chairman of the conference, and L. W. Geisler, Jr., secretary. The prime object of the meeting, stated by Chairman Kleinau, was the discussion of early closing. The general opinion was that ten o'clock was the most suitable hour, and it was learned that most of those present had been ceasing business at this time for some months back. Mr. Muir said it was hard to get the druggists to hold to an agreement to close at a certain hour; they would promise to do it and would turn out the lights in the front of the store at ten o'clock, but would then tarry an hour figuring up the cash, and incidentally waiting on any customers who came in, thus violating the agreement. Mr. Hammer suggested that

a most potent way of enforcing an agreement would be for the four associations to combine into one and then make a practicable agreement to close at a certain hour. He also suggested that a test case be made of the new law governing working hours of drug clerks.

Mr. Faber stated that he thought the case might be made on the word "permit" in the law. He did not believe any law could restrict a man from working as long as he wished, provided the man agreed.

A. Bakst was of a different mind. S. V. B. Swann came in at this point, and he was asked to say something regarding early closing. He said that along the lower parts of two very busy streets, Seventh and Eighth avenues, many druggists were closing at ten o'clock. The practice was extending.

Mr. Faber reiterated the sentiment of his previous remarks by saying that nothing could be gained through discussion, because he was not sure the law was constitutional and a test case would be required to establish its validity. Mr. Muir believed that such a proceeding should come as a natural consequence of the enforcement of the law, thus relieving the proprietor of any question of antagonism. Any case that might arise in this way would receive the support of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society. This he announced unofficially, but he declared that he felt sure that the organization would back him up. He then made a formal motion that should a test case arise from natural causes it be the sentiment of the conference to secure the moral and financial support of each organization represented, and that this should be given. Mr. Hirschman was second to the motion. Mr. Goldman thought a case should be begun at once. This was not deemed advisable, and after Mr. Muir had stated that his motion included and applied only to druggists belonging to the associations present, it was unanimously carried.

ANNUAL MEETING OF BROOKLYN ALUMNI.

One of the most enjoyable events of the season in Brooklyn occurred Thursday evening last in the reception given by the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy to the members of the class of 1900. The gathering was in Wee's Hall, corner of Hancock street and Bedford avenue. Incidental to the opening of the festivities, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held, President E. Clayton Woodcock calling the session to order. The meeting was conducted in the presence of the guests of the Association and was productive of much good natured argument and humorous sayings. The report of the treasurer, Prof. William C. Anderson was read by himself. It showed a balance on hand of \$73.72 which is very creditable considering the many receptions and entertainments the association had held during the year. This encouraging report was supplemented by an equally buoyant one from F. P. Tutthill, treasurer and chairman of the Executive Board. Mr. Tutthill prefaced his report with a few cogent remarks tending to augment the interest in the association. He declared the members of the body "did not seem to 'get around' as often as he would like and he closed with an appeal to those present to urge their brother men to enter in the work of the association with a more liberal spirit. That Mr. Tutthill's advice was appreciated was evidenced by the hearty applause which was accorded him. He stated that the executive board had found the work pursued during the year to have been most successful and the financial support had been just as creditable. The election of officers then took place. Andrew Myhr, a member of the 1900 class was the unanimous choice of the body for president. The other officers chosen follow: first vice-president, Fred Schroeder, Jr.; second vice-president, John M. Buckley; recording secretary, George A. Mulvaney; financial secretary, Fred H. Weyer; treasurer, Prof. William C. Anderson; registrar, Dr. Albert H. Brundage; Executive Committee: Fred P. Tutthill, chairman; John F. Crawford, William H. Bussenschutt, William L. Morris, Stephen L. Wood. Auditing Board: E. Clayton Woodcock, William Schroeder, Jr., L. B. Campbell. Delegates to Convention of American Pharmaceutical Association: Dr. John F. Golding, Dr. A. H. Brundage, Dr. F. P. Tutthill, Dr. E. H. Bartley, Dr. William C. Anderson. Delegates to New York State Pharmaceutical Association Convention: Andrew Myhr, W. H. Bussenschutt.

schutt, Dr. F. P. Tutthill. Delegates to New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association Convention: Prof. William C. Anderson, Dr. F. P. Tutthill; Dr. A. H. Brundage.

President Myr is escorted to the chair by Messrs. Tutthill and Schroeder, and after congratulating the retiring president on his successful administration, he made a short speech thanking the members for the honor conferred on him and assuring them of his intention of bringing about a successful year's work which could only be realized by earnest co-operation on the part of the members. He said he felt sure this would be accorded him and he was answered by a burst of applause that bore with it the pl-ke.

Subsequent to the meeting dancing was indulged in and during a respite refreshments were served. The credit of arranging the pleasant programme belongs to the committee consisting of F. P. Tutthill, chairman; William Bussenschutt, John F. Crawford, G. A. Mulvaney and F. Schroeder, Jr. Among the ladies present were: Mrs. J. F. Golding, Mrs. A. H. Slead, Mrs. T. J. MacFarland, Mrs. William C. Anderson, Mrs. Schletter and Misses M. Foley, V. McGoey, L. Woeffle, Lillian Schubert, Jennie Muir, L. Garvey and E. Von Seyfried.

GREATER NEW YORK PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of the Greater New York Pharmaceutical Society was held on Wednesday, May 9, at 66 East 112th street, Richard McCullon presiding. Fifty-four members present. A. L. Goldwater was elected president; first vice-president, Thomas Stevenson; second vice-president, D. Kantor; secretary, L. E. Block; treasurer, Oliver S. Donaldson; executive board, Guy E. Currie, Frederick W. Brown, William Eisenberg, and Richard G. Todd, in addition to the above officers. The constitution was adopted with a few slight amendments. The following chairmen of standing committees were appointed: Committee on Membership, Felix Krumbholz; on ethics, Arthur Baselow; on papers and publication, Wm. J. Robinson; on legislation, Albert Pirmin; on legal defense, Henry Coogan; on entertainment, Sophie Norwalk. Delegates to the New York State Pharmaceutical Association: Dr. R. G. Eccles and Dr. Wm. J. Robinson.

Seventeen active and eight associate members were elected.

The president appointed a committee of seven to report at the following meeting on the advisability of organizing a benefit society among the members of the G. N. Y. P. S. and a committee of five on adulteration and substitution. It was decided to engage a permanent meeting hall for the society that would be accessible from all parts of Greater New York. Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison avenue, and the Academy of Medicine were suggested; one of these will probably be selected. The law firm of Friend, Grossman & Vorhaus of the World building, were selected to act as counsel for the society.

A motion to publish the names of the members brought out a lively discussion and it was decided not to print the names of members, except those of officers and chairmen of committees. A paper entitled "A Sermon to Pharmacists, or How Pharmacists May Become Better, Higher and Happier Men," was read by Wm. J. Robinson. After the reading of the paper a general debate took place on pharmaceutical education and after a heated discussion the society went on record as favoring a college of pharmacy diploma as a prerequisite to Board of Pharmacy examination, and also as recommending a regents' certificate of at least twenty-four counts as a requirement for admission to a college of pharmacy. The Hill All-State Pharmacy bill was then taken up for consideration, some points in it were vigorously criticised.

A HANDSOME STORE AND WINDOW DISPLAY.

One of the most up-to-date drug stores in the city is that recently opened by Reed, Yeomans & Cubit, at 140 Nassau street. It represents studied ideas taken from stores both in this country and Europe. The floor is of mosaic tile work, bordered for a few inches up the walls and the cases resting on the floor with four-inch slabs of marble, to keep the surfaces protected from being smirched while the store is cleaning. The show cases are air-tight. Opening the lid it falls into position and forms a counter for the sales, and no matter how much force is used to close the door it will not slam, because of air pressure.

Bicycle ladders are used. The sponge receptacles are all air-tight. In the prescription department a slate slab twenty-eight feet long forms the compounding table. The graduates are fitted with rubber bottoms, and when not in use are racked close by the slate slab. The label drawers are conveniently near, and each kind of label is placed in a separate compartment with a wire spring so arranged that only one label can be taken out at a time. The herbs are kept in galvanized zinc drawers, where they are free from the attacks of bugs and rodents. One feature, and an important one, is the laboratory, located in a spacious well-kept cellar. Two young women are employed in this department putting up the eighty preparations compounded by the firm. A machine for mixing cod liver oil, with a capacity of fifteen gallons, is used, also a tooth powder mixer, making a hundred pounds at a time, is in use. The soda fountain is one of the most elaborate in the city and was erected at a cost of \$6,000. It rests on a lead floor, twenty-three feet long. The counter is of marble, and the fountain itself is of solid onyx. Sixty syrups are at the disposal of the four clerks. The fountain is filled from the rear, which is a new idea. A crushed ice machine and an arrangement for shaving ice are used in a room back of the fountain, where the syrups are also made. During the last week the firm has had an exhibition a \$7,000 display of perfume and cut glass, the cut glass being shaped in thirteen bottles, the property of Lazell, Dalley & Co., and exhibited for the first time publicly since the World's Fair, where they were awarded first premium. The cost of the bottles was \$5,000. The display attracted much attention.

MEETING OF THE DRUG TRADE SECTION.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation last Thursday afternoon, there was adopted a set of resolutions proposed by Dr. E. T. Whitmore, of Parke, Davis & Company, asking that the commission for revision of the city charter be requested to investigate sections 1225 of the charter and that the commission rectify abuses that exist and furthermore repeal the law. The whole affair hinges on the production and sale of vaccine virus and anti-toxine by the City Board of Health. The resolution in full follows:

"Whereas, The present charter of the city of New York, in section 1226, authorizes the Department of Health to sell in competition with the drug trade certain so-called surplus laboratory products of its bacteriological laboratory, namely, vaccine virus and various anti-toxines; and

"Whereas, Instead of being the sale of a reasonable surplus, this has become a commercial industry which has reached as high as \$28,000 in a single year, and has proved a derangement to legitimate commerce; and

"Whereas, The said section 1226 creates special funds, namely, the fund for gratuitous vaccination and the anti-toxine fund, which may be expended without the check or control of the accounting officers of the city; therefore

"Resolved, By the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, that the commission for the revision of the charter of the city of New York be, and they hereby are, memorialized to include this section 1226 in the purview of their inquiry, and we urge upon said commission the rectification of abuses which now exist, and we suggest to said commission the repeal of section 1226."

OPUM OR CABPAGE?

The agents of the Custom House have a peculiarly interesting case on their hands just now which developed on Tuesday of last week, when a quantity of opium such as is used for smoking was discovered under a false invoice in a consignment of goods to Wing Wo Chong, a Chinese merchant of 24 Pell street. The drug, which was appraised at about \$700 Mexican money, has been seized by the Government officials to await developments in the case.

The goods came to the appraiser's stores last Wednesday, forty-three cases in all of miscellaneous Chinese groceries, and owing to the mixed quantity each package was examined separately and two were found to contain goods contrary to the invoice and marking on the boxes. In one labeled "green seed" were 196 half-pound tins of opium, dutiable at the rate of \$6 the pound, while the other marked "medicine" revealed a 25-pound parcel of tapioca flour, which is admitted free. Wing Wo Chong was sent for to explain the presence of the "foreign" goods in the shipment. He came to the Custom House Thursday morning and before seeing the opium explained to the officials that he thought they had made an error

In the opium, as he had none ordered in the consignment, but there was a package of Chinese cabbage seed and this Wing thought had probably become wet, as when it gets damp it swells into a mass very much resembling raw opium. He was shown the opium and admitted that it was correctly designated. He could not account for its presence in the shipment nor could he give an excuse for the tapioca flour. He stated that his bill of goods was two cases short and this may give a clue to the officials. Wing is the largest importer of Chinese groceries in the United States and has always enjoyed the respect and confidence of the Customs House officials.

NEW YORK JOBBERS AND THE N. A. R. D. PLAN.

Four of the leading houses in this city have attached their names in favor of the N. A. R. D. plan and one other firm has signified a willingness to do so. The firms which have already filled out the blank application sent out by Frank A. Faxon, chairman, Kansas City, Mo., are: C. N. Crittendon Co., Lehn & Fink, Scheffelin & Co. and Bruen, Ritchey & Co. McKesson & Robbins have also declared their willingness to become parties to the agreement. One of a firm which has signed the agreement said recently that the sympathies of the jobber were with the retailer, who was a very much misused man.

NOTES.

"Druggists are the most patient set of men I know of," remarked a hard working pharmacist on Bleeker street one day last week, after he had endeavor'ed for fully ten minutes, first by deduction, then by practical demonstration, to solve the desire, expressed in jargon that sounded more like Volapük than anything else, of an excited woman who had come into his store. His auditor quite agreed with him, for really the language sounded more like the moanings of a "sick" wheel in the Broadway cable line than anything human. She had come into the store—whether it was the place she wanted or not—and made her utterance, then waited for the Ph. G. to trot out the desired article, of whose identity he had no more idea than of the personality of a straw hat. In vain endeavor to be accommodating he tried on the woman the half dozen languages at his command, but to no purpose. The ejaculation she made sounded somewhat like citrate of magnesia said in rag-time, so the druggist showed a bottle of this, which was not what she wanted. He then displayed various other wares until the counter looked like a bargain day show in a department store, but she would have none of them and left. This is but one of many such experiences that come into the daily round of the life of the retailer, and yet some people are so unkind as to say he "enjoys a life of ease with nothing to do but count his profits."

—Work is progressing rapidly on the new building of Lehn & Fink at No. 120 William street and No. 79 John street, and when completed will add to the architectural adornment of its surroundings. It will be eight stories high, with cellar and sub-cellar, absolutely fireproof and will furnish about 70,000 square feet of floor area. The actual work of construction cannot be commenced until the debris from the building razed on the site shall have been cleared away. The new building will be ready for occupancy in about one year. Another innovation in the down town "middlin' tall" buildings will be the proposed structure of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, which will stand on the site of the present quarters of the firm, at 90 William street, with an "L" facing on Platt street. The "L" will be erected first and will be ready to move into about November 1. The building which formerly stood on the site has been torn down and excavations for the foundation of the new structure are already being made. Like the Lehn & Fink structure the building will be eight stories high and have a floor space of nearly 70,000 feet. The William street building will not be completed before May 1, 1901. The plans of the Lehn & Fink building were drawn by Robert Maynicke, and Mr. De Lemos is the architect for the Mallinckrodt firm.

—Visitors during the week have been: Walker Smith, of England; Charles A. West, of Boston; Mr. Marvin, Roanoke, Va.; S. H. Sarles, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.; J. T. Higby, Milford, Conn.; J. Timson, London; Walter Fox, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.; C. A. Rucker, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Funnell, of Huntington, L. I.; Dr. E. R. Voorhes, Somerville, N. J.; Charles N. Crittendon made a

short trip to the city; A. E. Pickhardt, Sag Harbor, L. I.; Mr. Lourie, of the firm of Russell & Lourie, Tarrytown; John Marlen, Cranford, N. J.; John P. Carney, Mount Vernon; William R. Warner, of W. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; William Harding, Boston; Dr. T. B. Aldrich, Detroit, Mich.; C. B. Smith, Freeport, L. I.; J. B. Campbell, Suffern, N. Y.; A. L. Dutcher, St. Albans, Vt.; George E. Burrows, New York and Eastern Pennsylvania salesman of Scheffelin & Co.; J. D. Blauvelt, Nyack, N. Y.; C. H. Kramer, Youngstown, O.; T. S. Armstrong, Plainfield, N. J.; J. H. Barr, Irvington-on-the-Hudson; Joseph Jacobs, Atlanta, Ga.

—A good story is going the rounds of the trade on Chas. West, of Boston, Mass., who, with two refiners in this city, represents the whole of the camphor refining industry in the United States. Mr. West was a visitor at the Drug Club one day during the week and while seated at the dinner table with a party of friends someone remarked that "camphor will rise now West's in town." Sure enough next day the price went up one cent on the pound. This may or may not have had any direct connection with Mr. West's visit, but it certainly is a strange coincidence and is more strikingly so when it is known that every time Mr. West has come to the city during the current year the price on the staple article has taken an upward flight shortly after his departure. His friends here are always glad to see him however, and are sure to anticipate the rise when he comes to town.

—The assignment of Billings, Clapp & Co., the well-known firm of Boston, Mass., announced in these columns last week, came as a great surprise to the trade here, as well as a severe shock. The establishment has been maintained for years occupying a high position throughout the country, which, however, has not been relinquished by the embarrassment which is stated to be but temporary, and it is positively asserted that the company will continue as soon as the present difficulty is bridged. It is gratifying to know that any orders sent to the house will be promptly filled and immediate shipment guaranteed, as announcement is made by the members of the company that they have a large amount of finished goods on hand that will enable them to carry on the business without interference or delay.

—The annual field day of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy will occur June 13 this year at Donnelly's, College Point, and the boys are anticipating a repetition of the "jolly good times" of former years. One of the "star" features of the athletic part of the interesting programme now in course of preparation will be a game of base ball between the Alumni nine and a team from Charity Lodge, F. and A. M. Last year the Masons gave the drug mixers a sound drubbing, which here but little consolation, and this was gained from the assertion made by the druggists that the F. A. M.'s introduced outside "expert" players. Care will be taken that such an operation (?) is not repeated this year. Nelson S. Kirk is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

—An interesting meeting of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association was held Wednesday afternoon, May 17, at the College of Pharmacy. Henry L. Kessler was elected to membership and the proposition to amend a certain part of the constitution was carried. Officers for the annual election to be held Wednesday, June 29, were nominated as follows: President, C. W. Detz; first vice-president, C. F. Dyna, H. F. Malarky; second vice-president, M. Rafter, M. Richards; secretary, N. Gohn, J. Feldman; treasurer, Dave Costello, A. Deutscherberger; Executive Committee, A. W. Firth, M. Rafter, J. Feldman, E. Schulhof, F. Traus, M. Zucker, William Puff, A. Deutscherberger, C. W. Wendler, H. F. Malarky, H. F. Koenig, C. F. Dyna, M. Richards, F. Bourgive.

—The next meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held in the New York College of Pharmacy to-morrow evening, May 25, opening at 8.30 o'clock. Papers will be read as follows: O. H. Klein and S. A. Tucker and H. B. Moody, "The Electrolysis of Calcium Chloride Solutions with Reference to the Formation of Chlorate"; A. H. White, "The Composition of Some American Gas Works' Tars"; A. P. Van Gelder, "Notes on the Analysis of Nitric Acid and Mixed Acid"; H. Endemann, "The Berkefeld Filter," with exhibition. The members will hold the usual informal dinner before

the meeting at Hotel St. Andrew, corner Broadway and Seventy-second street, at 6.30 o'clock.

—It is announced on excellent authority that a resolution is to be introduced shortly in the House of Representatives authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means to hold sessions during the recess of Congress and to frame a bill to be introduced at the next session for the repeal of the war taxes on certain articles and pledging the Republican party to a reduction of the tariff. This resolution will be hailed with delight by the drug trade as it is stated that the "certain articles" referred to are medicines. If the resolution is passed and the bill is also passed it will be a victory that the trade has labored indefatigably to accomplish.

—During last week Dr. E. H. Gingrich, of Lebanon, Pa., visited Wm. R. Warner & Co., 52 Maiden Lane. Dr. Gingrich is editor of Warner & Co.'s paper, "Retrospect," and under his directorate it has met with encouraging success. The doctor left during the latter end of the week for Atlantic City, N. J., where he will attend the convention of the American Medical Association as representative of the Warner firm. Dr. Gingrich is a man who has the happy faculty of retaining his personality while yet upholding the dignity of his chosen profession, and he makes friends wherever he goes.

—"The Druggists" and "The Doctors" of Brooklyn represented in two base ball nines composed of players from the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital, crossed bats on the diamond at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. It is not possible to give the details of the game nor yet the winning team in the current issue of the Era, but next week's number will contain a full report from one of the "grand stand players."

—June 23 and 26 the twenty-first general meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in this city, and from the present outlook promises to be an event of much interest. The programme has not yet been completed, but will contain some excellent papers. This meeting will be held in connection with that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

—Bruen, Ritchey & Co. have found business increasing so rapidly of late that it is deemed necessary to secure larger quarters, which was done by leasing the building at 212 Fulton street, adjoining their present establishment. This will increase the working space about 50 per cent, and facilitate the handling or "rush" orders, of which the firm make a specialty.

—Mrs. Lance, wife of Peter R. Lance, the veteran representative of W. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, under the nom de plume of Momus, Jr., has a satire, "The Charge of the 'Four Hundred'" in the May number of "The Smart Set," a magazine devoted to the ultra fashionable.

—William R. Warner & Co., 52 Maiden Lane, have recently issued for dissemination in the trade a neat book of pocket size, containing a lot of valuable as well as interesting information relative to the Paris Exposition. The pamphlet is well worth preserving.

—McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street, have secured a new salesman in Charles Wetmore, formerly with the John H. Sheehan Company, of Utica. Mr. Wetmore will attend to the wants of customers in the northern part of this State.

—J. F. Brookfield, the Southern States salesman of McKesson & Robbins, who has been ill at his home in Newark, N. J., for some time past, is somewhat improved. It is hoped that he will soon be able to resume his duties.

—Druggist D. E. Stretch, Trenton, N. J., was a delegate to the recent annual convention of the New Jersey Diocese of the Episcopal Church. He has been a delegate at every convention of the body for the past five years.

—Some little comment has been caused among members of the trade during the last week over the unusual quietness of the market and the stationary prices. Druggists attribute the cause to heavy buying last week.

—E. A. Heiser, proprietor of the Eagle Pharmacy, Butte, Montana, accompanied by Mrs. Heiser, is making a combined pleasure and business visit to this city. He will be here about two weeks.

—An agitation for early closing has been begun by the retail drug clerks and is being met favorably. The hour

asked is 10 o'clock. A large number of stores are complying with the request.

—Holcomb Bros., State and Prospect streets, Trenton, N. J., have recently made many improvements in their store and it is now one of the finest in the city.

—A new drug store is to be opened in Huntington, L. I., about June 1 by S. V. Tuthill. Mr. Tuthill has located his place of business opposite the post office.

—The New York City Board of Pharmacy examined over sixty candidates at Brooklyn, Monday afternoon, it being the regular monthly session.

—Charles F. Scott, the Pacific Coast salesman of McKesson & Robbins, paid his semi-annual visit to the firm last week.

—W. A. Spalding, a druggist of New Haven, Conn., was a visitor in this city May 15.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

THE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Boston, May 19.—Of special interest were the class day and commencement exercises of the senior class of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, held at the college building, corner of St. Botolph and Garrison streets, Thursday afternoon, May 17. Many friends and relatives of the class members gathered to witness their participation in the programme. Soon after the invitation hour the class filed in, headed by their president, A. George Gigger, of Boston, by whom the opening address was delivered. Miss B. M. Haynes, the historian, gave a brief account of the achievements of the class since entering the college. The class oration was delivered by F. W. Goodwin, and the class prophecy by L. A. O. Goddu. The valedictory, prepared by Miss Mary Elizabeth Collins, of Westery, R. I., was given, because of her illness, by Alfred P. Cook. This concluded the class day programme and a short time afterward the commencement exercises took place. An address was delivered by Rev. T. Irving Reese, of Milton. It was followed by the calling of the roll by the secretary, William D. Wheeler, Ph. G., and President W. H. Puffer, of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, delivered a short address before the students, after which the diplomas were presented by him to the following graduates: For the degree of Ph. C.—Mary Elizabeth Collins, A. P. Cook, A. B., V. M. Usher, Lowell T. Clapp and Forest Gurney Stanford. For the degree of Ph. G.—Miss B. M. Haynes, P. F. Burke, A. George Gigger, L. A. O. Goddu, F. W. Goodwin, Gustavus A. Kelley, J. R. Moore, Peter J. Moran, J. T. Murphy, C. I. Pendleton, G. L. Pierce, C. A. Wells, Henry Ward Berry and Ernest Sydney Bisbee.

In the evening there was an alumni dinner at Young's Hotel, with eighty-five present. President William H. Glover, '92, presided. Addresses were made by Professor Dolbear, of Tufts College; Speaker Myers, of the House of Representatives; Dr. Ernst, of Harvard Medical School; Miss M. S. Ewing, President William H. Puffer, of the College of Pharmacy; Dr. R. W. Greenleaf, who spoke for the faculty, and President A. G. Gigger, of the class of 1900. Mr. Morris gave readings from "David Harum."

On the night preceding class day there was a reception and dance at Pierce Hall, which was attended by almost five hundred persons. Guests were received by a committee composed of G. Gigger, John W. Cuff, Gustavus A. Kelley, Peter J. Moran and Charles A. Wells. The dancing was under the charge of Mr. Cuff, assisted by F. C. Bartlett, G. S. Chipman, L. H. Porter, R. T. Small, F. C. Stanford and G. S. Pierce. Mrs. W. H. Puffer, Mrs. W. L. Scoville, Mrs. L. H. Leavitt, Mrs. C. A. Stover and Mrs. W. W. Bartlett presided over the refreshment tables when the supper was served. The affair was a marked social success.

Malden Druggists Now Happy.

Boston, May 19.—After considerable anxiety on the part of Malden druggists, their fate as to licenses has been settled satisfactorily to them. The licenses expired May 1, and at a meeting of the aldermen on that date they

took no action, so none of the druggists would thereafter sell any liquor under any circumstances. The License Committee was not in favor of granting the application for licenses and so notified the Board of Aldermen, which body at a meeting, May 13, voted to grant to twenty-five or thirty druggists sixth class licenses, against the recommendation of the License Committee that the druggists "be given leave to withdraw." One reason for deliberation was the recent opening there of Malden's first "wine shop." The Board of Aldermen adopted an order asking that the city solicitor be requested to give his opinion regarding the legality of the proprietor of the wine shop doing business in a no-license city. To the great surprise of the temperance people and others in Malden, this store was opened and the proprietors are doing business publicly, claiming to sell only "home-made," non-intoxicating wines.

BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO.'S ASSIGNMENT.

Boston, May 19.—The assignment of Billings, Clapp & Company, manufacturing chemists with offices at 404 Atlantic avenue, this city, and a manufacturing plant at Fall River, reported last Thursday in this paper, has caused but little excitement among the trade, because there is no fear, apparently, that the firm cannot pay dollar for dollar of its indebtedness. The business really belongs to E. T. Billings, as the sole surviving member. He assigned to W. F. Bacon, a lawyer, and Wallace Wales, his "right-hand man." The embarrassment was caused by the stringency of the money market and the failure of one of the banks to extend its accommodation. Mr. Wales states that the firm has assets which are to the liabilities as two to one. He also said that, while probably no statement would be made as to the amount owed by the concern, it could be asserted that if a settlement of its affairs be insisted upon, every bill could be paid in full. The banks holding the paper of the firm are now disposed to give a reasonable time in which to arrange its affairs, and the assignment is expected to be of only brief duration.

Mr. Wales is preparing a statement at this time especially to show to the banks interested, and from this it is confidently expected that they will be ready to give the help needed just at this time, thus taking care of merchandise accounts. The firm has more or less in the way of bills receivable, and from these there will be money realized a little later on, but they are not available as cash at a moment's warning. It is thought that there will be no doubt about the banks coming to the rescue, and thus the assignment could be at once withdrawn. The other creditors in that case would be amply protected, with the banks behind the firm, and therefore no statement of the condition of affairs need be sent them at all and matters could go on smoothly just as before the assignment. Should the banks, however, not come to the rescue for any reason not now apparent or probable, then a general statement in detail will be drawn up and sent to each creditor of the firm.

There will be no interruption or delay in the filling of orders by the firm.

NOTES.

—By a decision of the full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts sitting at Boston on Wednesday of last week, the drug stores of the Hub were restrained from the ordinary selling of tobacco on Sunday, the credit of the court being that it could not be dispensed except as a medicine. The decision was in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Isaac Goldman and had been appealed. For some time the druggists had enjoyed the exclusive privilege of selling tobacco on Sunday. It is expected the police will adopt stringent measures for the rigid enforcement of the law.

—Burton Whitcomb, for many years the head clerk at Miner's West End drug store, Summer street, Malden, has resigned his position there in order to go to a warmer climate, which he feels will benefit his health. He already has started for Manila and before leaving was given by his friends a farewell complimentary banquet at the Parker House, Boston. Mr. Whitcomb has made many friends at Malden and drew much trade to the drug store there.

—Some interior improvements have been made by Frederick & Bower, the Lawrence druggists, at the Broadway pharmacy. The soda fountain has been changed and much improved. The automatic new light system, which has been in service for many years in this pharmacy, has been removed and a new set of gas jets instituted.

—Henry J. Pushard, from the prescription department of the Theodore Metcalf Company, Boston, has entered the employ of the Taylor Drug Company, Wakefield. William T. Reagan also has been given a position with the same company.

—Earl Coombs, of Coombs' Cambridge Street Pharmacy, Cambridge, recently spent a few days and incidentally a lot of money at Manchester-by-the-Sea. Mr. Coombs is thinking of opening a summer store at that fashionable watering place.

—The Salem police raided the drug store of Powers, Donovan & Co., on the upper part of Boston street, on Saturday evening, May 12, and seized nineteen gallons of liquors, about seventeen gallons of which were whisky.

—Four druggists at Brockton were among the men arrested by the Brockton liquor squad on a recent trip through that city. Seven grocers and a barber also were arrested and all were charged with illegal selling of liquor.

—John C. Keane, who for some time has been a clerk at the drug store of Charles H. Collins, at Milford, has gone to Waukesha, Wis., to visit his sister.

—William F. Bingham, a clerk at Glover's pharmacy at Lawrence, has taken a position in the Manchester office of the International Correspondence School.

—Albert Graves, clerk at the Linden pharmacy, in the Linden district of Malden, has returned from a week's visit to his old home in New Hampshire.

—Ernest M. Johnson, a prominent druggist of Maynard, who has been ill for some weeks, is now in a dangerous condition, suffering from peritonitis.

—E. L. Patch, who was one of the delegates to the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, is back at his business.

—After four years' service as prescription clerk at Morse's drug store in Milford, A. Starr Bassett has resigned his position.

—Chester Cobb, of Franklin, formerly a clerk for Albert C. Mason, has been given a similar position at a Malden drug store.

ELSEWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND.

—Trading stamps may be used in Rhode Island, in the opinion of the members of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, which holds that the law prohibiting the use of trading stamps is unconstitutional and should not be on the statute books of the State. The court comes to the conclusion that the act cannot be sustained as being a valid exercise of the police power. The court has had the case under consideration for several months and has now decided that the trading stamps can return to use.

—While suffering from the effects of illness, George G. Sawyer, a Keene, N. H., druggist, more than seventy years old, wandered away and was found in a semi-conscious condition in a bog late one night. His cries were heard by a neighbor who summoned the police and assisted them to rescue the man. Mr. Sawyer had fallen into the water.

—Owing to increased trade, D. J. Hallisey's drug store, which for the past eight years has been conducted at 241 Main street, Nashua, N. H., is to be moved from the present location to a more commodious store. The store will be ready for occupancy by June 1.

—At Knowlton's drug store in Concord, N. H., a young lady, an authority on birds and their care, has established herself temporarily. She treats all birds free, gives advice, etc., all bringing many people into the drug store.

—Irving Lake, clerk in the drug store of his father, H. W. Lake, at Waterbury, Conn., has taken a position in E. W. Thompson & Co.'s store in New Britain.

—White's drug store at Richford, N. H., has been moved from the Adams block on Park Square to the Sears store, opposite the Union Church.

—P. J. Noyes, a druggist at Lancaster, N. H., has had his store renovated and decorated.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 19.

—Arthur Bartholomew, the head clerk at Robert S. Doak's store at Fifty-first and Master streets, had an exciting experience one night this week with a thief who had gained entrance and who had already opened the door of the safe. The peculiar part was that the intruder lived next door and was attired only in his night gown and shoes, and when discovered commenced to snore and act like a somnambulist. Bartholomew was awakened by a noise in the store below and crept softly down stairs and turned up the gas which was burning low. At first he saw nobody, but the open safe door led him to make a search and the trespasser was found crouching in a corner. As the clerk approached him he commenced snoring loudly and when spoken to said, "Sh, I'm asleep; don't wake me." Bartholomew did wake him, however, in a forcible manner and his plea of somnambulism was a little too thin for the magistrate before whom he was heard the next morning, so he was held for court.

—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society was held in the Harrison Chemical Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania on Thursday evening, May 17. The papers read were as follows: "The Theoretically Possible Production of Steel or Semi-Steel in the Blast Furnace," by G. L. Mecker; "Notes on the Change in Raw Sugar Samples from a Commercial Standpoint," by Charles C. Roberts; "The Present Condition of the Coal Tar Industry," by H. W. Jayne.

—The botanical field trips of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy Botanical Class, have been announced for June as follows: June 6, Haddington, West Philadelphia; take Haddington car on Market street and meet at terminus at 2.30 p. m. June 13, Philadelphia Commercial Museums; meet at Museums at 2.30 p. m. June 20, Kaighn's Point, N. J.; take Chestnut Street Ferry at 2 p. m. June 27, Crescentville, Pa.; meet in front of Bourse at 1.30 and take car marked "Fox Chase."

—Mahlon N. Kline went to Chattanooga, Tenn., on Monday of this week as a member of the Philadelphia Trades League to the Southern Industrial Convention now being held in that city. Mr. Kline made the opening speech of the Philadelphia delegation and introduced the other delegates from this city, one of whom was Dr. Wm. P. Wilson, the director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums.

—Dr. George H. Markley, of Harrisburg, died on Monday, May 14, at that place. Dr. Markley was in the drug business in Harrisburg from 1866 until 1897, when he retired on account of his many outside business matters. He was prominent in all local affairs and was one of the managers of the Harrisburg Opera House at the time of his death.

—The Smith, Kline & French Company's baseball team played a second game with the Laurel A. C. last Saturday, which resulted in another victory for the former team, the score being 9 to 2. The schedule for June includes games with teams from Shoemaker & Busch, Keasbey & Mattison and the Philadelphia North American.

—The fire which destroyed several blocks in the centre of Camden, N. J., on Sunday, May 13, completely gutted the drug store of Wm. Cowgill, at 418 Federal street, the loss approximating \$10,000. George M. Beringer's store, at Fifth and Federal streets, was just on the edge of the burned district and the damage was only slight.

—W. E. Ritter, who has held the position of assistant in the Chemical Laboratory at the Medico-Chirurgical College during the past winter, has passed the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Examining Board and has accepted a position for the summer with George R. Souder, 1000 Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.

—Mrs. Charles A. Weidemann, the wife of Dr. Charles A. Weidemann, secretary of the College of Pharmacy and druggist at Twenty-second and Green streets, was quite seriously injured in the wreck of the Royal Blue Line express, which occurred at Jenkintown on Friday afternoon.

—J. V. Slaughter's pharmacy at 7205 Germantown avenue, Mt. Airy, was the scene of a slight fire on Tuesday morning, caused by an oil stove exploding. The flames

were extinguished with a loss of about \$75, covered by insurance.

—August Hohl, pharmacist at Fourth street and Girard avenue, and member of Common Councils of Philadelphia, is at present enjoying a trip to Florida in company with several friends.

—J. William Landis, superintendent of Smith, Kline & French Company's chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories, went to Baltimore on Friday night of this week to stay a few days.

—George W. Febr has purchased the store at Twenty-second and Jefferson streets, known as Young's Pharmacy, from Frank Schrack, who has been the proprietor for some time past.

—Harry Todd, a young pharmacy student of Trenton, N. J., became mentally unsound from overwork and study and created a scene on Sunday evening by undressing himself in church.

—The ratio of positions to clerks is still about the same, there being twenty-one positions advertised this week as compared with thirty-four clerks seeking employment.

—C. E. R. Smith, formerly with Shoemaker & Busch, is managing Finchback's pharmacy at Thirty-fourth and Walnut streets, West Philadelphia.

—F. Jordan has opened a pharmacy at the corner of Germantown avenue and Jefferson street.

BALTIMORE.

Drug Trade Bowlers.

Baltimore, May 21.—The contesting for prizes by the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club came to an end last Wednesday. Only the trophies remain to be awarded now and this will be done to-morrow evening at the Diamond, when the members of the club will join in a smoker with the customary liquid accompaniments. Last week's contests were of more than ordinary interest because they decided fifth place, the honor going to Parke, Davis & Co., who won two out of the three games by 630, 723 and 741, against 670, 732 and 720 points. The games were lively, and the close scores held the attention of players as well as of the spectators to the end. The winners have every reason to congratulate themselves. At the beginning of the season they made a rather poor showing, and for some time afterward they remained in last place. By degrees, however, they developed more skill, passing Muth Bros & Co., and eventually overtaking Gilpin, Langdon & Co., who showed up quite strong at first and gave promise of landing much higher in the race. The Parke, Davis & Co. quintette is composed of some good material and another season of conscientious endeavor should place it in a position to give the best teams a hard run. Of a disappointing character was the work of the Root and Herb men, who started out with a rush, threatening to leave rivals so far behind as to make the contest a walk-over. As the season advanced, however, they fell off in their work and latterly did not get much above a fair average record. The silver cup, which must be won three times to become the property of any particular team, again goes to Sharp & Dohme, this aggregation having landed in first place last year. It was won by the Winkelmann & Brown Drug Company the first year and went to Gilpin, Langdon & Co. at the end of the next season. Should Sharp & Dohme lead next year, the trophy will remain permanently in the office of that firm. It was purchased with contributions from each of the drug houses represented in the club by teams and will be formally presented next Tuesday evening, together with the other prizes. M. T. Goldsborough, of Sharp & Dohme, has won the high average prize. Colonel Brent Waters, of the Root and Herbs, will get the high spare prize. Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, of Sharp & Dohme, and Andrew Baumgartner, of the Root and Herbs, are tied for the split spare prize and will roll off at splits Tuesday evening before the opening of the festivities. The different teams close the season in the following positions:

Teams.	Games Games Per		
	Won.	Lost.	Cent.
Sharp & Dohme.....	44	10	815
Root and Herbs.....	42	12	778
Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.	38	16	704
James Bailly & Son.....	24	30	444
Parke, Davis & Co.....	15	29	278
Gilpin, Langdon & Co.....	13	41	241
Muth Bros. & Co.....	10	44	187

NOTES.

—Dr. C. W. Truitt, the well-known retail druggist at Roland Park, near Baltimore, who served with credit to himself and with benefit to his constituents in the last Legislature, has been appointed chief clerk to the State Insurance Commissioner, a position which has attached to it a salary of \$2,000 a year. The appointment is for two years, but incumbents usually serve during the term of the Governor who names them.

—A decree dissolving the Royal Drug Company of Baltimore was signed by Judge Sharp in Circuit Court No. 2 last week. The company had applied for dissolution April 11. The company is one of those recently incorporated, and the termination of its existence is held to be beneficial to the stockholders.

—Baltimore is shortly to have a colored druggist. A store in the northwestern part of the city is being fitted up. The vicinity is inhabited by a large colored population, and if racial ties outweigh other considerations the sable druggist ought not to lack custom.

—The wholesale and manufacturing drug houses of this city last week began to close their respective establishments at 5 p. m., with the exception of Saturdays, when the closing hour is 2 p. m. The arrangement will continue until the middle of September.

—Among the visiting druggists in Baltimore last week were Mr. Hodges, of Greenwood, S. C., who has been spending some days with relatives; J. N. Simonson, of Crisfield, Md., and J. S. Richardson, of Belair, Md.

—The Delmar Drug Company, of Baltimore, has been chartered at Dover, Del., with a capital stock of \$100,000. No other particulars are given.

CINCINNATI.

Druggists' Outing.

Cincinnati, May 19.—The first monthly outing of the Druggists' Bowling Club took place yesterday and the attendance proved that the club is the most popular organization of druggists that has ever existed in Cincinnati. As early as eight o'clock druggists and their friends were on their way to Macke's Grove at Bond Hill, where they found everything in good shape for a solid day's enjoyment. After a morning of practicing, the base ball teams and others present enjoyed a good, old-fashioned dinner. Then came the event of the day, the ball game. Although the teams were evenly matched, the Pill Pounders under Captain Rendigs won by the score of 20 to 14 from Captain Nicholas' Rollers. The one hundred yards race between Edward Kipp and Vic. Muehlberg was won by the former easily. The winner was presented with a box of "good" cigars and a bottle of Balsam whiskey. Peter Heister, an ex-druggist, umpired the contests and gave entire satisfaction. The next outing will be held at the same place on June 15, and all druggists and physicians are cordially invited to partake in the pleasure.

Ex-Druggist Suicides.

Cincinnati, May 19.—By firing two bullets into his heart early on the morning of May 16, Dr. S. B. Howard, the health officer of the village of St. Bernard, ended his life. Dr. Howard formerly conducted a drug store at Ghent, Ky., and was well known among the local druggists. A few years ago he sold his business and opened an office at St. Bernard and has since practiced medicine in that village. Dr. Howard was a Ph. G., also a graduate of the Ohio Medical College and a prominent Mason.

NOTES.

—Andrew E. Diebold has sold his Walnut Hills store to John Baner, who was in business at Milton and Sycamore streets. The latter immediately sold his store at that corner to Charles Schall, a well-known clerk. Both transactions were satisfactory to all the principals and will prove good investments for them. Mr. Diebold has not yet decided what to do, but may go to Washington, D. C., and enter business there.

—John Ruppert, the well-known druggist and one of the largest property owners on Price's Hill, was unanimously

elected treasurer of the Price Hill Improvement Club, organized a few days ago. Although the other officers elected were required to furnish bonds none was exacted from John.

—Mrs. Hanna Hollenbeck, the aged mother of E. F. Hollenbeck, druggist at Eighth and Baymiller streets, died Wednesday, May 16. She was seventy-seven years old.

—N. E. Smith is arranging to occupy his new store in Avondale about June 1. When completed the store will be one of the handsomest in this city.

—J. S. Greenwood, former clerk for H. H. Koenken, is now with Ralph Fre'berg as head clerk.

DETROIT.

The Strike is Over.

Detroit, May 19.—The "strike" at Parke, Davis & Co's is over and all the trouble at an end. All the men and boys who went out have been taken back by the firm.

As reported in the Era of the 17th inst., a meeting of the strikers and other employees was held last Saturday evening. The meeting was addressed by labor union leaders, and it was voted to form a labor union and apply for a charter. Temporary officers were elected and another meeting planned for Wednesday evening. In the meantime Alderman Tossey, prominent in labor union affairs of the city, arranged an interview on Wednesday morning between J. H. Smedley, treasurer of the firm, and a committee of the strikers. The result of the conference was satisfactory all around, so much so that the proposed meeting for the evening did not take place. The embryo organization of last Saturday night will die a natural death and nothing more will be done for the present, at least, towards forming a union.

Alderman Tossey says that Mr. Smedley agreed to give the men a nine-hour day and "time and a half" pay for all overtime work.

NOTES.

—Parke, Davis & Co, to-day entertained about one hundred and fifty members of the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity, in attendance at the Dental Convention here. Cigars and light refreshments were served at the plant and at the close of the survey street cars were placed at the disposal of the guests for a trolley ride about the city.

—Jas. E. Simpson, druggist, on Third avenue, had a bicycle accident on Thursday last. Obligated to turn out for a bad bit of pavement he collided with a horse and buggy and came out of the scrape with three ribs broken, his head cut and his nose smashed.

—George McDonald, druggist, at 284 Field avenue, is at present dividing his time between his own store and that of G. S. Purvis, Jefferson avenue. Mr. Purvis has recently married and the pair have gone to Europe on a wedding journey.

—Major James T. Vincent, of Shad N. Vincent & Son, druggists, of Lapeer, was married on Wednesday, May 16, to Miss Carrie E. Watkins, eldest daughter of ex-Mayor Hiram Watkins. The affair was the society event of the season.

—R. W. Young, of the sundry department of the Michigan Drug Company, has gone on the road for the firm. His territory will be Southern Michigan and Northern Ohio and Indiana.

—Dr. J. Lamoreaux, an old time druggist of Lansing and Detroit, after being out of business for some years, has opened a drug store at Delray, near Detroit.

—The dates for the N. A. R. D. meeting in Detroit have been definitely fixed—September 12, 13 and 14. Headquarters will be at the Russell House.

—Fred. J. Todd, of the Central Drug Store, is in the throes of setting in his new store, but it will be several days before the work will be done.

—Paul Bronner has given up his position in M. C. Pendleton's drug store and will go to Texas to engage in the dental manufacturing business.

—J. E. McDonald has opened a new store on the corner of Canfield and Beaubien streets.

CHICAGO.

Travelers Entertain.

Chicago, May 19.—The fifth annual meeting of the Illinois Grand Council of the United Commercial Travelers of America was held in Chicago last week, on May 11 and 12. The programme was handsomely gotten up and is somewhat of an entertainment in itself. Some of the bon mots contained in it are as follows: "The general 'glad hand' promenade and dance will be given in the ball room of the hotel, together with the midnight indigestion sideboard sortie." "Cab service from any depot to the Leland is fifty cents for one or two persons, including ordinary baggage. If you prefer to walk and see the town, 'ask a policeman.'"

The programme was as follows:

Friday, 9.30 a. m.—Business meeting. 1.30 p. m.—Business meeting. Friday, 2 p. m.—Ladies' reception, in charge of professional entertainers. 7.45 p. m.—Theatre party Saturday, 9.30 a. m.—Business Session to a finish. 2 p. m.—Tally-ho ride over the boulevards and through the parks of the South Side. Saturday, 7.30 p. m.—General admiration and social session. 9.30 p. m.—Dancing in the ball room of the hotel. Every feature of the entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed by the 160 guests and others present.

The tally-ho party started from the Leland at 2.30 p. m., Saturday. There were four tally-ho coaches and 160 passengers. Luncheon was taken in the German building in Jackson Park. All the principal parks were visited. Among the drug trade drummers who participated in the gaieties of the occasion were Messrs. Ed. F. Mallory, Harry G. McCracken, Louis Robie, George A. Showers, Charles Koebel, Eli J. Carpenter, James A. Davidson, Clarence Davidson, Mark L. Landeker, I. W. Blood, W. W. Hinckley, F. W. Hurlburt, J. Meyerfeld, and Edwin S. Brown. The ball was also a most enjoyable affair. No wall flowers, male or female, were present. The grand march was led by Silver King, of Springfield and Mrs. W. W. Hinckley, of Chicago.

Bohemian Druggists Entertain.

Chicago, May 19.—The Bohemian Pharmacists' Association met on May 15 at Pilsner Hall, Ashland avenue and Eighteenth street. The meeting was social and an entertainment and dance were given. Included in the programme were many vocal and instrumental numbers, after the rendition of which a reception was tendered the guests, following which came the dance. The committees were as follows: Arrangements—J. Stuchlik, L. L. Mrazek, J. F. Dushek, B. Lauber, T. J. Pelikan. Auxiliary—E. E. Pick, S. M. Zich and J. J. Zak. Reception—W. A. Stuchlik, C. G. Foucek, T. V. Vilum, J. J. Boehm, K. Kvitik, E. Patera, J. S. Mattos, V. L. Blahnik, M. J. Mastina, J. S. Mattas. Floor—H. Goldberger, M. J. Aulehla, O. S. Pavlik.

NOTES.

—John Nechvatal, the young drug clerk on Milwaukee avenue who was recently arrested on complaint on a charge from which the coroner's jury had already exonerated him, has been again released from arrest. The grand jury and the State's attorney found no evidence sufficient to warrant an indictment. Mr. Nechvatal some time ago shot a man who assaulted his crippled brother. The man was drunk and quarrelsome and attacked the Nechvatal brothers one evening as they were returning home from an entertainment. Seeing that his brother was in danger, John Nechvatal placed himself between him and the man who made the attack, when the latter, stepping back, made a motion as if to draw a weapon, whereupon John Nechvatal fired, killing his adversary. Mr. Nechvatal is a man of peace and has been greatly distressed over the affair. Although sure that he took the only course then possible to protect his brother and himself, he feels that to take the life of a fellow mortal under any circumstances is not a thing that can be done without profound discomfort and sorrow. While he has the sympathy of all his friends, they are glad that he has been so completely exonerated from all blame in the matter.

—It is reported that the Chicago Telephone Company

and some of the Englewood druggists have locked horns on the slot telephone problem. The company wants to put in slot 'phones and the objectors are kicking. Among those who have declared themselves "agin" the slot 'phone are Charles M. Kennedy & Company, C. M. Forbes, Engel's Pharmacy, Emil Thiele, W. T. Adams, F. D. Peirce, Charles Rice & Company, Wm. Mehl, Brumund's Pharmacy, G. Kravatsky, Frank C. Bush and H. G. Hartman & Company. The same old arguments are being threshed over. The objectors have secured legal advice and declare that they will fight to a finish. The reporter approached a druggist to-day who has a slot 'phone and loves it, and told him about the Englewood contest. "Well," he rather irreverently replied, "there are three men down that way who have formed a new trinity, made up of the father, the son and the holy terror. They'd fight anything."

—R. M. Wilson, 254 Ashland Boulevard, is the proprietor of the only parlor pharmacy in Chicago. He was formerly at Marshfield avenue and West Van Buren street and was obliged to move on May 1. Pending the completion of a new building at Ashland avenue and West Van Buren street, Mr. Wilson is conducting his drug store in the parlors of his residence. Here he has set up shelves and a soda fountain, where he dispenses drugs and soda water ad lib. The innovation is so popular that he has been compelled to employ an extra clerk.

—The Central Scientific Company of Chicago was incorporated last week with a capital stock of \$15,000, to manufacture scientific apparatus and chemicals. The incorporators are F. A. Lorenz, C. A. Bengston and T. L. Harris.

—The Lassen Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated to manufacture store and office fixtures. The capital is \$5,000 and the incorporators are V. Lassen, Walter Mankowsky and S. Mankowsky.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Brabrook have returned to Chicago after an extended trip through California and New Mexico. The health of Mrs. Brabrook, on whose behalf the journey was taken, is much improved.

—Albert E. Ebert returned last Sunday from Richmond and Washington where he had been in attendance at the meetings of the A. Ph. A. and the convention for the Revision of the Pharmacopœia.

—Fred P. Kennedy, who formerly owned a drug store at Fifty-fifth and State streets, is recovering from a prolonged siege of typhoid fever.

—The wife of Charles M. Kennedy, a well-known druggist at Fifty-ninth and State streets, presented him with a fine boy last Tuesday night.

—The capital stock of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago has been increased from \$100,000 to \$217,000.

THE NORTHWEST.

Poisonous Flavoring.

St. Paul, May 18.—Quite a hullabaloo was created here this week by the State Food and Dairy Department, which took a fall out of ice cream and ice cream soda. Some of these it pronounces dangerous. It is a bright red of the most appetizing appearance—that strawberry flavor analyzed in the State Chemist's laboratory—but the chemist says the color is caused by a harmful aniline dye. The same or similar flavors, it is suspected, have been sold to a number of druggists, fruit vendors and other dispensers of soda water in this city. More than one case of illness supposedly resulting from the poisoned ice cream was reported, and Assistant Commissioner White of the Food Department proceeded at once to collect samples of fruit juices and flavors used at drug stores. They will all be carefully examined and the further sale of any deleterious substances will be strictly prohibited. The druggists are not considered culpable, but the prosecution of the factory or factories producing the poisoned stuff may follow. How much of the adulterated fruit juice has found its way into St. Paul stomachs the authorities are as yet unable to state. State Chemist Hummel said that the aniline dye used in this instance was quite dangerous, and was found in liberal quantities. He described it as "azo-red." Pure fruit juices, he said, were nearly always brownish, and the beautiful red should be sufficient to arouse suspicion.

Department Store Overtures.

St. Paul, May 18.—The department stores of this city this week made a proposition to the retail druggists that they unite with these stores in making a slight reduction in the prices of certain standard proprietary medicines. The drug men held a meeting and refused to accept the proposition. It seems that the department stores have, like the druggists, been side-tracking patents and pushing their own preparations—those which are made for them. Meanwhile the manufacturers are becoming tired of the way in which their goods are consigned to the back shelves by the retailers and seem inclined to go back to them, their "first loves," and help them out in their competition with the octopus stores, if, indeed, in view of the results of the drug selling by these stores, competition, or anything approaching it, is possible. The manufacturers are in many cases so marking their goods that when they are found in the possession of department stores and being sold at cut rates, they can be identified, showing by the marks where and of whom they were bought. The department stores of Minneapolis made a similar price agreement proposal to the druggists there and with more success, for an understanding in the shape of a compromise was effected under which these stores and the druggists will hereafter operate in harmony. St. Paul druggists frown upon this action of the Minneapolis retailers, which is tantamount to the admission and recognition of the department stores as drug dealers.

NOTES.

—Emil Bull, who for the last five years had been running a drug store at Grand avenue and St. Albans street, died at the City Hospital last week from appendicitis, for which he was twice operated upon. He apparently rallied from the effect of the second operation and seemed to gain strength, when he suffered a relapse and had to return to the hospital. He continued to sink rapidly. Kidney complications appeared and added to the hopelessness of his case. Mr. Bull was born in Flekkefjord, Norway, thirty-three years ago. He came to this country a very young man, and had lived in St. Paul for the last ten years. He was successful in business and gained many friends through his genial disposition and sterling qualities. He had no relatives in this country. In his will Mr. Bull left legacies to thirteen people, including his clerks, Richard Butner and George Eckstad, and directed that his body be cremated.

—Successions: A. P. Dean, Minneapolis, by George S. Burch; John Kullmer, Jr., Dysart, Ia., by Matt Hummel; L. E. Brown, Parnell, Ia., by Coakley & Co.; Hoard & Hoard, Marion, S. D., by Hofer & Towle; D. F. Rae, Pelican Rapids, Minn., by Donovan Bros.; P. J. Johnson, Benson, Minn., by Meyer & Hunge; P. S. Ware, Warren, Minn., by the Johnson Drug Co.

—Dr. Andrew Tate, of Bayfield, Wis., died this week at the age of seventy-seven years. He was not only a druggist, but a physician, lawyer and merchant and established the first drug store at Bayfield.

—The Calkins Drug Co. has started at Hot Springs, S. D.; Allen & Watson at St. Anthony, Idaho; L. B. Harvey, at Colville, Wash.; and L. W. Kock at Lidgerwood, N. D.

—J. H. Wells, who some years ago used to keep a drug store at Merriam Park, has returned to Minneapolis, after several years' absence from the State.

—W. T. Gilmore, who has been running a drug store for some time past at Iona for Mr. Woodgate, has returned to this city.

—E. F. Tabler, Colfax, Ia., has been succeeded by Tabler, Marquis & Co. and not by T. Marquis & Co., as noted in the Era of May 3.

—Val. A. Hirschler has left Grafton, N. D., and gone to Good Thunder, Minn., where he expects to engage in the drug business.

—Daniel R. Noyes, St. Paul, is attending the Presbyterian General Assembly Convention at St. Louis.

—B. W. Boyd, druggist and jeweler of La Moure, N. D., has opened a branch at Monango.

—F. I. Johnson, Drayton, N. D., has filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy.

—D. L. Eddy & Son, Brigham City, Utah, have opened a branch at Victor.

—MacGregor & Goodrich will start in at Detroit, Minn., June 1.

—The St. Anthony Drug Co., St. Anthony, Idaho, has sold.

—W. H. Finn, Medford, Minn., has removed to Foley.

—Buchanan & Quible, Burr, Neb., have dissolved.

ST. LOUIS.**The Strike and Its Effect on Trade.**

St. Louis, May 19.—The great street railway strike is still on, and of an estimated 800 cars ordinarily run by the lines of the St. Louis Transit Co. only about 150 are running and those under strong police protection. No cars are running on Broadway. Conferences are off between the company and the men, the latter have asked for a general sympathetic strike of all local labor unions and before this letter reaches its destination a general industrial tie-up may take effect. The effect already on business has been decidedly severe. Business with the down town drug stores has probably not been 40 per cent. of a normal average the past two weeks. While a little impetus may have been given to the outlying druggists along the line of patent medicines, sundries, etc., prescription business with many druggists has suffered greatly. Physicians with a large practice have had astonishingly few office calls, as patients have been unable to get to them, and this of course has had a direct effect on the prescription business. One druggist who has a number of specialists in the neighborhood says that where he has been getting an average of ten prescriptions a day from one doctor, he has not been getting much more than that a week since the strike. The novelty of riding in ash carts improvised into busses or of hanging on to a suburban line car by the eyebrows is wearing off and St. Louis is heartily sick of the strike and all that pertains thereto.

J. M. Good Assaulted and Robbed.

St. Louis, May 19.—Prof. J. M. Good, Dean of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, was robbed and severely beaten by footpads about 11 o'clock Monday night within a few feet of his residence, 3834 Westminster place.

Prof. Good closed his drug store, corner of Jefferson and Olive streets, shortly after 11 o'clock and started home. Just south of Olive, on Spring avenue, he noticed two men approaching him, but at first paid no attention to them. As the men neared him they separated in such a manner as to force Prof. Good to walk between them. He did so and received a stunning blow in the face. A second blow felled him, and while one man proceeded to beat him the other rifled his pockets.

Fortunately for Mr. Good he had left his money at the store, and had nothing but a gold watch, valued at \$150. This the thieves secured, and after satisfying themselves that he had nothing more of value about him they fled. Prof. Good, dazed by the blows of his assailants, staggered home. A physician was summoned and found him in a serious condition. He could give no description of his assailants. Prof. Good is suffering principally from a scalp wound and the nervous shock. He has been confined to his home all the week as the result of the assault, but is expected to be able to come down to the store early next week.

Wholesalers and Manufacturers' Excursion.

St. Louis, May 17.—The second excursion of the St. Louis Wholesalers and Manufacturers, to enable the "heads of houses" to come into personal contact with their trade, was held April 25 and 26, to Chillicothe, Mo., and return, stopping at practically all the towns on the route. About seventy-five business men were on board, besides a band, and members of the press. The drug and allied trades were well represented this time, although there was not a single drug man on the first excursion to Terre Haute in January. The Meyer Bros. Drug Company was represented by J. W. Estes and C. E. Cochran, the J. S. Merrell Drug Company by George R. Merrell, the Kent & Purdy Paint Company by Mr. Kent, and the Mound City Paint & Color Company by Ed. G. O'Rear, the Murphy Varnish Company by John M. V. Flesh and the Standard Varnish Works by O. T. Wilson.

To Wholesale Drugs.

St. Louis, May 19.—The Mound City Paint & Color Company, one of the largest manufacturing concerns in their line in the West, are to enter the drug trade in a wholesale way. They will handle, it is said, only chemicals and pharmaceuticals for the present. The immediate incentive for this departure, it is said, is the incursion into the paint trade by a large wholesale drug house, who are now grinding their own mixed paints. Mr. Morris Gregg, president of the Mound City Paint & Color Company, when seen to-day, said that it was true that they intended handling some specialties in the drug line, but had no stock on hand as yet, and was not prepared at this time to go into details in the matter, especially as they had not yet decided what the scope of their drug business would be.

NOTES.

—Fred. E. Whitcomb, who, after fourteen years as head clerk for the late M. W. Alexander, opened in business for himself at the corner of Garrison and Washington avenues a year ago this month, says his records show that the store has filled 14,577 prescriptions in that time—from May 6, 1899, to May 6, 1900. He uses these figures in a neat card he has just issued and which is quite a model in the way of a dignified exploitation of the prescription end of a retail drug business. "Your prescription," it says, "is checked by two prescription men before it leaves the dispensing room, thereby rendering mistakes impossible. My force of five prescription men allows every prescription to receive the thought and necessary time required for its proper compounding."

—E. F. Klein, of the Klein Pharmacy Co., Hot Springs, Ark., and president of the Arkansas Association of Pharmacists and a member of the Board of Pharmacy of that State, was in the city to-day on his return from the A. Ph. A. Mr. Klein says that the drug trade in his State is in a healthy condition. There is little cutting and the agreement reached among the Hot Springs druggists two years ago is being strictly adhered to.

—A. E. Suppliger, proprietor of the Arcade Pharmacy, Arcade and Vernon avenues, has bought the Bayard Avenue Pharmacy, corner of Bayard avenue and the Suburban tracks, from Dr. W. W. Deatherage, and will run it as a branch store. Mr. Suppliger will remodel the store, white enamel the fixtures, etc. Erwin G. Roth will manage the store. Dr. Deatherage retires from the drug business to devote his entire time to his practice.

—Hiller Waldener, the genial old "general factotum" around the store of L. A. Seitz, is no more. He died at the Alexian Bros. Hospital last Tuesday. He had been in the employ of the Seitz family for years and there were few men occupying so humble a position so well known to the drug trade here. Mr. Seitz feels quite lost without his faithful old employee.

—The firm of Noll & Christman, proprietors of the Good-fellow avenue pharmacy, has been dissolved, Mr. Christman retiring and Martin J. Noll continuing the business. A change has also occurred in the Academy Pharmacy, owned by Noll, Collins & Christman, Messrs. Noll & Christman retiring and John P. Collins continuing the business.

—Burkard Brothers have bought the drug store of the late G. F. Seidlitz, at No. 4300 St. Ferdinand street. Jacob Burkard will manage the store, while Ed. Burkard continues as manager of the Market Street Drug Company.

—The annual meeting of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association, which was to have been held Wednesday afternoon of this week, has been postponed on account of the street railway strike until Thursday, May 24.

—Major A. G. Anderson, the J. S. Merrell Drug Company's veteran representative in Southeast Missouri and Arkansas, is critically ill at his home in this city, and fears for the worst are entertained by his friends.

—C. W. Thomas, buyer and manager of the sundry department at the Moffitt-West Drug Company, wears the traditional happy smile incident upon the arrival of a ten-pound drug man at his home this week.

—G. B. Self, of the local branch of Ell Lilly & Co., has the sympathy of his friends throughout the city and State in the death of Mrs. Self, nee Lillian Jameson, which occurred May 3 at San Antonio, Tex.

—Steve Kohlenbeck, of Schultz & Kohlenbeck, druggists, Eleventh and Chestnut streets, has resumed the management of the store since his medical studies for the season are over with the closing of the colleges.

—Mr. Barnard, a drug clerk of Aurora, Mo., has bought the Suggett drug stock at Flora, Ill., and will move it to Aurora and run the business under the name of the Barnard Drug Company.

—S. J. Kiefer has sold his drug store, St. Ann's and Lafayette avenues, to Dr. T. L. Rives, formerly in the drug business in St. Louis, but of late a practicing physician at Floersant, Mo.

—Dr. Ed. C. Shannahan, proprietor of the Marion Simms Pharmacy, has returned from Denver, where he has been for the past nine months. He now owns an interest in a Denver drug store.

—John H. Allen will be home this week from his extended Iowa trip in order to attend the annual meeting of the St. Louis Apothecaries Association, which occurs Wednesday afternoon.

—Ed. Bauer, who has been representing the Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Company in Ohio, is here, and when he goes out again it will probably be to more Eastern territory.

—The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy will give its first boat excursion of the season the evening of May 24, on the steamer City of Providence.

—The Druggists' Cocked Hat League bowled the final games of the season Thursday night, and the results of the series and prize winners will soon be announced.

—Claud Ferguson, of Victor & Ferguson, Moberly, Mo., was in the city one day this week on his way to Hot Springs, where he will spend two or three weeks.

—Frank L. E. Gauss, manager of the St. Louis house of the Searle & Hereth Company, returned Tuesday from a visit to headquarters at Chicago.

—F. M. Norris, formerly city salesman for Moffitt-West Drug Co., returned last Monday after an extended Southern trip much recruited in health.

—W. S. Wright, an old druggist of Centerville, Ia., but who has been in Manitou, Col., since 1891, will open a drug store at the latter place.

—Ed. T. Brown, formerly with Bruce & Co., Omaha, will represent the Moffitt-West Drug Co. in Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.

—H. F. A. Spilker and family sail for Europe to-morrow. W. Guericke will be in charge of the store in his absence, assisted by Henry Huegel.

—The Hoo Hoo Drug Company, Patterson, La., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, and will open a new drug store.

—Theo. Ruckersfeldt, the pharmacist of Spring and Laclade avenues, is moving his store to No. 220 North Taylor avenue.

—There will be a "S. & H." ball team in the field shortly. Frank L. E. Gauss is now organizing it among the retail druggists.

—Edward Bindschadler, secretary of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., has been ill and confined to his home for several days past.

—Wm. Fahrengrogh, now with Brown & Harris, East St. Louis, will manage the new Albright pharmacy at Kirkwood.

—Dr. E. C. McCormick, of Farmington, Mo., and L. H. Thomas, of Bonne Terre, Mo., were visitors this week.

—J. F. Queeney, drug buyer for the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, has gone to Hot Springs for a little rest.

—T. D. West, of the Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, was in St. Louis several days this week.

—S. C. Hall, of Garland, Tex., is moving into a new brick building and putting in new fixtures.

—M. E. Cadenhead, of Carthage, Miss., will open a new drug store at Hattiesburg, in the same State.

—J. W. Vance, Rockwall, Tex., is putting in new fixtures and remodeling his store generally.

—G. A. Ludwigs will open his new drug store at East St. Louis in about two weeks.

—Sam C. Hall, a well-known merchant of Garland, Tex., will open a drug store there.

—Theo. J. O. Engelskind, Ph. G., has accepted a position with J. M. Good.

- L. E. Griffith, druggist of Terrell, Tex., is here consulting an aurist.
- Mr. Maples, of Maples & Co., Longmont, Col., was a visitor this week.
- J. T. Crysup, of Maples, Tex., is opening a new store at Crockett.
- J. M. Remington will open a drug store at Oklahoma City, Okla.
- McCurnin & Henry will open a drug store at Des Moines, Ia.
- J. W. Hine will shortly open his new store at Fort Dodge, Ia.
- J. M. Stephenson will open a new drug store at Morton, Miss.
- Adams & Cooper will open a drug store at Marshall, Mo.

MONTREAL.

—The Major and Minor Board of Examiners held their semi-annual examinations the last week in April at the Montreal College of Pharmacy. Twenty-seven candidates presented themselves for the Major and sixteen for the Minor examinations. Of these the following passed in order of merit: As licentiates in pharmacy—J. N. Farley, Henri St. Georges, Gaston St. Jacques, O. H. Jansey, J. M. McFarlane, J. O. Quenneville, H. A. Genereux, J. A. A. Drouin, J. Ritchie, S. A. Lamoureux, E. J. Nadeau, R. Pasgrain, J. Pinsonnault, L. E. B. Brown, J. B. Bisailion, J. W. Bernard and G. P. Plamondon; as certified clerks—J. Y. Murray, E. O. Lortie, J. P. H. Massicotte, J. A. Drarden, S. Moisan, J. E. Hillman, J. O. Mathieu, W. J. Shea and J. C. Denault. The written and oral examinations included chemistry (theoretical and practical); materia medica, pharmacy, botany, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, physics, weights and measures, etc. The examiners were R. W. Williams, J. E. Ray, W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence, J. R. Parkin and Henri Lanctot. It is a long time since such a large percentage of students have been so successful in getting through, but a great number considered the papers given at the examinations not nearly as difficult as of former years. At the preliminary examinations, eight students passed out in order of merit as follows: J. P. Gagnon, G. H. Gadois, L. Chaurat, A. A. Lebevre, J. Belanger, J. B. Lavoie, Charles Lippins and J. Lafontaine.

—Evans & Sons, Limited, have won an important case in Toronto against S. B. Chandler & Co., of that city. The former sued the latter for \$300, being a balance of account due. The defendants claimed a contra account, contending that Evans & Sons had made an agreement to purchase a certain line of goods from them. The judge in summing up remarked that neither in the correspondence which passed between the two firms nor in the evidence adduced at the trial was there any proof of an agreement. He therefore gave judgment in full, with costs for the plaintiff.

—The action in the Court of Appeals taken by the Pharmaceutical Association against J. E. Livernois, of Quebec, has been dismissed with costs. It is the intention of the association to push this case, and they have already entered it for hearing in a higher court, and if necessary will bring it to the Privy Council of England. The association feels that there is a gross miscarriage of justice, the case being that of an unqualified man selling drugs and chemicals without a license, and evading the pharmaceutical law in a most flagrant manner.

—The many friends of P. Oscar Anderson, corner of St. Antoine street and Atwater avenue, will hear with pleasure of the success which he has attained at Bishops College. He has just graduated as M. D., and not satisfied with the ordinary run of honors, has walked away with the gold medal.

—Fagnette's new pharmacy at the corner of Fafard and Congregation streets, is one of the most stylish at the "Point." It is finished with white enamel relieved with gold, while the number of plate glass mirrors tends to make it even brighter than it already looked.

—J. E. Roy, Quebec, who is giving up business, has sent in his resignation as examiner in materia medica for the Pharmaceutical Association, also his position as mem-

ber of the council. His successor will be appointed in June.

—O. Brault, corner of St. Antoine and Guy streets, has purchased the pharmacy of C. M. Desilets, on St. Denis street. His former stand he still keeps running but has advertised it for sale.

—Herbert Reynolds, Wellington Medical Hall, will open a branch store next month in one of our western suburbs.

—P. O. Giroux has bought John I. Lyons' branch store, corner of Inspector and St. Antoine streets.

ACTIVE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

—What we would like to see:—
More active general work by the N. A. R. I.
That all organizations and druggists join this association.

—More effort on the part of manufacturers and wholesalers to keep their goods out of the hands of cutters and department stores.

—Upholding of fair and honest prices on all of our goods and prescriptions.

—More brotherly feeling among the members of our profession and last, but not least, the early

Repeal of the war tax.

—At the next State election this Fall one of our fraternity, W. W. Irwin, Democrat, and Dr. D. H. Taylor, Republican, will be rival candidates for the office of sheriff of this county, the best paying office in the State. The members of our association are looking for good times between now and the election.

—The Wheeling, W. Va., Druggists Association will meet Wednesday, June 6, when the following elected officers will be duly installed: President, John Klari; vice-president, L. A. Lallams; secretary, W. C. Gordon; treasurer, John Coleman. An outing of the association will be determined on at this meeting.

—Business has been very good with most of our druggists this year. Several new soda fountains have been put in this spring by some of our druggists, but five cent ice cream soda is being discouraged by the leading druggists and confectioners.

—J. T. Handlan, of the South Side, has returned from a wedding tour and is receiving hearty congratulations from his many friends.

—Wm. Schupp, a former clerk at Geo. Ebeling's pharmacy, has returned from Asheville, N. C., much improved, in health.

—The card system for drummers has been adopted by our association and will be in full force in a very short time.

—Fred. Gulker, the clerk at John Coleman's pharmacy, expects to visit the Paris Exposition this summer.

—H. C. Stewart, of the South Side is improving, after a long illness.

There is Money in It.

A druggist often has an opportunity to increase his profits by looking after the wants of the physicians who send their prescriptions to his store. If doctors knew that



they could purchase anything needed in the shape of furniture or instruments of their druggists they probably would do so, and the druggist can get the profit by simply acting as a middleman and without handling the goods at all. A case in point is the matter of physicians' chairs and cabinets, of which W. D. Allison Co., Indianapolis, are leading manufacturers. Get their catalogue, and see if you cannot sell your

doctor what he wants just as cheaply as he can get it by ordering direct.

Bickmore's Gall Cure.

Few veterinary remedies are better known throughout the country or have a more general sale than Bickmore's Gall Cure, made at Old Town, Me. Retail druggists only are invited to write for samples and trial offer.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from this record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA.

ALABAMA.—Eufaula.—Beauchamp & Milton, succeeded by Beauchamp & Hill.

ARKANSAS.—Arkadelphia.—C. P. Thomasson, succeeded by R. L. Thomasson.

CALIFORNIA.—Colfax.—W. W. McCormick, new store.

Hanford.—J. W. Rhoads & Co., sold to W. M. Helton & Co.

Needles.—Needles Drug Co., new store.

San Anacraos.—H. E. Lewis, sold to Peters & Wall.

COLORADO.—Colorado Springs.—Smith-Wilson Drug Co., damaged by fire.

CONNECTICUT.—Rockville.—W. A. Metcalf, No. 5 Union street, sold to J. F. McGann.

GEORGIA.—Quitman.—J. R. Avera, succeeded by Avera & Burgers.

Rome.—C. A. Trevitt, sold to J. E. Witherspoon.

M. D., and William Clare; store known as Opera House Drug Store.

Washington.—J. F. Jones, deceased.

ILLINOIS.—Knoxville.—J. S. Brewer, succeeded by C. W. Brewer.

Tampico.—F. E. Glassburn, succeeded by Theo. W. Steck.

INDIANA.—Bloomington.—G. W. Norman, sold to Wiles Drug Company.

Frankfort.—Ashman & Gard, succeeded by Ashman & Calem.

Indianapolis.—W. F. Reynolds & Co., No. 931 North West street, receiver appointed.

Plymouth.—G. Blain & Co., sold to J. Shadel.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Bristow.—Samuel Ellis, succeeded by McElhinney & Ellis.

IOWA.—Bade.—S. M. Gangestad, succeeded by Watson, Gangestad & Co.

IOWA.—Stacyville.—A. J. Amos & Co., sold to W. O. Sengers.

KANSAS.—Webber.—A. L. Dunning & Co., sold to H. C. Hawler & Co.

MAINE.—Biddeford.—F. G. Warren's drug store, No. 153 Main street, sold to Charles F. Traylor & Co.

Mechanic Falls.—Mrs. J. C. Walker, sold to W. G. Pulsifer.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston.—Albert H. Eayrs, No. 119 Green street (Jamaica Plain), deceased.

Haverhill.—J. B. Simas & Co., corner of Main and White streets, damaged by fire.

MICHIGAN.—Keeler.—Konklin & Son, sold to Claude Sykes.

Midland.—A. D. Salisbury, sold to Smith & Smith.

MISSOURI.—Buckner.—E. C. Roth, sold to Wilson Drug Co.

Fair Grove.—Cowden & Bryan, sold to J. M. Butts.

St. Louis.—Chas. Breidenmeyr, 326 S. Broadway, sold to B. J. Otto.

Salisbury.—Wilhite & Tindal, succeeded by Collins & Tindal.

Sedalia.—Servant-Harker Drug Co., now The Arlington Pharmacy.

MONTANA.—Dupuyer.—C. M. Lanning & Co., sold to Thomas E. Major.

NEBRASKA.—Peru.—W. D. Abbott, sold to E. L. Uptegrove.

OHIO.—Bethel.—Town & McCall, succeeded by John McCall.

Canal Dover.—G. C. Goodrel & Co., sold to Frank E. Le Page.

Jeffersonville.—C. W. Davis, deceased, succeeded by J. E. Davis.

Wauson.—C. J. Nachtrieb, sold to Fink & Haumesser.

OKLAHOMA.—Chandler.—Samuel Ellis, succeeded by McEl Hinney & Ellis.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Beaver Falls.—B. E. Todd, 1128 7th avenue, sold to John A. Corman.

Butler.—Jonesboro Crystal Pharmacy in D. D. List is an error; should read Johnston's Crystal Pharmacy.

Indiana.—E. W. Allison & Co., succeeded by E. W. Allison.

New Haven.—Gaddis & Belghy, corner 1st and Main streets, succeeded by W. A. Belghy.

Philadelphia.—Emil T. Haenchen, 2844 Havenford avenue, damaged by fire; insured.

Pittsburg.—W. D. Kearns, of Kearns' Pharmacy, 161 5th avenue, deceased.

Wyoming.—Edward Wilson, sold to N. Netherton.

RHODE ISLAND.—Newport.—W. H. Stratford, 137 Bellevue avenue, sold to J. R. Lorah.

TENNESSEE.—Lewisburg.—W. G. Patterson, succeeded by Patterson & Burt.

VIRGINIA.—Alexandria.—Wm. T. Smith, corner Columbus and Princess, deceased.

Berryville.—W. Richardson, sold to J. C. Avis.

UTAH.—Cedar City.—Cedar City Drug Company, sold to B. F. Knell.

WASHINGTON.—Fairhaven.—D. Alverson, sold to Fred. P. Offerman.

Colton's New Gelatin Pill Coating Machine.

Arthur Colton, Detroit, probably the leading manufacturer in this country of general pharmaceutical machinery, has designed and made a new gelatin pill coating machine especially for manufacturers just engaging in the pill business, or where only a small capacity is required. On this machine 25,000 pills can be made by one operator in a ten hour day; it does the work precisely the same as on his larger machine, and plates can be furnished for coating any size pill or for different sizes as required. It is very simple in construction and only requires to be belted from the main shaft to be ready for use. Send for an illustration of it.

Five Drops.

All wholesale druggists sell Five Drops, the new specific for rheumatism, neuralgia, asthma and catarrh. The attractive trade mark adopted for it is shown herewith. It is an internal and external remedy, and is claimed by the proprietors to be an absolute specific for the above ailments. The Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 160 Lake street, Chicago, make it, and will send advertising matter to any druggists that want it.



(TRADE MARK.)

Foamaline.

Ice cream made with Foamaline has that smooth pasty appearance so much admired by lovers of good cream, and it is bulkier and will keep longer with less ice and less labor than cream made in the old-fashioned way. No eggs nor heat are required, the Foamaline is simply mixed with the dry sugar, the cream or milk added, and it is ready for the freezer. A full half pound package will be sent for 25 cents to any druggist who wants to try it, and who will mention the Era.

Fenatone.

Fenatone is made in Copenhagen, Denmark, and the sole agency for the United States and Canada is the Fenatone Co., 165 William street, New York. It is an antipyretic and analgesic, and is dispensed in powders, pills, capsules or tablets. It is administered in doses of from 2 to 12 grains. It is liberally advertised to the medical profession, and should be kept in stock by the druggist. Price lists and printed matter will be furnished by the United States agents.

Clarke's Pure Rye.

For a pure rye whiskey and one that will sell because it is known from one end of the country to the other, we confidently recommend Clarke's Pure Rye. The druggist is not making an experiment when he puts this brand on his shelves, for the name sells it without any urging on the part of the salesman. It is sold in bulk in ten gallon casks, eight years old, and in bottles, six years old, bottled under government supervision.

Gordon's Glycerin.

The standard for nearly fifty years and on the market still longer, Gordon's Chemically Pure Glycerin is still in the front rank of pure glycerins. All jobbers carry it in stock, and it can be easily obtained from them in any quantity and at prices no higher than brands not so well known are sold for.

—The class of 1906 Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, held its class day exercises and reception May 16. The latter took place in Pierce Hall, Copley Hall, Boston, and was followed by dancing.

STATE OF TRADE.

Nothing Doing in New York.

New York, May 22.—There has been very little inquiry for round lots of the various drugs and medicinal chemicals during the past week, and routine jobbing transactions have comprised the bulk of the business reported. The general market, however, has retained a fairly steady undertone, and there is no indication of weakness or disturbing influences in any department. The expected improvement in quinine has not yet materialized, but there is no abatement of firmness on the part of outside holders, and it is evident that dealers are still of opinion that manufacturers' prices will be advanced in the near future. The shipments of bark from Java during the first half of May show a material increase over those of the previous corresponding period, but coming to a practically bare market, they are not expected to have any unfavorable influence on values, as the stock of raw material in the hands of manufacturing consumers is only normal. Opium has moved only moderately, and the tone of the market has continued easy, with more or less competition among dealers anxious to secure orders from the consuming trade. Powdered from first hands is a shade easier.

Domestic refiners of camphor announce a further advance of 1c. per pound in their quotations, owing to a continued strong position of crude and an improvement in prices of foreign refined. Castor oil is another article which is moving upward under similar influences. Advancing with the current, the market for turpentine, the yield will be unusually small and values correspondingly higher, and consequently manufacturers of all grades of oil are firmer in their views. In the department of essential oils the only feature of interest is a firmer market for Turkish geranium, due to a scarcity and higher prices abroad. Menthol continues to reflect an easy undertone, and quotations show a decline as a result of keen competition among dealers and a lower import cost. There is no demand of consequence, and purchases have been limited mainly to broken lots. The market in consequence presents a decidedly tame appearance.

Lower quotations for corn have caused a decline of 1c. per gallon in prices of grain alcohol by leading distillers, but there is no material improvement in demand, and the movement into channels of consumption continues of a routine character. Balsam of Peru has continued easy, and quotations have been further reduced 5c. per pound owing to fairly liberal stocks and lack of important demand. Other balsams are without new features of noteworthy interest. Liquid strax is decidedly firmer on account of steadily diminishing stocks both here and abroad, together with reports from primary sources of supply that the Government has prohibited further operations by gatherers for a period of three years. It is claimed that the interference on the part of the Government was found necessary, the devastation of the trees by collectors having reached a point where the output was likely to be exhausted.

Among the roots Mexican sarsaparilla is in more abundant supply owing to further arrivals, and values are fractionally lower. Jalap is firmer. The stock in first hands has been taken out of the market by large consumers, and with the available supply considerably reduced, dealers have advanced quotations fully 1c. per pound. Lily of the valley root is very scarce and decidedly higher.

Bad Weather Affects Trade.

Boston, Mass., May 19.—The disagreeable weather conditions have more or less interfered with trade. In the general market dulness has ruled the week, and there has been practically no change in prices. There are some signs of an advance in quinine, and if manufacturers bring this about it will occasion no surprise. Morphine and opium are very quiet. With the exception of lower quotations on English bleaching powder, there has been but very little activity in the general list of chemicals, only a fair trade being reported. Grain alcohol is fairly active in point of demand, while there is a tendency to quiet conditions on the wood. Most of the raffia has had only small dealings, with no new features in the market. Waxes hold steady on fair sales.

Still Dull in Quakerdom.

Philadelphia, May 19.—Business is still dull in Philadelphia and the reports of a drop are general from both wholesalers and retailers. The market is still quite firm, however, unusually so for this time of year and in consideration of the slacking up in business, according to several large dealers. Camphor has advanced a cent a pound, but that is the only change of importance this week.

The retail trade is not very heavy in the summer in most city stores, but the dull season usually commences in July, so that the present condition is viewed with sorrow by most of the members of the trade.

Trade of Satisfactory Proportions.

Baltimore, May 21.—Business during the past week has been of satisfactory proportions. In the out-of-town

THE DEMAND for ABBEY'S SALT will be continuous, owing to the exceptional character of our steady advertising.

THESE DRUGGISTS SAY:

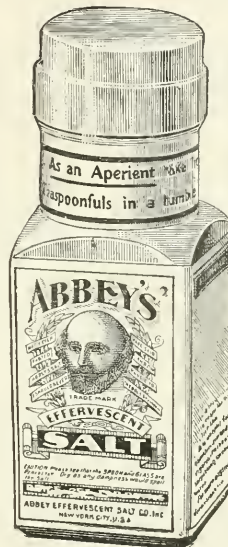
Brookline,
March 28, 1900.
The Salt sells well and there has been an increase in the sale of same.
(Signed) Wm. H. Butler.

Boston, Mass.
March 28, 1900.
The sale of Abbey's has been very fair during the last few weeks.
(Signed) A. D. Marcy.

Dorchester, Mass.
March 28, 1900.
We are selling a slight increase in the past few weeks.
(Signed) A. M. Baker.

701 Centre Street,
Jamaica Plains, Mass.,
March 28, 1900.
We have noted an increase in the sales of Abbey's Salt recently.
(Signed) Chas. B. Rogers & Co.

40 Water Street,
Newburgh, N. Y.,
March 28, 1900.
The demand for Abbey's Salt has increased.
(Signed) Theo. Merritt's Sons.



ABBEY'S SALT is a clean remedy, honestly advertised, prescribed and endorsed by physicians the world over. Abbey's Salt reaches the consumer through the drug trade only.

...THE...

ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.,

9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade List on Application.

jobbing trade several dull days were experienced, but the local movement appears to have been fairly brisk. At any rate, it shows a decided improvement over the previous week and seems to possess all the elements of permanency. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, though not quite so crowded with orders as during the first four months of the year, continue to enjoy a prosperous trade, and work after hours in the laboratories frequently becomes necessary. Retailers note a falling off in prescriptions and comparative quiet in other departments. The market for botanicals and crude drugs exhibits no extraordinary features, while the business in heavy chemicals keeps up quite well.

Very Good in Detroit.

Detroit, May 19.—Business here has been very good, especially during the last three days. There has been a big demand for carboric acid, probably because it is housecleaning season. Retailers report a big prescription trade.

Business Remains Good in Chicago.

Chicago, May 19.—Among manufacturers country orders are coming in in good volume and collections, both city and country, are good. Jobbers report business in about the same volume as during the last two weeks. Conditions appear to be right for a very satisfactory trade during the summer and fall. Labor troubles are now the only clouds on the horizon. Money is easy and collections good.

Trade Again Satisfactory.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., May 18.—Retailers who were last week complaining that their prescription work was undergoing a lull, now report—most of them—that this branch of their business is again quite satisfactory. These and all others unite in expressing gratification with the general conditions. The only exception is found in the soda water work, which has been partially vetoed by four or five days of unseasonably cold weather. It is hardly possible that prescriptions will be very numerous two weeks hence, because June is always so healthy—the healthiest month of the year in the Northwest, in fact—that the doctor business almost goes begging. Among jobbers the situation continues all that can be desired and considerably better than in any previous spring. Local trade is interfered with to an extent by the great street railway strike.

Country Trade Good; Local Bad.

St. Louis, May 19.—Country trade keeps up well for the season. A noticeable feature is the number of opening stocks being sold. Local trade is interfered with to an extent by the great street railway strike.

N. W. D. A. CHANGE OF DATE.

At a meeting of the Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on May 15, it was decided to change the date for holding the convention from the week beginning September 10 to the week beginning September 17.

Those who have engaged accommodations at the Auditorium for the week of the 16th will have their bookings advanced by the management of the hotel to the week of September 17.

Among the entertainment features being arranged for will be a trip by steamer on Lake Michigan to the city of Milwaukee or some other point of interest.

J. R. KATHRENS,
Chairman Press Committee.

—At the meetings of the Erie County, N. Y., Board of Pharmacy, held May 5 and 12, the following were granted licenses: Assistant Pharmacists—Leland James Waldock, Walter Erwin Strong, Jesse Monroe Parker. Pharmacists—Roscoe Henry Bard, John C. Peterson, Clarence Newton Reese, Arthur Gerton Sortore, Lee William Miller, Frank H. Smith, George Burgess Jenkins, William Lawson Milne, Chas. Forrest Larzelere. The Erie County Pharmaceutical Association will hold a meeting June 6 to elect five members of the new State Board.

—The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association will hold its annual meeting at Wilmington, July 18-19. The Board of Pharmacy will meet at the same place July 17.

—The Tennessee Druggists' Association meets at Kingsport Springs, July 18.

—The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy meets at Marinette, June 13.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 22.—Business in a general way has continued of a staid character, and the tame condition of affairs is shown in the exceedingly limited number of price changes and the absence of developments of more than ordinary consequence. The market, however, retains a fairly steady tone, and dealers show no inclination to force business through the medium of concessions.

OPPIUM.—Small parcels have received rather more attention, but there is only a light demand, and the market retains a tame appearance, with quotations nominally unchanged at \$3.50@3.50 for 9 per cent. and \$3.45@3.60 for 11 per cent. the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—A continued quiet featureless market is reported, with transactions limited to the light current wants of consumers, and jobbers are still quoting \$4.45@4.65 for 13 per cent. and \$5.15@5.35 for 16 per cent. according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—There is a continued satisfactory movement into channels of consumption, and the market has ruled steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of \$1.65@1.65 in ounces and \$2.50@2.50 in eighths, according to brand.

QUININE.—The expected advance in manufacturers' prices has not yet materialized, but holders continue firm in their views, and there is an entire absence of discouraging features. There seems to be very little doubt that an improvement in demand would result in an immediate advance in values, and for that reason outside holders are not anxious sellers. Meanwhile quotations remain steady at 31¢@32¢ for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 33¢@34¢ in 50-oz. tins, and 88¢@90¢ in ounce vials.

ALCOHOL.—Grain is easier from first hands, owing to lower prices of corn, and jobbers have reduced quotations to \$2.45@2.46 in barrels and \$2.54@2.75 for small parcels, according to quantity. Odorous is correspondingly easier, and its revised figures are \$2.47@2.48 in barrels and \$2.50@2.75 for less.

CASTOR OIL.—Manufacturers' prices are higher on account of a poor outlook for the current bean crop, and jobbers have advanced their quotations on the basis of 14¢@15¢ in cases and 15¢@16¢ in cans. Crystal 1c. higher.

CAMPHER.—Values continue to harden under the influence of primary market for crude, and domestic prices for foreign refined. Domestic refiners have further advanced their quotations 1c. per lb., and the revised jobbing range is 60¢@61c. in bids, 61¢@62c. In cases for brokers, 61¢@62¢, according to quantity.

MENTHOL.—Foreign markets are easier, and with the demand here light and unimportant, jobbers' quotations have been reduced to \$3.10@3.20.

BALSAM PERU.—Continued weakness has prevailed throughout the markets, and quotations in a jobbing way have been further reduced to \$1.50@1.75, as to quantity.

OLIGERANUM.—Turkish is firmer on account of scarcity, and jobbing quotations have been marked up to \$4.75@5.25, as to quantity.

SARSAPARILLA.—Further arrivals of Mexican from primary sources have materially increased the available spot supply, and with the demand slow, the market is easier, with quotations for jobbing quantities showing a decline to 19¢@20c. for whole, 21¢@22c. for cut and crushed, and 23¢@24c. for powdered.

JALAP.—The stock in first hands has all been taken for consumption, and the tone of the market is firmer, with quotations for jobbing quantities advanced to 20¢@25c. for whole, and 27¢@30c. for powdered.

LILLY OF THE VALLEY ROOT.—Stocks are very much depleted, and owing to scarcity, holders have marked up quotations for small lots to 40¢@50c.

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The commencement exercises of the Department of Pharmacy, University of California, were held at Berkeley, May 16. The graduating class numbered thirty-five, as follows: L. M. Aguirre, G. W. Beck, W. D. Burton, N. A. Cahn, F. M. Carter, S. W. Cartwright, W. S. Cherington, W. H. Cole, I. H. Cory, P. G. Dorsey, W. C. Eppenheimer, R. H. Evelevh, R. M. Fernald, E. M. Fowler, O. G. Freyermuth, W. P. Geary, A. R. Gustave, G. A. Hutaff, R. B. Heath, Elsie B. Higgins, W. E. Jackson, A. B. Jacobs, F. S. Klinkner, G. O. Klotz, J. J. Mahony, P. J. McGarry, D. N. McMillan, G. Oliva, M. A. Sawrie, L. A. Schmitz, H. C. Stauffer, F. M. Teass, J. S. Torrence, Alice C. Ward and John Witmer.

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Welch Grape Juice Co., Cov. D.	2	N. Y. Quinine & Chemical
Bristol, Myers Co., Cov. D.	2	Works

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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HOW WOULD YOU DO IT?

Did you ever see a price list of proprietary goods that suited you?

Any number of such price lists have been printed, but hardly any two of them are arranged alike, and, while it seems an easy matter, those who have tried it know that there are a great many questions to be considered.

For example, how would you list Paine's Celery Compound? Would you list it as

- (A) Paine's Celery Compound,
- (B) or Celery Compound, Paine's,
- (C) or Compound, Paine's Celery.

We are under the impression that the first style (A) is the best, all things considered, particularly if there are a number of cross indexes inserted.

We would like to hear from our subscribers on this matter, as we are now at work upon our price list of proprietary goods for the next edition of the ERA BLUE BOOK, and we want to arrange it so that it will be most convenient to the majority of our subscribers.

By the way, our subscribers can assist us in making this price list of proprietary goods more complete if they will call our attention to any article which they fail to find in the last edition of the Blue Book.

Please let us hear from you, and kindly address your communication to

EDITOR, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
396 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE DRUGGIST AND THE PHONE.

Almost as certain as the annual return of the seasons is the appearance in the newspapers of reports of troubles in this or that city between druggists and the telephone companies. The telephone has been a bone of contention everywhere. The monopoly enjoyed by the companies has been used for the oppression and arbitrary treatment of those forced to patronize them. When forbearance has ceased to be a virtue the telephone users have in some cases succeeded by united protests and vigorous action in securing greater or less alleviation of their woes. Ask any business man what he thinks of the telephone, and he immediately becomes "hot under the collar." Talking about monopolies and trusts; there has been no other monopoly so arbitrary and burdensome in its operation. The litigation over telephone patents has for many years afforded lawyers rich picking, but apparently without any great effect upon the holders of these patent rights. But all things, good or bad, come to an end, and the end of the telephone abuse seems to be in sight, though not close at hand. Opposition has sprung up in many localities; competing companies have been formed, and being able to secure some patents and some legal rights have established businesses which will eventually bring to the public telephone service at reasonable cost and under reasonable privileges.

The druggists in this city have of late become greatly interested in a telephone proposition which bids fair to bring them some measure of sorrow. In no other city of the country has the telephone trust been so overbearing as in New York, and it is felt to be about time that something was done to relieve the public from the imposition. The news of the druggists' conference and plans with a new telephone company will be read with interest. The druggist has always been a sufferer from the esteem in which he is held by the public generally, as being the provider of free telephone service, post office accommodations, directory information, and the like. In New York City, however, for some years past he has been relieved from the free telephone burden, and it is now the exception, rather than the rule, for a customer to expect to use the drug store telephone without paying. Greater relief, however, and that in the direction of smaller charge for service, better accommodations and more liberal treatment generally is imperatively demanded, and the outcome of this new discussion will be awaited with eager anticipation.

A DANGEROUS FOOD PRESERVATIVE.

Formaldehyde is a very powerful antiseptic and preservative. It has a legitimate and valuable field of employment. For disinfecting purposes, for the preservation of anatomical material, and for medical uses it is in many respects unsurpassed. Its high value and great efficiency in these respects, however, make it all the more objectionable as a preservative of products used as food. Any substance which exerts a truly antiseptic power is just in the proportion of this power effective in the arrest of digestion. Formaldehyde, a most energetic antiseptic, should under no circumstances whatever be allowed as a preservative agent in food material. It has, however, been largely employed, and we wish we could believe it has been used in ignorance of its true nature, as a preservative for milk and cream.

These substances find their greatest value as food for infants, and any one who would use formaldehyde for the preservation of milk, knowing its nature and effects, is to our mind guilty of most atrocious wrong-doing, and should be made to suffer severely. Even ignorance of the character of formaldehyde is no excuse, for any one who traffics in foods should be required to have some knowledge of their character, composition, and what may or may not be safely incorporated with them. In milk especially it is inadmissible to use any chemical preservative, even though such preservative may under other circumstances prove unobjectionable. If milk cannot be delivered fresh, pure and safe to the customer it should not be allowed delivery at all.

It is with particular satisfaction that we note boards of health in various localities and other authoritative official bodies are proceeding vigorously against milk dealers who have been using formaldehyde as a preservative. The Ohio State Board of Pharmacy in particular, in conjunction with the Board of Health, is after the dairymen on this account, and some of the cities in that State are considering the advisability of enacting ordinances prohibiting the use of any preservatives, and especially formaldehyde, in milk, and giving the health department authority to prosecute violators thereof.

THE CULTIVATION OF GINSENG.

A brief but valuable contribution upon the subject of ginseng cultivation is presented on another page in this issue. There has been much said in a general way in the trade journals and the lay press relative to the possibility of the profitable cultivation of ginseng to meet the large demand that exists for this drug. But in all this mass of printed material there has been little of fact and detailed information. We are now able to quote the results of the experience of those who have made a practical trial, and have found that the cultivation of ginseng is not only easy but is immensely profitable. It cannot be doubted that the example of these experimenters

will be followed with equally satisfactory results by many others, as, if the statement can be credited, there is room for many more, the field being large and the market unlimited.

What has been and may be done with ginseng is possible also in the case of many other drug plants, though perhaps in but few instances can such enormous demand be anticipated. The profitable cultivation of medicinal plants in this country is yet in its infancy, but the industry is sure to grow and assume proportions of importance and economic significance.

NEW JERSEY AND THE N. A. R. D.

It will be interesting news to the druggists generally, and particularly disturbing to the officers and membership of the National Association of Retail Druggists, to learn that the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association has formally withdrawn from membership in the national body. This step is not entirely unanticipated, as the New Jersey association entered the N. A. R. D. in a lukewarm and half-hearted manner, and in opposition to the wishes of many of its members. But the formal withdrawal is a matter of some significance, and its depressing effect will not be entirely neutralized by the association's expression of confidence and belief in the N. A. R. D. plans and principles. The grounds asserted for the resignation are several, perhaps the real reason is, as was asserted by one of the members, economy. The association is too poor to pay dues. Of other reasons of interest most important is the belief that membership in the N. A. R. D. is unconstitutional for the State association in New Jersey. The New Jersey body has a membership composed not only of retail druggists, but of manufacturers, college professors, travelling men and many others not actively engaged in the retail drug business, and it is argued that because of this condition of affairs the N. A. R. D. cannot logically accept the New Jersey association as a delegate member. The State association therefore withdraws. It recommends, but it recommends as a sort of sop to the disappointed, that local associations throughout the State be formed, and that they shall become members of the national body. The attempt to prevent the withdrawal of the New Jersey association was an earnest one, but it failed very signally.

BETTER GENERAL EDUCATION FOR DRUGGISTS.

During the past ten years a very observable change has come over the spirit of our dreams in the matter of educational requirements for pharmacists. Ten years ago few would listen to him so rash as to advocate high school and college training for drug clerks; now the pendulum has swung to the other extreme of its arc, and the majority are insisting upon better educational qualifications all around. The so-called model pharmacy law adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association this month embodies the requirement that every candidate for ex-

amination by a board of pharmacy must be a graduate of a recognized college of pharmacy, and some States have gone on record to the same effect. But even farther than this, the model law would, so far as possible, require that the apprentice entering upon the study of pharmacy shall first show that he is the possessor of sufficient preliminary general education; this is not insisted upon, but is recommended. The president of one of the State pharmaceutical associations, however, recommended recently that the State pharmacy law shall require a certain specified degree of attainment from every young man who wishes to study for the calling of pharmacist. All these facts and suggestions are straws which indicate the direction of the wind, and it is a safe prediction that before another ten years has passed sections embodying these views will exist on our statute books as portions of our State pharmacy laws. It seems to be pretty well recognized that the salvation of pharmacy in the future will require better pharmacists, and to make better pharmacists education alone is effective.

HOW TO INDEX PATENT MEDICINES.

Our retail druggist readers are showing a very gratifying interest in the matter of the proper manner of indexing patent medicines in the Era Blue Book, and are replying liberally to the questions on our editorial page last week. One letter, received within a few hours of the mailing of the Era, reads thus:

New York, May 24, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: (A) Paine's Celery Compound is decidedly the best; (C) Compound, Paine's Celery, the worst.

The customer more frequently knows the name of the maker than of the article. Thus, you are asked for "Smith's Rheumatic Cure." It is very likely to be "Smith's," but it is just as likely to be "Remedy," "Antidote," "Chaser," "Discovery," "Prescription" or some other old thing as it is to be "Cure."

This also applies, in a slightly less degree, to the "middle name." The customer is very apt to be right as to its being Smith's Rheumatic something or other. Unquestionably, in my opinion, the place to send a man in the price list is to Smith for everything made by that popular individual. Yours respectfully,

F. O. COLLINS.

What do others think? Let us have the views of every druggist who wants the most complete and convenient price list that can be prepared.

WHAT DO YOU PAY FOR RENT?

A very important question to the druggist is what percentage of his sales should his rent be? Some say a man ought not to pay more than twenty-five per cent. of his income for rent. Do druggists pay more or less than this? We would like especially to have this question liberally discussed by our readers, and invite them to give us for publication the results of their experience, an expression of their ideas and views upon this very important subject. Many a failure of a druggist who apparently was doing a most prosperous business has been found to be the direct result of unnecessarily large expenses, the prin-



"Say, mister, mix me up a glass of sumpin' ter alleviate the after effects of too much strong drink."

cipal item of which was the rent. Corner stores in expensive property demand large rents. What is the proportion a druggist may safely pay?

CANNOT SELL CLARET PHOSPHATE.

The Dow liquor tax law of Ohio is again causing trouble to druggists. Quite a popular soda fountain drink in that State is claret phosphate, a beverage which uses a small amount of claret merely as a flavor. Under the law, however, it is ruled that this is an intoxicating drink, and if sold by the druggist the Dow license tax must be paid. In consequence, the druggists very generally announce that they will not handle the beverage, though they complain that the law in this respect is a bitter injustice.

Several barrels of whisky were found in an Iowa drug store and seized by the authorities. The druggist will be charged with keeping the liquor for illegal sale, as it is argued that no druggist has a legitimate use for such a quantity.

RESALDOL is a new intestinal antiseptic obtained by a reaction between saloform and resorcin. It is an amorphous, very light, yellow powder, insoluble in dilute acids and water, readily soluble in alkaline solutions. It has a somewhat astringent taste. The remedy is non-toxic in doses up to 10 Gm. It is recommended by Dr. Hermann (Therap. Monatsh.) in doses of 3 to 5 Gm. (45 to 75 grains) daily, for catarrh and abscesses in the intestines, and particularly for intestinal tuberculosis. (Apoth. Ztg.).

QUEBRACHO FLUID EXTRACT.—Macerate 100 parts of quebracho with 400 parts of water for three days, then boil 1 hour. After cooling add 100 parts of alcohol, place aside for two days, express and filter. Then evaporate filtrate to 90 parts, add 10 parts of alcohol, allow to settle and filter. (Pharm. Post).

(Special Correspondence).

FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Paris, May 11, 1900.

Death has been busy among our scientists of late. Profs. Planchon, Beaugerard and Milne-Edwards, of the School of Pharmacy, and M. Bertrand, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, have now been followed into the grave by

M. Edouard Grimaux,

the distinguished chemist, who died on May 3 from hemorrhage of the brain. Born in 1835 at Rochefort, one of the principal naval stations of France, it was not unnatural that his ideas should have turned seawards. At the age of 16 he entered the French navy as a pharmacist, and remained in the service till his marriage in 1857. His wife was Midlle. Boutet,

of Sainte-Honorine, (Vendee), and it was in this little place that he opened a pharmacy. His attention was drawn about this time to the serious study of chemistry and other sciences. He took his Paris pharmaceutical degree in 1861, and his M. D. degree in 1865. A year later he obtained a post at Paris as assistant professor of chemistry, and left Ste. Honorine. He was working in Wurtz's laboratory at this time.



EDOUARD GRIMAUX.

When the war broke out in 1870, Grimaux shouldered his rifle and served as a private in the National Guards, varying the monotony of outpost duty by caring for the wounded and giving advice and assistance in the casting of cannon; he thus came into contact with Gambetta, and was his personal friend. In 1870 he was appointed Chemistry Professor at the Agronomic Institute, and in 1881 obtained a similar post at the Polytechnic School. He had held this post for seventeen years, and might have been cited as a brilliant example of the position which can be attained by a humble and hard working provincial pharmacist, when the great blow came.

At the time when the excitement over the Dreyfus case was at its hottest, Grimaux had become one of the leaders of the "League for the Rights of Men and Citizens," (the great association in favor of Dreyfus), and had entered actively into the discussion. The Polytechnic School, from whence the French artillery and engineer officers are largely recruited, is under military discipline, and subject to the Minister of War. Gen. Billot dismissed Grimaux from his professorship. Thus deprived of his laboratory and the means of continuing his researches, the savant only lingered on for a year or two longer. Among his works we may mention those on "Indian Hemp," (1865); Equivalents, Atoms and Molecules, (1866); "Organic Chemistry," 1872-6, and "Elementary Inorganic Chemistry," 1874-9. His "Life of Lavoisier" is a remarkable biography; we may mention in this connection that Grimaux was charged by the French Government to edit Lavoisier's works.

M. Henri Sibour,

who died on March 6, at the age of 43, was a provincial pharmacist of Livron (Drome) who did much to organize the pharmacists of his region in an association, and was one of the principal founders of the "Southeastern Federation" of Pharmacists.

The New Pharmacy Law,

the text of which was presented to the Chamber of Deputies last year by MM. Astier, Bachimont, Ch. Bertrand and Morel, is still being studied by the Committee

of Commerce and Industry. It is worthy of remark that this is a body of thirty-two members, principally drawn from the manufacturing and commercial classes, and not a small committee of medical men and pharmacists such as was appointed to examine the last project. Under these circumstances, it is possible that the committee may pay more attention to the arguments in favor of the proprietary medicine trade, as presented to them by the Syndicate of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers last March, than to the protests of the Association of French Pharmacists, whose delegates have been received on two occasions. But it would evidently be premature to insist on this point; their official report on the subject will appear when they have duly considered the matter. In the meantime a certain number of manufacturers have put into practice a scheme by which the pharmacists who handle their goods are at least assured of a minimum profit.

A Corpse in a Pharmacy

is unfortunately not an uncommon occurrence here, persons injured in street accidents being conveyed to the nearest drug store. M. Bertrand, a Paris pharmacist, had an individual thus brought to his office (by the police) in a dying state, the patient expiring immediately on his arrival. Obligated to keep the body for some time, M. Bertrand thought he was justified in marking on his bill the sum of 80 cents for this service. The police authorities first objected, but the Paris Syndicate of Pharmacists took up the matter, and it is now understood that this is to be a fixed charge in future. The total yearly expense to the public under this head, it is stated, will be about \$25.

A Pharmacist Fires on His Judges.

M. Bardin, pharmacist, No. 185 Avenue Daumesnil, had a law suit regarding a right of way across some of his property, which was heard by the Paris Court of Appeals on March 21. Judgment being given against him, he drew a revolver from his pocket and fired three shots in the direction of the judges. He was at once disarmed by the lawyers around, and is now in prison awaiting examination.

A Coiner Caught.

M. Delage, pharmacist, Rue Dauphine, Paris, noticed something peculiar about a five-franc piece offered him in payment for a few cents' worth of bismuth. He called in a policeman, who found the purchaser's pockets full of packets of bismuth, and though no other false money was found upon him, a search at the man's lodgings showed that he was in possession of a complete coining apparatus, and that his illicit profits during the last ten years would probably make a total of \$40,000!

Eau de Botot,

the well known toilet preparation, was put up at auction here on April 26—plant and exclusive rights—and sold for \$120,000. At present the business is let out for \$10,000 per annum, so the purchaser will have a clear 5 per cent. investment till 1907, when he is free to make a new bargain. The affair appears to have passed into the hands of Mme. Charcot, wife of the famous doctor, and this sale was held for the purpose of dividing the property among her three heirs, one of whom is Mme. Waldeck-Rousseau, wife of our present Prime Minister.

Pinaud's Perfumery,

of which Mr. Victor Klotz is the present proprietor, has moved into new premises on the Place Vendome, following the example already set by other leading houses of removing their wholesale and retail establishments westwards, into the heart of the fashionable part of the city. Needless to add, the new establishment is a model of quiet elegance inside and outside. It is noticeable as being the first shop in this handsome square, hitherto exclusively devoted to high class hotels and private dwellings. Though whether the aristocratic and wealthy shoppers of the Rue de la Paix could not be induced, by a few smart stores, to lounge round the sidewalk of the Place Vendome, instead of cutting across the roadway, as at present, is one of those questions which must suggest itself to many.

M. Guignard,

Professor of Botany at the Paris Superior School of

Pharmacy, was elected director of the school by his fellow professors yesterday afternoon, the 10th inst. Prof. Henri Moissan is to take Prof. Troost's place at the Faculty of Sciences, the latter having reached the age of 75 years, when retirement is compulsory.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

PHARMACY.

- 1.—Give the unabbreviated official title of each of the following: (a) Lugol's Solution; (b) Griffith's Mixture; (c) Tartarated Antimony; (d) Monsell's Solution.
- 2.—Give the official strength of each of the following: (a) Vinum Antiodini; (b) Alcohol; (c) Extractum Opii; (d) Glycerin; (e) Liquor Sodii Arsenatis; (f) Acidum Sulphuricum.
- 3.—Name an official medicated water which contains a poisonous acid. Why does the strength of this in the finished preparation vary?
- 4.—State how an infusion whose strength is not directed by the physician should be prepared. Name the official Infusions.
- 5.—How many grammes of Extract of Nux Vomica will be required to prepare 1,000 Cc. of Tincture of Nux Vomica? How many grammes of total alkaloids are contained in 100 Cc. of this tincture?
- 6.—Opium Deodoratum: (a) State how it is prepared; (b) State what percent of Morphin it should contain; (c) State how it differs from powdered opium.
- 7.—Write a working formula for 4 fluid ounces of a 25 per cent. emulsion of Oil of Turpentine. State what materials you employed and what quantities.
- 8.—How is Resin of Opium prepared? What purpose does the Hydrochloric Acid which is used in its manufacture, serve?
- 9.—A pharmacist has four lots of powdered opium containing respectively 12, 14, 12 and 18 per cent. of morphine. From these he wishes to obtain one kilogramme of a product which will contain 14 per cent. of morphine. How many grammes of each kind must he employ?
- 10.—Ferris Sulphas Exsiccatus: (a) State how it is prepared; (b) state why it should be kept in a dry, well-stoppered bottle; (c) name its official preparation.
- 11.—Give the official title of Blue Mass and name all of its constituents.
- 12.—How are tinctures of fresh herbs prepared? State whether or not they are potent preparations. Give reasons for your opinion.
- 13.—How does Pearson's Solution differ from Liquor Sodii Arsenatis?
- 14.—Pancreatinum: From what source is it obtained? For what purpose is it used?
- 15.—Is there any difference in the chemical composition and activity of commercial Digitalis? If so explain the causes.

MATERIA MEDICA.

- 1.—Describe (a) Iodine, (b) Mercury, (c) Sulphur, (d) Antimony. How are they obtained?
- 2.—What is Phenol? From what is it derived?
- 3.—To what natural orders do the following drugs belong: (a) Hemlock, (b) Colchicum Root, (c) Hops.
- 4.—Give the botanical name and habitat of the following: (a) Sarsaparilla, (b) Sillingia, (c) Henbane.
- 5.—Name three drugs belonging to the Natural Order Rutaceae.
- 6.—From what are the following obtained: (a) Gallic Acid, (b) Iodoform, (c) Manganese, (d) Menthol.
- 7.—Name two official drugs belonging to the following classes and give their official titles: (a) Gum Resins, (b) Glucosides, (c) Alkaloids, (d) Fruit.
- 8.—Podophyllum, (a) Give its common name, habitat, part of plant used. Name its active principle and official preparations.
- 9.—Name two official drugs belonging to each of the following classes: (a) Alteratives, (b) Diuretics, (c) Antiseptics, (d) Astringents.
- 10.—What is a Balsam? Name two official drugs that are Balsams. How do balsams differ from resins?
- 11.—Give the official title of: (a) Three Volatile Oils; (b) Three Fixed Oils; (c) Three Oleoresins.
- 12.—State the composition of the following: (a) Dover's Powder; (b) Tully's Powder; (c) Compound Jalap Powder; (d) Aromatic Powder.
- 13.—What is Viburnum Prunifolium? What part of the plant is official? Name the official preparations.
- 14.—Define: (a) Botany; (b) Materia Medica; (c) Natural Order; (d) Habitat; (e) Indigenis.
- 15.—Give the Latin titles of the following: Gray Powder, Turpeth Mineral, Kermes Mineral, Queen's Root, Arbor Vitæ, Bitter Apple.

CHEMISTRY.

- 1.—What colors do salts of the following metals impart to a Bunsen flame? (a) Calcium; (b) Potassium; (c) Barium; (d) Lithium.
- 2.—Hydrogen: (a) State how it may be prepared from water; (b) State in what it is most active.
- 3.—How many grammes of Sulphur dioxide can be obtained from one kilogramme of Sulphur, the Sulphur being 90 per cent. pure?
- 4.—Show by equations how Potassium Chlorate can be obtained from Potassium Hydroxide.

5.—Give a characteristic test for each of the following: (a) Antimony; (b) Nitrous Acid; (c) Phenol; (d) Salicylic Acid.

6.—Give the chemical title of each of the following: (a) K₂AlO₄; (b) Pt(NH₄)₂; (c) K₂P₂O₇; (d) NaHS₂O₄.

7.—Write the chemical formula for each of the following: (a) Glauber's Salt; (b) Ethyl Nitrite; (c) Green Vitriol; (d) Glyceryl Trinitrate.

8.—Name a poisonous impurity which is sometimes present in salts of Bismuth. How would you detect the same?

9.—Give tests by means of which you would show the presence of Sodium and Ammonium in a white mixture.

10.—What kind of a salt is Turpeth Mineral? Define this kind of a salt.

11.—How would you determine the presence of Sulphur in an organic body?

12.—Write the chemical formula of Formaldehyde. State how it is prepared.

13.—Into what two series are Organic Compounds divided? Give two examples under each series.

14.—Chloroform: (a) State how it is prepared; (b) What impurities may it contain? (c) How is it purified?

15.—Complete the following equations: (a) BiCl₃+H₂O=

(b) SbCl₃+3H= (c) C₂H₅OH+HNO₃= (d) Hg₂Cl₂+2NH₄OH=

TOXICOLOGY AND POISOLOGY.

- 1.—State the best antidote for each of the following: Oil of Vitrol, Phenol, Paris Green, Salts of Lemon.
- 2.—What antidotes are as a rule appropriate for the mineral acids? For the caustic alkalies?
- 3.—For what poisons is Epsom Salt a suitable antidote? How is it used?
- 4.—In poisoning by an unknown substance, what emergency treatment should be employed? Why?
- 5.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Atropine? By coal gas?
- 6.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Antipyrine? By Cocaine?
- 7.—Name a common narcotic and a common corrosive poison; state the maximum safe dose and the emergency treatment for poisonous dose of each.
- 8.—Give a characteristic chemical test for the identification of Arsenic, of Morphine.
- 9.—What precautions should the pharmacist observe in selling poisons and what poisons should he register in the Poison Book?
- 10.—State the emetic dose of each of the following: Cupric Sulphate, Mustard, Syrup of Ipecac, Zinc Sulphate.
- 11.—What is the dose of Aconitine, Ammonium Carbonate, Mercuric Chloride, Monobromated Camphor, Morphine Sulphate?
- 12.—What is the dose of Antimonial Powder, Chloral, Lithium Bromide, Potassium Iodide, Sulphonal?
- 13.—What is the dose of Citrated Caffeine, Gallic Acid, Paraldehyde, Red Mercuric Iodide, Infusion of Digitalis?
- 14.—What is the dose of Extract of Hyoscyamus, Extract of Nux Vomica, Fluid Extract of Belladonna, Fluid Extract of Ergot, Fluid Extract of Veratrum Viride.
- 15.—What is the dose of Compound Spirit of Ether, Spirit of Chloroform, Tincture of Colchicum-Seed, Tincture of Gelsemium, Vinegar of Squill?

DOOLEY ON THE "ANTIS."

"Do ye go down, thin, to Doctor Casey at the drug store an' git him to give ye a bottle av that mixture he gave me las' year. 'Tis not pleasant to take, but it goes at a col' like an Irish lan'lord avyictin' a tenant. Strong med'cine f'r strong men. I was three weeks thryin' to stave off noomony iv th' lungs with th' shavin's of slate pencils that th' good doctor down de Halsted street calls an'ny pyreen, an' an'ny cammyoo, an' an'ny this-an'-that-an'-the-ther-thin', when with th' las' breath in me body I crawled to see Casey. He was a horseshoeer wanst, an' he mixes his med'cines in an anvil. He says, says he, 'I'll fix ye in a minyvet,' he says; 'I've something here that cured Mullaney's horse,' he says, an' 'twill make ye r-right in no time if ye have the stren'th to take it.' I took wan dose iv it an' whin I come to I was cured. An'ny disease that's pow'rful enough to get hold on Terence needs to be treated like a fire in a furniture factory. Don't waste time on thin' an'ny med'cines. Git Casey's mixture to make sickness a perm'n'd luxury. Git Casey's mixture f'r man an' balst, put him to bed, slap a mustard plaster on him that'll keep his mind employed, an' lave him to fight it out. May th' best man win. If Terence's alive in th' mornin' he'll not have stren'th to cough. If he ain't, do ye let me know."—Ladies' Home Journal.

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE DUSTING POWDER.—Bismuth subgallate, 2 parts; talc, in fine powder, 7 parts; wheat starch, in fine powder, 1 part. (Apoth. Ztg.).

CHLOROSIOLIN is a compound of chloral hydrate and hydroxylamin, having a hypnotic action similar to that of chloral hydrate. (Ph. Post).

URINALYSIS BY THE PHARMACIST.*

By G. W. PARISEN, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

The analysis of urine by the pharmacist is a field of labor he can enter with the assurance of becoming competent to do the work satisfactorily.

We are looking every way in these times of close competition to attract trade to our places of business and increase the sales legitimately in our line. Many of the side lines we have been persuaded to put in, seem out of place in business devoted to the Science of Pharmacy, and a small income is derived from their sale considering the time used and the space they occupy, but where to draw the line in this respect is very hard to define. Many pharmacists, especially in smaller towns and cities, have made some examinations of urine for physicians, qualitatively, as to the presence of albumen or sugar, and are not altogether strangers to the method of applying the tests; but to go farther and apply other tests intelligently and be sure of every step of the way, requires a more extended knowledge and experience, especially when is added to the qualitative tests, quantitative analysis and microscopical examination for all the sediments in the urine, which are of so much importance to the physician in his diagnosis.

It will be a great saving of time to any one desirous of doing this work, if he is not a graduate of pharmacy, to attend a special course in some college of pharmacy and receive instruction in qualitative and quantitative analysis of urine, and careful instruction in the use of the microscope so he may be able to determine accurately all the different sediments in the urine.

My experience has been similar to many others, I think, in this respect, for many years having examined specimens for physicians in my city, to determine the presence of albumen or sugar, but when a more extended examination was required, the specimen was sent to New York for examination. This became of such frequent occurrence that I determined to equip myself for the work and keep the trade at home. I found, on inquiry, that the New York College of Pharmacy, in their Post Graduate Course, embraced urine analysis with microscopical examination; so I entered the course for that study, realizing by so doing how little I knew about it before, but I had the satisfaction of knowing when the course was completed that the instruction that I had received fitted me to do the work intelligently. I called the attention of the physicians in our city and those within a radius of thirty miles, to the fact that I had added urinalysis to my other work and was prepared at all times to give the work my personal attention, enclosing them a circular letter with the prices charged, and also a copy of the report sheet showing the different tests employed in the work, and the nature of the report they would receive.

The result cannot be told in direct added income, which in itself has more than paid for the money expended to do the work correctly; the professional standing it gives one and the store is very marked and gratifying, and has been the means of added business in many ways. It is also a means of direct advertisement for you, from the physician to the patient, for often some one from the sick room, or the patients themselves will bring you a specimen for examination, and either wait or call for report to take to the physician, and if a prescription is written they will naturally select you to prepare it for them.

The tests that I use are easily prepared, and with a little experience one may become proficient in their use. For albumen I find the ferrocyanic test the best, and use Heller's or Purdy's test as a balance test. For sugar, I use Haines' test, as it is very sensitive. Fehling's test to verify if it is necessary.

For the centrifuge to determine the percentage amount of albumen I use the ferrocyanic test, and while making this test, I employ another tube to sediment a specimen for the microscope.

I would advise the use of a centrifuge, as it saves a great deal of time, and enables you to get the percentage amount of albumen, chlorides, phosphates, and sediments, casts, uric acid, calcium oxalate and foreign bodies quickly.

As a reference book in the work, I prefer Purdy's

Urinalysis, but I have several others to consult, if necessary; but Purdy's to me seems the most comprehensive. I have a space in the laboratory reserved for the work, and find many uses for the test solutions in every-day work.

The Diazo test suggested by Ehrlich for typhoid fever has proved of great value to the physicians in our city. I have made a great number of tests for them to determine whether the case was typhoid or malarial.

The fact of your being competent to do such work will bring other analytical work to you, and will give you a reputation and professional standing far above the ordinary pharmacist or druggist. There is certainly room for advancement in the professional side of our work, and it will help in a large measure to solve the problem of what shall we do to help ourselves in these days of cutting prices.

Pharmacy to-day is certainly making larger demands than ever before for scientific ability and training, and our large colleges of pharmacy are keeping pace with the demand, by extended courses of instruction and requirements for more thorough work from their students.

Boards of Pharmacy are asked to keep the standard high, and make the qualifications for examination nothing short of being a graduate of some college of pharmacy. With all these calls for a higher education sounding through the pharmaceutical circles, every one should try to add as individuals to bring up the standard of pharmacy in our land.

DEATH OF PROF. MILNE EDWARDS.

M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards, professor of zoology at the Paris School of Pharmacy, died a short time ago, at the age of sixty-four.

Son of the great zoologist, Henri Milne-Edwards, he was born at Paris in 1835, and after taking his M. D. degree in 1859 entered his father's laboratory. In 1862 he took his diploma as pharmacist, presenting an essay on the musk deer family. At his examination for the post of assistant professor his paper was on the Solanaceæ. It was in 1865 that he commenced his duties as professor of zoology at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy. He had thus been connected with this institution for thirty-five years and his face was well known to past and present students, by whom he was alike respected for his high scientific attainments and much liked for his courtesy and amiability.

In 1876 he succeeded to his father's post as professor of zoology at the Paris Natural History Museum (Jardin des Plantes), of which he became director nine years ago. Of his great work of the reorganization of these scientific collections we have spoken before. It was at his official residence there that his death took place.

At the School of Pharmacy he likewise interested himself in making the collection of zoological specimens as complete and well arranged as possible, and pursued his duties as teacher and examiner with conscientiousness and activity. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1877, and of the Academy of Medicine in 1885. He has published works on the fossil birds of France (1866) and Madagascar (1888), also an account of the scientific missions (deep sea dredging) in which he took part in 1881, 1882 and 1888.

This is the third gap made by death in the ranks of the titular professors of the School of Pharmacy in three short weeks. M. Beaugreard, professor of Cryptogamy; M. Planchon, director of the School and professor of materia medica, and M. Milne-Edwards have quickly followed each other, suddenly and unexpectedly, into the grave. The fact is all the more startling when it is remembered that for the last ten years only one titular professor (and he had practically, though not nominally, resigned his post several years previously) had been thus lost to the school.

PUSINELLI'S TOOTH POWDER.—Precipitated chalk, 25 Gm.; finely powdered sepla, 5 Gm.; finely powdered orris root, 5 Gm.; finely powdered myrrh, 2.5 Gm.; potassium chlorate, 12.5 Gm.; oil of peppermint, 6 drops. (Apoth. Ztg.).

TANNOFORM DUSTING POWDER.—Tannoform 1 part, finely powdered talcum 2 parts. (Apoth. Ztg.).

*Read at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, May, 1900.

(For the Era.)

AMERICAN GINSENG.

During the past few years considerable has been said by the press about ginseng, and that the demand for the root is increasing each year. All those who are now cultivating are beset with questions bearing upon its cultivation, use, etc., and it should and must become a common cultivated crop.

The writer has been interested in this plant a number of years, has carefully studied its habits, and has now quite a large quantity under cultivation.

This root is perfectly hardy in any part of the United States and Canada. It is a perennial, but the growth of the plant above ground is annual. It makes its appearance in New York State in the early part of May. The seedlings at first look something like sprouting beans, and have three leaves at the top of a stem rising one or two inches above the ground.

The third year's growth is much different from that of the first and second years. From the last week in April until the first week in May this plant will shoot up its stem, which is about the size of a pencil, and the whole stem will be from ten to fourteen inches high, with three branches and five leaves in a whorl on each branch. This makes on each plant fifteen leaves, which somewhat resemble the horse chestnut. The two leaflets at the base of the branch are about two inches long, while the other three are from five to eight inches. A plant of this description will bear seed in July. It produces a cluster of from fourteen to fifteen small, yellowish-green flowers in an umbel. These flowers are afterwards followed by fruits somewhat resembling flattened berries, green in color until near August, when they change to a bright scarlet and ripen in September and produce from two to three seeds in each berry.

The root, which is the part of commercial importance, consists of two portions, the root stalk and the root proper. The former not more than one-third of an inch in diameter, shows scars which indicate each year's growth. When young the roots resemble little parsnips, but as they grow older become more or less forked and darker in color. The cultivated roots usually weigh from one-half to three-quarters of a pound when from four to five years old, while some have reached the weight of one pound.

I do not believe that there is a crop that is produced from the soil that will yield such large returns as ginseng if properly taken care of. On one acre from 130,000 to 150,000 roots can be grown, and experts in the business claim that at six years old one acre will be worth in market \$50,000 at the present price of seeds and plants. There is always a good market for the root in New York, Cincinnati and several other cities, where it is immediately shipped to Chinese markets. It still remains a mystery as to the uses it is put to in China, but it is claimed that there is a market for \$20,000,000 worth annually.

There are several growers throughout the country who are making a great success of it, and others should begin growing it at once.

The American Ginseng Gardens at Rosehill, N. Y., are large dealers in both seeds and plants and dry roots, and also furnish a great deal of information on the plant.

B. L. HART,

Gen'l Sup't., American Ginseng Gardens.

THE DIPLOMA REQUIREMENT.

"Should graduation from a reputable college of pharmacy be made a prerequisite to examination by Boards of Pharmacy?"

This question, like many other practical questions, cannot be answered categorically "yes" or "no." Prima facie, almost any one would suppose that a graduate from a college of pharmacy was a better qualified pharmacist than one who had not had the college education and, other things being equal, the conclusion would be a just one. But my experience as a member of the Virginia Board of Pharmacy for five years warrants me in saying that the number of failures to pass the State Board was as great among college graduates as among those who had not been to college, in proportion to the number

applying. This, however, should by no means be construed as a reflection on the colleges, because, in the first place, of the difference in the scope of college and board examinations, the former covering only a *section* of chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, pharmacognosy and what not at each examination, while the latter is free to strike anywhere in the whole range of pharmaceutical knowledge; and, second, because often students are defective in preliminary education, which the college of pharmacy cannot undertake to supply and which its examinations do not develop. Right here, in the opinion of the writer, lies the weak point not only of colleges of pharmacy but of many other colleges, *entrance examinations are not rigid enough*. Multiplication of colleges of pharmacy makes competition sharp, and the temptation to lower entrance grade in order to increase the number of students is great, but it is a mistake to do so. The college which insists most rigidly on entrance examinations will ultimately reap its reward in the increased value of its diplomas.

Again, who shall determine which are "reputable" colleges of pharmacy? Under the first law enacted in this state our board had to face this question a number of times, and could never answer it. Consequently, when the law was amended no diplomas were recognized. Take a case in point. A young man who had had only seven months' experience in drug stores (and that not consecutively) attended a college of pharmacy of good reputation and got his diploma in two years. A condition of entrance to that college was three years previous experience in drug stores. Of course the fellow lied about it, and got his diploma by cramming or possibly by cheating. While the college was not to blame under existing conditions, would a board cognizant of the facts be likely to recognize it as a "reputable college?"

To leave out the serious matter of debarring worthy young men who cannot afford a college course, I conclude that, while exceedingly desirable for the student to have a diploma, it should not be made a prerequisite to examinations by Boards of Pharmacy, until the colleges themselves make high school graduation a prerequisite to entrance upon the college course. This will surely come some day, but is not a present condition.

C. B. FLEET.

Lynchburg, Va.

(Special Correspondence).

PHARMACY NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

London, May 20, 1900.

The Pharmaceutical Society.—The last evening meeting of the Society for the session was held in Edinburgh on April 18. Mr. Peter Boa, chairman of the Scottish Executive, presided. A number of practical papers were read. A. Currie showed—(1) That iron wine containing ferrous iron deposited ferrous arsenite when dispensed with liquor arsenicalls (an alkaline solution of As_2O_3) and recommends that the alkali solution (liquor arseni hydrochloric) should alone be prescribed with iron wine, (2) That glycerine and hydrochloric acid when mixed develop a yellow color and an offensive odor. J. R. Hill read three papers: (1) A mixture containing Tinct. Nucis Vom. and Spt. Ammonii Arom. was found to develop a greenish blue tint on keeping. This was traced to copper in the tincture, and finally back to copper in the underground nux vomica seeds. Whether, however, the metal exists naturally in the seeds, or is due to the method of preparing them, for the market, was not known. (2) With regard to gelatinization of tincture of kino, Mr. Hill suggests that the action of glycerine in preventing or retarding gelatinization is due to the fact that it lubricates the stopper, and so keeps the bottle air-tight, thus preventing evaporation of the menstruum. (3) The third paper dealt with acetate of quinine, to which Mr. Hill assigns the formula $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_6 \cdot H_2O$. He also supports the view that the precipitate in mixtures of quinine sulphate and solution of acetate of ammonia (Mindererus spirit) is due to hydrate, and not acetate, of the alkaloid.

Naval Dispensers.—The pay of dispensers (who must be qualified chemists) in British Naval hospitals has been somewhat improved. The entrance pay is now £110 per annum, rising to £230 after twenty-eight years' service, with free quarters, allowances of £20 to £40, if in

charge of stores, and additional remuneration of from £35 to £70 when on foreign service. Dispensers are entitled to twenty-eight days leave of absence per year, exclusive of Sundays, and are pensioned on retirement. The old salary started at £100 and rose to £190, with similar allowances to those now in force. There are sixteen dispensers in all engaged in naval hospitals.

Deserting the Helm.—Mr. William Martindale, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, has left England for Durban, and will therefore not be present at either the annual meeting or dinner of the Society, which are held each year about the middle of May. The cause of the voyage is ill-health, but in view of the crisis through which the trade is now passing, and the fact that the Companies bill, with its pharmacy clause, is still before the House of Commons, to say nothing of the meetings of the Society above referred to, only urgent necessity can, we should think, have induced his departure at the present juncture. Some critics suggest that he fancied even the Boers to be easier to fight than the pharmacy companies.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference.—The arrangements in connection with the meeting in London this year are being pushed rapidly on. The president is E. M. Holmes, F. L. S., curator of the Pharmaceutical Society's museums, and the chairman of the local committee is William Martindale, F. L. S., F. C. S., president of the Pharmaceutical Society. The meetings will commence on Monday, July 23d, with a reception at the Hotel Metropole, which will be the Conference headquarters. On Tuesday there will be the first business session, followed by the reading of papers, and afterwards a garden party in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regents Park. On Wednesday further papers will be read, officers for the ensuing year elected and the official business concluded, and in the evening a concert and dance will take place at the Metropole. Thursday will be devoted to a river excursion from Henley, famed for its regatta, down to Maidenhead, where dinner will be partaken of. This trip embraces the most beautiful portions of the River Thames. On the whole, the arrangements promise a very attractive program.

Downes.—The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has sustained a severe loss by the death on April 7 of Mr. R. J. Downes, at the age of 58. Mr. Downes had long been a prominent member of the Council of the Irish Society. Under Mr. Wells he filled the office of vice-president, and in 1897 he succeeded that gentleman in the presidency, a position he held until the beginning of the present year, when the state of his health compelled his resignation. Mr. Downes threw his whole energies into the work of the Society, and this tended to undermine a constitution never strong. His efforts against company trading, and his success in obtaining recognition of the Society in the preparation of the B. P. are perhaps the most notable features in his presidency. The esteem in which he was held was shown by the large number of friends, public and private, including the principal officers and a large number of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, who attended the funeral on April 9. Mr. Downes carried on business in Lower Baggot street, Dublin.

Sallinigrin.—At the meeting of the Chemical Society on April 5, Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, of the Wellcome Research Laboratory, announced the discovery of a new glucoside in black willow bark. This body, which he terms sallinigrin, is crystalline, less bitter than salicin and has a lower melting point and different color reactions than that body.

Solid Hydrogen.—There was a crowded meeting in the theatre of the Royal Institution, London, on April 6, to hear Prof. Dewar, F. R. S., lecture on "Solid Hydrogen." Sir Frederick Bramwell presided, and those present included Lord Lister, Lord Rayleigh, Sir Frederick Abel, Sir W. Crookes, Prof. Odling, Dr. Ludwig Mond and Prof. Hellmann. Prof. Dewar opened with some remarks on the nature of hydrogen, stating that up to recent years it had been regarded as a metal, and that to Prof. Odling was due the disproof of that belief. He then proceeded with a long series of most interesting experiments, in the course of which he showed that liquid hydrogen had a temperature some 70° C. below that of liquid air. He also illustrated the difference between the

behavior of liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen when made to boil under reduced pressure. The temperature of both was reduced, but while the liquid nitrogen became viscid and ultimately solid, the oxygen refused to solidify, the reason being that at the lowest temperatures oxygen had an inappreciable vapor pressure, whereas that of nitrogen was considerable.

GATHERED FORMULAS.

For Falling of the Hair.

Tincture of rosemary.....	1 part
Tincture of cinchona.....	1 part
Tincture of jaborandi.....	1 part
Castor oil.....	2 parts
Rum.....	10 parts

Elixir of Terpin Hydrate.

Terpin hydrate.....	2 parts
Alcohol, 90 per cent.....	30 parts
Glycerin.....	67 parts
Tincture of vanilla.....	1 part

Syrup of Terpin Hydrate.

Terpin hydrate.....	2 parts
Alcohol, 90 per cent.....	30 parts
Glycerin.....	67 parts
Tincture of vanilla.....	1 part
Simple syrup.....	100 parts

Antiseptic Mouthwash.

I.

Oil of eucalyptol.....	1.5 parts
Thymol.....	1 part
Oil of peppermint.....	1 part
Oil of lemon.....	2 parts
Chloroform.....	5 parts
Glycerin.....	10 parts
Alcohol.....	100 parts

II.

Eucalyptol.....	20 parts
Menthol.....	20 parts
Oil of cloves.....	5 parts
Oil of wintergreen.....	5 parts
Acetic ether.....	10 parts
Alcohol, 90 per cent.....	1000 parts

Antiseptic Powder.

Alum, powdered.....	50 grams
Borax, powdered.....	50 grams
Lithic acid, cryst.....	50 grams
Oil of eucalyptol.....	10 parts
Oil of wintergreen.....	10 parts
Menthol.....	10 parts
Thymol, of each.....	5 grams

Compound Syrup of Iron (Swiss).

Ferrated extract of apples.....	1 part
Cinnamon water.....	1 part
Syrup of orange peel.....	2 parts
Syrup.....	20 parts
Syrup rhuibarb.....	24 parts
Tincture of cinnamon.....	50 parts
.....	1 part

Elixir of Frangula.

Tincture of orange peel.....	10 parts
Cinnamon water.....	20 parts
Simple syrup.....	30 parts
Fluid extract frangula.....	40 parts

Stomachic Troches (Magenpastillen).

Galangal, powdered.....	7.5 grams
Aromatic powder.....	2.5 grams
Vanillin-sugar.....	2.5 grams
Red sanders, powdered.....	1.0 gram
White sugar.....	60.0 grams
Cacao, mass.....	26.0 grams
Powdered tragacanth.....	0.5 grams

Mix, form into a mass with orange flower water, and divide into 100 pastilles.

Peach Essence.

Acetic ether.....	1.0 gram
Amyl-acetic ether.....	10.0 grams
Oil of wintergreen.....	5 drops
Dilute alcohol.....	80.0 grams

Cement for Leather (Hager).

I.

Guttapercha.....	15 grams
Oil of turpentine.....	10 grams
Carbon bisulphide.....	10 grams

II.

Guttapercha.....	20 grams
Oil of turpentine.....	20 grams
Carbon bisulphide.....	50 grams
Asphaltum (Syrian).....	20 grams

Yellow Ink.

Gamboge.....	5 grams
Alum.....	1 gram
Gum arabic.....	4 grams
Acetic acid, 30 per cent.....	4 grams
Oil of cloves.....	5 drops
Distilled water.....	86 grams

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Percentage Solutions.—(J. T. M.) This journal has many times printed rules and examples illustrating the calculation of problems in percentage. See August 31, 1899, page 303.

Syrup of Codeine Compound.—(R. C.) The following formula has been published; codeine bromate, 5 grains; vinegar of squill, 2½ fl. ounces; sodium bromide, 3½ drams; chloroform, 16 minims; menthol, ½ grain; glycerin, 2 fl. ounces; syrup of tolu, enough to make 8 fl. ounces.

Solvent for Acetanilid.—(R. L. D. Co.) A satisfactory aqueous solution containing a considerable portion of acetanilid cannot be made, owing to the comparative insolubility of acetanilid in water (1:194). An elixir containing 1 grain to the fluidram may be made by dissolving 128 grains of acetanilid in 16 fluid ounces of simple elixir.

Lump Bluing.—(McC. & Co.) (1) Best ultramarine, 4 ounces; ordinary ultramarine, 2 ounces; sodium carbonate, 4 ounces; glucose, 9 drams; mix and make into a stiff paste by the aid of water, roll out into a thick sheet, and cut into cubes, which dry at a gentle heat. Ultramarine is said to be the fastest of the blues used for laundry purposes, because it is not affected by the hot iron. (2) Ultramarine, second quality, 25 ounces; sodium carbonate, 25 ounces; glucose, 6 ounces. Still cheaper bluing may be made by using less ultramarine and more sodium carbonate, or by using cheaper coloring material. In the manufacture of these tablets the glucose is diluted with water, and if the tablets are to be made quite hard, either gum arabic, gelatin or dextrin should be added. As tablets made without any addition very easily attract moisture, an admixture of some one of these substances is usually recommended.

Coloring Powders Purple.—(N. C. H.) A knowledge of the composition of the powders is necessary in order to designate a suitable coloring agent. As you have given no information upon this point, we can only indicate in a general way a few of the agents used for this purpose. A purple tint may be produced by mixing red and blue until the desired shade is obtained, or by using tincture of litmus or ammoniated cochineal coloring. A similar tinge may also be imparted by the use of Paris violet or methyl aniline. Just the method of procedure depends wholly upon the character and composition of the powders. Thus, if they contain calomel or any substance decomposed by ammonia, you cannot, of course, use ammoniated solution of cochineal as a coloring agent. If the powders be compatible with the coloring substance, the latter may be incorporated by first triturating it with a little sugar before adding it to the powders. After all, some experimenting is necessary to determine the most suitable substance to employ.

Tests for Cocaine Hydrochlorate.—(H. C. M.) The Pharmacopœia, a work you should consult, prescribes the official tests for identity and quantitative estimation. The possible impurities enumerated by the Pharmacopœia are water of crystallization, cinnamyl-cocaine and some other bases derived from coca. The absence of water of crystallization is determined by heating a small quantity of the powdered salt for twenty minutes, at a temperature of 100° C.; it should not suffer any material

loss. Test for cinnamyl-cocaine and other bases derived from coca; if one drop of a mixture of one volume of decolorized potassium permanganate V. S. and two volumes of water be added to 5 Cc. of a 2 per cent. solution of cocaine hydrochlorate, mixed with 3 drops of diluted sulphuric acid, and contained in a small, clean, glass-stoppered vial, the pink tint produced by the permanganate should not entirely disappear within half an hour. Some information regarding the so-called "chromic acid" test and "McLagan's test" may be found in this journal July 13 and 27, last year, Pages 51 and 140 respectively.

Syrup of Sarsaparilla for the Fountain.—(C. H.) Here are several formulas: (1) Fluid extract of sarsaparilla, 1 fl. ounce; fluid extract of licorice, 4 fl. drams; oil of wintergreen, 10 drops; oil of sassafras, 6 drops; syrup, enough to make 6 fl. ounces. (2) Digest one-half pound each of sarsaparilla and licorice root, in coarse powder, with four pints of warm water, and then put into a percolator and obtain four pints of percolate by adding sufficient water. In the percolate dissolve six pounds of sugar by the aid of a gentle heat. When the syrup is cold, add 10 drops each of oils of anise and wintergreen, and two drops of oil of cinnamon, previously rubbed up with a little sugar. (3) Sarsaparilla essence, 4 fl. drams; syrup, 64 fl. ounces; caramel, soda foam, of each, sufficient. The last formula contains no sarsaparilla, the "essence," so-called, for making the syrup, may be prepared as follows: Oil of wintergreen, oil of sassafras, of each, 4 fl. drams; alcohol, enough to make 16 fl. ounces.

Oilcloth Coats, Waterproof Coating for Cloth, Flexible Varnish, Etc.—(E. C. W.) Oilcloth coats or seamen's "slickers" are made ("Workshop Receipts") by first dipping the material, preferably fine twilled calico, in bullock's blood. The material is then dried in a current of air and two or three coats of raw linseed oil, containing a little gold size or litharge, applied. After each application the cloth should be allowed to dry thoroughly before the next one is applied, the drying operation being conducted in a current of air, and in a place protecting the cloth from both sun and rain. "Oil-skins" made in this way have stood the wear, both here and in the tropics, for years. (2) Isinglass, alum, soap, equal parts; water, sufficient. Dissolve each separately; mix the solutions and apply to the cloth on the wrong side. Dry, and brush the cloth well, first with a dry brush and then lightly with a brush dipped in water.

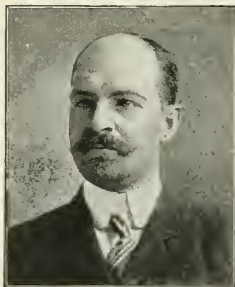
Oiled Muslin is made by stretching suitable pieces of colorless muslin upon frames and applying to it a varnish made from 6 parts of boiled linseed oil, ½ part rosin, and ½ part turpentine. Another varnish for the same purpose is said to be made by boiling 6 parts of oil with ½ parts of litharge and ½ part oxide of lead. The glossiness of the fabric is produced by passing the cloth between heated rollers, a piece of the damp but very smooth fabric being placed on either side of the oiled muslin. It is said, too, that the composition of the mixture with which the muslin is coated requires alteration, according as the finished fabric is to be used in a cold or warm climate, or in winter or summer. The manufacture of these articles is not without some risk, as the rapid drying of fatty oils in contact with combustible material may cause spontaneous ignition.

Flexible Varnish for Cloth.—(1) Linseed oil, 1 gal.; dried zinc sulphate and sugar of lead, of each, 3 ounces; litharge, 8 ounces; boil, with constant agitation, until the mixture "strings" well, then cool slowly, and decant the clear portion. If too thick, thin down with quick-drying linseed oil. Apply with a brush. (2) A varnish for preparing "oiled muslin" may be made from 6 parts of boiled linseed oil, ¼ part rosin and ¼th part turpentine, or by boiling 6 parts of linseed oil with ½ parts of litharge and ½ part oxide of lead. The varnish is applied to the muslin stretched on suitable frames. The glossiness of the fabric is produced by passing the fabric between heated rollers, a piece of damp but very smooth fabric being placed on either side of the oiled muslin.

LIQUID GLYCERIN SOAP.—Dissolve 4 parts of white potash soap in 5 parts of glycerin and add 1 part of alcohol. (Apoth. Ztg.).

FRANK G. RYAN.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., have just secured the services of Prof. Frank G. Ryan, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who will hereafter make Detroit his home, and devote his entire time to the discharge of his new duties as head pharmacist in



the manufacturing department of this firm. Prof. Ryan has for a number of years been connected with the Philadelphia College, from which institution he graduated in 1884, when he was twenty-three years of age. Later he was appointed assistant to Prof. Joseph P. Remington, and acted in this capacity until a year ago, when he was elected to take charge of the newly created department of the college to give a course in commercial training. Besides his work in the College of Pharmacy, he was for some time lecturer on pharmacy in the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia. He now leaves these positions to remove to Detroit, where he will have jurisdiction of all technical pharmaceutical questions relating to formulas and pharmaceutical manipulations, and providing for the strict maintenance of quality standards in the various lines of pharmaceutical products manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co. Prof. Ryan is well known to pharmacists, and especially to the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in which body he has long served as chairman of the Committee on Weights and Measures, and at the recent meeting in Richmond terminated a year of service as chairman of the Scientific Section. The good wishes of his hosts of friends attend him to his new position.

A BIT OF CHICAGO HISTORY.

One of the handsomest drug stores Chicago ever possessed, and one of the best known in the early days, was that of J. H. Reed & Company, at 142-144 Lake street. The house was both wholesale and retail, and the firm was composed of J. H. Reed, Horace H. Hurlbut and S. S. Bliss. In 1863 Mr. Bliss and a Mr. Sharpe bought out the retail part and ran it under the name of Bliss & Sharpe. The store was the most elegant one in the West. The interior was finished in white enamel, somewhat after the fashion of the De Luxe store on Broadway in New York. The very finest toilet goods and druggists' sundries were kept. Ivory hair brushes and combs worth \$50 a pair, imported from Paris, were on sale. Fine vases were sold, and the best of imported cutlery as well as drugs. It was an all around drug store, and everything was of the best.

When J. H. Reed first came to Chicago in the early days, he called on L. M. Boyce, a prominent druggist at that time, and asked what chance there was for a young man to come to Chicago and go into the drug business. Mr. Boyce declared the opening was a splendid one if the young man had some means and a good store of knowledge and energy. Mr. Boyce promised to render Mr. Reed any assistance in his power, and later did so right royally, which kindness on the part of a competitor Mr. Reed never forgot.

In 1860 the firm caused a huge slab of stone to be quarried and sent up the canal to Polk street, where it was put on rollers and started for its destination in front of the store on Lake street, where it was to be used as a pavement. It was taken part of the way the first day after landing, and then left over night in the street, to be hauled to its final resting place next day. This was during the time of the Republican Convention of 1860. The next morning it was found that some one had painted on all four sides of the stone in big black letters: "Republican Platform." People came to see this stone from all over the city, and for years it was known as the Republican platform.

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ERA STUDENTS.

Students of the Era Course should note the fact that the year ends June 14. All recitations and examination papers should be mailed to the Director's office by that date.

Recitations and examination papers mailed subsequently will be examined and recorded, but will not be considered in the award of prizes.

J. H. BEAL, Director,
Seio, O.

Read this Bulletin Every Week.

The first gas burned in Chicago was tried in this store in 1850.

E. H. Sargent, an intimate friend of J. H. Reed, has given the writer a personal description of that gentleman. Mr. Reed was six feet tall and well developed, though not heavy. He was a gentleman in every sense. He commanded the respect of every one. He noticed and insisted upon the so-called small amenities from all his employes, and himself set the example. He would tolerate no rudeness nor slovenliness of person in any of his clerks.

On another occasion the writer hopes to give a further account of the personnel and equipment of J. H. Reed & Co., made up from the recollections of several more of the men now living who knew the firm.

LUNCH FOR EMPLOYEES.

The Smith, Kline & French Co.'s laboratory buildings, at Poplar and Canal streets, Philadelphia, are in a section where it is almost impossible to obtain a satisfactory lunch. Heretofore the employes have had cold lunches brought from home, or have risked the unseen dangers which lurk in the "full roast dinner for 15 cents" dining houses.

There being over 100 employes whose comfort was concerned, the firm decided to build an annex which might be divided into a lunch room, reading room and smoking room. The building was completed several weeks ago and a committee of ten employes was elected to take charge of the department, the firm appointing an eleventh employe as chairman of the committee. Five of the members are females, the other five being males, all elected by their fellow employes.

The firm generously supplied all of the necessary apparatus, utensils and fixtures, such as steam boilers and roasters, gas range, coffee urns, culinary utensils, china and glassware, silverware, etc. The dining room is about 50 feet in length and 20 feet in width with a kitchen and smoking and reading room, both attached. The tables are each 14 feet in length, of polished cypress, the chairs being comfortable dining room chairs.

The employes contribute 50 cents each per week to pay for the lunches served to them. This fund is taken care of by the committee and all expenses are paid and supplies purchased under the direction of one or more sub-committees. A competent chef prepares the food, with the assistance of a woman, who has also had experience in restaurant work. The waiters are chosen every week from among the employes, each serving in turn for one week.

The amount of lunch which can be given for 50 cents a week, or a trifle over eight cents a day, is surprisingly large when an experienced person is in charge. The average bill of fare for one day is soup or stew, croquettes, fish or roast meat and vegetables, coffee, tea or milk and bread ad libitum.

The neighboring manufacturing establishments are also interested in the experiment, and one proprietor even went so far as to apply for the privilege of sending his employes over for lunch, which favor was not granted.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

South Africa.

Lord Roberts and his army crossed the Vaal River on Saturday of last week without opposition, thus beginning the invasion of the Transvaal Republic. The indications are that the final battles of the war may take place near Johannesburg and at Laing's Nek. The Boers have crossed to the north side of the Vaal, and hundreds of the Free Staters are said to be surrendering.

The railway south of Mafeking is being rapidly repaired and the bridge at Taungs can now be used. Refugees from Mafeking are passing through Taungs, bound for Cape Town.

Lieutenant Roberts, a nephew of Lord Roberts, was accidentally shot through the right knee by a servant at Modder River camp on Wednesday of last week. His condition is not dangerous.

President Kruger has issued a proclamation saying he will defend Johannesburg, and calling upon all the Boers to fight to the bitter end.

It is said that a general election will be ordered in England as soon as Lord Roberts obtains an additional success, and the Government will ask the country what it wishes to do with the conquered Republics.

A fatal case of the bubonic plague has occurred in Durban, South Africa. The local authorities are strictly enforcing precaution.

It is reported in Cape Town that President Kruger has received a communication from Abraham Fischer, one of the Boer delegates now in the United States, advising him to surrender on the best terms obtainable from Lord Roberts.

A squadron of mounted infantry of General Bethune's forces were ambushed in Natal Colony last week by the Boers. The casualties number sixty-six, including the Earl of Roberts, who was wounded. The Transvaal Government has informed the correspondents at Pretoria that it does not intend to consider unconditional surrender, but will fight to a finish.

Twenty-one war correspondents have been killed or have died of disease during the war. The London Daily Mail has had ten of its representatives put out of service by death or illness.

The Philippines.

Manila advices say that a force of American troops are on the trail of a party of Filipinos in the Mountains north of Benguer who are believed to be escorting Aguinaldo.

Senator Pettigrew has introduced a resolution in Congress calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the number of Filipinos who have been killed in the Philippines since February 3, 1898, when the present hostilities began.

General MacArthur reports the arrival of the transport Sumner at Manila fifty-three days out from New York. The Sumner carried over 1,000 recruits and a large number of officers, including Colonel Wert Davis, Eighth Cavalry.

Gen. Schwan says, in a letter made public last week, that the majority of the Filipinos would prefer American rule to independence.

Two companies of insurgents, comprising eight officers and 165 men, surrendered at Tariae last week, giving up their rifles and ammunition.

Admiral Remy, commanding the Pacific Station, has cabled the Navy Department a request for more engineers officers for the American fleet there.

A Manila despatch says that 200 insurgents, half of whom were armed with rifles, recently ambushed eighty scouts of the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry on the hills in Northern Mindanao. The Americans routed the natives, killing fifty-one. The American casualties were two killed and three wounded.

Owing to the disturbed conditions in Southern Luzon, the order municipal government will not be put in force in those districts.

Other Foreign News.

Advices from the Hu Peh Province, China, say that more converts have been massacred by "Boxers," and that Chinese troops sent to the scene of trouble have been ambushed, and twenty-six killed. The widow of W. E. Gladstone is seriously ill in London. Dullman, Nolin and Walsh, who were accused of trying to blow up one of the Grand Central locks with dynamite, were convicted last week and sentenced to prison for life. The German Reichstag adopted the Meat Inspection Bill

last week by 163 to 123 votes. This is a blow at American meat exports to Germany.

The Queen Regent of Spain has signed the postal convention with the United States.

There were 187 arrests during the recent street car strike in Berlin. Fifteen policemen were severely injured and several are dying. Traffic is now restored.

Secretary Long has ordered the re-establishment of the European Squadron and Albatraz will be assigned to represent the Navy there. Other vessels will be added as they become available.

The Colombian rebels are harassing Panama; President San Clemente claims a victory in a desperate fight near Cartagena.

The Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases will shortly dispatch an expedition to the Amazon to study yellow fever.

Mr. Griscum, United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, has presented another and more peremptory note to the Porte, demanding prompt settlement of the American missionary claims.

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS.

Congress has decided to adjourn on Wednesday of next week.

Secretary Root's Army Reorganization bill has been abandoned to the present session of Congress. The Senate has not yet decided upon the claim of Mr. Clark, of Montana, to a seat.

The Senate refused last week, by a vote of 36 to 21, to exempt the Boer envoys from extradition.

The House last week passed an extradition bill to cover the case of Charles F. W. Neely, who is under arrest in the United States charged with committing postal frauds in Cuba. As Congress has no extradition treaty with the United States, special legislation was necessary to provide for transferring Neely to Cuba for trial.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to give the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia jurisdiction in such cases as the Neely case.

Other Domestic News.

The Boer envoys called on Secretary Hay and President McKinley in Washington last week, and were informed that the United States Government feels that no course is open to it except to persist in the policy of impartial neutrality between the Boers and the South African republics that has hitherto been observed. The envoys will visit various American cities and address pro-Boer meetings.

The United States Supreme Court refused last week to interfere in the Kentucky governorship contest on the ground of want of jurisdiction, thus giving the office to Beckham, the Democratic claimant, who has the decision of the State Legislature and a large majority in his favor. Taylor, the Republican claimant, has acquiesced in the decision and will look to the people of the State for vindication in the election next Fall, when he will run for governor again. It is feared that the Democratic leaders intend to cause his arrest for complicity in the murder of Goebel, his former opponent, and he is staying in Indiana, where Gov. Mount is refusing to honor Gov. Beckham's requisitions.

The New York ice trust is the cause of considerable litigation. The Attorney General of the State has announced that he will proceed against the company under the State Anti-Trust law; the directors of the company have been held for the Grand Jury for conspiracy, and Mayor Van Hook and other city officials who are said to hold large blocks of trust stock, are to be asked to explain in court whether their official acts have been influenced thereby. Meanwhile the high price for ice continues. The St. Louis strike developed several riotous disturbances last week which resulted in the killing of a policeman and the serious injury of a number of other persons.

The Methodist General Conference in Chicago last week elected J. W. Hamilton and D. H. Moore bishops. Rev. Drs. Warner and Parker were elected missionary bishops. The conference decided by a large majority to remove the time limit from the pastoral term.

It seems likely that the Presbyterian General Assembly now meeting in St. Louis will revise the Presbyterian creed.

The President has nominated William H. Hunt, of Montana to be Secretary of State for Porto Rico.

During the three months of the year there were 257 vessels, with a tonnage of 294,064, entered the several ports of Porto Rico. Of these 114 sailed under the American flag.

The large cotton broking firm of Price, McCormick & Co. made an assignment last week. The liabilities are estimated at \$15,000,000.

The examination of the books of the San Juan post office shows that no shortage exists and that everything is in excellent order.

Grand Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was re-elected at Milwaukee last week by a four-fifths vote. This labor organization is considered one of the most successfully conducted in the country.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

TELEPHONES, SHORTER HOURS AND EARLY CLOSING.

Two very important steps were taken at the monthly meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association held in the New York College of Pharmacy on Monday evening, May 21, when the members present, of whom there were nearly fifty, decided to lend their united aid to the movement inaugurated against the Bell Telephone Company, and also to use their best endeavors in the interests of early closing. The meeting was characterized by much debating, which was of course absorbing, but the address of the evening was given by R. M. Dougal, contract agent of the Knickerbocker Telephone Company, the rival of the New York company, and the corporation which the druggists are inclined to aid in every way possible. Mr. Dougal explained the details concerning his company and what it proposed doing, as follows:

"The Knickerbocker Company was organized in 1899, and received a franchise from the city to operate its lines here. We expect to have our system completed by the middle of January next. Some service is used at present, but we will not give a general service until the plant has been completed. We have a uniform system of contracts to offer. We include Greater New York with its five boroughs as a telephone district.

"The rate for unlimited service is \$120 the year. This will not apply to druggists selling messages at pay stations, as this subject has not yet been settled. We offer you a minimum service of 700 messages for \$60 and 6 cents for excess messages, and a maximum of 2,500 messages for \$110, with a charge of 4 cents for excess messages.

"We have a special residence rate of \$60, which we believe is destined to become popular, and we make concessions to doctors and dentists. We have secured 5,200 contracts with business men. We intend to give you superior service, which we can accomplish with the use of the most modern equipment, and this service will reach every place in the country. We need your support and would appreciate your endorsement."

When he had finished he was closely questioned. Each answer, which revealed some new phase of the company's policy, strengthened, or seemed to, the sentiment in favor of it. President Smith proved the safety valve for the opinion of the members when he thanked Mr. Dougal for his explanation, and assured him the committee would continue the work already planned for it. This was satisfactory to all.

Before all this took place President Reuben R. Smith called the meeting to order at about 8:50 o'clock, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by Secretary S. V. B. Swann, and approved. Treasurer George H. Hitchcock reported a balance on hand since the previous meeting of \$262.04, with receipts of \$125 and expenditures of \$135.35, leaving a balance of \$351.69. The report was adopted. An excellent report was then given by C. O. Bigelow of his visit to Washington to attend the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee upon the proposition to repeal the stamp tax. Mr. Bigelow stated that he was of the opinion the bill would be repealed at the next session of Congress.

Mr. Porr then asked about the shorter hour question. President Smith stated he did not think the association had a right to openly violate the law. Mr. Faber said he thought there was some doubt as to its constitutionality, and the association should take action on the motion made at the conference of the four associations on Friday, May 18. A. Bakst, of the Retail Druggists' Association, told the members that his organization had decided to support with a pro rata share any test case that might come up. Mr. Keenan wanted the matter referred to the Legislative Committee, but the members ruled otherwise

by unanimously adopting Mr. Faber's motion. Chairman W. H. Ebbitt, of the Entertainment Committee, reported from the Committee on Counsel that Roche and Steiner had been interviewed and were acceptable. The firm was retained. Mr. Pringle made a motion that the attorneys defend each and every action brought against the association, and this was adopted. President Smith then asked William Muir, of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, a visitor, to say a few words, and Mr. Muir hit upon the subject that is interesting just now, the telephone. He said Brooklyn had suffered more abuse and misuse than New York, and especially from "cut rates," which he feared would be a bad feature of the new company, unless a uniform rate was adopted. Mr. Dougal spoke briefly in reply to Mr. Muir, assuring him that the matter would receive attention. Prof. George C. Diekman gave a comprehensive report on the gathering of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Richmond, Va.

The question of early closing then occupied the attention of the session for some little time, during which about every one had something to say, and it was finally all summed up in a motion that the secretary send out notices to all druggists requesting that they close at 10 o'clock. This was unanimously adopted, as was also the suggestion that each member constitute himself a committee of one to aid the movement. During the evening forty-four applications for membership were received.

DRUGGISTS HOLD CONFERENCE.

A Committee Waits on President of New Telephone Company, and Submits Proposition to be Considered.

The druggists of Greater New York are not allowing the movement for securing relief from present telephone abuses to remain quiet. On Friday afternoon of last week the committee appointed at the conference of the four pharmaceutical associations a week previous, comprising Thomas J. France, Chairman, Kings County Pharmaceutical Association; William H. Porr, the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association; Julius Hammer, Retail Druggists' Association; A. Kleinan, German Apothecaries' Society, with William Muir, of the Kings County Society, held an interesting conference with President W. H. Eckert, of the Knickerbocker Telephone Company, at the company's offices, 418 Broome street. The purpose of the committee was to give the new company an idea of a plan whereby the telephone service in the city would not only be a benefit to the druggists and general consumers, but to the company as well. There are certain features in the present system of the New York company that the druggists deem objectionable. President Eckert received the committee in a manner that betokened warm friendship, and explained briefly to them the reasons for the company's locating at Broome and Elm streets. He was given a typewritten copy setting forth the ideas of the druggists, in the form of certain requests they were to use in advancing their argument. It follows:

We ask that a uniform pay station system at a uniform rate be established. We make this request in order that all druggists may be treated alike and that there may be no inducement to a druggist who holds a preferred situation and who has correspondingly low rates to cut the price of telephone messages.

We object to the guarantee system on the ground that this is more than is required by the old companies, which have adopted the policy of putting in instruments and requiring no guarantee.

We suggest that charges at pay stations for borough connections be 5 cents per message, and 10 cents for interborough calls; in this same connection, we ask that a druggist be allowed 25 per cent. of such business transacted in return for his attention, etc., while really acting as an agent of the telephone company.

We furthermore ask that there be no time limit set upon borough and interborough messages, and that a

system which requires the druggist to stand, watch in hand, timing each user of his telephone, by done away with.

We make these requests and suggestions, believing that if you introduce your system in a majority of the drug stores of Greater New York, you will have taken a long step forward in furthering the interests of your company. Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS J. FRANCE,
WILLIAM H. PORR,
JULIUS HAMMER,
A. KLEINAU.

Mr. Muir wanted it understood that the plan submitted was not in the form of a resolution, but simply an expression from the committee. He further stated that it was the desire of the druggists to secure a proposition from the new company, and he urged the adoption of a uniform system of rates. Chairman France echoed this sentiment. He thought that one rate to all would benefit not only the druggists, but also the company.

President Eckert gave a short history of his experience in the telephone business, which was begun in 1878. He said he had established the first pay station in New York City in 1882, with the Metropolitan Telephone Company. He had constantly urged this company, as well as others he had been with, to look to the interests of the people, and he assured the committee that this would be his aim in managing the affairs of the Knickerbocker Company. He said that the cut in prices the new company had made had never before been attempted in this or any other country. "We give you the advantage of 786 square miles of territory to talk over for the sum of ten cents. We have an unlimited service for \$120 a year, while the New York company charges \$240 for the same service. We have adopted this unlimited rate price after much study, and we believe we will do considerable business with it and get a fair return for our money." Mr. Muir said that the chief point of difference with druggists was in the indiscriminate use of rates by the New York company. "A man who is paying 8 cents for a message may be doing just as much business as a man who has one of your 2,500 message contracts at a fraction over 4 cents. He may be receiving more calls than the other fellow is sending out, and he is always ready to transact your business for you." W. A. Eckert, son of President Eckert, asked if the man who is doing a larger business is not compelled to pay a larger rent, as he thought the location favorable to a large amount of business demanded a high rent. Mr. Muir replied that a man might be doing a good telephone business and not a good drug business. President Eckert then asked how the druggists would feel if one of their number should purchase a large number of messages and give them away. Chairman France replied that a druggist would regard a little better a man who gave the messages away, than one who cut rates. Mr. Muir again argued in favor of the uniform rate of ten cents, with no cutting. He said the plan of different rate messages had been tried in Buffalo, with the result that the drug trade had been almost demoralized, and it was necessary to discontinue the system.

President Eckert said that the schedule of charges of the Knickerbocker Company had been made only after careful study, so that the company would be open to as little criticism as possible. W. A. Eckert asked if the druggists would favor an automatic telephone, and as a unit the committee replied in favor of such a device if it would work satisfactorily. Mr. Eckert said he thought the arguments presented by the druggists should receive careful consideration. President Eckert then declared it was his desire to favor the druggists all he could. He said that at the meeting of each of the associations a representative of the Knickerbocker Company would be present to explain the position and plan of the company, and possibly at that time to define the result of the deliberations on the proposition offered at the conference. The committee was then taken through the quarters of the company and shown where the different offices would be located.

During the last week a Mr. Walker, a representative of the New York Telephone Company, has called on two of the members of the committee with reference to securing a visit from the committee to the president of the New York Company. It is possible that the committee will confer with the company some time this week.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS.

The New York Medical Journal, in its last issue, publishes the following editorial under the above caption:

We have information which we believe to be trustworthy to the effect that certain European manufacturers of proprietary drugs, or their representatives in this country, have combined in an effort to enhance the demand for their products by belittling the value of American preparations with which they would come in competition. We believe in fair rivalry in business, but we consider it poor policy to decry the goods of one's rival. That, however, is a commercial matter with which we have nothing to do. To say of a certain product that it is "a definite chemical compound," and to seek thereby to raise it above the plane of some other product, is spoken of as "only a mixture." We have always looked upon as nothing but an ad captandium argument. More scientific research may or may not have been brought to bear in a chemical synthesis or a fractional distillation than in a nice and careful adjustment of the proportions of a mixture, but that, we conceive, does not affect the practical value of either product. Specious as it is, this line of argument has met with no objection, so far as we know, perhaps for the reason that it has been recognized as sure not to take deep root in the minds of American physicians. It was futile, but there was not apparent in it the taint of underhanded dealing.

But when it comes to an attempt to cast discredit upon American products by getting control of the Section in Materia Medica of the American Medical Association—and we are assured that such an attempt is likely to be made at the approaching Atlantic City meeting by securing the choice for officers of the section of only such men as sympathize with the aggressive movement in question—it is time to warn the association to be on its guard. We feel sure that nothing more is needed. American pharmacy is not a thing to be ashamed of; witness, the frequent calls in European prescriptions for American vaseline, American fluid extracts, etc. We are in favor of granting a fair field and no favor to foreign manufacturers, but we will not stand by and see our own producers muzzled. Let all pharmaceutical products stand on their merits; let none be under-mind by "diplomacy."

The foregoing editorial has occasioned no little comment in the chemical trade, and the Era prints the following interviews with the two persons most directly connected with the work of the Section on Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association.

Said one of these concerning the rumor that at the next session of the American Medical Association, an attempt would be made in the section on Materia Medica and Therapeutics by the German trade to secure control of that body with a view to establish German medicines in a preeminent position to that held by American products, that some time ago a well known proprietary house sent out a circular letter stating this intention and giving as authority "a well known and firmly established drug house of New York." The letter was circulated broadcast throughout the country, and as a natural result caused much apprehension. "I have never been approached by anyone," said he, "on this subject, nor has it even so much as been suggested to me. I can positively say that it is absolutely without foundation.

As a matter of fact, such a plan would be preposterous on the face of it, and is in my opinion entirely unworthy of consideration. In the first place the secretary exercises the sole right of selecting all papers to be read at the convention, and he certainly would not appoint any subject that would tend to boom either a German or an American product, the preparation of which and composition are not known to the profession. And in the second place, it would be the height of absurdity to attempt such a thing, for there is a committee in the Section that passes on all papers read before the convention, for publication, and any article treating upon a product that is not known as a definite chemical compound, would not be referred favorably. It is a question of ethics.

The situation is clear, and the only deduction to be drawn from it is that all pharmaceutical products be classified on their merits. A compound the preparation of which is a secret cannot be recommended by a physician, to fulfill all the claims set up for it by the manufacturer. For instance, suppose a doctor has three patients with typhoid fever, what will prove effective treatment to one, perhaps would not meet the require-

ments of another, and the third person mayhap would not improve under the treatment applied to the other two. Ofttimes, a physician has cases of common disorders that will respond to a similarly applied treatment.

There are fifteen thousand physicians in the Section on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association, and anyone who knows them must hold to the opinion that they would not under any circumstances permit such chicanery as the letter referred to would imply. This is not the first time I have stated my position in a matter of this kind. I have been requested for opinions for some days past, and at various times during the last few years I have written articles touching on ethics in medicine. I believe that this circulated story is not an attempt on the part of the Germans to boom their products, but is a plan of certain manufacturers, or a manufacturer, I might say—I do not implicate or suspect any particular one—to rather call the attention of the trade journals to the American products. There are certain compounders of patent medicines who are continually crying out the virtues of their nostrum to the detriment of a proprietary article. To sum the whole matter up, the story circulated hasn't a leg to stand upon, and I think the less said about it the better."

The other party said that frequent attempts of the character set forth in the rumor had been made, but none had ever borne fruit, nor was it possible for them to do so in the section on *Materia Medica*.

"Some people," he said, "have even sent to me to get me to propose a paper on some certain article they had which they thought superior to all others, and I have always refused. They have told me then that they would get someone else, and where they have succeeded the paper has been introduced, but immediately referred to committee, where it died without gaining the publicity desired. Such is the inevitable course of all propositions of this character. However, if a number of papers were to be prepared on any one product, treating it in its scientific sense, and not endeavoring to demonstrate a superiority, the articles would undoubtedly be published. It is beyond the scope of the Section on *Materia Medica* to assist in advertising any product with an idea to exciting a sentiment in its favor over other articles. I do not believe there is a grain of truth in the circulated statements of proposed control by German manufacturers, but rather hold to the opinion that the articles already published have a tenor that means to boom American products."

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

The early closing movement was given a material boost during the last week. In the district from Canal street to Fourteenth street and from Broadway west to the North River, through persistent work, C. O. Bigelow and Charles Osmun have secured the signatures of fifty druggists agreeing to close at ten o'clock, out of fifty-four drug stores in the district, and of the four who did not sign two have changed their mind. As this is one of the thickly populated districts of the city, and one where the drug store has always been regarded as an all-night or a late hour institution, the almost unanimous consent to curtail the business hours secured by the gentlemen above mentioned is highly commendable. While the movement is at present a local one, the agreement used by Mr. Bigelow states that the signers "agree to act in harmony in all matters relating to our profession, cultivate friendly relations by acts of reciprocity," and to extend the movement throughout the State. If any of the signers wish to be released from the agreement they are required to give a thirty day's notice to the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, which in turn will notify all parties to the agreement. The new closing movement will take effect June 1st.

—The South Dakota Board of Pharmacy secured two convictions for violations of the pharmacy law in that State at Wessington Springs, March 31. The convicted parties were M. A. Schaefer and Albert & Bessey, who sold poisons without being registered pharmacists. Each pleaded guilty and was fined \$50 and costs. The board held a meeting for the examination of candidates at Aberdeen, April 11.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT BY DRUG COMPANY.

David N. Neuberger, a New York City attorney, is in bad odor with the Keasbey & Mattison Company, of Ambler, Pa., the members of which, through their New York manager, E. H. Hammer, accuse the attorney of embezzling \$2,200 of the firm's money. If the details of the case, as given by Messrs. Jones & Govin, counsel for the plaintiff, be true, the result of the trial may have a weighty effect in the suit of the Keasbey & Mattison Company against the Emerson Drug Company. Neuberger became tangled up in the litigation in a peculiar way. In the suit of the Keasbey & Mattison Company the claim is set up that the Emerson Company has not only illegally made use of the word "bromo," but that the preparation known as Bromo-Seltzer is dangerous. Lawyer Neuberger, it is said, went to Messrs. Jones & Govin about a year and a-half ago and informed Mr. Jones, upon whose statements this information is given, that he knew of a young woman who had suffered ill effects after taking Bromo-Seltzer, and whose mother was about to begin an action against the Emerson people for \$50,000 damages. Mr. Neuberger stated that it was his intention to prosecute the action, which on the face of it looked like a sure case against the Emerson concern. He was doing this, he said, for Mrs. Halpon, the girl's mother, whom he described as poor and unable to continue the case. Lawyer Neuberger desired the Keasbey & Mattison Company to advance \$1,500, and he would secure a judgment against the Emerson Company. The money was given him and presumably the case went on. April 2, of this year, was the day set for the trial. Some time in March, it is said, Lawyer Neuberger presented himself before Mr. Jones the second time, with the request that \$500 be given him for distribution among the experts he had engaged, and who were conducting experiments with the drug. This was also advanced. It is alleged that on the morning of the trial Mr. Neuberger transferred his interests to a lawyer named Du Gueldia, and that Mrs. Halpon received \$6,000 to discontinue the suit, of which sum Neuberger is said to have been given \$2,000. Upon learning of this state of affairs Jones & Govin demanded an explanation from Neuberger, and this not being forthcoming he was requested to return the money already advanced. Jones & Govin declare that Mrs. Halpon is not poor, but has nearly \$50,000, and was able to pay for legal advice in the case. The law firm also state that the experts retained had only received \$50. Mr. Neuberger, when seen regarding the charge against him said it was all a "pipe dream," and this was the only explanation he would give in the case.

M. D'S DEFEAT PH. G'S AT BASEBALL.

A nine composed of the faculty and attending physicians of the Long Island College Hospital played a game of baseball with a team from the Alumni Association at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, May 23, and were successful in winning the contest by a score of 25 to 10. About 500 of the friends of the players witnessed the game, which was as interesting as it was exciting. The Doctors had a comparatively easy victory, making 23 of their runs in the third and fourth innings, and then playing hard to keep their adversaries from scoring enough to win the game.

The teams were made up as follows:

Doctors.	Druggists.
Gillan	Catcher
Fogarty	Pitcher
Smith	First Base
Finley	Second Base
Fitzgerald	Third Base
Fields	Short Stop
Brosnan	Left Field
Hirseman	Centre Field
Lyons	Right Field
	Cooper

Fields, Gillan, Finley and Fogarty did the best work for the doctors; the last mentioned player making a home run and a three-base hit. For the drug men Welton, Crawford, Myhr, Pflug and Lillinchiald took the honors of the game. Messrs. Rogers and Meister umpired the contest. Seven innings were played. The druggists have arranged a return game to be played on the same field June 6, when it is expected they will win.

NOTES.

—The falling off in the consumption of candles throughout the world is assigned as a direct cause of the continued scarcity of crude glycerine, the price of which, it is anticipated, will be strongly advanced within the next few months. This decrease has not been sudden, but has gone on for the last two years, regulating itself to the exacting law of supply and demand. The price, which was six cents a few years ago, has risen to 9¢ and 11½, and the consumption of glycerin has been as steadily augmented, as it is the only substance that has been found to fit all conditions in the manufacture of high explosives. The reason there has not been a greater fluctuation in its market may be traced to the present war in Africa, where the mines in which extensive blasting is carried on and large quantities of glycerine used, have been and are now inactive. It is anticipated that soon after peace is declared the work will be resumed once more with greater facilities for rapid operations, and that crude glycerin, as well as refined, will be sold at much better prices. The crude product was once rated in this city as high as 22 cents.

—The following visitors have been in town during the week: A. R. Deacon, St. Louis; A. L. Longfield, San Francisco; Mr. Grant, San Francisco; Joseph Jacobs, Atlanta, Ga.; C. T. Dill, Western New York salesman for W. R. Warner & Co., Max Hoencke, Houston, Texas; Dr. H. W. Wiley, Washington, D. C.; Major Anderson, Wheeling, W. Va.; W. W. Wilcox, Pennsylvania representative of Lehn & Fink; H. H. Sinnige, of Nabor, Morrow & Sinnige, Birmingham, Ala.; Frank C. Moore, Western salesman of R. Hillier Sons Co.; Frank McGlenon, Waterbury, Conn.; H. W. Ayer, Montreal; J. A. Goodale, Dover, N. J.; Edwin N. McGill, of Billings, Clapp & Co., Boston; Mr. Hicks, Great Neck, L. I.; F. N. Mason, Port Jervis, N. Y.; G. C. Ganon, Carmel, N. Y., and A. Snouder, Oyster Bay, L. I.; Prof. F. G. Ryan, formerly of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, now of Detroit, N. Newlin, Philadelphia; C. A. Fowler, Bangor, Me.; Mr. Sweet, of L. B. Sweet & Co., Bath, Me.; J. W. Vallou, New Haven, Conn.; H. N. Clark, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson; G. N. Carslake, Bordentown, N. J.

—By a recent classification of the Customs House officials, peach kernel almond oil has been put on the dutiable list, and the tax is 25 per cent. ad valorem. Importers are protesting against the decision, which they believe will not be sustained should an appeal be taken. The oil has always been known as almond oil, and has been sold as such; in fact the Government, by recent opinions, has virtually declared it such, for the authorities have classified peach kernels as almonds, and the importers declare that if peach kernels are almonds, then peach kernel oil must be almond oil. The consumption in this country is large each year, reaching an average of 500,000 pounds, which is considerably more than that sustained by the true article; consequently the revenue derived will be a considerable sum. One firm in this city disposes of about 50,000 pounds in a year. The shipments received during the last week and bearing the duty have been protested, but the revenue paid. It is possible that an opinion may be asked from the Secretary of the Treasury.

—Death removed from the ranks of the salesmen of this city one of its most prominent members last week in J. Fletcher Brookfield, who died at his home in Newark, N. J., Thursday afternoon. Mr. Brookfield had been connected with the firm of McKesson & Robbins for the last twenty-one years as Southern salesman, and his friends were legion. He had been ailing for some time with heart trouble, and although his death was not entirely unexpected, it came as a sudden shock. He was fifty-two years of age, and is survived by a wife and family. The funeral was held last Friday afternoon, and was attended by a large number of the employes of McKesson & Robbins, including John J. Molloy, Horace G. Shaw, F. W. Norris, J. M. Chisolm, A. E. Hopping, C. E. Cornell and many others. Handsome floral tributes were sent by the employes of the fancy goods department in a gates ajar, and the firm in a broken column. A full Masonic service was observed at the grave. Interment was in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

—During the last week it has developed that there will

be a scarcity of Norwegian cod liver oil this year, the reason being a deficiency in the catch. The Norwegian cod is a fish of which comparatively little is known. At various intervals the cod shows a disposition to remain in the deep water where the fishermen cannot get him. The cod this year has sought seclusion in the lower depths of the ocean, and the most seductive efforts on the part of the fishermen have failed to bring him forth. Knowing this condition of affairs the dealer in the oil has quietly raised the price, causing a depression in the market. Importations, however, are said to be quite large, at from \$25 to \$28 a barrel, and the deduction to be made is that dealers are at this time preparing for the fall trade, and the price will be high and the oil scarce. Some persons anticipate that it may get to \$40 a barrel; one of the older members of the trade said he had known it to reach as high as \$110 a barrel.

—The Society of Chemical Industry held an entertaining meeting in the New York College of Pharmacy last Friday evening. Nearly forty members and friends were present, and listened with much interest to the following papers: O. H. Klein and S. F. Peckham, "Cement Testing," with illustrations; S. A. Tucker and H. B. Moody, "The Electrolysis of Calcium Chloride Solutions with Reference to the Formation of Chlorate;" A. H. White, "The Composition of Some American Gas Works' Tars;" A. P. Van Gelder, "Notes on the Analysis of Nitric Acid and Mixed Acid;" H. Endemann, "The Berkfeld Filter," with exhibition. Prior to the meeting the usual informal dinner of the society was held at the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second street, and about seventy-five members sat down to the table. The next meeting will be held in October.

—June 14 will be a gala day for the members of the German Apothecaries' Association, as on that day the annual excursion is to be held, the objective point being Greenwood Lake, where the party will stop at Weber's Hotel and Park, Warwick Highlands. Dancing will be one of the pleasant amusements of the outing, and bowling will also attract many, there being special prizes for women members of the party. A special train over the Erie Railroad will convey the gathering. Boats for this train will leave Chambers street at 9:37 a. m., and West Twenty-third street at 9:25 a. m.

—Trade is reported almost at a standstill in the Middle Western States, especially in the large cities, where salesmen say no buying of any importance is going on. This has caused somewhat of a depression, with the result that but small quantities of goods are being taken, the dealers hoping in this way to cause a further drop in prices. The condition has been caused by the buyer "stocking up" well last year. A salesman who visited Chicago last week said his sales there were the poorest they ever had been.

—The annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States begins at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-second street, to-day, and continues till Saturday night. Dr. W. F. Southard, editor of the Pacific Medical Journal, of San Francisco, who is a delegate to the meeting, arrived in the city during the middle of last week. Dr. Southard is anxious that the convention shall be held in his native city next year.

—Florentine orris root is receiving much attention in Italy from a number of capitalists who have formed a syndicate and are endeavoring to corner the drug. It is said that a large amount has already been obtained, and for this reason the price here has been slightly advanced, although importations continue firm. It is said that the price may ascend later on.

—During the last two weeks a ladies' dining parlor has been an added feature at the Drug Club, and that it is appreciated is evidenced by the liberal patronage it receives. The quarters of the club are among the most commodious in the city, and the innovation for the benefit of the ladies adds much to the convenience of the rooms.

—It is proposed by the local wholesale druggists to begin the Saturday half holiday closing movement with the month of June this year, and the idea is meeting favor. Last year it was agreed to close at one o'clock Saturday afternoons, beginning with June, but many of the firms did not begin to close until July.

—Some of the goods that were secured by the swindling

firm of Gregg, Stevens & Co., of Newark, N. J., and which were sold under receiver, have been offered to the trade during the last week. It is reported that large quantities of Crab Orchard Salt were offered at ridiculous prices.

—Active work is going on among the members of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy for building up the organization with new material and at the next meeting, Thursday, June 21, a large number of applications for membership will be acted upon.

—H. B. Harding, actuary of Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Company, is enjoying a two weeks' visit in his former home, New Brunswick, Canada, having left on Friday of last week. Mr. Harding will return by way of Montreal, where he will spend a few days.

—A slight depression is noted in the sale of caustic soda and other heavy chemicals due to the closing down for the summer of a large number of glass blowing plants, whose consumption of the articles mentioned is large.

—Herman A. Metz, president of Victor Kocch & Co., leaves to-day for Hamburg, on the steamer Fuerst Bismarck, for a business trip of several weeks. On the way home Mr. Metz will visit the Paris Exposition.

—Employees of McKesson & Robbins have organized a base ball team for the season, and will be pleased to hear from other drug firms. Stephen Costar, of the spice department, is manager.

—At the meeting of the American Medical Association, at Atlantic City, N. J., next week, handsome exhibits will be shown by W. R. Warner & Co., McKesson & Robbins and Schieffelin & Co.

—The store of A. C. Behrens & Co., at Forty-first street and Eighth avenue, has been lately purchased by Martin Arneam, druggist, at Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue.

—Oil of peppermint is likely to be quite cheap when the peppermint plant harvest is made, as it is reported that an unusually large crop is anticipated.

—Henry Diedel & Son, for many years located at Twenty-seventh street and Third avenue, have disposed of the business to A. & R. S. Lehman.

—Lehn & Fink will have an elaborate exhibit at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, at Atlantic City, N. J., June 3 to 5.

—Quite large importations of sulphate of ammonia have been noted during the last week, but this is not considered unusual.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

Supreme Court Decides That Cigars and Tobacco Are Not Drugs.

Boston, May 26.—The full bench of the Supreme Court has ruled that the sale of cigars on the Sabbath Day is a violation of the law. The decision was given in the case of Isaac H. Goldsmith, of the South End. The complaint against Mr. Goldsmith was that he made a sale of cigars and tobacco to a police officer, who upon making the purchase informed Mr. Goldsmith that he intended to use the fact against him as evidence. Mr. Goldsmith stated that he as a druggist would sell them to the officer as a "drug."

The court, in overruling his exceptions, states that "there is no doubt that selling cigars and tobacco is doing business within the prohibition of the statute, unless it is protected by the words 'but nothing in this statute shall be held to prohibit . . . the retail sale of drugs and medicines.' Like many other things, cigars and tobacco may be medicinal because they contain an ingredient or element that in a broad sense may be called a drug. It may be that with or without a prescription from a physician one may lawfully purchase tobacco or cigars as a medicine at a drug store on the Lord's Day. A sale made in good faith upon an application for tobacco to be used as a medicine may be within the above-quoted language of the statute. In the present case there was no offer to show such sale, but only that the defendant sold the articles as drugs. The evidence offered and excluded had no tendency to show that the sale was within the protection of the statute."

The police have given no intimation of intended effort to enforce the law. The Jewish cigar stores will be closed,

but they have been closed for some time past on Sundays. In the drug shops and in the hotels cigars will be sold freely. Few druggists fear that the police commissioners will forbid them to violate the law any longer, but if this is done, later, the druggists must comply with the law or suffer punishment. But even if this blue law should really be enforced smokers will have no difficulty in buying cigars on Sunday. Every well-established hotel will continue to sell them as in the past, even if druggists are prevented from doing so.

Revved Old Memories.

Boston, May 26.—Fifty-seven years ago R. C. Howe, who is Haverhill's veteran druggist, entered the employ of James M. Nichols, whose drug store was then located where C. B. Emerson's is now situated. Mr. Howe began as a boy of all work, and on the first morning of his new position opened the store at an early hour and began his duties of sweeping the floor and the front sidewalk. On the morning of the fifty-seventh anniversary of his initiation into the drug business, Mr. Howe arose early and at 6.30 swept the floor of his own drug store on the corner of White and Cedar streets, and the sidewalk too, a task that has not been included in his functions as proprietor for several years.

NOTES.

—Because in the court at Brockton a grocer was fined \$50 for selling a certain malt extract contrary to license restrictions the authorities at Fall River are on the war path and it has been decided there that malt extracts must not be sold. The various extracts which have come within the police inspection contain more than 3 per cent. of alcohol, a percentage forbidden by law. Nearly every drug and grocery store in the city has sold one or more brands of malt extracts, but notice will be sent to each dealer that he must discontinue the sale under chance of prosecution for keeping and exposing liquors for sale.

—The affairs of Billings, Clapp & Co., of Boston, are rapidly assuming shape, when the difficulties with which they are at present handicapped will be removed. Mr. Billings, of the firm, is enthusiastic in his praise of the kindness of the merchandise creditors, and he is anxious to have them know their friendliness is reciprocated. The banks in charge of the affairs of the firm have stated that no case has come under their view where an assignment has been followed with such prompt and complete assent on the part of the creditors.

—William A. Houghton, who has conducted a drug store on Main street, Chicopee, for the past fifteen years, has sold his interest to Alfred E. Booth, of Leicester, and will retire from business. Mr. Houghton, when taken ill last Fall, was compelled to undergo an operation from which he has never fully recovered, and his retirement from the business is prompted by his ill health. He will remain with Mr. Booth until the new owner gets acquainted with the trade.

—Northampton druggists who have been granted licenses of the sixth class are: H. A. Wiswell, Lucius S. Davis, C. E. Bushee, William A. Coburn, C. B. Kingsley and Louis F. Ruder, all on Main street, and Thomas Roche, Maple street, Florence district, and Nelson A. Davis, Main street, in the same district.

—H. H. Hovey, a Brockton druggist, has for ten years or more kept a daily record of the thermometer at his store, the correctness of which the people of that city swear by. One day this month his glass registered 95 degrees, the highest he ever has recorded in the month of May.

—Maurice O'Donnell, a Cambridge druggist, and the State Board of Pharmacy are still at odds. A much-desired permit for a liquor license has not yet dropped into Mr. O'Donnell's hands, expectantly outstretched to receive it.

—Druggists of Fall River have formed a base ball nine and Albert Pelouquin, in their behalf, would like to receive challenges. They seem specially desirous of "doing up" a nine from the police force of that city.

—Hon. E. C. Marshall has returned to the active management of his Charlestown drug store since his retirement from the position of Penal Institutions Commissioner in the City of Boston.

—This week's exports from the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals, \$8,154; hops, \$37; india rubber manufactures, \$340; wax, \$824; spirits, \$18,412.

—The druggists are reported to be a bit slow in paying for their licenses in New Bedford, where the city treasurer has received \$77,016 from license fees.

—C. I. Hood, Lowell, was among the passengers sailing from Boston for Europe on the steamship New England on Thursday, May 24.

—Among business men recently in Boston has been Curtis Jordan, prescription clerk at Folsom & Co.'s drug store in Bangor, Me.

—Charles E. Coombs, a popular Cambridge druggist, has just been elected trustee of the Citizens' Trade Association of that city.

BALTIMORE.

The Drug Trade Bowlers.

Baltimore, May 23.—The Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling Club's season came to a close last night with a jollification at the Diamond, and prizes were bestowed upon the successful contestants. The championship trophy, the handsome silver cup donated by the different firms, was awarded to Sharp & Dohme, the team of this firm having won it twice in succession. The Root and Herb experts received the \$25 prize given by Robinson & McGraw, of the Diamond for the highest team average, this quintette standing second in point of the number of games won, but having to its credit larger margins than the champions. There were cash prizes for the first and second highest total men, for first and second high average men, first and second high spare men, first and second high individual scores, first and second high strike men, the man winning the largest number of games with a score of 200 and over, the man scoring most full games, the most split spares and the highest individual score. The winners of prizes were as follows:

Championship—Sharp & Dohme.

High team score—Root and Herbs.

High team average—Root and Herbs.

First individual high average—T. Goldsborough.

Second individual high average—Andrew Baumgartner.

Third individual high average—Dr. A. R. L. Dohme.

First high spare percentage—Brent Waters.

Second high spare percentage—Davis.

First high strike percentage—Smuck.

Second high strike percentage—Sattler.

First high score—Waters.

Second high score—Covey.

Most honor games—Waters.

Full house games—Waters.

Split spares—Dohme.

Sharp & Dohme, collectively and as individuals, therefore, captured five prizes, the Root and Herbs taking not less than seven, while the remainder fell to Gilpin, Langdon & Co. and to James Ealy & Son.

Matrimonial.

Baltimore, May 24.—After having been a widower for several weeks, Emil Krebs, a young drug clerk, took unto himself another bride last night, the second Mrs. Krebs being Miss Amella Welke. Mr. Krebs' first matrimonial experience had a tragic termination. He had been paying court to a young lady in opposition to the wishes of a relative with whom she lived. When Mrs. Krebs went there after the wedding to get her belongings, the groom and the aforementioned relative became involved in a dispute. The bride, who happened to be in an upper story room, heard the quarrel, and it so excited her that she took poison and died soon afterward.

Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Baltimore, May 25.—The monthly meeting of the Maryland College of Pharmacy was held yesterday at the Institution on Aisquith street. Quite a large number of the members attended and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The delegates to the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association and those who had been present at the conference of representatives of colleges of pharmacy from all over the country, submitted reports. While the delegates to the college meeting had nothing more to state than that an organization had been effected, the progress of the movement, which had emanated from the Baltimore institution, el-

cited considerable satisfaction. Arrangement were made for the opening of the college next fall and Dr. R. E. Lee Hall, secretary of the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, was elected to membership.

NOTES.

—A new drug store has been opened at York, Pa., by Westerholt & Semple. Mr. Westerholt was formerly in the employ of Dale & Co., and Mr. Semple served in a similar capacity in the pharmacy of Wm. Smith & Co., of York. Both are well acquainted in the town and have many friends.

—Among the out-of-town druggists on a visit here last week were Spottswood Bird, of King and Queen Court House, Va.; C. J. W. Summers, of Alexandria, and Ollie Valentine, manager of Forwood & Co., Belair, Md.

—Dr. Enno Sander, of St. Louis, was in Baltimore last week on his way to Philadelphia and while here was entertained by Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr., Charles E. Dohme and H. P. Hynson, who took particular pains to make his brief stay agreeable.

—The pharmacy to be opened by a colored man at the corner of Druid Hill avenue and Hoffman street, this city, is about ready for business. It will be known as Young's Pharmacy.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 26.

—The Smith, Kilne & French Company's base ball team are having such unlooked-for success in arranging a schedule of games for Saturday afternoons during the summer that the firm has equipped them with suits. The personnel of the team is as follows: Catcher, Charles Hamilton; pitchers, John McCaffrey and James McCaffrey; first base, John Ahert; second base, James Collins; third base, Oscar Schuenemann; short stop and captain, John Chism; left field, Howard Davis; centre field, Willard Graham; right field, Melvin W. Bamford. The uniforms are of light gray trimmed with maroon.

—The commencement exercises of the Department of Pharmacy, Medicine and Dentistry of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, were held in the Academy of Music, Saturday, May 19. Eighteen received the degree Graduate of Pharmacy, forty received the degree Doctor of Medicine, twenty-one received the degree Doctor of Dentistry. Geo. Edw. Reed, L. D. D. President of Dickinson College delivered the oration. The exercises were witnessed by a large, appreciative and enthusiastic audience. An elaborate banquet was tendered the graduates at the Stratford Hotel, Friday evening, May 18.

—Robert A. Brown, a druggist of Newcastle, Del., was held in \$500 bail this week to answer a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. Brown had sent an order to Wm. Lentz, a dealer in microscopes, for an instrument worth \$35. The order purported to come from Dr. Hammond, a member of the hospital staff of the Samaritan Hospital of this city and the messenger who was to deliver the microscope was intercepted by Brown, who took the instrument and pawned it, the dealer recovering it afterward from the pawnbroker.

—The Moro-Phillips Chemical Works, located on Cooper's Creek, Camden, N. J., is again under fire on account of maintaining a nuisance, the fumes proving deleterious to the health of the residents of that section of the city. About two years ago a similar prosecution was brought and the company paid a fine of \$500. Now the works are being operated by a chemical trust, and there is no doubt that a similar verdict will be rendered.

—Lars Christianson, a druggist from Fargo, N. D., was a visitor in Philadelphia for several days this week and spent some time in visiting the local wholesale and manufacturing houses. Mr. Christianson is on his way to Europe, where he expects to visit for several months.

—Frank Edwards, who has been with J. Harry Massholder, of Twenty-eighth and Master streets, is going to take a vacation next week and visit his folks at Nazareth, Pa.

—A meeting of the Philadelphia Botanical Club was held on Thursday evening, May 24, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Nineteenth and Race streets.

—There are twenty-eight clerks looking for employment this week and twenty-one positions to be filled, according to the advertising columns of the daily papers.

CINCINNATI.

Refilled Empty Patent Medicine Bottles.

Cincinnati, May 26.—E. A. Deane and Wm. Vasche were arrested Saturday afternoon, May 19, on the charge of substituting patent medicines. The arrests were made on information received from the Wells & Richardson Drug Co., who claim the prisoners have been fraudulently using the stamp, brand, imprint and bottle of the manufacturers of Paine's Celery Compound with intent to sell a mixture or compound which was not manufactured by the persons to whom it was attributed. Vasche is well known in town, having clerked for several stores in the past few years. Deane is not so well known, but has been putting several of his specialties, among them an inhaler, with the retail drug trade. It is claimed that both of them have followed the practice of purchasing any empty patent medicine bottles for some time past and had a good thing. They were bound over to the Grand Jury in the sum of \$1,000 each.

NOTES.

—Carl Zwick is remodeling the drug store at Eleventh and Madison streets, Covington, Ky., which, when completed, will be as handsome as any store in this locality. The store has been established over fifty years, during which time very few changes were made. Mr. Zwick has put in a complete new front and removed the partition which separated the drug store proper from the paint and heavy drug department. The store will have tile flooring, steel ceiling, and will be furnished with new fixtures, shelf ware, soda fountain, etc.

—An effort will be made to establish a complete physiological laboratory at the University of Cincinnati. In the event of the success of the movement, Dr. Wm. Muehlberg, the youngest son of William Muehlberg, deceased, and brother of Edward and Victor Muehlberg, the druggists, at Elder and Race streets, will receive the appointment. Mr. Muehlberg is at present assistant to Dr. Porter in the physiological laboratory at Harvard College.

—The meeting of the Hamilton County Pharmacists, Tuesday, May 22, was well attended. Nothing of importance was transacted, as the Executive Committee had received no reply from the local drug jobbers. The members of the association were disappointed at not hearing from the wholesalers, and a special meeting may be called, when ways and means will be discussed to buy drugs out of town to the exclusion of the local jobbers.

—The commencement exercises of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy will take place at the Zoological Garden on June 6. After the exercises the Alumni will tender the graduates a banquet in the Club House at the Zoo.

—George Broft, for some years clerk at Hall's pharmacy, has accepted a position with John Bauer in his Walnut Hills store, recently purchased from A. E. Diebold.

—A. Bingel, the druggist at Liberty and Sycamore streets, left a few days ago to visit his brother in Chicago, who is also in the drug business.

—The Smith Drug Co., Hillsboro, Ohio, incorporated May 22, for \$10,000.

DETROIT.

Who Is The Lady?

Detroit, May 24.—A telegram from San Francisco was received by the Michigan Drug Co., yesterday which is causing them to ask every druggist coming in what his wife's maiden name was. The dispatch stated that a man had died in a hospital in that city, of whom their only knowledge was that his name was Williams and that he had said that "his only relative in the world was a sister who was the wife of a prominent druggist in Detroit." There are only about 200 "prominent druggists" in Detroit, and it may take some time to locate the lady.

Manufacturing Druggists' Club.

Detroit, May 26.—A new club has been formed among the employes of the manufacturing chemists and wholesale drug houses of Detroit, called the Manufacturing Druggists' Club. Its officers are: President, H. E. Perry, of the Michigan Drug Co.; first vice-president, J. A. Stewart, of Parke, Davis & Co.; second vice-president,

A. H. Ludwig, of Nelson, Baker & Co.; treasurer, C. R. Carlisle, of the Michigan Drug Co.; secretary, M. C. Teagan, of Farrand, Williams & Clark. It is of a purely social nature, and will give a series of moonlight excursions during the summer months, with a grand ball at the Light Infantry Armory in the early fall. The object of the club is to get the employes of the various establishments more interested in bowling. It is intended to form a bowling league, and the games will begin early next season. Some of the money raised by the excursions and so on will be spent in buying a trophy to be played for, and it is hoped that there will be enough left in the exchequer to send the best team down to New York for the next meeting of the National Druggists' Bowling League. The first "moonlight" will be given on the evening of June 6.

Students Visit F. Stevens & Co.

Detroit, May 24.—About 100 students of the U. of M. have spent to-day in Detroit, the guests of Frederick Stevens & Co. A special coach took them to the very door of the company's new laboratories, where several hours were spent in inspecting the plant. After luncheon, served in the handsome general offices, the party were given a tally-ho ride around Belle Isle and to other points of interest. Dr. Prescott, the dean, and Professors Stevens and Schlotterbeck, of the department of pharmacy, were in charge of the party, which included several "co-eds," pharmacy students.

NOTES.

—Grant Stevens, for a long time with Alvin E. Holt, on Woodward avenue, Detroit, has taken the position of manager for the M. J. Hollister drug store, on the corner of Lincoln and Kirby avenues. Louis Ruchty will take Mr. Stevens' place at Holt's.

—The baseball team of the Michigan Drug Company defeated the Walkerville team by a score of 6 to 4 in the opening game of the season. The druggists will try to shut out the Polish Seminary boys on Saturday next.

—Dr. J. E. Clark, dean of the Department of Pharmacy, Detroit College of Medicine, was called to his home in Canada by the wholesale illness of his family—father, mother and sister all being ill.

—Druggist F. J. Henning, of Detroit, has been spending an early vacation with his parents at Coldwater.

—The Department of Pharmacy, Detroit College of Medicine, will hold its graduating exercises June 14.

CHICAGO.

Drug Clerks' Dance.

Chicago, May 24.—The ball of the Illinois Drug Clerks' Association last evening at the Masonic Temple was a pronounced success. About 200 persons were present and dancing was indulged in to a late hour. The music was excellent. Refreshments were served, not the least delicious of which was the ice cream soda furnished by the L. H. Becker Company from one of their "Twentieth Century" fountains set up in the ball room especially for this occasion.

The committees in charge of the entertainment were as follows: Entertainment Committee—W. R. Phillips, chairman; W. F. Egler, G. G. Fox, A. Lofstrom, C. A. Ullman, W. E. Kutz, J. N. Clark and C. A. Anderson; Floor Committee: F. Kemper, chairman; W. L. Dyche, G. H. Hodges, C. Windmueller, Al. Jans and Robert Koch.

Parke, Davis & Co. Prepare Another Excursion.

Chicago, May 26.—Parke, Davis & Co. are preparing an elaborate entertainment for such of their Chicago friends as find it convenient to accept the invitation they extend to join the special party which is being organized to visit Detroit. The party will leave Chicago by special sold Pullman train over the Michigan Central Railroad from depot foot of Twelfth street, at 10 p. m. sharp, Wednesday evening, June 6. For this occasion the railroad company has extended the rate of \$6.80 for the round trip, Chicago to Detroit and return. Refreshments will be served on the train. The entire party are invited to be the guests of Parke, Davis & Co during their stay in Detroit, which will be from Thursday morning, June 7,

to Friday evening, June 8. The special train returning will leave Detroit late Friday evening, arriving in Chicago early Saturday morning, June 9. The first day in Detroit will be devoted to a ride around the city, through its parks, and to an inspection of Parke, Davis & Co.'s manufacturing plant. Hotel accommodations will be furnished at the Russell House, where all meals for the party will be served in a special dining room. Weather permitting, a moonlight excursion on the Detroit River will be given. The entire second day will be devoted to a water trip by special steamer. Music and refreshments will be served on the boat, and a stop will be made at one of the delightful resorts along the St. Clair river for dinner.

Searle & Hereth Entertain.

Chicago, May 24.—Yesterday the Searle & Hereth Company gave a luncheon and reception to the graduating class of the Rush Medical College and others. The guests were shown over the extensive laboratories of the company and the various methods employed in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products were explained. About 200 persons were present. The company now occupies the whole of the building at 73 and 75 Wells street, having taken possession of the corner room on the first floor formerly occupied by a bicycle firm. In this room, which faces on Illinois and Wells streets, are the offices of the firm.

NOTES.

—It is reported that a controlling interest in the drug store of the Colbert Chemical Company at Dearborn and Monroe streets, and the People's Drug Store at Monroe and Clark streets, has been sold to Joseph Trienens and A. A. Wert, who manage and control the Buck & Rayner stores and the Auditorium Pharmacy.

—The Public Drug Company, whose incorporation was announced some time ago, will open a new drug store at 154 State street in a week or so. The store will be one of the finest in the West. S. Hexter, who for many years represented the Arlington Chemical Company in Chicago, will have charge of the store.

—R. H. Traill, of the well-known drug firm of Traill & Cooling, Austin, had both hands severely burned on Monday, May 21, by an explosion in the firm's laboratory. He will be unable to attend to business for some time.

—It is reported that the drug store at Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue has been closed, the stock sold off and that the former owner has retired from the drug business.

—F. L. Cooke, of Milwaukee, representing Sharp & Dohme in Wisconsin, was in Chicago the other day. He reports an excellent business.

—Charles L. Gleason, representing Parke, Davis & Company's importing department, New York, was in Chicago this week.

—G. D. Searle, of the Searle & Hereth Company, is spending a few days this week at his old home in Anderson, Ind.

—The drug store formerly owned by the late C. C. Kehner at 557 Sedgwick street has been sold to J. M. Zindt.

—J. A. Johnson, the West Madison street druggist, has gone to Indianapolis, Ind., for a few weeks' vacation.

—The Taylor-Gardner Drug Company has succeeded C. E. Joslin & Company at Nora Springs, Ia.

—M. C. Smucker has sold his store at Ashland avenue and Madison street to L. L. Merriman.

THE NORTHWEST.

Department Store Druggists.

St. Paul, Minn., May 25.—It is, apparently, a "slick" game the managers of department stores in the Twin Cities are trying to play in their efforts to get the retail druggists to join them in slightly advancing prices, as related in this correspondence last week. So far as St. Paul drug dealers, at least, are concerned—to employ a little Hibernicism—the more they think of it the less they think of it. They recognize that the department store people, after next to totally ruining a large part of the business of retailers, are now seeking to become full-fledged members of the drug associations, which

would enable them to do the druggists "dirty" to a greater extent than ever, in case they were so disposed. They hope to use the druggists as cat's paws to pull their own chestnuts out of the fire; for should these two classes of business men unite for higher prices, the department stores would be gainers, while the drug men would not, probably, reap much benefit from such trifling price advances as are proposed. The St. Paul druggists have as yet no reason to regret having "turned down" the department people's proposition and are watching with interest the outcome of affairs in Minneapolis, where the retail druggists listened to the siren voice of the octopus outfits.

NOTES.

—Successions: Carter & Flickenger, Collins, Ia., by Carter & Hemstock; Dorman & Westveer, Lake City, Ia., by A. M. Westveer; Clark & Houghton, Portsmouth, Ia., by Downs & Roberts; J. S. Thurston & Co., Pavette, Idaho, by J. S. Thurston; F. H. Eggleston and A. H. Cordiver (separate stores), Laramie, Wyo., by Eggleston Drug Co.; Jones & Co., Montrose, Ia., by C. R. & M. E. Sanderson; P. J. Schaefer, Good Thunder, Minn., by V. A. Hirschler; Luetscher & Walker, Mondivo, Wis., by George A. Luetscher.

—One of the reporters of the St. Paul Daily News noticed something the other day and must needs go and do this:

Hear the soda water fountain's
Gentle fizz.
How it agitates your thirst
With its sizz.
How it gurgles, sozzles, sizzles,
How it sputters, spits and drizzles,
How it foams and drips and mizzles—
What a biz!

—C. R. Foss has started at Sand Point, Idaho; Axness & Co. at Pelican Rapids, Minn.; Schaefer Bros. at St. Peter, Minn., and C. F. Slate at Platt, S. D.

—Joseph Kerwin, who was for some years in the wholesale house of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, of this city, is now with Wangler Bros., Waterloo, Ia.

—J. N. Oliver, late of New Rockford, is talking of going to Skaguay, Alaska, to go into the drug business or practice medicine.

—S. H. Brownlee, of Sandstone, was in the city this week on business. He has now running a thriving drug store at Mackley also.

—Charles Bird, who used to be in the drug business at Morristown, and who has lately been in Alaska, has returned.

—Messrs. Shanley & Shealds have retired from H. Phillips & Co., Rutland, N. D.

—E. J. Anderson is at home at Wadena suffering from an attack of the grip.

—C. H. Orth is working in the store of G. A. Bingenheimer, Minneapolis.

—Whitcomb Bros., Tacoma, Wash., are negotiating to sell to Michael Bros.

—Philip Schleiger, Grand Meadow, Minn., has been burned out.

—F. P. Offerman, Fairhaven, Wash., has sold a half interest.

—W. T. Gilmore is now with Crocker & Hawley, Fairhaven.

—Ezra C. Lawrence, Des Moines, Ia., has sold.

ST. LOUIS.

Apothecaries' Association Meeting.

St. Louis, May 24.—On account of the great street railway strike barely a quorum were present at the meeting of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association this afternoon. President Allen called the meeting to order and Secretary H. F. Hasselbrock read the minutes of the last annual meeting which were duly approved. Owing to the small attendance it was thought best to postpone the hearing of reports and election of officers and other important business until a representative gathering of members could be obtained and a motion prevailed adjourning the meeting until the third Tuesday in July or sooner, subject to the call of the chair. Secretary Hasselbrock distributed copies of Bulletin 8 of the N. A. R. D., giving the names of sixty-one proprietors who will distribute

their goods only to jobbers who will refrain from supplying aggressive cutters and brokers. Those present were highly gratified with the excellent work being done by the N. A. R. D., and seemed to think that the outlook for a solution of the cutting problem was brighter than it had ever been.

The Iowa Situation.

St. Louis, May 26.—John H. Allen, president of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., has just returned from a seven months' trip through Iowa. He says that there is practically no price cutting throughout the State. In Marshalltown a department store opened up a few months ago and started to cut, but the druggists got together, bought its stock of patents and distributed them among themselves. Mason City has organized in affiliation with the N. A. R. D., as have many other towns. Where cutting on patents does not exist, other evils are being handled and the druggists are making a strong and successful fight to keep the department stores from taking the sundry business out of their hands. Des Moines is well organized and is fast eliminating what cutting has been indulged in. Mr. Allen says the druggists throughout the State are enthusiastic regarding the N. A. R. D. and regard it as the only preventive and curative of the commercial evils which beset the trade.

NOTES.

—C. F. G. Meyer, president of the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., has received a most interesting letter from his son, Henry J. Meyer, who is in South Africa and attached to Lord Roberts' column as agent of the Cold Storage Co., which has the contract for supplying the English Army with meat. He relates some thrilling experiences and has been with a single companion over a large part of the country south of Bloemfontein buying cattle for the company.

—Clifford Hemm, the fourteen-year-old son of Druggist Louis P. Hemm, of Kirkwood, and nephew of Prof. Francis Hemm, died Tuesday of diphtheria after an illness of only three days. His twin brother is down with the same disease.

—W. S. Fleming, of Fleming & Hoch, Washington avenue and Seventeenth street, got the nomination for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket.

—Ernest L. Harris, who has been clerking for prominent local druggists for years, has opened the "Palace Pharmacy" at 2326 Market street.

—George P. Higgins, clerk at the Marion Sims Pharmacy, will go with the Garrison avenue pharmacy.

—G. B. Grover, druggist of Natchez, Miss., will move into a larger building and put in new fixtures.

—G. A. Ludwigs, a well-known drug clerk of East St. Louis, will open a drug store there.

—A. M. Pachter, clerk for F. T. McAuliffe, has a fine ten pound baby boy at his house.

—Mrs. Wolf, wife of Edward Wolf, of the Wolf-Wilson Drug Co., is seriously ill.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL ANNUAL AND PRACTITIONERS' INDEX, 1900. Eighteenth year; 8vo., cloth, 748 pages, illustrated; \$3. New York, E. B. Treat & Co.

This annual is a most handy work of reference for the busy medical practitioner, as it contains a resumé of the advances made in the study of disease, diagnosis, treatment, etc., reported during the year 1899. The articles by various contributors are comprehensive and extend into nearly all of the special fields of medical research. Part I. of the work, "Therapeutics," contains sixty-two pages, fifty-nine of which are devoted to a review of therapeutic progress for 1899, by Dr. Wm. Murrell. Part II., "New Treatment," constitutes the greater portion of the volume and is, as its title indicates, a "Dictionary of New Treatment in Medicine and Surgery, 1900." To these reports are added "Notes on Legal Decisions of Interest to Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists," by W. A. Furrington, A. B., LL. M.; "Sanitary Science," by Joseph Priestley, B. A., M. D., of London, and a list of the principal medical works published during the past year. The volume is uniform in style and binding with those of previous years and it will make a valuable addition to the library of any physician or pharmacist.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, one of the "Old Guard" abolitionists, a scholar and writer, has just died at Newburyport, Mass., at the age of ninety-one. He was the last survivor of a remarkable group of men who gathered around William Lloyd Garrison in his abolition movement. Born in Newburyport, November 17, 1808, Mr. Whipple resided for some time in Boston, for several years being the pharmacist at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Upon leaving this position he became actively engaged in the work of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He was interested in combating the attitude of the American pro-slavery churches and tract societies and the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, and wrote a searching volume in exposure of their complicity with slave-holders. He was a friend of John G. Whittier, the poet; Theodore Parker, with whom he held close intimacy in friendship, and had many notable friends. His body was cremated at Forest Hills Cemetery.

ALBERT H. ERAYS, a druggist, has just died at his home on Gordon street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. He was born in Merrimac, N. H., about forty-eight years ago. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to a druggist in Lowell, under whom he served three years. When he was twenty-one he went to Jamaica Plain and established a drug store at the corner of Gordon street and Woolsey square. At the time of his death he had a drug store on Gordon street, Jamaica Plain. He also went into real estate extensively, most of his investments being in the Jamaica Plain part of the city, where he devoted his building operations to the erection of apartment houses exclusively, building the first one ever erected there, situated on Green street. This was in 1885. Mr. Erays was a member of Elliot Lodge, F. A. M., the National Lancers and the "Old Tigers." In his time he has been a wealthy man, but he met with reverses during the latter part of his life.

ABRAHAM EDMANDS CUTTER, who has just died, was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1822 and was educated in the public schools of Saco, Maine. He entered a store in Saco where the drug business was combined with book selling. This business he followed for some years with the exception of a year spent in two voyages to Europe in a sailing vessel and another term of study in the academy. He came to Boston in 1843 and was employed in the drug store of the late William Brown and remained there and in the same business in another place for about ten years, when he removed to Charlestown and opened business as a bookseller. Mr. Cutter was elected to the school board of Charlestown in 1857, serving twenty-five years in all. He was twice married. Mr. Cutter had always been identified with, and interested in, various local charities and institutions of the city.

T. S. WATERMAN, formerly of Lynn, Mass., but who made his home for a long time in New Orleans, La., died in that city on May 9, at the age of 81. He was a native of Lynn, and was a descendant of Capt. Miles Standish. He went to New Orleans in 1840. Mr. Waterman was one of the first manufacturers of soda water and other carbonated beverages in this country, inventing an apparatus used in their manufacture.

FRANK M. WILSON, prominent druggist of Williamantic, Conn., dropped dead May 1. He was fifty years of age and for thirty years had been in the drug business first as a clerk then as a proprietor, in partnership and singly. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1895 and had satisfactorily filled several local offices of trust and honor. A widow and three children survive.

CHARLES A. MASON.—After an illness of less than a fortnight, Charles A. Mason, an expert accountant and for many years a trusted bookkeeper for Apothecaries Hall Company, Waterbury, Conn., died of pneumonia.

His acquaintance was widespread and he was much liked. Lately he had been in the insurance business.

PAUL ZIMMERMANN, proprietor of a pharmacy at No. 61 Bowers, New York City, died on May 3 of heart failure. He was a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, and a member of the German Apothecaries' Association. He was 32 years old, and left a wife and two children.

HARRY HALL, during the past five years a clerk in the pharmacy of Thomas & Thompson, Baltimore, Md., died May 7 of consumption. He had been confined to his house only a comparatively short time. He enjoyed a wide acquaintance, and made numerous friends. His wife and one child survive.

DR. JOHN F. TRUE, one of the most widely known men of Maine, has just died at his home in Auburn. Dr. True was born in Deerfield, in 1817. He lived in Auburn more than forty years, and had built up an extensive business in proprietary medicines. He was twice married, and his second wife survives him.

DR. L. M. WILLIAMS, of Chelsea, Mass., died in the City of Mexico April 25. The deceased was commonly addressed as "Doctor" because of his long activity as the proprietor of a drug store in Chelsea and his close acquaintance with chemistry and other branches of science. He leaves a family in Chelsea.

MYRON A. CLARK, who for nearly fifteen years was foreman of the wholesale drug department of George C. Goodwin & Company, Boston (lately merged into the Eastern Drug Company), has just died very suddenly at his home in Wenham. He was forty-two years of age.

DAVID HEATH, engaged in the drug business for many years at Victor, N. Y., died in Buffalo, April 17. He settled in Victor in 1835 and was the senior partner of D. Heath & Son until he retired a few years ago. He was eighty-three years of age.

JAMES A. BROWN, prominent druggist of Ensley, Ala., died May 6. He graduated from the University of Virginia in 1870, and since 1884 had been in business in Ensley. He stood high in the esteem of his associates and his death is greatly deplored.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY OR CHEMISTRY OF THE CARBON COMPOUNDS. By Victor von Richter. Edited by Prof. R. Anshutz, University of Bonn, assisted by Dr. G. Schroeter. Authorized translation by Edgar F. Smith, professor of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania. Third American from the Eighth German edition. Volume II. Carbocyclic and Heterocyclic Series. Cloth, 671 pages; \$9. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

The student of twenty years ago who has not kept pace with the great advances made in the study of the constitution of carbon compounds will find himself unable to grasp many of the principles laid down in this work, but he who is "up to it" will find it an admirable and most complete exposition of the subject of organic chemistry. Volume I, reviewed in this journal May 25 last year (page 712) covered that part of the subject under the "Aliphatic Series." Volume II, now before us, continues the study beginning with the "Carbocyclic Compounds," or compounds containing carbon rings, and carries it through a consideration of the constitution of those complex substances denominated by chemists as "heterocyclic compounds." This work as a whole is entitled to a prominent place among text books on organic chemistry and in the hands of an experienced teacher it will be found to be a most useful and reliable guide to the student, and for the practical chemist and advanced student a most valuable work of reference. As an exposition of the printing art the typography is particularly commendable and the display of graphic formulas in rings and chains is sure to call forth the admiration of any one interested in the resources of the "art preservative."

ASSOCIATIONS.

NEW JERSEY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association held its thirtieth annual meeting at Asbury Park, May 23 and 24. The various sessions were held in the ballroom of the West End Hotel and a large number of members accompanied by their wives were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by President W. C. Alpers, who, after a prayer by Rev. Dr. Marvin, introduced Hon. F. T. Appleby of Asbury Park. Mr. Appleby explained that he represented the Mayor who was detained from attending the meeting by illness, and closed his address of welcome by offering the freedom of the city to the visitors. C. P. Smith of Newark made a short reply.

The president then read his annual address, in which he said the business outlook was brighter than for many years past. He said he had experienced the greatest difficulty in getting members of the Association to serve on the Query Committee. To overcome this difficulty a more vigorous policy was needed. Provision should be made for this committee to send out questions early to members of the Association and to keep at it. The committee should also collect facts bearing on the progress of pharmacy, adulteration and methods of analysis for their determination, etc. He reported that the association had to its credit \$2,300, with an annual income from dues amounting to \$375. The annual expenditures amount to \$475, and he urged greater economy in the matter of expenses.

The proposition of the Pabst Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, to allow an additional discount or rebate to associations on goods sold to their members was denounced as an "advertising scheme," and he advised the association to authorize the return of the check sent by that corporation to the society. The work of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy was heartily endorsed. He believed a thorough general education should be required of applicants, and the legal establishment of such educational requirements was more necessary than anything else in the development of pharmacy. He endorsed the "model law" adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association at its last meeting, and said that the New Jersey pharmacy law came nearer to this draft than that of any other State. The recommendation that hospital stewards in the National Guard be registered pharmacists and be accorded commissions, as recently authorized in New York, he also endorsed. The following members had died during the past year: J. H. Deursen, New Brunswick; E. H. Plath, Englewood; A. E. White, Ocean Grove; S. W. White, Elizabeth; and William H. Goodale, Dover. The local secretary should be made an officer of the association, and the order of business prescribed by the constitution should be changed.

In closing his address the president recommended the association to sever its connection with the National Association of Retail Druggists. The experiences of the past year had not verified the predictions made by the national organization. "The N. A. R. D. gives nothing but promises," he said. "It is the retailer who is called upon to make all of the sacrifices, while the jobber gets all the profits and the manufacturer risks but little." Then, too, he thought the membership of the association in the N. A. R. D. was unconstitutional.

The address was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Holzhauser, Bye and Merritt.

The secretary and treasurer then read their annual reports, showing a net membership of 364, with a cash balance on hand of \$2,414.46. Henry A. Jorden, of Bridgeton, read his report as secretary of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy. The board held fifteen meetings during the year, and he was glad to report that applicants taking the examination showed better preparation for the work than ever before. Out of 107 who had taken the examination, fifty-three were college graduates. There were 1,539 registered pharmacists and 97 assistant pharmacists in the State.

After a Nominating Committee was appointed, the credentials of delegates from other pharmaceutical organizations were read. A motion to receive them and to grant the delegates the privilege of the floor was followed by a sharp discussion over the latter clause of the motion, and the "privileges of the floor" were not granted. It was a cold reception for the visiting delegates, and when they were asked if any of them had anything to say and the association would listen to them, not one responded. Dr. Brundage, a delegate from Brooklyn, and also a member of the New Jersey Association, protested against this action, but his protest did no good. The opponents to granting the privileges of the floor to visiting delegates did not want the latter, among whom was Prof. W. C. Anderson, vice-president of the N. A. R. D., to debate the plan of the national organization. After the appointment of some other committees and the reading of communications, the association adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session began at 2.30 p. m., the Committee on Membership reporting the names of twenty-five new members. Reports from delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, Pure Food and Drug Congress, U. S. Pharmacopoeial Convention and other associations were read and referred to the Publication Committee. A resolution growing out of the discussion over the action of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy in attempting to secure legislation last winter without "consulting the association," was passed "that the association considers it inadvisable for any of its members to attempt to introduce any legislation affecting pharmacy without the sanction of the association."

Then followed a report from the delegate to the meeting of the N. A. R. D., J. C. Gallagher, of Jersey City. Here the fight over the N. A. R. D. began again, the opposition being led by Charles Holzhauer, of Newark. By a vote of 22 to 14, the report was laid on the table, and another motion was passed making the question of remaining in the N. A. R. D. the first order of business for the following day. The association then adjourned to allow the members to go on an excursion to Shark River, where they were served to a clam bake provided by the local committee.

THIRD SESSION.

By consent of the members present, Mr. Holzhauer read the committee's report on the president's address, and then the hall was started rolling by J. C. Gallagher, who moved "that the dues of this association to the N. A. R. D. be paid." The resolution was violently opposed by Charles Holzhauer, White, Ryerson and the retiring president, W. C. Alpers, and most eloquently defended by Messrs. J. C. Gallagher and Frank O. Cole.

The resolution was lost, and by a vote of 14 to 29 the association decided to withdraw from the National Association of Retail Druggists. It, however, passed another resolution favoring the plan of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and authorized the incoming president to appoint a committee of three members for each county to form local associations to co-operate with the national organization. The secretary was authorized to ascertain the present indebtedness of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association to the N. A. R. D., and if any such there be, the association shall pay the amount.

The officers elected were Stephen D. Woolley, Ocean Grove, president; D. L. Cameron, Rutherford, and James Faulke, Jersey City, vice-presidents; Frank C. Stutzler, Elizabeth, secretary; James C. Field, Somerville, treasurer, and H. P. Thorn, Medford, and G. T. Fitzgeorge, Trenton, as new members of the Legislative Committee.

Executive Committee: D. L. Cameron, W. C. Alpers, Geo. H. Whipple, C. R. Priest and J. W. Merritt. Names from which to select a member of the Board of Pharmacy: H. A. Jordan, Charles Holzhauer, C. A. Bye, W. F. Fox and R. Killgore.

Resolutions thanking the local authorities and the Entertainment Committee were passed, after which the association adjourned to meet at such time and place next year as the Executive Committee may decide.

ASSOCIATED RETAIL DRUGGISTS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Members and friends of this association, to the number of two hundred, enjoyed an elaborate banquet and the many customary pleasures attending it on the night of April 17. The menu was up-to-date, the cigars good and the speeches better. The programme included numerous musical selections, an address by the president, J. S. Potts, and the following toasts: "San Francisco; Its Present and Future," Wm. H. Jordan; "Fraternal Relations," Leon Guggenheim; "Unity of Purpose," Jas. M. Gleaves; "Pharmacy," Prof. W. M. Seabury; "A Better Feeling," H. F. Wynne; "Review of the Trade," G. E. Bacon. Prior to introducing the speakers, Toastmaster Edward Baldwin delivered a short address, in which he said:

No business conducted by man is more important than that of a druggist. He is blindly trusted—his mistakes seldom can be corrected; he gives no bond except his honor. It is, or ought to be, a profession into which none should enter not competent to follow it, and the standard of preliminary training ought to be high enough to inspire in those who engage in it a recognition of its dignity and importance. The druggist is the instrument of the physician, not his substitute, and the two professions ought to dwell together in harmony, neither to the disadvantage of the other, and it is a mistake in either to underestimate the work of the other. Our association seeks to foster and engender the best of citizenship, self-fellowship, professional and business advancement and to raise the standard of our association.

It is in my judgment a great error to place the druggist on the plane of a fakir by making him the vehicle for the distribution of humbug nostrums bearing his personal guaranty, and thus impose upon the public by reason of their confidence in the business or calling of the druggist.

It is a serious wrong to seek to undermine the public confidence in the profession of medicine by assuming that the physician and druggist are silent partners in the miserable business of substituting quackery for professions, and thus creating as much distrust in the one as in the other.

The druggist who advertises that he is independent of the physician is as much of a humbug as the physician, who states that for safety he compounds his own medicines. The humbug doctor and the fakir druggist must move on; they are easily discovered, and the world, belted by public journals, is telling the truth, and the druggist getting too small for them. The retail druggist follows an honorable employment, and does not need to support himself by dishonorable methods, and I am happy to state that but a very few have emerged from the ranks; the druggist should not assume the functions of a physician, unless he is a graduate in medicine. It tends to lower the dignity of the profession by indulging in rate wars, in attempting to cut standard and well recognized prices. This style of business tends towards generalization and would have the effect, if followed, of closing out the weaker fellow while not increasing the demands of the public. No man buys drugs simply because they may be cheaper. Such work also tends to tempt some to the dishonest practice of attempting to counterfeit the article desired, and in the end is disastrous to the one who inaugurates the war, for usually no man can patent brain or business sagacity, and as misery is said to love company, the rate cutter generally is met and disaster follows as the price of his folly.

TEXAS PHARMACISTS IN SESSION.

The Texas Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting at Dallas May 15-17. President Hazlett delivered the annual address and urged the association to greater effort towards securing the passage of a pharmacy law which will meet all of the requirements of the drug trade. He thought much good would come from the work of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and suggested the organization of local associations in every city and county to help the work along. The repeal of the stamp tax was also urged.

The secretary and treasurer, R. H. Walker, reported a cash balance of \$314.00. The Committee on President's Address approved the various recommendations made and suggested that a committee be appointed to draft a law which will follow the bill drafted by the association in 1898, and embodying the following points: That no certificate shall be issued to any person upon presentation of a diploma; that no one shall be allowed to present him or herself for examination before the Board of Pharmacy except he or she shall have four years' experience, at least two of which shall have been spent in the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions under the supervision of a "registered pharmacist," or in lieu thereof upon presentation of a diploma from a school of pharmacy.

Evidence of experience as hereinbefore defined shall be certified by a notary public.

The committee's report was adopted by the association.

Reports of delegates to other associations were read, and a draft of the proposed amended pharmacy law was presented. The latter was fully discussed and finally referred to the Legislative Committee, with instructions to secure its passage by the Legislature. The proposed amendments to the present law governing the sale of liquor also came in for much discussion, and the matter was left in the hands of a committee to take such action as it thought proper to get the relief it believed the druggists should have.

The following officers were elected: President, J. L. Hazlett; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Schott, J. J. Thames and W. S. Kirby; Secretary, R. H. Walker; Trustee, George J. F. Schmidt. C. E. Craycroft, Sherman, was appointed local secretary for the next meeting. Seventy-eight new members were elected. The association decided to hold its next meeting at Sherman on the third Tuesday in May, 1901.

TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB.

The evening of March 28 was devoted to a popular lecture on the "Autumn Wild Flowers" native to the vicinity of New York City, by Mr. C. Van Brunt, with lantern slides. These were colored by Mrs. Van Brunt in her usual happy manner, and included not only wild flowers, but also marsh views, autumnal foliage, tracts of reddish sapphire and the fishing villages, old houses and farms among which the flowers selected grew.

On April 10 the paper of the evening was by Prof. F. E. Lloyd, "Studies in the Genus *Lycopodium*." Prof. Lloyd discussed the distinguishing characters of the North American species with reference to habit, sporangial leaves and their arrangement, leaf sections and other modifications. Two new species were recognized in this review of the genus. Dr. Underwood followed, remarking on the general distribution of *Lycopodium*, about ninety-four species or perhaps properly about 120, of which twelve are North American; perhaps twenty-one are peculiar to the Andes, and with them grow many others which extend into Mexico or Guiana; about eight are peculiar to Madagascar, four to India, etc.; mostly in mountain regions. *L. cernuum* probably encircles the world in the tropics.

Miscellaneous notes followed. Dr. Underwood reported word just received from a club member working in Jamaica who has already collected 200 species. Dr. Britton referred to a Japanese withazel flowering April 1 at the Botanical Garden, Hamamells arborea, with thorny, pinkish-yellow flowers with dark central eye formed by the claret-colored calyx. It has been cultivated at Kew since 1875.

Dr. McDougal reported a large number of pictures and documents relating to Dr. John Torrey which are accumulating preparatory to the proposed Torrey Day at the A. A. S. meeting, with letters to Torrey from Engelmann, Herbert Spencer, etc. Edward S. Burgess, secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of South Carolina was held on May 17 at Charleston. The attendance was unusually large, and decided interest in the proceedings was evinced. Letters of application were read from seven druggists, all of whom were duly elected. Reports were read by the president, the secretary and the chairman of the Examining Board, in all of which the forward movement in pharmacy in this State was clearly shown. Memorial resolutions on the death of the late President, Peter Robertson, of Newberry, were read, and a touching tribute was paid to his memory as a pharmacist and a man. After routine business, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, O. Y. Owings, of Columbia; first vice-president, John B. Johnson, of Rock Hill; second vice-president, A. A. Kroeg, of Charleston; secretary and treasurer, Frank M. Smith, of Charleston; solicitor, Hon. J. E. Burke, of Charleston; members of the State Board, O. Y. Owings, of Columbia; O. E. Thomas, of Columbia; J. G. De Lorme, of Sumter; Julian

A. Barbot, of Charleston; Edward S. Burnham, of Charleston, chairman; M. H. Sandifer, of Rock Hill, secretary.

At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the association with the ladies partook of a lunch, after which they dispersed to reassemble at 3.30 p. m. at the Calhoun Hotel. From this point they were conveyed by special cars to Chicora Park, where they were entertained by Von Moltke Lodge, Knights of Pythias, who were holding their annual picnic on that day. At 10 p. m. a banquet was served to the association, at which addresses were made by Profs. Burnham and Forest, of the South Carolina Pharmaceutical College; Ex-President O. E. Thomas and others, thus closing the session.

OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION.

The Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association held its tenth annual meeting at Shawnee, April 4 and 5. President W. R. McGeorge was absent on account of sickness, and, by the unanimous voice of the members present, F. B. Lillie, of Guthrie, occupied the chair. The meeting was well attended, and no pains were spared to make it a success. That the efforts were appreciated is vouched for by every one present.

Among the interesting papers read were: "What Our Association Does for the Druggist," by F. B. Lillie, of Guthrie; "How Are We to Increase Our Trade and Profit?" by J. C. Burton, of Stroud; "Keeping Stock," by W. E. Wheeler, of Guthrie; "Some Preparations Profitable for Oklahoma Druggists to Make," by C. R. Miller, of El Reno; "Notes from the N. A. R. D; What It Has Done and What It is Doing for the Retail Druggists."

The contests were participated in by everybody, and all had a general good time. Much credit is due to the ladies for the social side of the meeting, and for the active part they took to make it a success.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. A. Dow, Pond Creek; first vice-president, J. C. Burton, Stroud; second vice-president, Fred Reed, Norman; secretary, F. M. Weaver, Oklahoma City; assistant secretary, C. C. Pottenger, Shawnee; treasurer, L. J. Hord, Ponca City; local secretary, J. W. Pryor, Oklahoma City. Oklahoma City was selected as next meeting place, and the date for the meeting fixed on the second Wednesday of May, 1901.

ALABAMA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Alabama Pharmaceutical Association held its nineteenth annual session at Mobile, May 15 and 16. Much routine business was transacted and ten new members were elected. President P. C. Candidus recommended that the association should co-operate with the N. A. R. D., and also that the members should work to secure the repeal of the stamp tax on medicines. The president's address, which also contained other recommendations, was referred to a committee for consideration and at the last session the association decided to re-enter the National Association of Retail Druggists and the secretary was authorized to telegraph the information to the headquarters of the national association. The co-operation of the association was pledged to the movement to secure more recognition and better pay for the pharmacists in the Marine Hospital Service. A committee, consisting of Messrs. McVay, Brigham and Braun, was appointed to consider the feasibility of adopting a formulary for use throughout the State. The committee reported favorably and the president, secretary and executive committee were instructed to issue during the coming year such a work. The following officers were elected: President, G. B. McVay, of Birmingham; vice-presidents, Thomas W. Peagler, of Greenville; R. H. Stickney, Jr., of Anniston; secretary, L. S. Brigham, of Montgomery; treasurer, E. E. Elam, of Anniston; local secretary, J. D. Burke, of Montgomery; Executive Committee, W. E. Bingham, Tuscaloosa, A. E. Brown, Mobile, and C. B. Goldthwaite, of Troy. A motion to increase the dues to \$1.50 per member was lost. Montgomery was selected as the place for holding the next meeting.

—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association will be held at the Allyn House, Hartford, June 12 and 13. The opening session of the Association will convene at 11 a. m., June 12, for the transaction of business, to be followed by sessions at such time as the Association may determine. The headquarters of the Association will be at the Allyn House, where special rates have been secured. The entertainment features of the meeting are in the hands of a committee of the Hartford Druggists' Association.

—The Board of Examiners to the Nebraska State Board of Pharmacy, met in regular session at the Lindell Hotel in Lincoln, May 9. There presented themselves for examination thirty-six applicants of whom the following passed a successful examination: Rudolph Balaban, Schuyler; J. H. Christensen, Craig; J. R. Easley, Alexandria; Wesley C. Fick, Falls City; Mary D. Lip-pincott, Tobias; Rudolph L. Meier, Lincoln; Edward H. Polley, Seward; Louis Schreiber, McCook; E. W. Schirmer, Nebraska City; Bert W. Shryock, Plattsmouth; Otto H. Zaceck, Howells. The next meeting of the board will be at Beatrice, June 5th Henry H. Barth, secretary.

—At the regular meeting of the Floyd County Druggists' Association, held at New Albany, Indiana, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. E. Crecelius, president; Bruno Knoefel, vice-president; J. A. Ziegelbauer, secretary, and Henry F. Eader, treasurer. The only business of any importance was the naming of May 21 as a day set apart for their picnic. The Floyd County druggists are in accordance with the N. A. R. D., and are very much enthused with the progress they have made. The membership includes every druggist in the county.

—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association will be held in South Bend, June 13, 14 and 15. The committee is arranging an attractive business and social programme and it is hoped that you will contribute to its success by your presence and participation. Official headquarters will be at the Commercial Athletic Club. Special railroad rates of one and one-third fare have been secured from any point in Indiana and also from Chicago. Certificate good for returning to June 19 inclusive. M. M. Meyer, local secretary.

—The Erie County (N. Y.) Pharmaceutical Association has called a meeting of the druggists residing in the western section of New York State for Wednesday, June 6, at 3 p. m., at the Buffalo College of Pharmacy, to elect their representatives on the State Board of Pharmacy provided for by the new law.

—The Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota will hold its sixth annual meeting June 6 at 3 p. m., elect officers and transact the usual routine business. The annual banquet of the Alumni will occur the same evening.

—The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy has secured conviction, with \$50 fine and costs, of Wilbur & Son, general merchants of Packwaukee, for selling bug poison and carbolic acid in violation of the pharmacy law. Similar suits will be instituted against other general merchants.

W. B. Saunders, medical book publisher, Philadelphia, has associated with himself in business, under the firm name of W. B. Saunders & Company, F. L. Hopkins, manager of the subscription department, and T. F. Dagny, manager of the publication department. These gentlemen have been connected with the establishment almost from its inception, and to their capable management of their respective departments Mr. Saunders attributes much of the success that has attended his efforts. The subscription and publication departments will be conducted as heretofore. The trade book department will be under the management of W. D. Watson, whose connection with the house has extended over the past eight years and who has demonstrated his ability to manage that department with efficiency and success.

Boards of Pharmacy.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY BOARD IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On April 25 Senator McMillan, of Michigan, introduced into the Senate of the United States a bill to regulate the practice of homeopathic pharmacy in the District of Columbia. The measure, which was read twice and referred to the Senate Committee on the District, provides for a Board of Commissioners, the members of which shall consist of three homeopathic physicians, to be appointed by the Commissioners of the District, who shall examine all applicants for registration. The fee for registration is \$20. The applicant must be twenty-one years of age, served not less than four years in some homeopathic pharmacy, or be a graduate of some legally chartered homeopathic college or university. The duties and liabilities imposed upon homeopathic pharmacists are to be the same as those provided for registered pharmacists under the regulations governing the practice of pharmacy in the District of Columbia. The licensees of the board are allowed to compound and dispense physicians' prescriptions only in accordance with the principles of homeopathy and the requirements of homeopathic physicians.

PENNSYLVANIA BOARD.

The spring examinations of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Examining Board were held at Pittsburg and Harrisburg recently. The total number examined was 902; total number passed, 164, 82 for registered pharmacists and 82 for qualified assistants.

Successful candidates who will receive certificates are: Registered pharmacists—C. M. Beales, York Springs; Edward S. Johnson, Frank L. Seaman, Athens; Harry L. Eichelberger, Baltimore; C. A. Sexton, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Archie W. Campbell, Wellsboro; H. J. Hostetter, O. J. Thompson, Reading; J. B. Davis, York; Morris Gerbstine, Wilkesbarre; Harry M. Dorman, Phoenixville; John W. Houston, Washington; Samuel G. Witmeyer, Lebanon; Charles H. Austin, Palmyra; George E. Heinze, Ashland; Frank H. Cormoney, Lancaster; Alex. Young, Jenkintown; S. M. Lehman, Shippensburg; Thos. A. Duffy, Carbondale; Willard Ohlinger, Wooster, O.; John J. Dooley, Plymouth; F. H. Cappen, Wilmington; William H. Andrews, Woodstown, N. J.; John L. Wertz, Renovo; William T. McElwain, Chamoersburg; George C. Smith, Pottstown; Harry R. Goldswoorthy, Centralia; R. E. B. Seybert, J. A. Heintzelman, J. E. Jalliffe, Milton T. Putt, Harry Wilkinson, W. B. McCaffrey, Edward F. Harmony, Asa Fabian, David H. Cookroft, William G. Hillebrand, Eugene H. Eddy, Alex. S. Besore, John B. Littlejohn, T. L. Unangst, George V. Clecone, H. G. Winch, R. S. L. Anderson, all of Philadelphia; A. E. Lewis, West Middlesex; Charles Sayre, Sharon; John W. Mullin, Monongahela; William K. McMullen, Connotville; C. Edward Beacon, New Brighton; John G. Faner, Erie; Esther C. Hamilton, Wilkingsburg; John C. McMillen, New Castle; William V. Wertz, Jamestown; Latimer H. Studebaker, Erie; Rollin Larue Snyder, Shippensburg; James K. Love, New Castle; William A. Cubbin, New Castle; Charles C. Sweeney, Freeport; Edgar H. Miller, Duquesne; Ira C. Harris, Braddock; James A. Baird, Brownsville; J. M. Goldsmith, Tarentum; George E. Little, Franklin; Charles C. Stanton, Sharpsburg; W. J. McGill, Oakdale; James E. Barr, Esplerboro; Joseph R. Site, Clark T. McCutchen, John H. Phillips, William T. Piper, all of Allegheny; Paul J. Pfaff, George H. Brackman, Dovage E. Lewis, Joseph D. Mercer, Oscar N. Oehsenhute, Norman I. Schiller, Sada C. McClintock, Charles A. Thatcher, Edward C. M. Berg, R. P. Rauch, Pittsburg.

Qualified Assistant Pharmacists—A. B. Armstrong, Chester; Francis C. Handwork, Birdsboro; H. L. Quickle, Middletown; Charles M. J. Malley, Dubois; E. W. Gilles, Columbia; Lulu A. Morgan, Scranton; John L. Mallory, H. W. Kimmel, Altoona; C. J. McHale, Shenandoah; T. F. Hursh, Ashland; G. B. Knight, Gloucester, N. J.; T. A. Shannon, Carbondale; Eliza V. Lamb, Galeton; C. Croft, Chambersburg; J. M. Touison, Chestertown; K. W. Smith, Marietta; Charles A. Light, Lebanon; H.

A. F. Seabold, Annyville; C. E. Hoeffel, Lancaster; W. L. Swartz, Carlisle; William C. Swartz, Milton; C. S. Haine, Reading; R. H. Thomas, Taylor; L. H. Gage, H. R. Alden, C. A. Jeffries, H. J. Knauss, Julia P. Hughes, L. C. Anderson, R. J. McDermott, Charles Wagner, H. E. Mabenlg, William T. Ryan, all of Philadelphia; J. P. Dwell, Steubenville; J. B. Allison, Conneautville; A. B. Croul, Beaver; E. A. Smith, Seawickley; E. H. Poulke, Monongahela; R. S. Brosious, Johnstown; F. W. Jones, Homestead; W. H. Gamble, East Liverpool; W. C. Ball, Bradford; M. Culler, Monessen; J. G. Struble, Irwin; H. O. Hornbake, California; F. B. Aldenhefer, Greenville; C. G. Dixon, Butler; M. J. Cassidy, Braddock; Charles B. Hines, Stoneboro; R. E. Thompson, Carnegie; J. M. Hines, Johnstown.

TENNESSEE BOARD.

The Tennessee Board of Pharmacy held its annual session at Nashville, April 17, 18 and 19. The members present were: J. F. Voigt, president, Chattanooga; J. S. Robinson, vice-president, Memphis; B. H. Owen, Clarksville; Al. A. Yeager, Knoxville; and A. B. Rains, Columbia. Examination of candidates for assistant and registered pharmacists was held at Vanderbilt University, April 18 and 19. Of the twenty-five candidates the following received the grade and had the necessary experience, entitling them to certificates as registered pharmacists: Alfred T. West, James E. Fuller, R. M. Moers, G. Emil Chauquit, F. G. Weiss, of Memphis; L. A. Mitchell Harriman. The following received certificates as assistant pharmacists, but having attained the required grade for registered pharmacists are entitled to certificates as such, when they shall have had the required experience in a retail drug store: C. C. Rogers, Paris; Miss Clara Francis Alcorn, Columbia; Miss Martha Emily Hunnicut, Atlanta, Ga.; L. H. Sexton, Pulaski; L. E. Mayfield, Tupelo, Miss.; T. J. Vance, Nashville; E. T. Heard, Brownsville; E. Gwin, McKenzie. Assistant pharmacists: Thomas Roach, Atwood; D. Hardin Nell, Nashville; Harry Mayer, Memphis; George F. St. John, Knoxville; H. T. Jackson, Jackson.

President Voigt, in his annual report, gave a summary of the products analyzed during the year, and compared it with the work done the year previous. This comparison showed a very marked improvement in the quality and strength of pharmaceutical preparations to be found throughout the State, demonstrating the good results attending the enforcement of the adulteration section of the law. It also shows that the druggists are earnest in their desire to comply strictly with the laws and regulations. The matter of uniform interstate registration is being considered by this board. What it desires is an arrangement with other States for the interchange of registration certificates on a basis of uniformity in examination and requirements. The board was reorganized. The following officers will serve the ensuing year: J. F. Voigt, president; B. H. Owen, vice-president; Lee Brock, attorney; Robert L. Eves, secretary. The next meeting of the board will be at Kingston Springs, Tenn., July 17. Robert L. Eves, secretary.

—At the examination held by the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy, in Chicago, April 17-19, the following passed as registered pharmacists: A. C. Arnold, F. C. Aumann, G. Anderson, W. H. Bierman, L. M. Berg, A. J. Blake, W. H. Daley, H. R. Hertzberg, V. G. Hoke, J. C. Hutzler, O. A. A. Hupfeld, J. A. Johnson, E. Janowski, H. Kretschmer, W. S. Lawson, J. M. Lestina, F. M. Moss, F. J. Pokorney, O. A. Rieman, C. Tonnesen, A. R. Utt, A. F. Warhank, W. H. Wellman, C. Windmueller, C. F. Yergler, all of Chicago; W. J. Anicker, Peoria; W. F. A. Fahrrenkrog, East St. Louis; F. S. Grotjan, Rock Island; C. A. Kaysing, Belleville; V. N. Swan, Maywood. Assistant pharmacists: C. C. Bedford, C. B. Black, W. R. Clough, W. D. Dunlap, E. J. Daneak, A. A. Elvaston, G. G. Fox, C. Howk, S. S. Hutchinson, R. L. Halsted, C. Hoffman, T. J. Knaak, F. W. Kraemer, M. Lewis, C. J. Morton, C. W. Robinson, J. A. Rolfe, H. I. Sanford, P. A. Schroeter, C. H. Schwerm, E. L. Semsrott, A. M. Thatcher, all of Chicago; F. T. Baumgart, Danville; J. D. Barnes, Morgan Park; G. S. Duntley, Bushnell; G. A. Eversole, Onarga; J. B. Galloway, Rockford; W. G. Glese,

Bloomington; H. A. Goddard, Hebron; P. D. Vincent, Moline; C. W. Watson, Springfield. The Board of Pharmacy desires to have it distinctly understood that no applicant who has gained his experience in Illinois drug stores will be examined or given an interview until after being regularly registered as an apprentice. The next meeting of the board for examination will be held in Room 3, State House, Springfield, June 19, at 9 a. m. New applications must be on file at Springfield at least ten days previous to the above date, those having applications already on file must also give a like notice should they desire to appear for this examination. Affidavits from registered pharmacists of time service must be filed at least three days before the examination. Address all communications to L. T. Hoy, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

—The New Jersey Board of Pharmacy has granted certificates of registration to the following applicants, who successfully passed the examination held at Trenton in April: Registered Pharmacists—William Hall Andrews, Woodstown; Charles Howard Austin, Palmyra; Manly Lewis Brannin, Millville; Matteo Bonanno, Hammoncton; Frederick W. L. Cunz, Fort Lee; Henry Curtis, Beverly; Percy De Stanley, Elizabeth; Benjamin Franklin Davis, Elizabeth; William R. Dawes, Trenton; Wilbert Hillman Guest, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas J. Graham, Jersey City; Anna M. Griffing, Butler; Arthur H. Goodale, Dover; Moreland R. Irby, Gloucester; George Washington James, New York, N. Y.; Harry Edward Kilgus, Atlantic City; Arthur Eugene King, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Rupen H. Kazanlian, Moorestown; Phillip Louis Langhelz, Elizabeth; Claude Ruoff Middleton, Lambertville; Wesley Shaw Munger, Morristown; Joseph Daniel Moury, Asbury Park; Ernest Henry Maier, Newark; Fred W. A. Mayer, Jersey City; George Wesley Pegg, Jersey City; Harry T. Peck, Boonton; William J. Ritter, Philadelphia, Pa.; William E. H. Schneider, Englewood; Aloysius F. Seery, Englewood; Edward B. Stone, Jr., Camden; Levi Scott, Camden; Mary L. M. Shippee, Butler; Leon Taylor, Madison; Albert P. Unhehaun, Morristown; John E. L. Van Selver, Camden; Albert Foster Veeder, Lyons, N. Y.; Westley R. Wales, Cape May City; David Westhelmer, New York; Harry B. Winne, Kingston. Registered Assistants—George T. Eppler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward F. Fitzpatrick, Newark; Anderson B. Gee, Madison; James Edward Nickel, Camden; John Austin Roberts, Beverly; Phillip Reiser, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Berlay Regan, West End; William D. H. Smith, Mount Holly; Charles Henry Texter, Camden.

Henry O. Ryerson, of Trenton, has been appointed a member of the board. The next regular meeting for examination will be held in Trenton July 19 and 20. Henry A. Jorden, secretary.

—The Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy held its regular quarterly meeting at Shawnee, Okla., on April 13. A class of twenty-four applicants took the examination, of whom the following passed and received certificates of registration: R. D. Alexander, Norman, Okla.; Edwin Adams, Kingfisher; J. D. Ballard, Weatherford; J. F. Corry, Norman; A. C. Davis, Woodward; L. L. Fees, Parkland; F. G. Jones, Enid; C. F. Kohler, Shawnee; Ralph E. Morrison, Ponca City; Rice M. Reavis, Lexington; M. M. Smith, Fairview; Martin Taft, Garber; J. S. Wallace, Hawley; Wm. Wilson, Medford. Mrs. Ella Mooney, of McLoud, received a certificate as assistant pharmacist. John H. Asbury, of Burnet, and Alvin Snapp, of Woodward, registered upon diplomas from the Pharmacy Department of the Oklahoma University, having had the required two years' of experience. The secretary was instructed to publish, in connection with the proceedings of the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association, the proceedings of the Board of Pharmacy during the last year. The report of the secretary shows 203 registered pharmacists in good standing and 58 Class "A" permits issued to physicians and those studying pharmacy in small country towns and 154 Class "B" permits issued to merchants, authorizing them to sell patent medicines and grocers' drugs. The next meeting of the board is set for July 10 at Guthrie. F. B. Lillie, secretary.

—At the April meeting of the Minnesota Board of Pharmacy, 120 applicants were examined. The following passed as registered pharmacists: Charles C. Crosby, Oscar E. Dahly, Charles O. Donaldson, Henry H. Legel, Albert H. Bell, Henry Prestholdt, August Peterson, Andrew M. Rette, Christopher Rygh, J. Olivet Taft, William H. Zeigler, George A. Cowin, William G. Hanson, Arthur E. Dinsmore, Fred Soderberg, of Minneapolis; Carl H. Frees, Fred W. Kreuger, Herman F. Leuders, John E. McCarthy, John W. Nelson, William F. Tullar, Henry J. Dreis, of St. Paul; Charles L. Arbes, New Ulm; Dayton E. Billington, Lyle; Carl W. Bremner, Stillwater; Louis J. Christensen, Albert Lea; Russell F. Clark, Hector; John C. Dills, Albert Lea; George E. Foster, Fairmont; H. Odin Hanson, Rushford; Charles J. Moos, St. Cloud; Adolph G. Meile, New Ulm; Jacob P. Soes, Crookston; John W. Shanks, Jackson; Albert J. Schilling, Fergus Falls; Earl B. Stoddard, Stewartville; Eva A. Taylor, St. Charles; Oscar K. Weimann, Duluth. The following were granted the certificate of assistant pharmacist: Irvin R. Anderson, Peter J. Arbes, Frank S. Brandt, Edward D. Collins, Rudolph Ehrenberg, George A. Hallman, Harold W. Jones, Victor E. Lofstrom, Walter P. Meyer, Charles J. O'Connell, Edwin F. Stewart, Gustave H. Sommer, Carl J. Nelson, Clyde L. Aiken, George W. Blasing, William E. Burke, Westwood D. Case, Charles E. Haggarty, August Hlke, W. A. Hargesheimer, Emil W. Haase, Charles J. Hartmann, Jacob J. Jacobsen, Olof Johnson, Otto A. Kubat, Gunder M. Larsen, Allen R. McGuire, Peter J. Runberg, Alois J. Spellman, Joseph A. Cox and Adolph W. Johnson. The next meeting will be held in Minneapolis, June 17.

—At the April meeting of the Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy, held at Wausau, first grade certificates were granted to L. C. Schmidt, Manitowoc; G. G. Babb, Oregon; G. E. Atkinson, Markesan; A. J. Van Ells, Milwaukee; J. W. Schleyer, Fond du Lac; B. A. Klenart, Milwaukee. Assistant or second grade certificates: A. S. Wilterding, Antigo; M. Becker, Winneconne; T. S. Williams, Green Bay; F. G. E. Drozelnakiewiz, Milwaukee; G. N. Rostad, Spring Valley; W. D. L. Utter, Stevens Point; Bessie M. La Selle, Hancock; T. J. Watt, Milwaukee; E. G. Phelps, Milwaukee; R. C. Silvernail, Milwaukee; A. C. Wilke, Milwaukee; J. S. Peterson, Marinette; R. W. Jennings, Tomah; P. W. Gullard, Black River Falls; W. A. Bade, Plymouth; O. D. Wheeler, Beloit; O. G. Raiche, Marinette; R. W. Keim, Racine. Twenty-eight were rejected. At the annual meeting of the board the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, D. A. Taylor, Stevens Point; secretary and treasurer, E. B. Heimstreet, Jamesville. The meetings for this year are June 13, Marinette; September 7, Wausau; October 24, Madison; December 5, Milwaukee; February 8, Milwaukee; April 17, 1901, Sparta.

—The following were the successful candidates at the meeting of the Indiana Board of Pharmacy at La Fayette, Ind., April 12: Pharmacists—H. H. Carter, Charleston, Ill.; W. Paul Westfall, Montmorenci, Ind.; J. Wilbur Tudor, Homer, Ill.; Gustave Furger, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. F. Davis, Browns Valley, Ind.; Clyde Smith, La Fayette, Ind.; E. A. Geyer, South Bend, Ind.; W. W. Johnson, Greensburg, Ind.; E. W. Rawlings, New Harmony, Ind.; Roy McKennan, Connersville, Ind.; W. L. McClain, Scottsburg, Ind.; Charles Shroyer, Warsaw, Ind.; Eliza O. Ringwalt, Halls Crossen, Ind.; A. M. Becka, Newburg, Ind.; Ashton Stamen, Chicago, Ill.; C. Button, Zionsville, Ind.; C. S. Miller, La Fayette, Ind.

Assistants—J. E. Streckler, Logansport, Ind.; J. E. Haney, Mexico, Ind.; Charles Smoak, La Fayette, Ind.; Riley J. Drew, Macy, Ind.; W. B. Hopkins, New Albany, Ind.

We are in receipt of the May supplement of Robert Stevenson & Co.'s catalogue. It is devoted almost exclusively to drug sundries, and in that department of the wholesale drug business it is extremely complete. The absence of advertisements is particularly noticeable, and in this respect at least it seems to mark a new departure. It will be found very useful to any drug buyer, and we have no doubt they will be glad to send a copy to any druggist who is interested.

TRADE NOTES.

Manufacturers' Announcements, Notices of New Goods, Special Offers, and General Information for Enterprising Drug Buyers.

A Novel Advertisement.

Those who lived in the larger Eastern cities two years ago will remember the sensation caused by the startling advertising of Royal Headache Tablets. The advertising was done by six young and good looking girls, who plodded through the principal business streets, paying no attention to the commotion they raised. Each was arrayed in a striking costume, which consisted principally of a sun bonnet, a huge coil scuttle affair, on which were painted in big letters the name and virtues of the tablets they were exploiting. Over their shoulders were big capes similarly illuminated, while beneath showed heavy Scotch plaid skirts, of a color to dazzle the eye. As a work of art the advertisement could hardly be called a success, but as a means of impressing upon the beholder the fact that there was a new headache cure in town, it did the business. Royal Headache Tablets have come to the front very rapidly; this is due to their merit as well as to the efficient advertising that has been done. The proprietors are now preparing a special offer which they will have ready in a few weeks, and which will again startle the trade. Their advertisement in this issue is on Page 8.



A. P. W. Brand.

This new brand of toilet paper ought to sell well. The sheets are large, and there are 3,000 to the roll; the paper is good, and it can be sold for less than poor stock and at a better margin. Write for sample and prices.

We advertise on another page the Window Display furnished by the Lightning Medicine Company, Muscatine, Iowa. A handsome window attraction is one of the essentials of business success nowadays, and any merchant who has given this his attention will agree that the show window makes at least half his trade. The Lightning Medicine Company's Show Window Display is an old man of paper mache, which they call their "Old Pioneer." This figure stands 40 inches high, it is painted in four colors, has a commanding attitude and cannot help to engage the attention of the passers-by. It is a work of art, making, with the handsome accessories, an extremely desirable window attraction. It will call attention to your store, create talk and is really good advertising. The whole outfit is sent on receipt of a bona fide order for goods amounting only to \$5.51, and goods which pay a profit of nearly 75 per cent. Full particulars will be given by corresponding with the Lightning Medicine Company, Muscatine, Iowa.

Schering's Formalin Disinfection method is distinguished from all others as the only process by which Compressed Formalin Pastils containing 100 per cent. of pure Formaldehyde are vaporized in such a way that the gases of Formaldehyde and of combustion are thoroughly mixed. Their Formalin Lamp, which holds 50 one gram pastils, is an ideal apparatus for the disinfection of disease germs in the sick room and death chamber. The course of the infection is made shorter and milder, the danger of transmission to others is diminished, and the tax upon the patient's strength is smaller. Their Formalin Disinfectant is designed for the disinfection of larger rooms and entire buildings. There is no method of disinfection which gives results so reliable nor which requires so little attention. The lamps and disinfectants may be obtained of any jobber, or by ordering direct of Schering & Glatz, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

STATE OF TRADE.

A Somewhat Better Business.

New York, May 29.—A somewhat better business was reported from the various departments of the wholesale market, but transactions have been mainly of a combining order, with fluctuations in prices chiefly within a narrow range, and for the most part unimportant. Dealers, however, appear satisfied with existing conditions, and the outlook is without discouraging features. Quinine has remained steady, with leading brands in second hands held at the full parity of manufacturers' quotations, but pressure to sell one or two outside lots of the less popular varieties resulted in sales of several thousand ounces at a concession from quoted figures. The consuming demand has continued light, and unless there should be a material improvement, no important variation in the condition of affairs is looked for until after the Amsterdam bark sale, which is scheduled for Thursday of next week, and then only in the event of a radical change in values of bark. Opium has continued to move only moderately, with the tone of the market easy, under the influence of more favorable crop reports and a weaker feeling among holders at primary sources of supply.

The principal change in prices during the week was a reduction of 4 cents per gallon in quotations for grain alcohol by leading distributors, acting under instructions from the distillers they represent. The decline is accounted to an easier market for raw material, but some are of opinion that the reduction was made to discourage outside competition. Another important feature of the week was the receipt of advices from London to the effect that the agreement among manufacturers of iodine had been renewed. This information stimulated a warmer tone to the market for the various preparations, and the outlook is encouraging to continued steadiness. Menthol has been somewhat unsettled, with values very irregular, owing to keen competition, which is characterized by some in the trade as "a tempest in a teapot." Some holders report an advance in prices and others a decline, the result being a like range, according to seller.

In the essential oil department, sweet almonds shows an advance in sympathy with a corresponding improvement abroad. The peach kernel variety is higher on account of the imposition of a 25 per cent ad valorem duty by the appraisers. Anise and lemon were advanced owing to cable reports of stronger primary markets. Expressed limes is in reduced supply and decidedly firmer. Among the roots ipecac has advanced 10c. per pound and Florentine orris is slightly higher, both due to improved conditions in foreign markets.

There has been a general revision of quotations for vanilla beans and nearly all varieties show a lower range, the easier feeling among dealers being due to lack of important demand. Short buchu leaves are easier owing to abundant supplies and a slow movement into channels of consumption. Sassafras has offered more freely from producing sections and the spot market in consequence is weaker, with sellers at materially reduced quotations. Calceynth apples are firmer under reduced stocks and an improved consuming demand. Peesewick is held more firmly at primary sources, and spot quotations for both ordinary pure and selected are a shade higher, but there is no change in bleached. The available supply of egg albumen has continued to increase and holders have modified their views to the extent of reducing quotations fully 3 cents per pound.

Boston Reports Dullness.

Boston, May 26.—This week has developed no marked features in trade. There are not any startling features in the market. Business has been only a dullness, has shown nothing of marked interest. Alcohols are prominently before the trade because of the drop of four or five cents a gallon on grain. This follows the decline of a fortnight or so in wood alcohol. Waxes are comparatively quiet.

Nothing Doing.

Philadelphia, May 26.—Trade is still in the condition of quiet which was reported last week, and there is very little doing worth mentioning. Prices are still at about the same figures also, and no changes have occurred worthy of recording.

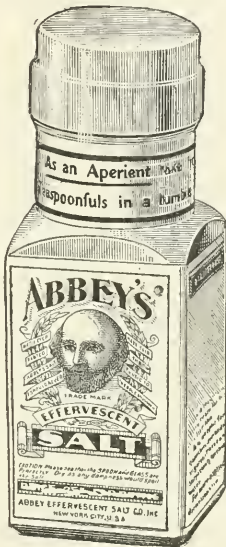
Some retailers take a more hopeful view of the matter than do others, but on the whole business is very dull.

Fair Trade in Baltimore.

Baltimore, May 28.—Trade has been fair among the jobbers during the past week. A number of orders were received from local druggists and the demand from out-of-town was also of satisfactory proportions. The business from outside the city, however, came in spots and tested the endurance of clerks at certain times only. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, though not greatly rushed, are kept quite busy and work in the laboratories is brisk. Some houses state that unless there should be a slump later on they will be in a position to record the largest volume of transactions ever disposed of. Among the retailers considerable com-

THE DEMAND for ABBEY'S SALT will be continuous, owing to the exceptional character of our steady advertising.

THESE DRUGGISTS SAY:



- Brookline, March 28, 1900.
The Salt sells well and there has been an increase in the sale of same.
(Signed) Wm. H. Butler.
- Boston, Mass. March 28, 1900.
The sale of Abbey's Salt has been very fair during the last few weeks.
(Signed) A. D. Marcy.
- Dorchester, Mass. March 28, 1900.
We are selling a slight increase in the past few weeks.
(Signed) A. M. Baker.
- 701 Centre Street, Jamaica Plains, Mass., March 28, 1900.
We have noted an increase in the sales of Abbey's Salt recently.
(Signed) Chas. B. Rogers & Co.
- 40 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y. March 28, 1900.
The demand for Abbey's Salt has increased.
(Signed) Theo. Merritt's Sons.

ABBAY'S SALT is a clean remedy, honestly advertised, prescribed and endorsed by physicians the world over. Abbey's Salt reaches the consumer through the drug trade only.

...THE...

ABBAY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.,

9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sold in three sizes, retailing at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

Trade List on Application.

plant is heard, but there are also druggists who report doing well. The market for botanicals is fairly good and heavy chemicals are moving in acceptable quantities.

Very Quiet in Detroit.

Detroit, May 24.—It is hard to assign any particular reason for it, but something is keeping things very quiet in the drug business just now. The weather is too fine to breed much disease, and not warm enough to keep the soda fountains busy.

Business Continues Good in Chicago.

Chicago, May 26.—Manufacturers and jobbers both report a very prosperous season in general drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. There is a strong demand for all staple goods and sundries. Seasonable goods are in great demand. The long continued lock out and strike in the building trades has affected local business to some extent, but even this is better than could be expected. Collections are good and most of the wholesale houses are working their full capacity.

Very Few Complaints.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., May 25.—While trade in these cities has developed no special features this week, it has continued in quite satisfactory condition, and very few complaints are to be heard. There have been one or two dull days which, however, were amply compensated for in succeeding days of activity. The occupant of one of the best drug corners in St. Paul says his business is fully 25 per cent. in advance of last year, which was the most prosperous that up to that time it had known. Jobbers say that their work is as lively as at any time this year and the number of orders coming in from the country and all parts of the Northwest, even to the Pacific coast, is all but phenomenal. Not a price change of note has taken place since last report.

The Strike Still Affects Trade.

St. Louis, May 26.—Retail trade continues to be disturbed locally on account of the street railway strike. Country trade is reported as fair by the wholesalers.

DRUGGIST MURDERED.

At Wilton, Mo., on May 18, druggist George Dennis was murdered in front of his own door by a young farmer named Paris Sapp. There was a dispute over family matters, and Sapp seized a stick and striking Dennis on the back of the head crushed his skull. The murderer was promptly arrested.

—Dent & Butler, druggists at Lewiston, Idaho, are now located in a new three-story brick building which was erected especially to meet their needs. They have a most handsome store, fitted up in all modern elegance and details. The arrangements for prescription work and the rapid conduct of business are particularly convenient. The firm has been in business, with various changes in its personnel, since 1882, and enjoys a large trade.

—At Manchester, Conn., April 29, a man died from the effects, it is said, of some poison dispensed in mistake for rochele salt by a local druggist. If this suspicion is verified by the investigation now under way suit against the drug firm will be instituted, it is reported.

—The Montana Board of Pharmacy held an examination at Butte, April 6. Twelve applicants for registration were examined and the following were successful: L. Churchill, E. G. High, V. H. Wood, F. M. Osborne, A. H. Donan, S. A. Belanger, V. E. Washington, John H. Mulkey, P. B. Snelson, F. C. Brendel, and D. Loreau. A re-organization of the board was effected, the following officers being elected: C. J. Coffey, of Missoula, president; J. B. Lockwood, of Helena, secretary, and B. E. Mathews, of Townsend, treasurer.

—The New Hampshire Board of Pharmacy, at its quarterly meeting, turned out seven new pharmacists, as follows: George N. Morse, Concord; George A. Gilmore, Exeter; Albert E. Bellise, Concord; Frank H. Reed, Concord; John B. Morin, Manchester; Albert H. Selfert, Manchester; William R. Murdock, Manchester. Junior examination—Assistant Pharmacists: Warner Hayes, Exeter; Frank McGuire, Concord. The fourth quarterly meeting will be held at the State House, Concord, on Wednesday, July 25. George F. Underhill, secretary.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 29.—A fair jobbing business is reported and values have ruled steady, with a few exceptions, in which declines have resulted from natural causes.

OPIUM.—A continued tame market is noted, with quotations unchanged at \$3.35@3.50 for 9 per cent, and \$3.45@3.60 for 11 per cent., the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIUM.—Only small parcels have received attention and a quiet feeling prevails, with jobbers quoting the old range of \$1.45@1.65 for 13 per cent, and \$5.15@5.35 for 16 per cent., according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—Manufacturers' prices remain unchanged and jobbers report a good consuming business at \$1.90@2.05 in ounces, and \$2.20@2.30 in eights, according to brand.

QUININE.—There is no change in the general condition of affairs and jobbing quotations are steadily maintained at 31@32c, for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 33@34c. in 50-oz. tins, and 32@33c. in ounce tins.

ALCOHOL.—Distillers have reduced their prices for grain, and jobbing quotations show a decline to \$2.41@2.42 by the barrel, and \$2.50@2.70 for less, as to quantity. Colorless is obtainable at \$3.49@3.74 by the barrel and \$2.55@2.75 for less. Wood has declined to 80@85c. by the barrel and 90c.@\$1 for less.

SASSAPARILLA.—Supplies are more abundant and the market is easier with quotations reduced to 10@19c. for whole and 21@24c. for powdered.

IPECAC.—Foreign markets are stronger and in consequence jobbing prices have been advanced to \$3.50@3.90 for whole, \$3.55@3.80 for ground and \$3.65@4 for powdered.

ORRIS ROOT.—Florentine is firmer in sympathy with producing markets and jobbing quotations have been marked up to 23@28c. for whole and 28@33c. for powdered.

COLOCYNTH APPLES.—The market is slightly firmer and jobbing quotations have been advanced to 60@70c. for selected, 55@65c. for broken, and 65@75c. for powdered.

OIL ALMONDS.—All varieties of sweet are higher and the revised quotations are 60@70c. for true and 45@55c. for peach kernel.

OIL BERGAMOT.—Jobbing prices are a shade easier, best grades being quoted \$2.25@2.50 and No. 2, \$2@2.25.

VANILLA BEANS.—A generally easier market is noted for all kinds and jobbers are quoting Mexican at \$12@13 for No. 1, and \$14.00@15.50 for extra; Bourbon, \$9@10.50, and Tahiti, \$2.75@3.75.

BEESWAX.—Jobbing quotations have been reduced to 40@45c. for city and 32@35c. for country.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—Jobbers have reduced quotations to \$2.00@2.25 per lb. and 23@28c. by the ounce.

NAPHTHALINE.—Quotations for 100 lb. balls have been marked up to 34@34½c. in bbls. and 5@7c. for less.

GOLDEN SEAL ROOT.—The market is easier on account of offers of new crop and jobbing parcels of old are obtainable at 75@85c. for whole, 85@90c. for ground, and 90c.@\$1 for powdered.

PULSATILLA HERB.—Owing to scarcity jobbers have advanced quotations to 40@50c., as to quantity.

CARBOLIC ACID.—Market easier, with pound bottles offered at 40@45c. and 5-pound bottles 37@42c.; amber, 3c. less.

ROCK CANDY SYRUP.—Jobbers have advanced quotations to 36½c. in barrels, 59½c. in half barrels, 61½c. in 10-gallon tins and 67½c. in 5-gallon tins.

—The Louisiana Board of Pharmacy met in New Orleans April 23 and approved the work done by the Committee on Examinations, and also that of the secretary of the board for the last ten months. After accepting the resignation of A. C. de Monsabert as a member of the board, an adjournment was made to attend the meeting of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association.

—The West Virginia Board of Pharmacy has elected H. L. Boggs, of Charleston, president; Geo. H. Ebeling, of Wheeling, vice-president, and W. S. Hamilton, of Fairmont, secretary and treasurer. The next meeting for the examination of applicants for registration will be held at Fairmont, July 19.

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THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

VOL. XXIII.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7, 1900.

23.

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ADDRESS, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,

Telephone: 2340 Franklin.

Cable Address: "ERA"—New York.

NEW YORK.

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HOW WOULD YOU DO IT?

Did you ever see a price list of proprietary goods that suited you?

Any number of such price lists have been printed, but hardly any two of them are arranged alike, and, while it seems an easy matter, those who have tried it know that there are a great many questions to be considered.

For example, how would you list Paine's Celery Compound? Would you list it as

- (A) Paine's Celery Compound,
- (B) or Celery Compound, Paine's,
- (C) or Compound, Paine's Celery.

We are under the impression that the first style (A) is the best, all things considered, particularly if there are a number of cross indexes inserted.

We would like to hear from our subscribers on this matter, as we are now at work upon our price list of proprietary goods for the next edition of the ERA BLUE BOOK, and we want to arrange it so that it will be most convenient to the majority of our subscribers.

By the way, our subscribers can assist us in making this price list of proprietary goods more complete if they will call our attention to any article which they fail to find in the last edition of the Blue Book.

Please let us hear from you, and kindly address your communication to

EDITOR, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
396 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE N. A. R. D.

The last regular bulletin, No. 8, of the National Association of Retail Druggists brings to date the news of the work of this association through its officers and executive committee, the story of the conferences and their results with the proprietary interests being given in detail. Notes supplementary to this bulletin state that a large majority of the drug jobbers of the country have signed the agreement sent out by the proprietors, indicating thereby their wish to act as agents for the several proprietors. Those not heard from are as a rule the small concerns. To these latter has been sent a second letter asking their signatures, and it is expected that within a very short time the plan in its entirety will be ready to put into operation.

The N. A. R. D. during the months since the last annual meeting has accomplished a good deal, and shows healthful, progressive growth. The next annual meeting will be held in Detroit, September 12, 13 and 14. The association has at heart the interests of the drug trade of the entire country. As all druggists in large and small cities and in the smallest villages are alike its beneficiaries, each and every one of them should be helping to increase the association's power by adding to the efficiency of some local or State association. To accept its benefits without helping to do its work is not a commendable attitude. If druggists will all become members of some association of their fellows, and all these associations in turn affiliate with the national organization, the plans of the latter body for the relief of the trade at large from the varied abuses under which it suffers would be of quick realization.

Besides its work in relation to the cut rate problem the N. A. R. D. has done good service in other directions. For instance, its influence exerted in the direction of the removal of the stamp tax on medicinal articles has been great, and relief from this burden is in sight at the next session of Congress. Another, and perhaps a more professional, work is being done by various of the affiliated organizations in the matter of coming into closer touch with physicians. A few of these local associations will distribute among the physicians in their respective territories the very handy Epitome of the National Formulary, prepared by the American Pharmaceutical Association for this purpose at so low a cost as to make it available to all druggists. In various ways the national organization is exerting a healthy influence, and druggists, though a little slow, are gradually awaking to the desirability of representation, as they see what benefits are

already bestowed and what may be expected from more extended organization. Cutters, too, are not showing that determination to oppose the movement which at first was so outspoken. The general tendency throughout the trade is toward union, harmony and mutual relief. If it had done nothing more, the cultivation of this kindly feeling would be sufficient excuse for the creation of the national body. But more is hoped for and more is fast being attained. At the Detroit meeting in September it is expected that nothing but optimistic reports will be received.

A NEW COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

For many years New Orleans has had a college of pharmacy, existing as the Pharmacy Department of Tulane Medical College. In some years the attendance has been good, but at other times hardly sufficient to warrant the continuation of the department. It has been thought by the prominent pharmacists in the State and by the members of the Medical College faculty that a separate institution devoted entirely to the teaching of pharmacy would be advisable and meet with success. Accordingly the announcement is now made that a college of pharmacy has been chartered in New Orleans under the name of the New Orleans College of Pharmacy. Its officers have been selected and their names are given, though the announcement of the members of the faculty is as yet withheld. It is stated that the college will have good financial backing, and will be ready for the receipt of pupils at the opening of the regular fall session.

There is a very widespread territory tributary to New Orleans, and the right sort of college at that point should attract a very large attendance of students. The State Pharmaceutical Association has the project close at heart, several members of the State Board of Pharmacy appear as officers of the new institution, and the prospects are bright.

THE APPRENTICE.

The drug store apprentice is a much more important individual than he is customarily considered. He it is who after a few years is to become the druggist, and it is important that his needs and the characteristic features of his position and function receive more consideration than is accorded by the majority of employers. The debt and the responsibility are not all on one side. The apprentice, to be sure, must learn in every way possible how to discharge the duties which are later to fall upon him, but the druggist who employs him has an equal responsibility, which, however, he is only too prone to evade. In the future the apprentice must be a more thoroughly educated and well prepared individual than he has been in the past. The trend of pharmacy is toward better, higher education. The pharmacy laws are being improved in this direction. Educational requirements will be enforced, and it is essential that the young man intending to enter the

drug business shall be well grounded in those essentials upon which must be based the best kind of preparation.

The relation of the apprentice to his employer is, therefore, an important problem, one whose discussion from all view points is most desirable, and one which we would like to see thoroughly considered in the pages of this journal. There are many questions connected with the main one which can profitably be debated. For instance, what is an equitable arrangement to make with a boy who goes to work in a drug store to learn the business? How much should be paid the first year, how much the second and how much the third? The establishment of the apprenticeship system upon the right basis would be a great benefit, not only to the boys themselves, but to the employers as well. Let us have the views of those who find in this subject somewhat of direct interest to themselves.

HOW THEY WANT THE PRICE LIST.

As anticipated, the opinions of druggists relative to the most desirable system of indexing proprietary medicines in the Era Blue Book are very varied.

C. H. Murray, Macon, Ga., writes:

"I would suggest that you list proprietary goods in this manner:

Compound, Paine's Celery.
Sarsaparilla, Hoot's.
Aves.
Cream, Hinds' Honey and Almond.
Emulsion, Scott's.
Angier's Petroleum.

Thos. M. Davies, New York, says:

"List your book by name of the goods mentioned; if syrup, under "Syrup," if compound, under "Compound." How often is it we know the name of the maker or the person's name connected with a preparation? Seidem.

We want to know the wishes of all druggists interested in receiving the most complete and serviceable price list that can be prepared.

ITS MATHEMATICS ARE OFF.

A contemporary local journal very earnestly reproves certain writers for their inaccuracies in discussing the percentage solution problem, and then attempts to straighten out the thing itself, but in so doing falls into laughable error. The weight of a fluid ounce of water is given as 437.5 grains, and upon this value are based the succeeding calculations given as an example. A little revision of equivalents is advisable.

A particularly obnoxious variety of druggist exists in Louisville in a person who has recently been charged with illegal selling of cocaine. This druggist's colored porter sold the drug from a rear window of the store, a majority of the purchasers being negroes, and an average of fifteen packages per night at 5 cents per package being disposed of. If the charges made are true this so-called druggist ought to be in State's prison for a long term or for life. It is the few individuals of this stamp who have no conscience who bring discredit and ill repute to an honorable profession. They should be weeded out remorselessly.

Translated for the Era.

MODERN PHARMACY.

The Present Position of the Profession Throughout the World, Reviewed by an Eminent European Authority.

[The following comparison of the laws which regulate the practice of pharmacy in various countries appeared in the "Grand Encyclopædia"—an important French publication which appears in periodical parts—a few months ago. It was written by the late Gustave Blanchon, Director of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, and the fact that he was President-elect of the International Pharmacy Congress of 1900, and that this was one of the last, if not the very last, effort of his pen, gives a peculiar interest and a distinct authority to the article. We have omitted, for brevity's sake, various allusions to the historical evolution of French and English pharmacy.]

FRANCE.

At the present time, three years of "stage" (apprenticeship) and three years of college study are required of candidates for the pharmaceutical diplomas, and the tendency is rather to diminish the length of the "stage." To give real value to this part of pharmaceutical education (which ought still to be of great importance) it would be necessary that employers should take their educational duties more seriously than most of them do nowadays.

The instruction thus received at the school and in the drug store prepares the candidate for his examinations (1) in physico-chemical, (2) in natural science, and (3) on the specially technical portions, *materia medica* and pharmacy. This brings us to the preparation of the "chef d'œuvre" of bygone days, now confined to the compounding of five galenic or chemical medicaments.

A higher diploma, for those who propose to become professors, is that of "superior pharmacist." For this the degree of Licentiate in Sciences (or an equivalent examination) is necessary, together with a thesis based on personal research. But the candidates for this grade are but few.

In conclusion, the French pharmacist can now take the title of "Doctor" of the University of Paris and other scientific centres. This title (although purely scientific, and conferring no special privilege either for teaching or practising pharmacy) will be much sought after, and will certainly help to keep up the studies in our schools to a high standard. Candidates are required to present the results of a personal scientific research.

Outside France we find two contrasting systems, that of complete liberty and that of rigorous government control, combined with limitation of the number of pharmacies. Since fifty years ago, one must go outside Europe to find a country where the exercise of pharmacy is absolutely free.

IN CHINA

every one has the right to sell medicaments, either in the street or in suitable premises; the only conditions exacted being the possession of the necessary capital and the ability to write in the official language. The drug stores and pharmacies in the principal towns are well fitted up, well kept, and very clean; and the medicaments delivered to customers are carefully labelled. The Chinese *materia medica* is very complicated in its character, and has been handed down for many generations.

JAPAN.

which long followed the lead of China, has now gone ahead in every respect, and has copied European models so far as pharmacy is concerned. A Pharmacopœia, which was published not long ago, serves as a base for official preparations.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

long left the exercise of pharmacy completely free. The doctors themselves prepared their remedies, and there was no distinction between the two professions. The pharmacy was a kind of general store where medicaments, as well as other goods of all other kinds, were sold. Little by little custom changed in these matters, and pharmacists

grouped themselves. A college was established and diplomas granted in Philadelphia in 1820, and in New York in 1831. A law of the State of New York provided that after January 1, 1835, no one should exercise pharmacy without having passed an examination. One by one the other States followed suit, and now almost everywhere the exercise of the profession and the sale of poisons are restricted by regulations which are not perhaps invariably strictly observed, but which, legally at least, limit a dangerous license.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English are enemies of preventive or restrictive measures. If they have admitted, for the exercise of pharmacy, the guarantee of diplomas which inspire public confidence, they have always objected to any regular system of inspection of pharmacies. The practitioner is legally responsible for his errors, but his action is unfettered by any protective measures against chance of accidents.

We may here at once contrast this system with that of some of the countries of Northern Europe.

To become the proprietor of a pharmacy

IN GERMANY.

for instance, one has not only to pass the necessary examination, but to wait till a vacant pharmacy presents itself, and until the Government authorization to take it over is granted. The number of pharmacies is limited by the population. Besides this the State compels the pharmacist to accept an official tariff for medicaments; and finally all pharmacies are subject to a very severe and minute inspection.

To obtain a pharmacy it is necessary to pass through a high school and serve an apprenticeship of three years, which is followed by a stiff probationary examination. The successful candidate then serves three years more as assistant, and finishes by studying at one of the German universities (or at the polytechnic schools of Brunswick, Carlsruhe or Stuttgart) for his final examination. After this he usually takes a situation as assistant until such time as the State appoints him proprietor of a pharmacy.

IN SCANDINAVIA.

where the educational standard is also high, the privilege system is even more developed than in Germany. The "real" pharmacy or privilege, which the pharmacist can bequeath to his heirs, tends to diminish in number and to disappear. It is replaced by the "personal" privilege, which is really a State appointment. Under these conditions the pharmacies are severely inspected and rigorously kept to a certain tariff.

IN RUSSIA

the number of pharmacies is limited as in Germany. There are two grades, one giving the title of Candidate and the right to possess a pharmacy; the second is that of Magister, or Doctor of Pharmacy. The State usually gives preference to those holding the latter diploma when a pharmacy becomes vacant. Legal tariffs and severe inspection exist.

We may also cite, among the nations where limitation exists, Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece.

IN ROUMANIA

pharmacy is first practically studied in a drug store for four years (three as apprentice and one as assistant), and then at the School of Pharmacy or the University, where the Licentiate degree is taken. All Licentiates have to sit for a competitive examination, and the vacant pharmacies are distributed according to the results of this test.

IN BULGARIA

the "mag'ster" or "doctor" diploma is taken in another

country, but the pharmacist must pass before the State Board or "colloquium" before he can take a vacant pharmacy.

IN SERVIA

the same state of things exists, and "Magisters" from foreign universities pass the Servian Government examination.

GREECE

has had a special school at Athens since 1858. Here students pass three years; the "stage" or probation is partly before and partly after the college course. The number of pharmacies is limited, the price of medicaments fixed by tariff, and an annual inspection takes place at an uncertain date.

While certain countries have thus adopted the system of limitation, others have abandoned it after a period of experiment. Among these countries is

ITALY

where the number of pharmacies is now unlimited by law. After three years of college study the assistant passes a year in a pharmacy duly authorized for this purpose by the Minister of Public Instruction, and presents himself for the qualifying examination. By working a year extra in the laboratories of pharmacy and toxicology, he can obtain the title of Doctor.

SWITZERLAND

has also abandoned the system of limitation in favor of the free system which prevails in France. The studies effected both in the pharmacy and at the university (where the student must pass at least four semesters) are thorough, and tested by serious examinations.

In certain countries the exercise of pharmacy is carried on under conditions which more or less resemble those existing in France.

IN HOLLAND

the studies are much the same as in Germany. Besides the fully qualified pharmacists (and working under their supervision), there exists also a class of assistant-pharmacists, who have passed a practical examination. The number of pharmacists is not limited, and the legal obligations are much the same as in France. Pharmacists who present a thesis may obtain the title of Doctor. There are also Doctors "artis pharmaceuticæ," who have nothing in common with those just mentioned, but who are M. D.'s who have passed a special examination which gives them the right of practising pharmacy in rural districts.

BELGIUM

has a system of studies partially carried on in special schools annexed to the Universities of Brussels, Ghent, Louvain and Liege. The University diploma is countersigned by an Administrative Committee which informs itself whether the conditions prescribed by the law have been fulfilled. Pharmacy is exercised under much the same conditions as in France.

IN SPAIN

things are much the same. Pharmacies are kept by Licentiate who have passed two years in a pharmacy and five years at one of the five Faculties of Pharmacy. By another year of study and the presentation of a thesis the title of Doctor—conferred with solemn ceremony—may be obtained.

TURKEY

gave complete freedom to pharmacy until 1862. As many accidents occurred restrictions were imposed. At present the conditions of probation and study at the Constantinople School of Medicine run mostly on French lines. The same may be said of the conditions under which pharmacy is exercised,* but in the pharmacies kept by foreigners of various nationalities the observation of regulations leaves much to be desired.

*The French system, we may remind our readers, imposes no limitation on the number of pharmacies, but exacts long and thorough study and shop probation. Doctors are not allowed to dispense, and no one but pharmacists can retail compound medicaments. Pharmacies are periodically inspected (nominally at least); prescriptions are written in the language of the people. The diploma is granted by the university where studies are pursued.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPŒIAS.

All these countries, and others not mentioned (Mexico, the East Indies, Venezuela, Chili), have their National Pharmacopœias. These works differ one from the other in form, wealth of documents and strength of medicaments. Preoccupations of a scientific nature are much more conspicuous in the French and Spanish Pharmacopœia than in those of northern nations.

However, all these works tend towards uniformity. The logical idea that a Pharmacopœia should be a practical work, easy of reference, is generally accepted; and the alphabetical arrangement used in dictionaries is becoming the rule everywhere.

What is more important is the widespread wish to give the same strength to preparations of the same substance in all the various Pharmacopœias. Probably we shall never have an international Pharmacopœia, which could be used for every preparation in every country, but it may be hoped that as communications between nations increase, a number of identical formulas may be admitted for such medicaments as are particularly active in their nature and liable to become dangerous in certain doses. This idea has been put forward by International Congresses for many years past, and its approaching realization may be legitimately expected.

THE NATURE AND PRODUCTION OF ANTI-DIPHTHERITIC SERUM.*

THE PRODUCTION OF ANTITOXIN.

During all the ages that have passed since the dawn of creation, man, until recent years, has been vainly endeavoring to explain the mystery of disease. Countless theories have been promulgated to account for the loathsome leprosy; the insidious arch enemy of the human race—tuberculosis; the murderer of children, diphtheria; and the numerous other bacterial affections that afflict mankind.

Now, through the perfection of the microscope and improved technique, we can begin to see our enemies face to face. We have learned how to cultivate and handle with impunity bacteria, the unicellular microscopic plants which so long eluded our vision.

I would impress upon you at the beginning that all life, whether animal or vegetable, is composed of isolated bits of protoplasm, or large aggregates of these units, which we call cells. The human body is composed of a great variety of specialized cells working in harmony in large communities. The cells of the individual organs, besides the general properties possessed by all protoplasms, have special functions to perform, which if not properly attended to result in harm to the body as a whole. The cells of the parotid gland must secrete saliva. The renal epithelium must do its work properly, otherwise the whole organism suffers and may soon die.

In many respects we may think of the anatomical structure and physiological action of the animal body as resembling an intricate machine, each part working in harmony with every other part. The nerve cells of the brain, spinal cord and sympathetic system which control the action of all the other parts of the body have undergone specialization to the greatest extent. When the digestive system is overloaded with substances difficult to digest, the assimilative tissues become exhausted with their task and an attack of biliousness results from the local irritation on the cells of the intestines and the harmful effects on the nervous system of the partly digested food.

Now I wish, however, to speak not of the internal causes of disease but of those external agents, isolated microscopic plants, which we now recognize as the cause of the various infectious diseases. Bacteria, as you will notice from these tubes of cultures, possess the property of forming various colored pigments. Nearly all the colors of the rainbow are here represented. Dur-

*An address delivered by E. M. Houghton, Ph. C. M. D., lecturer on Experimental Pharmacology in the Detroit College of Medicine; Member of the American Medical Association; Member of the American Pharmaceutical Association; Director of the Pharmacological Laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co., etc.

ing the dark ages of superstition that enveloped Europe the shewbread, when exposed in the damp old cathedrals, frequently became infected by the dripping moisture, and on the following day red drops appeared on the surface, the priests claiming it had been miraculously sprinkled with blood during the night. We have the explanation of this phenomenon in the belliar on the table before us, which is an instance of accidental infection by the bacillus prodigijsus of some pealed lemons during the damp weather that prevailed a few weeks since.

As already stated, bacteria are single-celled microscopic plants. Each germ is an individual by itself, having the ability to digest and assimilate food, form new substances, excrete waste products and reproduce its kind. In fact they are endowed with all the functions of life possessed by ordinary plants, and in some instances, as the bacillus of typhoid fever, are well supplied with motile appendages which enable the organism to move about from place to place. The smallness of these plants may be judged from the fact that half a billion may find a comfortable home in a single drop of liquid; that the fine dust floating in the air, only observable in a sunbeam, may and does carry myriads of germs into our lungs with every breath, or into our stomachs with every morsel of food eaten.

Bacteria are of various forms. The spherical ones are called cocci and may occur singly, in pairs (diplococci), in long chains (streptococci), etc. A more important group are the bacilli (little rods) which resemble under the microscope a small section of a lead pencil or other small cylinder. The various kinds of bacilli differ largely in detail as to appearance. In some instances the ends are round and in others nearly square. Some forms, as the bacillus prodigijsus, approach so nearly the spherical type that they have been mistaken for cocci. Occasionally certain bacilli are bent, so they resemble a comma. The best illustration we have of a germ of this type is that of Asiatic cholera. Frequently several of these bent rods grow out in a single thread, forming a spiral, hence the name, Spirillum.

The most important division of bacteria, from our point of view, is into those that do not produce disease in man and animals, the non-pathogenic, and the disease-producing, or pathogenic. We shall have time to consider only the pathogenic. The contest between this class of bacteria and the cells composing our bodies is truly a battle royal. The external surface of animals is well protected from invasion by having layers of hardened epithelial cells, while the gastric juice of the stomach, in the normal state, is an efficient germ destroyer, so that bacteria entering with food usually do little harm. The respiratory tract, and especially the lungs, is the most accessible and vulnerable point of attack, as the air, especially in our large cities, is constantly laden with disease-infected dust.

Bacteria, like other forms of protoplasm, must have food in order to complete their cycle of life. The various organic substances employed in the laboratory for growing germs artificially are called culture media. Careful attention must be paid to the requirements of each organism. We cannot grow all varieties of pathogenic bacteria successfully in the laboratory, as we have not yet discovered the particular food necessary. In nature the secretory and excretory products and remnants of food found on the surface in and about the body cavities serve as culture media for the pathogenic bacteria that attack animals and human beings; hence the importance of personal hygiene. The products formed by bacteria depend upon the food and environment present. Organic substances generally are split up into compounds having smaller molecules. Many of the intermediate products formed by bacteria before the decaying organic matter about us is broken down into the simple compounds, as CO_2 , etc., that support plant life, are of the greatest interest to humanity. The most important of these products are not the ptomaines, toxalbumins, etc., that have been so extensively studied, but the deadly toxins, of which we know almost nothing chemically. The toxin formed by the tetanus germ is hundreds of times more fatal to animals than prussic acid or strychnine. Two drops of the fluid in this flask contains suf-

ficient diphtheria toxin to kill a horse weighing over half a ton. When we remember that less than 1 per cent. of these two drops of fluid is diphtheria toxin we can realize something of the virulence of the poisons produced by the disease organisms that attack man. This diphtheria toxin was produced in the laboratory under artificial conditions. Is it any wonder that the diphtheria toxin formed in the throats of children by bacteria growing in their natural habitat (which toxin has the property when absorbed into the circulation of attacking the central nervous system which controls the action of the heart and other vital organs) should prove so quickly fatal? The diphtheria germs, like other pathogenic bacteria, most successfully attack individuals whose bodily vigor is below normal, as in health the organism can more readily resist the foreign invaders that attempt to destroy the citadel of life. The importance of keeping every part of the body in the best physical condition by proper food, pure air, exercise and attention to its functions, cannot be over-estimated.

In a given case of diphtheria death may result from the shutting off of air from the lungs, by the forming membrane in the trachea; this accident may be usually avoided by intubating through the mouth or by opening into the trachea from the outside. More cases of diphtheria die, however, from the action of the toxins formed by the rapidly-multiplying mass of bacteria in the throat.

We have just seen that bacteria possess in their ability to produce toxin mighty powers of offense; the cells of the body do not supinely wait to be stricken low by the shafts of the invader, as they, too, possess powerful resources at their disposal for defense. The white blood corpuscles, which have often been called the police of the body since they possess the property of devouring bacteria, hurry to the scene of action; but the defensive efforts of the white blood cells are puny as compared with the marvellous properties possessed by a substance formed by the tissues of the body when they are stimulated by the toxin absorbed into the circulation. No one has yet been able to show where this substance is elaborated or to demonstrate its chemie or physical properties. This substance about which we have so little exact knowledge, because it is able, when contained in the body, to render harmless the toxins formed by bacteria, we have come to call antitoxin. The weakling or improperly nursed child suffering from diphtheria dies more readily than his hearty playfellow because the cells of his body have less ability to form antitoxin. Let me impress upon you the importance of remembering that diphtheria antitoxin is *nature's* specific for curing a case of diphtheria. If a child can form an adequate quantity of antitoxin it survives, provided the lungs are supplied with sufficient air and normal vitality; otherwise the invading diphtheria cells are victors and death claims his victim. We aim in the injection of artificially produced antitoxin to increase the defensive properties of the body by increasing the stock of toxin-destroying antitoxin. After a person has had an attack of an infectious disease he is not liable to contract the disease for some time, since more antitoxin is usually produced during the attack than is necessary to produce a cure. Diphtheria can be prevented by injecting antitoxin just after exposure to infection, before the germs have sufficiently developed to produce the disease. The body, when thus protected, is said to be immune or possesses immunity. We produce immunity against smallpox by vaccination. In this case, however, we spur the body to produce its own antitoxin, while with diphtheria we inject the antitoxin already formed. In the preparation of anti-diphtheric serum in the laboratory it is first necessary to obtain from patients suffering from the disease a supply of virulent germs. A swab is rubbed over the membrane in the throat, then on the surface of the culture media in one of these tubes, which is then placed in an incubator, kept at the body temperature for about twenty-four hours, at the end of which time the surface of the culture medium will be found covered with a whitish layer, or perhaps studded with minute droplets which are called colonies. After staining and mounting a portion of this material we examine it under the microscope and find many small rods, which in cross section remind us of bricks, and the heaps of them in portions of the field contain as countless numbers as

the sands of the seashore. Perhaps many other germs are present besides the diphtheria bacilli, in which case, by appropriate methods of cultivation, we must purify our culture in order to obtain proper seed for planting the large flasks of sterile beef bouillon in which the toxins are grown. The sowing must be done with great care, else a single particle of dust may gain access and destroy the entire flask of culture. After these flasks of planted beef bouillon have remained in the incubator away from the light for about two weeks they are examined microscopically, and if found to contain only pure cultures of diphtheria germs trikresol or carbolic acid is added to the flask and the contents thoroughly shaken. The germs as they multiply in the bouillon form the diphtheria toxin, which remains in solution, in the clear transparent liquid, after the bacteria have been removed by filtering the culture with several hundred pounds of air pressure through one of these unglazed porcelain filters which has meshes so small between the clay particles that the most minute bacteria will not pass. We usually speak of this clear fluid as a toxin, but it is really beef tea with the toxin dissolved in it, in the same way as we might prepare a solution of strychnine.

So far the several steps in the production of the antitoxin have been accomplished in the laboratory, but from this point we must resort to animals and allow nature a chance to complete the process. The killing power of the toxin is carefully determined on guinea pigs before it is injected into the animals to be immunized. The horse, because of his size and gentle disposition, has proved to be the most suitable for this purpose. Only young animals possessed of the best physical health, which have been tested with tuberculin and mallein, as an extra precaution to eliminate the possibility of glanders or tuberculosis being present, should be employed. At least two weeks should be taken to study the animal before it is allowed to go into the stable where the producing horses are kept. Usually about one drop of the beef bouillon solution of the toxin is diluted with sterile salt solution to one Cc. and injected subcutaneously, with aseptic and antiseptic precautions, as the initial dose. A tumor forms where the toxin was injected, the temperature rises considerably above normal, the pulse becomes rapid, food may be refused, in fact the animal presents all the constitutional symptoms of diphtheria. As soon as the normal condition is regained a slightly larger dose is injected, with the same result. Gradually more and more of the toxin can be administered, until several thousands of times the fatal dose of toxin fails to produce more than mild symptoms of poisoning. When this point in the treatment has been attained we know that the horse must possess considerable antitoxin. One of these large sterile test tubes is drawn, with a sterile trocar, nearly full of blood, with the greatest care, from the jugular vein. The wound is closed with a suitable dressing, the tube of blood is set away in a clean cool place for a day or two. Shortly after blood is shed you remember that it clots in a solid mass. You will observe that this tube is nearly filled with such a clot, on the top of which appears a whitish layer. This is an excellent illustration of what is known as the buffy coat. If you look more closely you will note that the clot is surrounded, especially near the upper end, with a yellowish fluid, which has been squeezed out by the contraction of the clot. This fluid is the liquid portion of the blood or blood-serum and contains in solution, together with numerous organic substances and salts, the undiscovered substance, antitoxin. This blood-serum itself, when obtained from the blood of an immunized animal, is generally called antitoxin.

Some preservative, 0.4 per cent. trikresol, generally, is added to the serum, shaken thoroughly, set aside, and then filtered through sterile filters into sterile bottles. The process of manufacture is now completed, all but the testing. Small quantities of the serum are withdrawn and planted on culture media to see if it is sterile. If this condition is fulfilled the difficult problem presents itself of estimating the strength of the antitoxin. After long and careful research it was found possible to standardize the serum by determining its immunizing properties by injecting it, with diphtheria toxin, into guinea pigs or other animals. The unit of value is an antitoxin

unit, an antitoxin unit being ten times the amount of serum necessary to protect a medium-sized guinea pig against ten times the minimum fatal dose of diphtheria toxin. In other words enough diphtheria poison is measured out into a small sterile capsule, to kill ten pigs; into this is dropped a small quantity of diluted antitoxin, say $\frac{1}{2000}$ Cc. Another pig receives the same amount of toxin and a smaller amount of serum, etc. After six days, from the data obtained, if half a dozen or more pigs are injected, we can determine the smallest amount of serum that will protect the animals. Ten times this quantity of serum is an antitoxin unit. Thus if $\frac{1}{2000}$ Cc. protects, the serum possesses 200 units to the Cc. This is about as weak a serum as should be employed in practice. Sometimes the blood-serum may contain so much antitoxin that one Cc. may save 20,000 guinea pigs, really five tons of animals, from ten times enough poison to kill them. This certainly is a marvellous property. The tested serum is now drawn from the large sterile containers into sterile bulbs, each holding one dose. The necks of the bulbs are at once melted in the blow-pipe. The amount of serum placed in each bulb depends upon the strength of the serum and the size of the dose required. Usually two or more grades of serum are put out, as Standard X, which contains 200 to 500 units per Cc.; Special XX, 500 or more units per Cc. The dose of anti-diphtheritic serum runs all the way from 500 units for prophylactic purposes to 3,000 units for very severe cases.

The various anti-serums are all prepared in much the same manner as above outlined for the manufacture of anti-diphtheritic serum. Anti-streptococcic serum, which is produced from the streptococcus pyogenes, is coming into quite general use and is giving somewhat conflicting, but on the whole, very encouraging, results in genuine cases of purpural fever, erysipelas, surgical septicemia, in fact in all cases where infection is due to streptococcus pyogenes, the most common pus organism attacking human beings.

One final word as to the keeping qualities of antitoxins and other biological products. You remember that the more complex the molecules of a substance and the greater the variations in temperature at which it is kept the more readily does the substance break up into other products having a smaller number of atoms to the molecule; consequently since antitoxins, etc., probably belong to the most highly organized organic bodies, special care should be exercised to keep them in a cool, dark place. The slight turbidity sometimes noticed is due to a chemical change and is not harmful. In outline the process of manufacturing antitoxins is somewhat simple, but the details are most intricate and perplexing, as we are dealing with the dynamics of living organic life.

Briefly recapitulating: Antitoxin is an unknown substance formed by the tissues of the animal body when they are stimulated by the poisonous products formed by pathogenic bacteria (certain vegetable and animal products also produce antitoxins). It is nature's own method of curing disease, as it is through the production of antitoxin in the body of a child, by the stimulation of its tissues by the toxin formed by the mass of diphtheria germs lodged in the throat, that the child finally recovers. The attack of diphtheria is prevented or cured by the subcutaneous injection of anti-diphtheritic serum artificially prepared in the laboratory. In the manufacture of anti-diphtheritic serum seed cultures of diphtheria are obtained from the throats of patients, planted in large flasks of bouillon, which are kept in the incubator for two weeks, then examined microscopically, filtered through porcelain, leaving a clear transparent solution of diphtheria toxin, which, after being tested on guinea pigs, is injected in small, gradually increasing doses, into horses, until they are able to withstand several thousand times the fatal dose of poison. Blood is then drawn from the immunized animals in large sterile test tubes, allowed to clot, when from the contraction of the clot the fluid portion of the blood, containing a large percentage of antitoxin, is squeezed out. This blood-serum has added to it 0.4 per cent. trikresol, is filtered through sterile filters, and finally, before being placed in suitable containers for marketing, is bacteriologically and physiologically tested.

A CENTURY OF ALKALOIDAL CHEMISTRY.

By A. R. L. DOHME, Ph. D.

At the advent of this century chemistry in general was quite chaotic and the alchemical notions and theories still prevailed largely. Dalton had in 1802 announced the theory of oxidation and upset the so-called phlogiston theory of the eighteenth century. While Priestley and all other earlier workers had assumed that when a substance burns it loses phlogiston, which is lighter than air, and thereby becomes heavier, Lavoisier proved that the phenomenon was an absorption of oxygen from the air, resulting in an increased weight of the substance by the amount of this oxygen. This is at the bottom of our chemical theories of to-day, and especially d d Lavoisier point out the great value of the balance, viz., that to weigh was the criterion of chemical reactions as to their existence. At the close of the eighteenth century chemical substances were classified into mineral, vegetable and animal, corresponding to the three kingdoms of nature. Lavoisier maintained that organic acids were the oxides of complex radicals, while mineral acids were the oxides of elements. Berzelius extended this idea by distinguishing the whole class of organic substances from inorganic substances by assuming that while both are binary compounds, the former contained complex radicals where the latter contained elementary substances.

The "radical" theory was the next development and it took root from the beautiful work of Gay-Lussac on cyanogen, which, though made up of two elements, acts as a unit like a metal, and occurs in a long series of different compounds, lending its characteristics more or less to each. The beautiful works of Liebig and Woehler on "Benzoyl, the radical of Benzoic Acid," greatly encouraged this development and radicals became the talk and topics of the day. Berzelius had, however, carried his so-called dualistic theory into organic chemistry, and chemists believed with him that all chemical compounds were made up of an electro-positive part or radical and an electro-negative part or radical. This theory was also called the conjugated theory of Berzelius, inasmuch as the two parts or radicals were conjugated together and could by the proper methods be separated. It was Dumas who first brought out the idea of substitution and upset Berzelius' theory; it was that a substance enters a compound, and instead of conjugating itself to it, drives some element or radical out and substitutes itself for it. This was, then, the unitarian theory in place of the dualistic theory of Berzelius, for in it the compound was a unit and when another entered into chemical action with it, displaced part of it and took its place.

The above outlined development of chemical theories was, of course, of a general nature, applying to all classes of chemical compounds. But little speculation or theorizing had been done on the class of bases except their general classification

stances as opposed to the acidic or electro-negative substances. Prior to 1800 alkalies were considered simple undecomposed substances, but Sir Humphry Davy dispelled this notion by showing the wonderful power of the galvanic current, first converting water into hydrogen and oxygen and then salts into acid and base, and, finally, acids into electro-negative and electro-positive constituents and bases into metals and oxygen. He noticed that the galvanic current eliminated at the negative pole hydrogen, alkalies and metals, and at the positive pole oxygen and acids. In particular he showed that the inorganic bases or alkalies, when treated with the galvanic current, yielded their metal at the negative pole and oxygen at the positive pole. Hence they were metallic oxides of certain elements which possessed distinctly basic character.

The dawn of organic bases is to be assigned to the year 1815, when Sertürner discovered the basic constituents of opium, or, rather, that the "sel essentielle opii" possessed basic properties. This dawn marked an epoch in chemistry, for it not only paved the way for the great number of alkaloids that we know to-day, but it offered an opportunity for the study of a class of complex substances that has elucidated many knotty problems in chemical theory. Be it not forgotten that it also

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HE: Don't you think Mrs. X— has improved in appearance of late?
SHE: Decidedly; ever since her husband bought that drug store.

as electro-positive sub-

was the source of the standardization of drugs, for when Sertürner and Baume spoke of "sel essentielle opii" they stated in so many words that morphine was the essence, i. e., active principle, of opium, a complex and unsightly drug.

Gay-Lussac and Claude Bernard both saw the full bearing and importance of the discovery, and the latter at once prophesied the advent of the day when potent medicines would be graduated in strength by their chemical analysis for the active principle they contain. When Sertürner found that morphine would unite with acids to form salts, would throw other basic substances out of combination with acids and replace them, he demonstrated the existence of organic bases that were as characteristic as the well known alkalies. The sequel was that from 1817 to 1835 the alkaloid, or vegetable base, as well as active principle era set in and prospered, resulting in the discovery and study of the following alkaloids, and active principles, for they were recognized as both by their discoverers:

	Discoverer.
1817. Morphine.....	Sertürner.
Emetine.....	Pelletier and Magendie.
Narcotine.....	Robiquet.
1818. Verarine.....	Meissner, Pelletier and Caventou.
Strychnine.....	Pelletier and Caventou.
1819. Brucine.....	Pelletier and Caventou.
Piperine.....	Brandes.
Delphinine.....	Brandes.
1820. Cinchonine.....	Pelletier and Caventou.
Quinine.....	Pelletier and Caventou.
Solamine.....	Brandes.
Chelidonium.....	Godfrey.
1824. Corydalline.....	Wackenroden.
Berberine.....	Chevalier and Pelletier.
1827. Conine.....	Gercke.
1828. Nicotine.....	Posselt and Reimann.
1829. Aricine.....	Pelletier and Corriol.
Sanguinarine.....	Dana.
1832. Codeine.....	Reich.
Narcaine.....	Pelletier.
1833. Quinidine.....	Henry and Delondre.
Atropine.....	Geiger and Hesse.
Hyoscyamine.....	Geiger and Hesse.
Aconitine.....	Geiger and Hesse.
Colchicine.....	Geiger and Hesse.
1835. Thebaine.....	Pelletier and Laboureyre.

As the great and limitless fields of chemical research of this recent decades were then untrodden wildernesses the percentage of work done upon alkaloids was greater than it is to-day, and this work being newer and more unknown, as well as unknowable, was entered into with more zest. The dawn of these millions in it had not set in, for Colonel Mulberry Sellers was scarcely yet in trousers, and for science's sake alone did the faithful disciples of Liebig, Wochler, Berzelius, Dumas and Gay-Lussac apply their brains and devote their energies. So eager were those tillers of the early chemical soil and heavers of the primitive chemical forests, where milestones and guide posts there were none, that they forgot all about the practical application of their newly discovered alkaloids, both as to medicinal and pharmaceutical uses. While some of them were applied by some physicians, this was the exception, and certainly but little, if any, chemical analysis for active principles is known to have been done in those days. This was very likely a refinement which the log-rolling and border warfare of the times did not justify or require.

After the many alkaloids of this period had been isolated, named and analyzed to determine their formulas, chemists began to speculate as to their constitution. Berzelius said they were made up of a radical ammonia, with which two radicals were conjugated. Liebig begged to differ, and won out in the end, although originally he was a second in Berzelius's corner of the arena. Thus Berzelius thought they were made up as follows:

NH ₃	Ammonia.
NH ₂ CH ₂	Methylamine.
NH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	Aniline.
NH ₂ C ₇ H ₉ O ₂	Morphine, etc.

Liebig and Wuerz, independently of one another, however, showed that dualism prevailed over dualism, and that there was no conjugation in this genus rerum, but that they contained various radicals which were themselves the products of substitution, though all primarily derived from the typical base ammonia. Alkaloids were units and not Slamese twins. The parent of them all was ammonia, and their decided difference in properties and effects was due to the difference in the nature of the radicals that had substituted themselves in nature's bosom for one or more of the ammonia's hydrogen atoms. Hence Berzelius's table should rather be written, they said, as follows:

NH ₃	Ammonia.
NH ₂ CH ₂	Methylamine.
NH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	Aniline.
NH C ₇ H ₉ O ₂	Morphine, etc.

In the early sixties the substances pyridine and quinoline came to life as the result of the distillation of bone oil. They were basic oils and interesting enough to many chemists to justify their close study. The result of this extended study of these two substances is that a volume alone has been since dedicated to each of them. A great mass of derivatives of each has been discovered, made and studied—not that they possessed great value per se, but that they became milestones and guide posts in the alkaloidal border life which was by their means to sooner or later develop a rather high state of civilization, alkaloidically speaking. To find out what these alkaloids were, for their complexity and intricacy were self-evident upon a mere perusal of their molecular formulas, required a finger-end acquaintance with the many nitrogenous products that would certainly develop as a result of splitting up of their molecules. This was the next stage of the alkaloidal development, viz., a yearning to know what they were derivatives of and just what was their blood relation to their ancestors in molecular life. This problem, this yearning, differed from that of the original pioneers in alkaloidal research, for there was, in the eighties and nineties, when this took place, besides the desire to know the unknown and unknowable, the additional stimulus of Colonel Mulberry Sellers. People had learned of the millions in antipyrines, phenacetines and the like, and many of them, being human and living in a more rapid geological epoch, hoped to kill two birds with one stone by getting the scientific laurel from the scientific world, and at the same time the auriferous or argenterous laurel, as their convictions might prefer, from the financial world. We have reached now the stage when most of the alkaloids were known empirically, i. e., molecularly speaking, and the effort was to get at their atomical structure, or, roughly speaking, their anatomy.

Synthesis here entered into the problem and aided the good work. Alkaloids were split up until they had been reduced to simpler substances which chemists knew, partially at least, if not wholly. If indeed not wholly, then at least as completely as the mile stones and guide posts of the pyridine and quinoline names aforesaid would allow. If from these parts it were possible to reconstruct the whole, the fact would be established that the theory, upon which the constitution or anatomy of the alkaloidal molecule had been planned as a result of the study of these split up parts, was correct. In this manner, for instance, the constitution of the alkaloids conine, piperine, atropine, pilocarpine, et alera, was determined. It was always held that the efficacy of alkaloids was in some remote and indefinite way connected with the so-called life process, i. e., that only natural alkaloids or those made by nature in the plant or animal were therapeutically active. Ladenburg dispelled this medieval dream, for he not only split up atropine into tropine and tropic acid, but then made these two substances artificially and combined them again by heating them with dilute hydrochloric acid on a water bath. The result was atropine identical chemically and physically with that obtained from atropa belladonna, and to the infinite amazement and delectation of all, also fully as active therapeutically.

The result of the work of the last three decades of this century has been to show that alkaloids are as a rule derivatives of pyridine and quinoline, and their more complex sisters, phenanthrene, isoquinoline, etc., rather than of ammonia, as was held in the fifties and sixties. Since the general acceptance of this fact the work on alkaloids has been developing along two lines mainly, viz., the study, both chemical and physiological, of lesser known or unknown alkaloids, and the elucidation of the constitution of those alkaloids whose atomic arrangement is as yet enshrouded in darkness.

It is rather curious that the three most commonly used alkaloids—morphine, strychnine and quinine—should be among the last of this class of substances to have their constitution laid bare, and further, that the work, as it has progressed continuously for several decades in the skilled hands respectively of Professors Knorr, Tafel and Koenigs, has proved to be the most complex and difficult yet encountered in alkaloid chemistry. That these gentlemen will finally each be able to set out for us in good sized quarto volumes the exact constitution of these three giants of medicine hardly any of us doubt; but think of the patience of a man who can plod and toil along for

half a lifetime for the satisfaction of knowing and having it known that his pet alkaloid is thusly constructed, and not thusly as originally maintained thirty-five years ago by the late Professor Soandso.

Alkaloids are being used more and more every day, as one would naturally expect, for they, being chemical entities, always act alike and can be depended upon, while their parent drug may not only vary between the widest limits in its content of the same, but may at times contain other ingredients that cannot but cause a different effect upon the human system. The advent of hypodermic medication has also greatly enhanced the use of alkaloids. The problem of assaying drugs for alkaloids is one of great importance, and it seems hardly a debatable question at this day that the U. S. Pharmacopœia should or should not adopt a standard content of alkaloid or other active principle, for practically every drug that grows owes its effect to such active principle. Personally it seems to me that the next revised edition of the U. S. Pharmacopœia should unquestionably contain not only standard requirements as to content of alkaloid or other active principle for all drugs that contain such, but besides methods of assay that are simple and reliable. It is in this line principally that the next revision should busy itself, and the United States can well undertake to be the pioneer in this respect, as the number of workers that can be drawn upon for the work is ample to meet the demand. The development of alkaloidal chemistry in the next century will, I think, be in the line of synthetic and pharmacologic improvements upon existing products as nature produces them for us. It is to this end that the constitutional development of alkaloidal chemistry is working and aiming. When we know the exact constitution of morphine it will become the duty and the desire to so alter this molecule that the altered product will produce the desired effects of the drug and none of its undesired effects. To do this the science of pharmacology, i. e., of the study of the physiological effects of drugs upon all the organs of the human body, must be developed sufficiently to have tabulated for us the exact nature and extent of all these effects. Then synthesis and chemical change will be enabled to so alter the drug that the resulting product will affect those organs that we desire to affect, and not those we do not desire to have affected. When this condition of affairs shall have been consummated we will indeed have reached a stage of development that will justify us in saying that chemistry has been of inestimable value to medicine, and that the advent of scientific medicine may be chronicled. Then medicine will not have to depend upon complexly formulated mixtures for producing desired effects, but it will simply have to call on chemists for the preparation of a substance that we know from our knowledge of the pharmacology and chemistry of chemical groupings of atoms, i. e., what we call radicals, will produce the desired effect and no other effects that would be deleterious. The report hence of the writer of the alkaloidal chemistry of the twentieth century will be one of unusual interest and importance. Would that we could live to read it!—(Am. Drug.)

Ink for Writing on Glass.

Resin	20 parts
Alcohol	150 parts
Borax	35 parts
Methylene blue	1 part
Water	250 parts

Dissolve the resin and the methylene blue in the alcohol and mix with the water in which the borax has previously been dissolved.

The Wayside Missionary—Why do you drink that vile stuff?

Dismal Dawson—"Cause it's the easiest way to git it down; I can't breathe it, kin I?"—Indianapolis Press.

Eva—Mother, Tillie gets a dime every time she takes cod liver oil.

Mother—And what does she do with the money?

Eva—Well, she puts it in a box until she gets fifty cents, then her mother buys more cod liver oil.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOT'S COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Information Wanted.—The name and address of the manufacturer of "dentola."

Dehorne or Horn Killer.—(P. S. C.) See this journal April 12, 1900, page 383.

Emulsion of Lincseed Oil (Thompson).—(J. L. L.) See this journal March 1, 1900, page 233.

White Ink.—(J. H. J.) See this journal March 29 and April 5, 1900, pages 342 and 370, respectively.

Fairechild's Essence of Pepsine; Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.—(Era.) We cannot give the formulas for proprietary preparations.

Banana Oil.—(F. M. B.) This is a proprietary specialty and said to be an alcoholic solution of a gum resin, scented with "banana ether." We cannot give the formula. It is used by gilders.

Wholesale Druggists in Denver, Col.—(J. Q. R.) The Era Druggists' Directory gives the names of the following jobbers in Denver: The Bridaham-Quereau Drug Co., 1509 Blake street, and W. A. Hoyer & Co., 1433 Lawrence street.

Remedies for Venereal Diseases.—(H. S. W.) It is not the province of a pharmaceutical journal to give formulas and outline the treatment for venereal diseases. This duty belongs to the reputable physician, who should be consulted.

Preston's Headache Cure; Febriline.—(J. A. H.) We cannot give the formulas for either of these proprietary articles. Some formulas for headache remedies in general use are given in this journal November 16, 1899, page 674, and February 22, 1900, page 205. For "tasteless syrup of quinine" see April 12, 1900, Era, page 394.

Elixir of Terpin Hydrate and Codeine.—(F. R. F.) Try the following formula: Terpin hydrate, 64 grains; saccharin, 1 grain; alcohol, 3 fluid ounces; glycerin, 1 fluid ounce. Dissolve by the aid of heat, then add: codeine sulphate, 8 grains, and aromatic elixir, 4 fluid ounces. Another formula is given in the February 5, 1900, issue of this journal, page 149.

Ferrated Cod Liver Oil.—(C. O. F.) Wanting a formula for making this preparation "without submitting the oil to the effects of heat and without impairing its brightness and clearness."

Some years ago Weber, of Zurich, contributed the following to *Moniteur de la Pharmacie*: Dissolve 3 parts of sublimed perchloride of iron with 907 parts of cod liver oil. The solution is made in the cold by the aid of trituration. This preparation should be filtered if not absolutely limpid. The resulting product is a clear limpid liquid of a reddish brown color and contains one part of metallic iron to 1,000 of oil.

Iodo-Ferrated Cod Liver Oil.—Take 2 parts of porphyzised scale iron, 4 parts of iodine, 40 parts of cod liver oil, and a little ether, and triturate in the mortar until the iodine has disappeared and a black product is formed. To this add with trituration, in successive charges, sufficient cod liver oil to make 1,000 parts. Filter. The product has a clear red-brown color and incloses 5 parts of iodide of iron to 1,000 of oil.

Emulsion of Oil of Eucalyptus.—(E. L.) Oil of eucalyptus is generally prescribed in capsules, the usual dose being 2 to 5 minims. However, a satisfactory emulsion may be made after the general process of the National Formulary for the emulsification of volatile oils. Or try the following formula: Oil of eucalyptus, 160 minims; expressed oil of almond, 1½ drams; acacia, 2 drams; syrup, 1 fluid ounce; cinnamon or other aromatic water, enough to make 4 fluid ounces. Each fluidram of the emulsion will contain 5 minims of oil of eucalyptus. For a further consideration of the administration of this oil see recent editions of the dispensaries or some good work on therapeutics.

Dyeing Straw Hats Black.—(B. and S.) A common method of dyeing straw hats is to apply a shellac or resin spirit varnish colored with a black aniline dye. The following process is given for dyeing straw hats on a large scale: First steep the hats in a bath of soda at 5° Baumé and 122° F. for three hours, rinse and soak overnight in a sumac bath containing 24 pounds sumac per 5 pounds hats. In the morning take out and drain and soak for three hours in a cold "beck" of black liquor (pyrolignite of iron) at 2° B. Take out, drain, and expose the hats separately to air for six hours; rinse and dye at 144° F. with 24 pounds logwood per pound of hats till the shade is reached. Lift, drain, dip singly in a lukewarm beck containing 8¼ ounces glue per 17 pints of water; dry and rub with a hard brush.

Show Globe Colors.—(I. C. O.) Amethyst: Dissolve 15 grains of sodium salicylate in 2 gallons distilled water and slowly add tincture of ferric chloride until the proper tint is obtained. Blue: Dissolve 4 ounces of sulphate of copper in 2 pints of water and add ammonia water with constant stirring until the precipitate first formed is re-dissolved, then add enough water to make 2 gallons. Orange: Potassium bichromate, 1 pound; dissolve in 2 gallons of water and add 8 ounces of nitric acid. Grass Green (Fluorescent): Fluorescein, 2 grains; ammonia water, 2 fluidrams; distilled water, 2 gallons. Red: Dissolve 3 drams each of iodine and potassium iodide in 8 fluid ounces of water and dilute with water to which 10 ounces of hydrochloric acid has been added, to make 2 gallons. Many other formulas may be found in previous volumes of the Era. Consult the indexes.

Cleansing Fluid or Cream.—(E. F. M.) The following we think is the formula to which you refer: Mix 2 ounces ammonia water with 2 ounces oleate of ammonia; shake well and add 1 ounce of ether; shake and add 5 ounces of benzine; agitate thoroughly. Then add 1 ounce of chloroform and shake well. Allow to stand a few minutes and shake at intervals, when a mixture having the consistency of cream and showing but little tendency to separate will result.

Oleate of ammonia is prepared by introducing into a bottle 1 ounce of oleic acid and then pouring upon it 1 ounce of alcohol and 7 ounces of ammonia water previously mixed, and enough distilled water to make 1 pint. Cork tightly and allow to stand a week or more until saponification is complete.

To Pickle Cucumbers.—(M. and D.) The following processes are taken from various sources: (1) Wash and wipe six hundred small cucumbers and two quarts of peppers. Put them in a tub with one and a half cupsful of salt and a piece of alum as large as an egg. Heat to boiling three gallons of cider vinegar and three pints of water. Add a quarter of a pound each of whole cloves, whole allspice and stick cinnamon and two ounces of white mustard seed and pour over the pickles. (2) The cucumbers should be cut from the vines, a part of the stem left on; do not bruise them. Select such as are of good quality, cover them with boiling water, allowing the cucumbers to remain until the water is cool; if for vinegar pickles, add a small quantity of salt before scalding. When cold drain thoroughly and cover with boiling vinegar with an addition of spice if preferred. If for brine, put a layer of dry salt in the bottom of a barrel and after thoroughly draining the pickles put them into dry salt. Add no water. Put a weight upon them, the cucumbers furnishing enough moisture for brine. (3) For gherkins

or very small cucumbers soak them in a brine of six ounces of salt to the quart of water for 24 hours; then drain or dry in a cloth, place them in jars and pour in the pickle, composed of vinegar to which has been added salt, peppercorns, ginger, mace, etc. After soaking two days the pickles are set over the fire until they simmer and then replaced in the jars, which must be well corked to exclude the air.

White Ink for Stamping on Glass Bottles.—(E. P. K. & Co.) want a formula for a white stamping ink to be used with a rubber stamp to mark glass bottles. The bottles are filled with a dark liquid. An ink is wanted that will not come off when the bottle is placed in water, but which will come off by rubbing with a scrubbing brush five or six times.

A little experimenting is necessary to produce a satisfactory marking ink which will work well with a rubber stamp and at the same time possess all of the other qualifications required of it. It is quite probable that a stamping liquid or ink made with copal varnish in which some white pigment like zinc oxide, white lead, barytes, or bismuth subnitrate has been triturated will answer the purpose. It may be necessary to apply a thin coating of varnish to the ink after it has had time to dry. If any of our readers have had any practical experience with an ink of this character we should be glad to have them give their fellow pharmacists the benefit of it through these columns.

After-Shave Containing No Bay Rum.—(A. F.) Bay rum is without doubt the best "after-shave" and there is nothing we know of which will take its place. We give some formulas, however: Quince seed, 3 ounces; boric acid, 1½ drams; carbolic acid, 1 fluid dram; distilled extract of witch hazel, 2 fluid ounces; glycerin, 6 fluid ounces; perfume extract, 2 fluid ounces; water, enough to make 4 pints. Pour 32 fluid ounces of boiling water upon the quince seed, add the acids, macerate for several hours, stirring occasionally, decant the liquid, upon the residue pour 16 fluid ounces of boiling water, macerate again and decant as before, mix and strain the two liquids, add the glycerin, distilled witch hazel and perfume and finally the remainder of the water. The quantity of distilled extract of witch hazel may be increased if desired, omitting, of course, a corresponding quantity of the water.

Menthol, 5 grains; tragacanth, powdered, ¼ dram; alcohol, ½ ounce; glycerin, 2 drams; distilled extract of witch hazel, 4 ounces; water, 2 ounces. Dissolve the menthol in the alcohol and add to the tragacanth contained in a dry bottle; add the witch hazel, water and glycerin and thoroughly shake.

Liquid Glue or Cement.—(H. W. T.) wants a tried formula for a liquid glue or cement which will stick labels to tin boxes or cans. Most any good glue or flour paste with a little acetic acid added will stick labels to tinned surfaces if the latter be first roughened with sand or emery paper. Here is a formula published in a recent issue of the Western Druggist for a "Mechanics' Liquid Glue, Dark:" Dissolve 11 av. ounces sodium bicarbonate in 3½ pints of water and pour the solution over 2 pounds of brown glue, No. 2. Allow to stand overnight or till very thoroughly soaked and swelled, then heat carefully (best in a water bath) till thoroughly dissolved. When nearly cold stir in thoroughly 160 minims oil of clove. Bottle and keep tightly corked.

Regarding this glue the author of the formula says: "I sell this in so-called pint beer bottles (12 fluid ounces) holding just 1 pound, at 25 cents. These bottles I chose simply because I can buy as many as I need of them from children at one-half cent apiece, paying in candy or anything else they may choose. A gay label and bright-red gelatin or wax cap makes the bottle look well enough. A quarter-pound jar or w. m. bottle (3 fluid ounces) I sell for 10 cents (cost 3¼ cents).

"While Liquid Glue for fancy work is made in the same way from white glue, to sell at the same price, but I give only half the quantity.

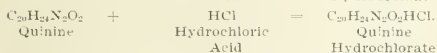
"This glue will not gelatinize till the temperature is below 50° F., but is promptly restored to liquidity by immersion in warm water or setting near a fire. No cheap

glue will do better. None of the other cheap formulas that I have tried did as well.

"I believe the addition of some stronger alkali would increase the liquidity, or rather diminish the tendency to gelatinization at low temperature."

Bromide and Muriate of Quinine.—(J. T. M.) writes: "Please tell me what bromide of quinine and muriate of quinine are. I have been unable to find either mentioned in the dispensatory or other works on pharmacy."

Both these titles are the older synonyms for quinine hydrobromate and quinine hydrochlorate of the Pharmacopœia. Both titles are still used to some extent in the trade (muriate of quinine appears as a synonym for quinine hydrochlorate in the National Dispensatory), but they are not generally employed by scientists and chemists, for they are not in accord with the modern method of nomenclature as applied to alkaloidal salts. By this method the names of the salts of the alkaloids are given on the assumption that the acid unites with the alkaloid without decomposition. Thus morphine hydrochlorate is regarded as morphine with added hydrochloric acid. All acids uniting with alkaloids form additive salts having similar names. The reactions expressing the formation of quinine hydrobromate and quinine hydrochlorate may be thus expressed:



In this reply we have purposely employed the terms "hydrobromate" and "hydrochlorate" instead of the seemingly more logical names "hydrobromide" and "hydrochloride" because they are so used in the Pharmacopœia. In the nomenclature of these salts, however, the weight of authority seems to be in favor of the use of "hydrobromide" and "hydrochloride" and the British Pharmacopœia so employs the latter term in its title for "quinine hydrochloride."

Tests for Bismuth Subnitrate.—(J. C. C.) writes: "I am using P. & W.'s subn. trate of bismuth. One of the local physicians says that it has no effect, not coloring the feces of patients. He claims it should color the stools dark. Is this necessarily so? Please give me a reliable test for the pure article; also some points relative to the doctor's complaint."

The application of the official tests to a sample of bismuth subnitrate should enable you to tell whether it answers the description given for that substance in the Pharmacopœia. The impurities which may be present are the carbonate, insoluble foreign salts, alkalis and alkaline earths, ammonia, arsenic, etc., and the Pharmacopœia provides tests to detect the presence of each of them.

Regarding the therapeutic and systemic effect of bismuth subnitrate, most authorities agree that its use produces a dark green or blackish discoloration of the stools, which is generally believed to be due to the formation of the sulphide of bismuth, but which Quincke ascribes to the reduction of the subnitrate in the intestine (Cushny). Hare ("Practical Therapeutics," fourth edition) states that "the stools are apt to become black and the tongue, if furred, may also be black about the centre when bismuth is used." Butler ("Text Book of Materia Medica") records his observations thus: "It (bismuth) coats the mucous membrane, lessening secretions and absorbing excess of free acids, at the same time acting as a sedative and feeble astringent. The tongue and stools are tinged a dark clay color, due to conversion into the sulphide. . . . The salts of bismuth are absorbed into the circulation and are eliminated by the urine, liver and feces." As pharmacists we cannot be expected to discuss the therapeutic effect of a given remedy upon a particular individual. People are not all alike and some of them may possess idiosyncrasies which even physicians can determine only after long continued observation and study. The most the pharmacist can do is to determine the character and purity of the medicines he sells. This he should and may do if he follows

out the instructions of his official guide. The medicinal value of this or any other remedy remains for the physician to determine.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

London, May 17.

The annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on Tuesday, May 15, in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hôtel Métropole, one of the best appointed and best known of London hotels. In the absence of the president, Mr. Martindale, who has taken a voyage



G. T. W. NEWSHOLME.

to South Africa for the benefit of his health, the vice-president, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, occupied the chair. The members and guests numbered about 220, and as usual included a considerable number of the leading lights of medicine, surgery and science generally, as well as a fair sprinkling of legislators. Among the best known of those who sat down were: Sir Wde. W. Abney, K. C. B., Sir J. Crichton Browne; Dr. Selby Church, President of the Royal College of Physicians; Sir Dyce Duckworth, Dr. Farquharson, M. P.; E. M. Holmes, President British Pharmaceutical Conference;

Hon. G. Waldegrave Leslie, J. F. Remnant, M. P.; Prof. J. Millar Thomson, Prof. H. G. Greenish, Prof. J. N. Collie, Dr. John Attfield, Dr. T. E. Thorpe, Sir Howard Vincent, K. C. M. G., M. P.; Lord Welby, G. C. B., and a large number of well known pharmacists. Of course, as in every assembly of Englishmen at the present time, the war occupied a large share of attention, to the subordination of really pharmaceutical topics. After the company had duly honored "the Queen" at the instance of the Chairman, Mr. Walter Hills, ex-President of the society, proposed "the Imperial Forces," which was replied to by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, who in the course of his speech mentioned that Mr. Hills had a son now serving with Lord Roberts's forces. This toast was received with great enthusiasm, and was followed by that of the "Houses of Parliament," the response being given by Lord Welby for the House of Lords and Mr. Remnant for the House of Commons, both gentlemen alluding but in somewhat vague terms to the prospects of the Companies Bill becoming law, and the effect of pharmacists' opposition to the clause dealing with their calling. "The Medical Profession" was proposed by Mr. S. R. Atkins, the treasurer of the society, who occupied the vice chair, and responded to by the President of the Royal College of Physicians. Mr. Michael Cartidge proposed, and Sir W. Abney responded for, "Science." "The Pharmaceutical Society" was introduced by Mr. Bailey Saunders, secretary of the London University Commission, who alluded to the fact that the reorganized university would recognize the professors of the Pharmaceutical Society's school, who would all be members of the Faculty of Science. A degree in science would also probably be granted for pharmaceutical research. The Chairman gave the response, and then proposed the last toast, that of "Our Guests." The replies were given by Hon. G. W. Leslie, Sir J. Crichton Browne and Dr. T. E. Thorpe. All the speakers were received with great cordiality, and a most successful gathering broke up shortly before midnight. A capital musical programme was gone through during the evening.

The fifty-ninth annual meeting was held on May 16 at the society's headquarters in Bloomsbury Square, London. The vice-president, Mr. Newsholme, occupied the chair. He was supported by most of the other councillors, and several of the new council candidates were present. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the annual report, spoke of the financial progress which the society had made during the past year and the large addition in

number of members. He had every reason to believe that at the next annual meeting an even more satisfactory statement would be submitted. He believed that at last the Privy Council would sanction the addition of carbolic acid to the poison schedule, and the consequent restriction of its sale to chemists. Mr. Atkins, the treasurer, seconded the motion and defended the Council's action in the past. The motion was carried. A motion urging that the news department of the Pharmaceutical Journal should be printed as a supplement was, after discussion, withdrawn, as also was one dealing with the society's Research Laboratory, which was brought forward by Mr. E. N. Butt, one of the auditors, at a special meeting following the annual one.

The result of the election of seven members (one-third) of the Council was declared on May 17, the following being successful in the order named: Walter Hills, Charles Symes, A. C. Wooton, D. Storrar, A. Cooper, W. G. Cross and J. Taylor. W. Gibbons was only one vote behind Taylor. Wooton, Cooper and Taylor are new men and take the places of W. Warren, N. M. Grose and T. Bateson, who are among the defeated candidates. The assistants' candidate was last but one out of the whole number (seventeen) of candidates.

MANUFACTURERS' RIGHT TO CONTROL RETAIL PRICE.

The following is self-explanatory:

Worcester, Mass.

To the Retail Drug Trade:
The validity of the contract on the reverse side hereof was contested in the Superior Court of Massachusetts, May 15, 1900. A local dealer had bought some of the goods from a local jobber and received with the invoice a copy of the contract. The dealer cut the price, contending that the acceptance of the goods without his signature to the contract did not bind him. The court held otherwise and awarded the stipulated damages to us. If the Supreme Court of Massachusetts sustains the decision of the Superior Court, we shall probably institute proceedings against other cutters, especially in Massachusetts, and if the trade reciprocates our efforts to establish uniform prices we shall expect to see other manufacturers of proprietary medicines adopt protective measures.

PHENYO-CAFFEIN CO.

CONTRACT.

For and in consideration of the per cent. deducted from the full retail price, allowance of the Phenyo-Caffein Company, the vendee or retailer hereby agrees that he will not sell nor allow anyone in his employ to sell, directly or indirectly, Phenyo-Caffein, 25 cent size, for less than 25 cents a single box, five boxes for one dollar, twelve boxes for two dollars and twenty-five cents, nor the 10 cent size for less than the face price.

The vendee, or retailer, further agrees that if he violates the terms of this contract he will pay to the Phenyo-Caffein Company the sum of \$21, that sum being the agreed amount that the Phenyo-Caffein Company would be damaged by a breach of this agreement. This clause, as to the amount of damages, is inserted because it is recognized and agreed that a breach of this agreement would cause the Phenyo-Caffein Company to suffer a material loss, and also that it would be very difficult and usually impossible to prove the exact amount of such loss.

The vendee, or retailer, further agrees that the acceptance of said goods, with the notice of the conditions of sale, shall be held to be an assent on his part to the foregoing terms, and an agreement with the Phenyo-Caffein Company, to sell subject to the price restrictions fixed by it.

This agreement is made subject to the stipulation that in case the vendee, or retailer, should desire to discontinue the sale of Phenyo-Caffein and notifies the Phenyo-Caffein Company of that fact, in writing, said Company agrees to buy from the vendee, or retailer, any of the said Phenyo-Caffein at the net cost price at which it was sold to him.

WELL PLEASED WITH THE ERA COURSE.

Editor the Pharmaceutical Era: I have just finished the final examination questions, and can say I am well pleased with the benefits derived from the Era Course in Pharmacy. I graduated from the Northwestern University College of Pharmacy in June, 1899, and as I intended to pass the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy examination, I thought it would be a good plan to take the Era Course for a review and to help me in passing the State Board. I am glad to state that I passed the examination for Registered Pharmacist, held in Springfield last January, and recommend the Era Course to any student who wishes to pass a State Board examination and who cannot take a course in a good college of pharmacy, or as a review after going through college.

S.

STUDENTS' BULLETIN. ERA COURSE IN PHARMACY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ERA STUDENTS.

Students of the Era Course should note the fact that the year ends June 14. All recitations and examination papers should be mailed to the Director's office by that date.

Recitations and examination papers mailed subsequently will be examined and recorded, but will not be considered in the award of prizes.

J. H. BEAL, Director,
Scio, O.

Read this Bulletin Every Week.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The commencement exercises of Howard University were held in the First Congregational Church, Washington, D. C., Tuesday evening, May 8. There were eighteen graduates in medicine, seven in dentistry and twelve in pharmacy. The address to the graduating classes was given by Hon. J. H. Gallinger, United States Senator. The graduates in pharmacy were: Carroll J. Beaman, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Mauricio Flores y Fernandez, Havana, Cuba; Ernest G. Barnes, Circleville, Ohio; C. Albert Hall, Frederick L. Hazard and John W. Mitchell, M. D., Washington, D. C.; John W. Morse, Culpeper, Va.; Nathaniel T. Pannell, Lynchburg, Va.; James Roy Pipes, Cameron, West Va.; James U. Van Senden, Maud, Ill.; James T. Walker and Rodger Winter, Washington, D. C. The class officers were: J. T. Walker, president; C. J. Beaman, M. D., vice-president; C. Albert Hall, secretary, and M. Flores, treasurer. James Roy Pipes, of West Virginia, received the alumni prize.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF PHARMACY COMMENCEMENT.

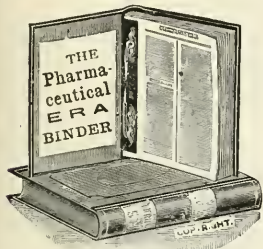
The graduating exercises of the Cleveland School of Pharmacy were held April 25, the degree of pharmaceutical chemist being conferred upon the following: L. V. Warren, M. J. Cramer, Hugh H. McKenzie, Fred A. Priede, D. Lesser, E. A. Lesser, C. Schwartzwalder, Fred Bader, Michael Salzer, Ed. Meyer, Frank A. Hinst, William Schweitzer, Simon Davis and Carl Pfandermeier. The invocation and address of welcome were delivered by Rev. Dr. William Gaston, and the roll of graduates was read and the class presented to the president by Professor Joseph Fell. President Schellenbrenner then conferred the degrees, and Professor Robert A. Hatcher delivered an address to the graduating class in which he told of the history and aims of the institution. After the exercises the members of the graduating class, accompanied by an equal number of young ladies, attended a banquet at the Hollenden, the class president, Hugh H. McKenzie, presiding as toastmaster.

MRS. CHARLOTTE BYRD, the mother of Lym C. Byrd, with James Baily & Son, wholesale druggists, Baltimore, Md., died suddenly May 6, at the age of 60 years, in Onancock, on the eastern shore of Virginia.

DELOS B. NORTHRUP, a pioneer citizen and druggist of Oswego, N. Y., died, April 26, aged seventy-one years. He located in Oswego in 1850. A widow and one son, Delos A., survive him.

A SAVING THAT PAYS.

It pays to keep the current formulas, processes, valuable papers and history of the drug trade bound in volumes for future and ready reference. Each number of The Pharmaceutical Era contains material of this kind which should go into the pharmacist's library in "book" shape.



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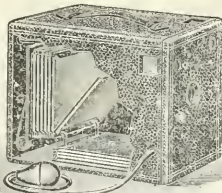
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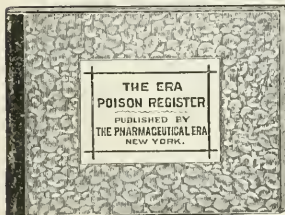
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is a requirement made by the laws of nearly all the States and Territories. It is a requirement which every druggist should observe for his own interest. It is unpleasant to have anything but a clear, clean record, when the unexpected happens. This kind of a record is most convincing to judge or jury. It is the kind you can keep with



THE ERA POISON REGISTER.

It contains space for 800 entries, providing for the register of the name and quantity of poison sold, date, price, purpose for which it is to be used, name of purchaser, witness, remarks, etc.

A DIGEST OF THE POISON LAWS of all the States and Territories is included. It presents in condensed form all the essential requirements and is handy for reference whenever there is doubt as to the law. The book is bound in stiff board covers, with leather back. Size of page, 8 x 11 inches.

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D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers,

NEW YORK.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of

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FOREIGN.

South Africa.

The war seems to be practically over. Lord Roberts has the two Boer republics in his grasp, and although there may be a little more fighting there is no longer any doubt that the end has arrived. He has occupied Johannesburg almost without opposition, and dispatches from correspondents in Pretoria say that that city has also been abandoned by the Boers. Conflicting rumors as to President Kruger are afloat, saying that he is captured, that he is dead, and that he has escaped from Pretoria and will take refuge in Holland. Premier Salisburys declaration in a public speech in London last week that "no shred of independence" would be left to the two Boer republics.

The Boers did no harm to the gold mines in Johannesburg or the coal mines in other parts of the Transvaal.

Several projects are on foot looking to an invitation to the Boers to emigrate to Arkansas or Colorado, where millions of acres of land in a public speech in London, Congress will be asked to extend an official invitation to them. It is reported that the Boers would consider such an invitation with great favor.

Lady Georgiana Curzon has cabled \$85,000 to provide comforts and luxuries at Mafeking.

The besieged British garrison at Kumassi, on the West African Gold Coast, has either been relieved or abandoned and fears have been expressed that the Governor's party may be cut off.

Emperor William, according to the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, has sent a telegram to the Queen congratulating her upon the success of Lord Roberts.

By the release of the British prisoners at Waterval a full brigade will be added to the army of Lord Roberts, and there were 177 officers and 4,182 privates among them.

The Orange Free State was annexed to the British Empire May 28 by Lord Roberts under proclamation, and it is to be known as the Orange River State.

A despatch from Mafeking says the casualties since the commencement of the siege were 803. Out of 44 officers, 23 were killed, wounded or missing, and 190 men out of 475 privates were killed, wounded or missing. The other casualties were among the non-combatants.

The Philippines.

A column of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry while pursuing a party of Filipinos in Northern Luzon last week killed a Filipino officer whose body was carried off by the natives. From papers found in the saddlebags, however, they think that the officer who was killed may have been Aguinaldo.

Last week a band of insurgents rushed through the town of San Miguel de Mayoyoy, killing five Americans and capturing Captain Roberts and two privates. An expedition has been sent in pursuit. Captain Roberts, it is reported, is being well treated and it is thought that he is being held for ransom.

In Luzon, Corino, Governor of Benguet Province, an active partisan of Aguinaldo, has been captured by American troops.

The transport Warren has arrived at Manila from San Francisco with sixteen officers and 407 enlisted men, mainly recruits for the signal and hospital corps. The total receipts of the Philippine treasury for the month of March, 1898, were \$29,773. Of the total amount of customs receipts for the month (\$532,595) the port of Manila contributed \$474,453.

General MacArthur cables from Manila that three officers and 100 privates, with forty-six rifles, were surrendered unconditionally at Cayapo last week and three officers and forty-six men, with fifty-five rifles, surrendered at Tarlac.

A Manila despatch says that operations in Northern Luzon the last week in May resulted in the killing of forty-six of the enemy, the taking of 180 prisoners and the capture of 300 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Palonog, on Masbate Island, south of Luzon, was captured by a military and naval expedition on May 20. The islanders were found suffering from lack of food owing to the blockade and the American authorities are endeavoring to relieve them.

Other Foreign News.

The Chinese question has been brought sharply to the front during the past week by the outbreak of the Chinese anti-foreign society of "Boxers" who have

killed a number of missionaries and hundreds of Chinese Christians and made a hostile demonstration toward Peking. Troops were landed, however, from American, British, Russian, German, Italian, Japanese and French warships, who went to Peking and guarded the consulates there. The presence and salutary influence on the Boxers and the situation is reported to be more quiet. There is a strong suspicion that Russia stirred up the Boxers in the hope of intervening by force and taking some Chinese territory for the trouble.

The First Chamber at the Hague has rejected the Government bill to insure workmen against accidents. It is expected the Ministry will resign.

The Hamburg-American Line announces that on October 1 next it will establish a service from New York to Hayti, the United States of Columbia, Port Limon and Jamaica, despatching a steamer every ten days. The State of New York has been awarded first prize at the Paris Exposition for its exhibit of fresh apples. The Free Church Assembly in session at Edinburgh has approved, by 92 votes to 29, the union with the United Presbyterian Church. The union will be effected in October.

The citizens of Venezuela are rejoicing over the capture of Hernandez, the rebel leader, and French bankers have offered to advance \$10,000,000 to the Venezuelan Government.

A fresh outbreak of the bubonic plague is reported at Alexandria.

The general elections in Belgium have resulted in a reduction of the Catholic majority from 102 to 85. The Socialists are the gainers by the change.

Mr. Gladstone is gradually growing weaker. The University of Cambridge will confer honorary degrees next Tuesday on Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador, Professor White, of Harvard, and Mr. George S. P. Langley, of the union with the United States. The Marquis de Gallifet, French Minister of War, has resigned and General Andree has been appointed to his place.

The Viceroy of India reports that rains have fallen in Mysore, but that cholera is still prevalent in Bombay and Rajputana.

For the first time on record the Czar invited the members of the British Embassy and French bankers to dinner on the occasion of the Queen's birthday. The innovation is regarded as a great political significance.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

In the House the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving power to Congress to regulate the trusts was defeated last week by 157 to 131, the requisite two-thirds not voting for it. Five Democrats voted for the resolution and two Republicans voted against it. Each party the other of posing for political effect on the trust question.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has agreed by a party vote to report a resolution directing the committee to investigate whether disqualification from the franchise because of race is antagonistic to the Constitution. The resolution is predicated upon conditions in North Carolina.

The President's nomination of John R. Hazel, of Buffalo, for district judge of the new United States District Court of Western New York has been made the subject of a protest by the New York Bar Association, which considers his ability too low for such a position and the Senate may refuse to confirm the nomination.

The Senate has passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. It carries, among other things, \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis Fair and \$200,000 for beginning the Memorial bridge across the Potomac.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has reached an agreement to allow the Clark case to rest where it is with the understanding that no further steps shall be taken as to either Mr. Clark or Mr. Maginnis's credentials, nor as to the resolution concerning Clark's original election. This will leave the Montana seat vacant until further action by the Montana Legislature.

In the Senate last week the resolution of sympathy for the Boers was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee by a vote of 36 to 26. It is not likely to be heard from again.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has reported adversely upon the House resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

The passage of the German Meat Inspection bill by the Reichstag excluding large quantities of American canned meats and pork products from Germany has aroused some resentment in this country, and last week Representative Bailey, of Kansas, introduced a bill providing for a retaliatory import tax upon certain German goods because of the German meat inspection measure.

Other Domestic News.

It is reported that the battleship Kearsarge, now in the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be sent to the other side

of the Atlantic to be the flagship of a European squadron soon to be established. The squadron may be used to influence Turkey to settle our indemnity claims. Lieutenant-Colonel Webb C. Hayes, Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry, son of ex-President Hayes, has resigned his commission in the army.

The Navy Department is taking steps to carry out its project conceived last summer of sending the old Reina Mercedes, now at Norfolk, up to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., to be laid up in ordinary.

The Democrats of the Hawaiian Islands will hold a convention on June 11 to select a delegate to the National Convention at Kansas City.

President Diaz has designated 100 picked rurales to attend the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo as a complimentary body-guard to the President of the United States.

The St. Louis street car strike continues to be marked by scenes of rioting and violence with no prospect of an early settlement.

The ice trust proceedings in New York gained in interest last week by the discovery that the city charter makes it a misdemeanor for a city official to hold stock in a concern that sells supplies to the City. If it is true that Mayor Van Wyck and other city officials hold large blocks of stock in the American Ice Company, which supplies large quantities of ice to various departments of the city government, this would seem to make them liable to impeachment.

It is reported that the largest steel works in the United States will soon be built near Salt Lake City.

The capital stock of the Pan-American Exposition Company will be supplemented by the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000. This will increase the capital stock to \$5,000,000.

The receipts of the Porto Rican treasurer for the month of April were \$105,823.18. The total payments for the month were \$186,519.77, which shows a deficit for the month of \$80,614.59.

The monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that during May, 1900, the receipts aggregated \$45,166,653 and the expenditures \$40,351,525, leaving a surplus for the month of \$4,815,128. The surplus for the eleven months of the fiscal year is \$63,353,000.

Senator Hanford's reports that he had determined to give up the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee.

Hereafter locomotive firemen when promoted to the position of engineer must drop their membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen if they want to become members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Judge Conrill in the Circuit Court at Frankfort, Ky., has issued a bench warrant for the arrest of ex-Governor Taylor, based up on an indictment charging him with being accessory to the assassination of William Goebel. Mr. Taylor has taken refuge in Indiana, where Governor Mount refuses to honor the requisitions of Governor Beckham of Kentucky.

It is reported that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has decided to bring suit against the United States Government for the restoration of the crown lands and revenues. She is reported to be seriously ill.

Sweeping reductions in salaries and offices have been made in the Postal Department of Cuba.

General Otis reached San Francisco last week on the transport Meade.

A monument erected to the valor of the soldiers of both the Union and Confederate armies was unveiled on Decoration Day in the presence of a throng of distinguished men, including President McKinley, senators and congressmen.

The United States Supreme Court has decided Admiral Dewey's bounty claim against the admiral's contention. The effect is to deprive the men engaged at Manila of half the amount claimed by them.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

CONFERENCE WITH THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The committee appointed at the conference of delegations from the four pharmaceutical associations of the city, Manhattan, German Apothecaries', Retail Druggists and Kings County, held some time ago, had been invited to hold a conference with General Manager U. N. Bethell, of the New York Telephone Company, and it accepted. The visit was made Friday morning of last week, and the following were in attendance: A. Kleinau, of the German Apothecaries' Association; Julius Hammer, of the Retail Druggists' Association; Wm. H. Porr, of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, the three being members of the committee which held a conference with President Eckert, of the Knickerbocker Telephone Company recently; William Muir, of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society; Reuben R. Smith, president, and William A. Schaff, of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, and A. Bakst, of the Retail Druggists' Association.

Manager Bethell asked what the druggists had to complain about. This was intended only for the New York druggists, as the Brooklyn members of the committee had not been invited to the gathering. Chairman Kleinau stated that he considered the first and most important complaint was regarding compensation, which neither he nor the majority considered had been properly or fairly adjusted by the New York company. Mr. Bethell did not attempt to answer Mr. Kleinau, but made a note of the complaint, saying he would consider it as complaint No. 1, and would treat it with the other grievances in order.

Mr. Muir called attention to the large amount of incoming calls, for which the druggist received nothing, and which he was frequently put to much inconvenience to handle, at the same time losing his time and contributing his labor with no return. This was also noted.

Mr. Schaff complained of poor service. He stated that much valuable time was consumed in making connections by the apparent neglect of the central office to attend to the call. Mr. Bethell said he would answer this in its turn.

Mr. Muir wanted information regarding the discrimina-

tion made against the drug trade. He asked why a real estate dealer or any one else could get a cheaper rate than the proprietor of a drug store located next door. Mr. Bethell replied that such was not the case, but he noted the complaint and volunteered to answer it later. Other grievances brought forth were double-charged messages, five-minute talking limit and the borough rate.

Mr. Bethell began his argument against the complaint of compensation first, and it was nothing more than a plain statement of the company's position as it has been maintained during the last two years. He went back as far as 1898, when the message rate was 15 cents and before the war tax became a law, and when the percentage to the druggist was 33 1/3 per cent., as against 20 per cent. received at present. He defined the changes made in the operation of the company's system up to the present time, and stated the improvements made in the service. His argument was flatly against the druggists. He stated that he considered 20 per cent. a fair return where there was no outlay, and it represented a 100 per cent. gain, as the druggist was getting a return for something that had cost nothing. Some one suggested that the druggist made a large outlay in time and labor, and that the amount now given was not sufficient. Mr. Bethell said there were 2710 pay stations in New York City, and of this number 500 were in drug stores. He said that an average of the business had been taken in the month of March, 1898, and it was found that the profits of the stations averaged a trifling over \$5 a month to each patron having a pay station. This was before the price of messages was reduced to 10 cents. In March, this year, another average had been taken, and it was found that on an average a little less than \$1 was received by each patron as his profit. However, there had been 600 pay stations added, and this may have distributed the business somewhat. In April of this year another average was taken, this time of the pay stations in drug stores only, and it was found that each proprietor received about \$5.52 for the month. "This means," said Mr. Bethell, "that the average business done by the druggist is more than the combined business of the entire system, and I am of the opinion that he is receiving ample compensation."

Mr. Smith protested, and Mr. Bethell asked him what he thought ought to be the percent, given the druggist, and he received the reply that the druggists should be given five cents on every message.

Mr. Bethell said this was 50 per cent., and that the company could not afford any such amount. He then caused some surprise by remarking that the pay station system, to speak of it collectively, was not a paying institution, but it was maintained more for an advertisement than anything else and to educate the people to the use of the telephone. Mr. Bakst thought if the company was adopting this method of advertising it should be willing to pay for it. Mr. Bakst also called attention to the small amount paid for long distance calls, and Mr. Bethell was forced to admit that this was wrong. He said he should give that particular matter his consideration. He hoped something could be done.

The subject of incoming messages was next taken up, and Mr. Bethell offered a plan for its relief which he said was practical, but which Mr. Hammer openly opposed as unfair. Mr. Bethell's plan was to have the druggist's name taken out of the telephone book. This proposition called forth a storm of protest, and resulted in much argument, until the subject of compensation was again taken up and argued for some time. Mr. Bethell lingered on the benefit the druggist derived from having the 'phone in his store, and turning to Mr. Bakst, who had said he lost money on the telephone every month, said:

"Supposing the New York Telephone Company, knowing as it does that the telephone pay station system is not profitable, should suddenly decide to cut down the number of drug store pay stations to 300. You would be one of the first to want to get in that 300."

Mr. Bethell assured the committee that the company had no such notion, but to illustrate the point he had used the argument as a hypothetical case. As it was nearly noon, Mr. Bethell remarked that he would like to show the committee the central office, and the invitation was accepted. On the return to the office the committee decided to take its departure. Although only two of the counts in the complaint had been taken up, the committee was unanimous in the belief that no promise of relief had been or would be accorded them.

"SMOKER" OF THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

An enjoyable evening was passed Saturday by about 200 members and friends of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry at the German Liederkrantz, No. 111 East Fifty-eighth street, it being the first of what are to be annual events. At the fifth anniversary of the society last year, it was suggested by Dr. Charles F. Chandler, president, that the New York Section commemorate the closing of each year of its work with an informal gathering; Saturday night's "smoker" was the realization of the idea. Chairman Thomas J. Parker, of the local section, presided at the gathering. Four long tables, running at right angles to a fifth table, at which were seated the chairman and many officers of the section, constituted the banquet board. Chairman Parker formally opened the programme by a brief speech, in which he referred to the past six years' work of the Section, and expressed the belief that the coming year gave promise of still greater success. Letters of regret were read from Dr. Charles F. Chandler, of Columbia College, president of the society; Francis G. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. J. W. Wainwright, New York. Toasts were responded to by William H. Nichols, "The President of the United States"; Clifford Richardson, "Our Society"; Dr. Durand R. Woodman, "The American Chemical Society"; Jacob Hasslach, "The German Liederkrantz," and R. C. Woodcock, treasurer of the Section, "Our Success." An entertaining vaudeville performance was given during the evening, following which a luncheon of German dishes was enjoyed, and as a fitting finale to the evening, a collection of songs arranged to fit the occasion, was sung. The

following verse of one of the songs is a fair sample of the make-up of the others:

BEILSTEIN (set to music).
Tune: "The Watch on the Rhine."
Dinitrobromanthraquinon,
Alphaphenylacrosazon,
Benzol, Tolual, Xylol, Naphthol,
Phloroglucin, Guajacol,
:: Propylamin, Butylamin ::
:: Sodiunisophtalal, Trichlorhydrin, ::

Among those present were: H. C. Aspinwall, a former captain in the United States army, detailed to the Ordnance Department at Sandy Hook, and M. Taniva, chemist and druggist of Kioto, Japan, who is on a visit to this country. The success of the affair was due to the efforts of the Committee of Arrangements, composed of James Hartford, J. Hasslach and R. W. Moore.

EAST SIDE DRUGGISTS MEET.

A meeting of the Retail Druggists' Association was held in the rooms at No. 98 Forsyth street, Friday evening, June 1, at which matters of much importance to the East Side trade were discussed. Julius Hammer presided as chairman, President Weinstein being indisposed. The privilege of the floor was given to Dr. E. K. Browd, of the Eastern Medical Society, and he spoke at length on the subject of medical insurance societies, which he said were the greatest evils the druggists and doctors of the East Side had to contend with. He had come before the organization to ask its co-operation in an endeavor to blot out these societies, which effort he thought could only be accomplished by combined action on the part of the druggist and doctor. A lengthy debate followed. The societies mentioned insure against doctors' bills by the payment of a small sum weekly. If sickness comes to the family of the insured, a doctor is furnished the family, and it is said that he receives a fee of two cents for each call. A motion was made to appoint a committee to confer with a committee from the Eastern Medical Society, and Chairman Hammer named N. Khazan, J. Weinstein, Dr. Tulchinsky, C. H. Bernstein and A. Bakst. Nominations for officers for the coming six months were made as follows:

President, J. Weinstein, Dr. Tulchinsky; first and second vice-presidents, A. Goldman, A. Hammer, L. Lurie; recording secretary, L. Marmor; financial secretary, A. Bakst, A. H. Solstaroff; treasurer, J. Bakst; sergeant-at-arms, H. Glassman; trustees, of which three are to be elected, A. Flax, J. Massell, B. Mishking, M. Nisselson.

A DRUGGIST SUICIDES.

Walter W. Scott, who conducted a store at No. 725 Fulton street, Brooklyn, committed suicide Tuesday, May 29. Scott was under indictment for counterfeiting labels of the Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., of St. Louis, manufacturer of Listerine. He was arrested some time ago on complaint of Arthur R. Deacon, secretary of the St. Louis concern, and it was stated that over 1,400 spurious labels were found in his possession. He was arraigned before Magistrate Peale in the Myrtle Avenue Court and held in \$500 bail for examination. The evidence was so strong against him that it is thought he worried so over the matter that his mind weakened. It was said that the Federal authorities might have begun an action against him, as he sold medicine without the requisite revenue stamps.

THE LAST OF "TOM" FRASER.

"Tom" Fraser, the notorious drug swindler, who transacted an ostensible wholesale and retail business in this city under various titles, the most prominent of which was Fraser & Company, has disappeared from his old haunts as completely as though the earth had opened and swallowed him up. Even his former friends cannot or will not tell where he has gone, but the opinion is current that the drugs he was a slave to have him fast in their power never to release him. Some say he is in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. He is being sought by the Manhattan Typewriter Company, which has a bench warrant for him for disobeying a summons in supplementary proceedings brought to show cause why he did not settle for six machines purchased of the firm.

The last store that Fraser occupied, in fact the one

where most of the goods he ordered were consigned, at 81 Amsterdam avenue, has been leased by J. J. Kayser, a reputable druggist who has conducted a store at 78 Amsterdam avenue for a number of years, and was opened by him on Monday last. Before leaving, however, Fraser sold what little stock he had in the place to Dreyfus & Young, auctioneers, for \$150 and the staff was disposed of by them. Fraser added a number of victims to his string recently and among these were a reputable silver firm in Connecticut, a manufacturing concern at Fall River, another in Chicago, one in Philadelphia, and lastly a well-known house in this city. Rosenblat, Fraser's partner, is also reported missing.

NOTES.

—Much interest is manifested in the coming meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at Newburg, and members of the trade in Greater New York are exerting their best efforts to make the affair a success. As an evidence of this enthusiasm A. C. Searles, chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Felix Hirsman and William Muir went to Newburg on Thursday of last week for the purpose of offering their aid to the local Entertainment Committee, and to ascertain the progress of the committee's work in arranging for the gathering. The New Yorkers visited Mr. Bain, proprietor of the Palatine Hotel, and found that of the 200 rooms for rental, sixty had already been engaged for the meeting. The committee considered this a fore-runner of a successful convention, and on their return to New York advised all their friends to write for rooms as soon as possible. Other members of the local committee seen were Chairman I. C. Chapman, Secretary Clarence Miller, Joel A. Joslyn and Arthur Du Bois. Each reported the work progressing finely, with an encouraging outlook.

—Inspectors from the Board of Health will examine the apartments occupied by clerks who sleep in the stores. As far as can be learned, the duty of these inspectors is unlimited, and in a measure the interpretation of the law is left to the common sense of the Health Office officials. The only law governing the point in question is the sanitary one, and this leads the druggist to believe that the inspector may cause many changes to be made in the appointment of the clerk's room. A Kleinau and Sidney Faber have been investigating, but the only information they obtained was that there were no regulations for the druggist to comply with, and that the matter would rest with the inspector, who is supposed to exercise common sense in his investigations. The two gentlemen mentioned visited Col. Murphy, president of the Board of Health, who referred them to Dr. Roberts, chief sanitary inspector for Manhattan. The druggists are anxious to know how their clerks' sleeping rooms shall be furnished, and how many visits the inspector will make to convince himself that the law is being obeyed.

—An exhibit in the windows of the drug store of Reed, Yeomans & Cubit at 140 Nassau street, was the source of annoyance to a lawyer in the American Tract Society building last week and one afternoon he visited Mr. Cubit. He threatened all sorts of trouble and finally left saying he would notify the police, but refused to give his name. Mr. Cubit consulted the firm's lawyers and was advised that the exhibit was perfectly legitimate and not contrary to the law, as it was a simple illustration of the manufacture of a hair insole to cure sweating feet. The lawyer's objection was that the sidewalk in front of the window became blocked with persons looking at the display, thereby causing him much inconvenience in passing along the street. The lawyer failed to make good his threat.

—In the class of fifty examined at the last meeting of the Board of Pharmacy in Brooklyn, on May 21, the following were successful: Charles H. Bellin, Leo Bigotti, Minnie E. Boyle, Arthur Bragg, Marie E. Fincke, Alexander Kamenetzky, John McGargie, Adolph Reich, Frederick W. Schlagenhauf, George T. Butcher, John F. Harrison, Karl Isachsen, Benjamin Machlin, Alonzo L. Robinson and George Watan. A summary of the class shows the following: Passed at first examination, 2; at second, 5; at third, 2; at fourth, 2; at fifth, 2; at seventh, 1; total passed, 15; rejected at first examina-

tion, 9; at second, 4; at third, 10; at fourth, 4; at fifth, 2; at sixth, 2; at seventh, 2; at tenth, 2. Total rejected, 35. The nationalities represented were: United States, 29; Russia, 11; Germany, 3; Austria, 2; Scandinavia, 2; Great Britain, 3.

—The marriage of Miss Kate Hamilton Good and Charles Clark Orcutt took place on Tuesday night at the residence of the bride's father, Brent Good, No. 130 West Fifty-seventh street. The wedding ceremony was a private one to which only the immediate relatives were invited, but a large reception followed, for which Mr. Good's handsome residence was beautifully decorated. The young couple received many elegant presents from their large circle of friends. Mr. Brent Good's gift to his daughter was a house at No. 12 Jumel Terrace, on Washington Heights. It is just opposite the Jumel mansion and the ground upon which this stands was once the property of Mrs. Orcutt's ancestor, Alexander Hamilton. After their summer vacation Mr. and Mrs. Orcutt will reside there.

—The C. C. Chemical Company, whose office is at 261 Broadway, this city, and factory at Bound Brook, N. J., is alleged to be insolvent and a petition in involuntary bankruptcy proceedings has been filed against it by the creditors. It is said that in February the firm transferred by mortgage certain lands and buildings at Bound Brook, also the personal property of the concern consisting of machinery, tools, patents and patterns, to Stephen R. Branch for an antecedent indebtedness, to give him a preference, and further has allowed judgments to be entered against it. The company organized in 1890 with a capital stock of \$10,000. The sheriffs, a few weeks ago, received two executions against the firm for \$300.

—A secret nostrum has been recently brought to the notice of the trade by a seedy-looking man, who visited a number of the large wholesale houses during the last week in an attempt to unload job lots of the preparation. The price he asked was ridiculous, and it is not recorded that he made any sales. He presented a neat pamphlet declaiming the qualities of the preparation, and giving the manufacturer's name and address at a number on Pine street. It was said by the janitor in charge of the building at the number given that no such firm was in the building. There is every indication that the firm is a fraudulent one, and the trade is therefore warned against it.

—Charles H. Coe, who for many years was proprietor of a drug store at No. 211 Main street, Derby, Conn., died at his home in that place last Friday morning, aged fifty-three years. He was one of the best known citizens of the town, and was a well known pharmacist in the State, having been engaged in the drug business since childhood. He began as a clerk, and later formed a partnership with George W. Peck, which was continued until Mr. Peck's death, about eight years ago. Mr. Coe came of an old family, his ancestors having settled in Gifford, Mass., over 200 years ago. He is survived by one daughter. The funeral was held Monday afternoon.

—The Norwegian steamship Earnford from Macri arrived at Philadelphia during last week with a highly interesting cargo aboard consisting of purple ore dug from the ancient city of Telemus. The ore, which will be used in making paint, was dug from the centre of a huge amphitheatre which historians say had a seating capacity of 20,000 people. It is said that volcanic eruptions destroyed the town and the earth in the vicinity was changed into a mass of ore for which there is a demand from all parts of the world. The Earnford was loaded at a small place in the Gulf of Macri, fifty-two miles northeast of Rhodes.

—The following have visited the city during the week: G. F. Brown, Rahway, N. J.; Fred Cannon, manager for J. L. G. Cannon, Westport, Conn.; S. Thornhill, Sayville, L. I.; A. Bellerue, La Crosse, Wis.; O. N. Waterhouse, Pittsburg; Dr. La Bar, Stroudsburg, Pa.; A. F. Fellows, Newton, N. J.; W. R. Golden, Freeport, L. I.; E. C. Frisbie, president of the N. W. D. A.; Allan Tooker, Butler, N. J.; A. F. Fellows, Newton, N. J.; S. M. Allen, Eastern salesman for R. W. Robinson & Son, and R. F. Vogel, of R. F. Vogel & Co., Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Daboid, of Nichols & Harris, New London, Conn.

—The Lactoid Company has been formed in this city for the purpose of manufacturing articles of the nature

of hard rubber and celluloid out of skimmed milk, under the patents and processes of W. A. Hall. Dr. Peter T. Austin, of the Austen Chemical Research Company, did the testing of the processes and products, in securing the patents. The new organization is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and is offered as follows: President, Isaac L. Hice; vice-president, Peter T. Austin; treasurer, August Belmont; secretary, Lawrence L. Mott.

—About two weeks ago a three-foot alligator strayed away from the store of A. H. Solotaroff at 71 Broome street and left no traces. People in the neighborhood were badly frightened, but Sunday morning their fears were alleviated when the animal was found dead in the cellar of a bicycle store adjoining the drug store. The 'gator's back was broken with a heavy table resting on it and it is supposed the animal tipped the table over in trying to crawl under it.

—In consequence of the continued strife among dealers in bicarbonate of potash, the price of the article was reduced last week a quarter of a cent per pound by the Baltimore Chrome Works. A number of new companies have engaged in selling the chemical, and this competition has caused a continued decrease in the price from 12 cents some time ago to 8½ cents at present, which is the lowest figure ever reached.

—J. P. Primley, of Chicago, Ill., was the guest of Col. E. W. Fitch, of Parke, Davis & Co., at the Drug Club on Monday. Mr. Primley had just returned from a trip around the world. He had some business to transact, after which he will return to Switzerland, where he left his wife and children and the family will remain there until the children complete their education.

—The E. D. Taylor Company, organized to engage in the manufacture of chemicals, has incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The main offices of the company are located at No. 150 Somerset street, New Brunswick, N. J. The capital stock is given as \$100,000, and the incorporators are Richard N. Doyer, William Telzer and John R. Taylor.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Oehler left Saturday on the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania for Europe, where they will visit the Paris Exposition and make a tour of Germany, Switzerland and Italy. They will return here about the middle of September. Mr. Oehler is adjunct professor in chemistry at the New York College of Pharmacy.

—A new apartment house called the "Brunswick" will be opened shortly at the corner of Bushwick avenue and Hart street, Brooklyn, by Lorenz A. Behn, who conducted a drug store until recently at Avenue A and Thirteenth street. Mr. Behn is a graduate of the Munich College of Pharmacy and has been a clerk in this city for some time. —Warren S. Kissam, a negro, died a few days ago in Brooklyn, without leaving any clue to his kith or kin. As a result, the drug store he conducted at No. 511 Broadway is without a proprietor. The police have taken charge of the place, and are guarding it until some relative shall establish a right to ownership in it.

—August Ad. Strauss, Jr., foreign correspondence clerk for Schieffelin & Co., left last week for Mosbach, Baden, in Southern Germany, where his parents reside. Mr. Strauss had been employed with Schieffelin & Co. for some time, but was forced to resign owing to failing health.

—The upward tendency of sugar has caused a like condition in rock candy syrup and during the last week the price of the latter article has advanced from 5½¢, in barrel lots and 59¼¢, in half-barrel lots to 57¼¢, in barrel lots and 69¼¢, in half-barrel consignments.

—The Associated Drug Company of New York has rented the store at No. 146 East Broadway. The company is composed of retail dealers of the East Side, and its plan is to conduct business on the co-operative plan.

—The outcome of the Porto Rican tariff bill is awaited with interest by members of the trade, as it is thought its enforcement will affect the prices of many drugs. The trade will be prepared to make the necessary changes.

—Worden B. Potter, who for the last three years has been in the pharmaceutical department of McKesson & Robbins, has resigned to accept a place as first assistant in the laboratory of Bristol, Myers Co., in Brooklyn.

—The Botanical Garden in Bronx Park attracts a large number of persons daily, an excellent opportunity being

offered for study of which many members of the trade avail themselves.

—An auction sale was held of the stock and furnishings in the drug store of J. N. Hageman & Co., at Ninth street and Broadway, last Friday afternoon. The reason for the sale was that the store did not pay.

—It is announced that Charles Perry has secured a renewal of his drug store lease in the World Building for a period of ten and a half years at an annual rental of \$15,000.

—W. E. Woodard, secretary and treasurer of Woodard, Clarke & Co., wholesale druggists of Portland, Ore., enjoyed a few days' visit with friends in town last week.

—William T. Bruce, of Hugh Wallace & Co., Ltd., London, who had been in this city during the last two weeks, sailed for England on the City of Rome Saturday.

—A. Bakst disposed of his drug store at No. 243 Broome street on Friday of last week to Henry Walner and David Aiesman, who will continue the business.

—E. J. Griffith has gone to Oil City, Pa., to take charge of interests he has there. Mr. Griffith was forced to give up his store at Third avenue and 122d street.

—William McConnell, secretary of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade, has arrived home from a two weeks' business trip at Buffalo.

—Henry F. Sasse, proprietor of the drug store corner of First avenue and Ffty-eighth street, will leave for Europe about the middle of the month.

—J. C. Carey, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., has sold his drug store at that place and opened a handsome store at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

—John Anderson, of the firm of Charles Pfizer & Co., has arrived home after a pleasant two months' trip in Europe.

—Treasurer T. E. Delano, of the C. N. Crittenton Co., is enjoying a two weeks' vacation at Southampton, L. I.

—The value of imports of drugs, oils, etc., at this port for the week ending Saturday, June 2, reached \$861,784.

—"The Union Pharmacy" was opened at the corner of Bleecker and Jones streets last week.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

The Liquor Question at Beverly.

Boston, June 2.—There has been active opposition to the number of licenses to druggists at Beverly and emphatic protests have been made before the Board of Aldermen which, if true, would make the druggists blush! Fortunately for the trade, many statements went wide of the true state of things. One man said that out of liquor the druggists wish to make money, and that liquor for medicine can be obtained easily on a physician's prescription. Another claimed the liquor traffic was the greatest enemy to the city and doubted if the business interests of Beverly could be enhanced by the sale of liquors. A delegate of the Y. M. C. A. asked the board to make it as hard as possible for a young man to get something to ruin his character. A former alderman said that when druggists had licenses they abused the privileges and an investigation showed that an unreasonable amount of liquor was sold. Another man wanted the "no license" vote carried out, and it was said that a young man of good family who would not go into a low saloon would enter a respectable drug store for liquor. One man mentioned the great profits, saying that liquor which costs \$1.25 per gallon retails at \$6. One speaker protested from the standpoint that druggists' licenses are a temptation to reformed men. In this way, one after another spoke, leaving the druggists little character on which to stand. However, there are all kinds of people in the world and there will be found many allies of the trade who will refute these sweeping declarations.

Downfall of the Novelty Toilet and Remedy Co.

Boston, June 2.—The Novelty Toilet and Remedy Company is now a thing of past history. Its demise was brought about by the arrest, on June 1, of Albert L. Derby, twenty-eight years old, who for about two years has been a salesman for the Weeks & Potter Drug Company, Washington street. Previous to that he had worked for several drug firms in this city. He was trusted in his position and no suspicion fell upon him until the Weeks

& Potter Company began to miss rapidly chemicals of high value. Derby was trapped into making a sale of stolen chemicals in the presence of inspectors who were on hand at a Back Bay drug store, where he was decoyed by an order for some of his goods which he advertised most reasonably as compared with prices elsewhere. Derby organized the Novelty Toilet and Remedy Company and sent broadcast in New England circulars offering expensive goods at prices which were most alluring. One of the circulars fell into the hands of the drug company for which Derby worked, and as the goods offered were of the kind which they were missing they communicated with the police inspectors. This brought about the downfall of Derby who, when taken to headquarters, made a part confession saying that his Novelty Company first dealt in toothache medicine which required a great quantity of chemicals and drugs. It was found that the medicine would be so expensive that there would be no profit in it and the manufacture was given up. Derby said that there really was no such thing as the Novelty Toilet and Remedy Company and that he used the name simply to further his own purposes. He appears to have stolen the goods from the counter at which he worked and then sold them. There was no one else concerned in the thefts. Derby told the police that he had about \$200 worth of chemicals and drugs at his home. Inspectors were sent there and found the goods. The police charge the young prisoner with the larceny of property valued at \$200. He was arraigned on this charge in the Municipal Court where he waived examination and furnished \$300 bonds for reappearance later before the Superior Court.

NOTES.

—Dr. Cabana's drug store at Fall River was the scene of a lively little "scrap" one afternoon this week, attracting quite a crowd of onlookers. It is said that a customer who wished to purchase some indigo for his child, which is sick, was by some mistake given blue vitriol. Upon reaching his home with his purchase the customer returned to the drug store and made known the error, at the same time demanding his money back. Some words were exchanged between Dr. Cabana and the purchaser. The latter claims that Dr. Cabana struck him and that he defended himself. The trouble was kept up until the two men reached the door, and the doctor, so it is alleged, attempted to put the customer out by force. The man was finally ejected from the store.

—To settle some misunderstanding about the sale of alcohol in Taunton Mayor Alger declares that, under the law, a druggist may sell pure alcohol for medicinal, mechanical and chemical purposes, but the law demands that all sales must be certified and recorded. No license is required for this purpose. Dealers in paints and chemicals may sell pure alcohol for mechanical, chemical and manufacturing purposes by taking out a special license, for which the fee is \$1, and by them also sales must be recorded. Before June 1 the license commissioners were empowered to grant such licenses, but since then the power has rested with the aldermen.

—Charles Coleman and his brother, George F. Coleman, well-known druggists in this city, are once more back in Boston after a most enjoyable European trip occupying several months. The brothers have been in the retail drug business for more than twenty-nine years and now have sold out their store in Cambridge street. They feel that they have made money enough to have earned the right to retire from business. Hereafter they mean simply to enjoy life quietly and rationally.

—The license commissioners at Waltham have granted sixth-class licenses to these druggists in that city: E. M. Smith, H. C. Hall, F. W. Bacon, E. E. Butman, E. E. Jenison, Chester E. Sawyer, John J. Kingsley, E. J. Williams. Several other applications from druggists were held in abeyance until the commissioners receive notice that the druggists possess certificates from the State Board of Pharmacy.

—For reasons best known to themselves, liquor officers of Worcester recently paid a visit to the drug stores of Frederick W. Boulton and C. B. Carpenter, both on Main street, that city. They took an inventory of the amounts of liquor found in each store. At each place the officers were shown every courtesy and freedom by the proprietors.

—E. H. Raymond, a drug clerk at Everett, has been arrested charged with the alleged forgery of a \$5 order on the druggist for whom he worked, and there is a further charge of the forgery of an order for two dollars' worth of perfume. He has been held for the grand jury.

—Clerks at Currier & Frost's drug store, corner of Jackson and Berkeley streets, at Lawrence, took into that place and cared for a young man by the name of Frank Conlon, who was thrown from his horse and injured when the saddle girth broke while he was riding.

—Special police officers this week made a raid for liquor, which they expected to find at the drug store of Charles C. McArdie, River street, Haverhill, but they found nothing in the way of contraband goods.

—Among fires of the week was one at the drug store of A. L. Wyman, 70 Berkeley street, Boston, where a quantity of alcohol took fire while being poured into a bottle. The fire caused damage of about \$300.

—Albert W. Poland, a druggist at North Brookfield, has been refused by the selectmen of the town a license of the sixth class. Inn-holders' and victuallers' licenses were, however, granted.

—F. B. Winslow, a druggist at Campello, Mass., met with a loss amounting to \$1,200 (on which there was an insurance of \$1,000) in the fire which burnt the Keith Block in that place.

—This week's exports at the Port of Boston include among other things drugs and chemicals, \$11,748; india rubber manufactures, \$7,847; tobacco, \$4,974; wax, \$415; spirits, \$14,106.

—The Board of Selectmen of Greenfield has granted sixth class liquor licenses to all the druggists of that town who filed applications.

—Ferguson's drug store at Haverhill has been removed to the store until recently occupied by C. C. Collins.

OTHER NEW ENGLAND ITEMS.

—By the terms of the will of the late Dr. John F. True, manufacturer of medicines at Auburn, Me., his widow receives the homestead and the two sons, Edward C. and James Roscoe True, who have always lived at home, receive the stock and interest in the extensive medicine business left by their father, whose personal property is divided among his widow and his five children, three of whom are married. The sons have been connected with this medicine business for fully ten years.

—George W. Temple has instituted proceedings to close up the drug store of A. E. Lemerise & Co. at Burlington, Vt. George W. Deberville has been appointed receiver. An inventory of stock is to be taken at once. Mr. Temple, who brought a bill in equity, asking that a receiver be appointed to clear up the business, had more money in the business than A. E. Lemerise, so it is said.

—C. C. Talcott's new drug store at Glastonbury, Conn., has been opened with marked success. Each lady visitor was presented with a souvenir on the first day and clerks were kept busy dispensing ice cream soda as a compliment to all visitors. The store, with its handsome fixtures and soda fountain, presents an attractive appearance.

—J. Bert Brook, clerk at I. A. Clercy's drug store at Dover, N. H., while at work about the store stepped on a nail, receiving a very painful injury.

—At C. H. Harvey's East Side drug store, Manchester, N. H., a curious window display is that of a hen with eight ducklings—her own brood.

—J. W. Bowdoin's drug store on Main street, at Kennebunk, has been destroyed, with other places, by fire.

—Fire visited the wholesale and retail drug house of N. F. Ames & Co., at Corry, Pa., Tuesday, May 28, doing about \$15,000 worth of damage. It is said the fire started from exploded chemicals.

—Nearly the entire stock of Nabers, Morrow & Sinnige, of Birmingham, Ala., was destroyed by a fire which started in the basement of the drug house on Thursday last. The building would undoubtedly have been ruined also had it not been for the patent steel ceiling used in the first floor and the excellent work of the firemen. The basement and first story were badly burned.

PHILADELPHIA.

DENOUNCED TREATMENT FROM THE NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION.

Philadelphia, June 2.—The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists was held in the museum of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, on Friday, June 1st. President McIntyre presiding, a very good number in attendance. The recording secretary reported the sending out of notices to the retail druggists of the city, notifying them of the decision of the Mercantile Tax Appraisers that druggists need not pay a tax on articles of their own manufacture, also that copies of the 1900 constitution and by-laws and the latest bulletin of the N. A. R. D. had been sent out.

The financial secretary reported the receipt of \$20 membership dues, and that there was a balance on hand of \$701.43, deposited.

The Executive Committee, J. C. Perry chairman, reported as follows: new members received in past month, 5; withdrawals, none; changes had been made in the chairmanship of several wards, owing to the inability of past incumbents to devote the necessary time to their duties. Bills to the amount of \$36.80 were passed on and approved; Mr. Perry stated that his attention having been called to an advertisement of the Sovereign Remedy Company, in which were statements derogatory to the druggists handling these remedies, he visited the office of this company, and called the notice of the manager to the advertisement. All intention of reflecting on the druggist was disclaimed, and the objectionable matter was promised to be withdrawn from circulation.

New members: N. O. Harris, 601 Pine street; H. R. Nolte, 12th and Christian streets; L. Gerhardt, Front and Susquehanna avenue; O. W. Osterhund, 4090 Baltimore avenue; W. H. Milliken, 23d and Spruce streets.

President McIntyre reported that he and W. L. Cliffe had visited Harrisburg recently to urge the reappointment of C. T. George, as secretary of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, and that their reception seemed to have been favorable.

The committee on by-laws, W. A. Rumsey chairman, reported the following changes made by the committee in the constitution and by-laws: Constitution, Art. III, change so as to read "Any registered pharmacist in the retail drug business, either as owner or manager." By-law No. 13, "Retail drug stores conducted by a registered manager, on becoming members of the P. A. R. D., must be recorded both under the name of the store and of the manager in charge; the latter to be accorded all privileges of this association so long as he represents the said store." Dr. Gubbins moved an amendment to include the Hospital Stewards of the Army and Navy on duty here. After some discussion, this amendment was refused, it being the sense of the meeting that such membership was contrary to the spirit of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists. Report of by-laws committee then adopted.

Delegates to the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association Meeting, Mr. Perry chairman, reported as follows: "Arriving at West End Hotel, Asbury Park, about 11:30 A. M. on May 23d, we found the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association convened and in session in the parlor of the hotel; on entering the rooms, we found the president delivering his annual address. The only item of any particular interest to your delegates was the relation of New Jersey to the N. A. R. D. In a very short time the president came to this very important subject, on which he dwelt earnestly and long. It was quite apparent that he was using every means at his command to influence the minds of any members that were not firmly pledged before the call of the meeting. As your delegates had, on a previous occasion, listened to almost the self-same words and misleading statements, we were not surprised at the treatment that all delegates received from the hands of this gentleman.

"Very soon thereafter, the secretary was called on to read communications and the credentials of the delegates. The action taken by the president in regard to the delegates was unprecedented. Besides your delegates, the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, Pennsylvania State,

Burlington County Association and others had delegates there, and all were refused the privileges of the floor. In fact, the president had not enough courtesy to call upon any of the delegates for a greeting, nor did he offer them a word of welcome! Compare this reception to the one given to the delegates who attended the Pennsylvania State Association meeting last year. These are the words of the president (Mahlon N. Kline) after the credentials had been read, calling every delegate to the floor: 'We are very glad to have with us these delegates from Pharmacy Colleges, Alumni Associations and State Associations, and it is understood of course that the privileges of the floor are extended to them, and we shall be very glad to have them participate in the discussions from time to time as the various questions come up.'

"The debate on the question of withdrawing from the N. A. R. D. was made the first order of business on Thursday morning. The principal argument, used by those in favor of withdrawal, was a financial standpoint and that the N. A. R. D. had not yet given the full prices. The speakers also expressed a lack of confidence in the plan as has been outlined and accepted by the three associations, Wholesalers, Proprietary and Retailers. The earnest appeal of Messrs. Cole and Gallagher and others to retain the membership was defeated by a close vote. Immediately thereafter there was proposed the following resolution, it being adopted: 'Resolved, that the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association hereby withdraws from the N. A. R. D., as they feel that the interests of the retail trade can best be advanced by local organizations throughout the State, and that the secretary notify the N. A. R. D.'"

"This was followed by another resolution, which was adopted: 'That the president appoint three members in every county of the State to form County Associations, to affiliate with the N. A. R. D.' This in the end, will be to the advantage of the National Association. However, it appears to me that a state association that depends entirely on the retail druggists for support is taking a rather short-sighted action at this time, as the "Plan" that has been in course of preparation is about ready to be put in action, and it is conceded on all sides as being the most feasible plan that has yet been advanced, and that the retail druggists throughout the country have never before been so well organized."

"This meeting was devoid of any scientific papers or discussions. The social part of the programme consisted of trolley rides, a 'clam bake' and a musical and literary entertainment. One item deserving of special mention was the selections rendered by Miss Grenelle, a popular elocutionist, the daughter of one of the leading druggists of Asbury Park, Mr. L. O. Grenelle."

"The delegates returned on Thursday evening and recommend that in future no appointment of delegates to the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association should be made. It is useless to send delegates to any association where they are not recognized."

Messrs. Theo. Campbell and Stiles, the other members of this delegation, reported in a similar vein. The report was accepted.

There was no "Unfinished Business" and the meeting passed to the consideration of "New Business." Under this head, H. C. Blair, Jr. reported that he had been informed of the purpose of the forthcoming meeting of the American Medical Association to send out a circular letter and a list of questions, relating to trademarks, copyrighted names of remedies, patented synthetics, laws on the above and the admission of patented synthetics to the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, to the medical profession at large. The chair suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the American Medical Association, this being an important question. Mr. Perry moved that this committee be authorized to act in the name of this association and to incur all necessary expenses; motion carried, and Messrs. H. C. Blair, Jr., Cliffe and Stiles appointed.

The Executive Committee stated that henceforth resolutions would be presented a month in advance.

The election of delegates to the N. A. R. D. meeting then followed, Messrs. Perry, Rumsey, McIntyre, Stiles and Cliffe were elected delegates; Messrs. Leedom, C. H. Campbell, Howard, Kratz and Harris were elected

alternates. Messrs. H. C. Blair, Jr. and Eberly acted as tellers. The secretary was instructed to notify these gentlemen of the election.

Adjourned to meet Friday, July 6th, at 2:30 P. M.

NOTES.

—The prizes awarded at the commencement of the Medico-Chi Pharmacy class last week were as follows: Gold medal for the highest average obtained by a student of the graduating class, won by Joseph T. Fischer, with honorable mention of Stuart L. Unangst and Herbert G. Lilly. Gold medal for the highest average in the junior class, awarded to Harry G. Voorhees, with honorable mention of Harry E. Kendig and William J. Ritter.

—The baseball team of Smith, Kline & French Company's laboratory suffered its first defeat of the season on Decoration Day at the hands of the Welcome B. B. C. The game proved to be a slugging match, and the score ran up rapidly, being 38 to 18 at the conclusion of the game. The S. K. & F. team plays the team of Keesbey & Mattison at Ambler, Pa., to-day, Saturday, June 2.

—J. R. Matheson's place on South Front street, below Chestnut street was the scene of some energetic hustling one day this week when a carboy of acid burst and almost caused a fire. By prompt action the carboy was removed from the building in time to avert serious trouble.

—Dr. J. C. Edwards has sold his store at Lock Haven, Pa., and has purchased the drug store at Fifth street and Fairmount avenue, owned by George Hiltzhauser. Dr. Edwards was head clerk in this store while attending the course at the College of Pharmacy some years ago.

—John P. Frey, the down-town druggist, whose stores are almost as numerous as the yellow painted establishments of the cut-rate grocery syndicate, was summoned to Indianapolis for a few days last week on account of the illness of his mother.

—Edgar Blue has returned from his home at Bloomsburg, Pa., where he went for a vacation after college closed, and is now with Dr. A. L. Butz, Forty-second and Aspen streets, West Philadelphia.

—A movement was started among the drug clerks of Reading, Pa., this week to close all drug stores in that place on Sunday, excepting for a few hours during which nothing but medicines will be sold.

—B. Manley Edwards, with D. F. Shull & Co., at No. 302 1/2 Market street, West Philadelphia, has resigned, and will manage the Mumma Pharmacy, at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets.

—Lane B. Collins spent last week in New York seeing the sights and enjoying a vacation. Mr. Lane is manager of John P. Frey's Sixteenth and Lasker street store.

—J. M. Longshore is fitting up a new pharmacy at the corner of Thirty-second street and Euclid avenue, and expects to be ready for business in a few weeks.

—Professor Joseph P. Remington has closed his Philadelphia residence at 832 Pine street, and has gone to his summer residence at Longport, New Jersey.

—The ratio of clerks wanted to positions wanted this week in Philadelphia is twenty-seven of the former to twenty-eight of the latter.

—Wm. H. Lantz is fitting up a new drug store at the corner of Lehigh avenue and Sixteenth street.

—M. A. Davis' Pharmacy at 4750 Frankfort avenue, has been purchased by John P. Shaw.

A LONG LITIGATION SETTLED.

Some time ago the California Fig Syrup Company began an action against the firm of Clinton E. Worden & Company, of San Francisco, to restrain them from the use of the name "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup" and from manufacturing any preparation that would be of the nature of the product of the California Fig Syrup Company. The case was argued through several courts until it finally reached the United States Circuit Court, where a decree in favor of the California Company was given and the Court of Appeals now affirms this opinion. By the decision the complainant is allowed to recover damages accruing from the profits, gains and advantages set forth in the complaint, the amount of such to be determined by the master in chancery. The injunction against the defendants in the case is permanent.

BALTIMORE.

Wedgewoodites at Dinner.

Baltimore, June 1.—The members of the Wedgewood Club made a change in the usual order of things and transferred themselves from Tierney's, on North Calvert street, to Electric Park last evening, there to enjoy their monthly dinner, surrounded by spreading fields, woodland and other rural scenery. They occupied seats around the festal board in the club house, and had a most enjoyable time. The menu was elaborate and prepared in excellent style. J. Emory Bond presided, acting also as toastmaster. Twenty-six members were present, the guests of the evening being Dr. Wessels, Dr. Gleason and Capt. Mathias Kieffer. Charles Morgan was elected to membership. A feature of the evening was Dr. R. E. Lee Hall's efforts to make a speech. Being newly enrolled among the elect, he felt that the occasion demanded of him some formal remarks. Accordingly he proceeded to address the diners, who were not less determined that he should have a great deal more applause than he bargained for. Remarkable persistency was displayed on either side in this contest. Secretary Foster's stimulating invitation to the festivities read as follows:

Come one, come Wedgewoods all,
Bringing stories, great and tall;
Dull moments we'll forget a bit,
Submerging "ennui" in a flow of wit.

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Baltimore, June 2.—The next event of interest to druggists throughout the State is the annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, which will be held June 19-23 at Hagerstown. Among the more important matters to come up for consideration is of course the failure of the effort to secure the enactment of a State pharmacy law at the last session of the Legislature, and a discussion of the reasons to which this failure should be attributed. The elimination of trade abuses and the raising of professional standards will also come up for discussion. Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, the president of the association, and J. Webb Foster went to Hagerstown this week to confer with the local committee as to the arrangements for the annual meeting. They report that the committee has shown commendable diligence in the pursuit of its labors and that the preparations are well under way. A highly successful gathering is expected.

An Old Tooth Powder Formula.

Baltimore, June 4.—Among the prescriptions received at the pharmacy of Hynson, Westcott & Co., Charles and Franklin streets, last week was one which bore every indication of a venerable age. The paper upon which it was written appeared yellow and discolored, the ink presenting that faded look common to writing on documents of venerable antiquity. The word "oil" was spelled "Oyl," and there were other marks suggestive of our forefather. Mr. Hynson estimated that the formula was a century old. Strangely enough, it showed no extraordinary variations from those now in use. The ingredients it called for continue to be employed in the composition of tooth powders.

Partnership Troubles.

Baltimore, May 28.—Lorman E. Roberts, of 1424 Madison avenue, appeared before Police Justice Goldman last Saturday to answer the charge of having feloniously entered the drug store on the corner of Mount Royal avenue and Dolphin street on May 18 and removed therefrom one soda fountain, valued at \$500, one set of adjustable drug fixtures valued at \$250 and one pair of prescription scales valued at \$20, the alleged property of E. J. McGraw, 402 North Carrollton avenue. Both sides were represented by attorneys. Mr. Roberts claims that in consideration of a chattel mortgage which he held on the goods in the store at the location mentioned for a debt of \$354.60 the place had been entered on a writ of replevin and the articles in question taken out. Mr. McGraw contended that the case had been amicably settled and the writ of replevin dismissed prior to the time the store was entered. The case was dismissed, as in the opinion of the justice the evidence adduced did not prove intent of felony. Messrs. Roberts and McGraw were

former business partners in the retail business at the corner of Mount Royal avenue and Dolphin street, and the dispute grew out of this relation. The goods in the store are now for sale. It is reported that they will be purchased by a North Carolinian and removed to that State.

NOTES.

—The Maryland Homeopathic Pharmacy Company, of North Howard street, this city, has been incorporated by Roscoe L. Coffin, of Baltimore county, and Herman L. Frenz, George W. Neal, John Krommiller and Webster Mills Strayer, of Baltimore. The company has a capital stock of \$20,000, divided into \$10 shares. It will conduct the pharmacy on Howard street hitherto under the management of Mr. Coffin.

—Among the visiting druggists in Baltimore last week were Dr. J. P. Bishop, of Charlestown, W. Va.; Dr. T. R. Rogers and wife, of Moundville, W. Va.; J. B. Dasher, of Peru, W. Va., who is also a minister; Frank Henry, of the Williams Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, and P. A. Tschiffely, a wholesale druggist of Washington.

—Charles Edward Caspari, a son of Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr., of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, who will take his doctor's degree this month at the Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed assistant professor in organic chemistry at Columbia University, New York. Mr. Caspari took his A. B. at the same institution in 1896.

—Among the vast concourse of Grand Army veterans in attendance at the dedication of the memorial erected at Antietam, Allegany County, Md., to the Maryland soldiers who fell in the battle there on the Union side, was C. C. Walz, a well-known retail druggist at Hagers-town.

—A joint meeting of the trustees and the faculty of the Maryland College of Pharmacy was held at the college on A South street last Thursday, the object being to consider the curriculum and arrange other matters for the commencement of the Fall sessions at the college.

—The Sharp & Dohme howling team are resolved not to get rusty by "inactivity and lack of practice during the summer. They played a local quintette at Clarke's alleys last Friday night and lost all three games, two of them by rather close scores.

—Henry S. Kendall, representing Eauer & Black, of Chicago, reached Baltimore last week on his travels. He reports that trade has been very good in the sections visited by him.

CINCINNATI.

A Victory for the N. A. R. D.

Cincinnati, June 2.—The following letter from one of the most prominent wholesale drug houses explains itself. The letter was addressed to all the local retailers, and has caused much gratification among the members of the Hamilton County Druggists' Association. It proves that the local organizations are being rewarded for their efforts to establish prices in this city. It is hoped that the other jobbers here will assume the same stand and help eradicate the cut-rate system. The letter is as follows:

Cincinnati, May 31, 1900.
We beg to advise that the policy of our firm in future will be to sell no druggist that makes a feature of advertising "cut rates." We will consider a newspaper advertisement, or a sign on the premises as a sufficient reason to decline business. We will consider it a favor if we should through oversight sell any who openly advertise if the matter is brought to our attention.
LLOYD BROTHERS.

NOTES.

—The Iroquois Club, an organization of druggists and their friends, have completed arrangements for the annual vacation. They will have a special car on the Vandalla Railroad, and will leave on July 5 for Lake Maxinkuckee, situated between Logansport, Ind., and Chicago. The club will camp there for two weeks, and any druggist who desires to visit them while in camp can secure half-rate tickets from the president of the club, Harry Freund. The following druggists and friends are members, and will leave on the special car: Ralph Frisberg, Dr. A. M. Goldberg, Samuel Joseph, Harry Freund, Dr. Henry Bamberger, John Myers, M. Wohlbe, Dr. Pierce, William Schuckart, William Trost, the Nus-

baum, I. Sothern, Edward Heinemann, Edward Klipp, August Rendigs, Vic. Muehlberg and Peter Nussbaum.

—Local druggists are complaining of the price of ice, which is 40 per cent. higher this year than last. Ice was delivered to the stores last year at from 15 to 20 cents per hundred pounds. The recent combine has raised the price to 30 cents per hundred, hence the kick. The result may be that the druggists may start an organization and purchase their ice from the National Ice Company, which is composed of members of the Royal Arch, an order of saloon keepers. This company has just started, and have their ice shipped from Indianapolis. The treasurer, E. C. Pistner, has promised to supply any of the retail druggists at 20 cents per hundred pounds if they sign contracts for the season.

—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy on Wednesday, June 6, promises to be well attended. The meeting will be held at Zoological Garden at 2:30 p. m. At 4 p. m. the graduation exercises of the college will take place, followed by a banquet at 8 p. m. Louis Klayer is at the head of the committee in charge.

—The force of traveling men of the Gray & Huston Company are in the city preparing their fall line of holiday goods. They expect to start out again by June 15.

—M. Blumenthal, prescription clerk at Serodino Bros., has been confined for the past three weeks, suffering with muscular rheumatism.

DETROIT.

The New Cut-Rate Store.

Detroit, June 2.—The Central Drug Store of Detroit is doing business in its new quarters, although things are not in perfect ship-shape. Much to the surprise of everybody, it has come out as a strong cut-rate store. The Central Drug Store has long been recognized, not only as the leading drug store of the city, but as the most conservative of the large stores. Patent medicines were kept in the background, and great stress was laid upon the prescription department. The change from such methods to the most aggressive kind of cutting, already launched upon by the new management, has created a great deal of comment. Mr. Moreland, the new member of the firm, himself an old-time druggist, but latterly Commissioner of Board of Public Works, is not recognized as the most easy-going man of Detroit, and many people think they see his handwriting in this move. Almost across the street is the firm of Hurd & Gray, the most successful—apparently—cutters in the city. These two stores, the Central Drug Store and the Hurd & Gray store, are the only drug stores in a space of seven or eight blocks on the main thoroughfare of the city. Some of the druggists who have the N. A. R. D. interests near their hearts, are surprised and grieved to see the Central Drug Store become a cut-rate, especially with the meeting of the N. A. R. D. in Detroit so soon to take place. They seem to think that it will be a little discouraging to the N. A. R. D. to find such a state of affairs existing in the recognized leading drug store of the town. Mr. Todd, when interviewed on the subject, said: "We have no idea whatever that we will harm the N. A. R. D. It is the best thing the druggists ever had, and we know it. It is the only thing in existence that will stop cutting. We have not the slightest intention of demoralizing business. It is simply a matter of selling as low as our competitors, our only competitor—and by a competitor we mean a man who does business so near to us that his trade threatens ours and ours threatens him—the firm across the street, for years recognized as aggressive cutters. Why should we place our prices at such a figure that our customers will walk across the street to buy lower? If we were in a neighborhood where there was no cutting, we certainly would not undertake to try and lose money by establishing a cut-rate. We do it here simply because competition forces us to it."

It is the intention of the new management to keep open all night, a move that will vastly please the downtown population of Detroit, who have been without night service for over a year.

NOTES.

—Druggist Archibald McIntyre and his clerk, Daniel Jones, and Druggist Charles E. Hollister, all of Detroit, appeared for examination at the police court on Tuesday, charged with violating the liquor laws by selling beer without a license. Much to the surprise of many other druggists who were interested in the trial, it was shown by their attorney that under the statute, druggists have a right to sell bottled beer without a license, provided it is for medicinal purposes and the sale registered. The druggists were discharged.

—The drug store of R. J. Pinkerton, corner of Baggs and National avenues, Detroit, was damaged to the amount of \$1,000 by fire on Thursday morning. It caught from a fire in a bakeshop adjoining. Mr. Pinkerton has been ill for some time, and the store has been run by Mrs. Pinkerton. That morning Mrs. Pinkerton was called to the bedside of a dying neighbor, and it was while she was away that the fire began. She says the loss is partially covered by insurance.

—The Drug Clerks' Association will give their annual moonlight excursion on the steamer Pleasure, on the evening of June 12. The association is in a very flourishing condition, and thoroughly enjoying its new quarters. Candidates for membership "ride the goat" to better advantage in the large rooms, and not a clerk in the city is willing to miss the fun of seeing the others get mixed up with the harness of the creature.

—Maurice O. Williams, son of W. C. Williams, senior member of the Michigan Drug Company, will be married on Wednesday, June 6, to Miss Ethel Gregory, a well-known belle of Detroit. Mr. Williams is at the head of the sundry department of the Michigan Drug Company, and is recognized as a rising business man.

CHICAGO.

A New Treasury Decision.

* Chicago, June 2.—J. Scherman & Company, makers of toilet preparations at 7 East Polk street, have a treasury decision right from headquarters that may be useful for other people to know about. The label on one of their preparations is as follows:

SCHERMAN'S

EGG SHAMPOO

REMOVES DANDRUFF.

Cleanses the Hair and prevents Itching of the Scalp. Contains no Ammonia, Soda or Borax to burn the Scalp or Hair.

DIRECTIONS.—Wet the hair thoroughly with warm water, then apply the shampoo freely to the scalp and rub well until a lather is formed. Rinse thoroughly with warm water and dry with a towel. By following these directions, your Hair will become soft and glossy. Never use Soap on the Scalp as it causes falling out of the Hair.

SHAKE THE BOTTLE BEFORE USING.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Prepared only by J. SCHERMAN, & CO.,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

This letter from the Treasury Department is self explanatory:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, May 25, 1900.

J. Scherman & Co.,
7 East Polk street, Chicago, Ill.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst in which you enclose a label under which you put up "Scherman's Egg Shampoo," and you ask if this article is taxable under the War Revenue Act. In reply you are informed that it is not.

Respectfully,

G. W. WILSON,
Commissioner.

The above decision, in view of other decisions, seems peculiar. The question quite naturally bobs up again, "Where do they draw the line?"

C. R. D. A. GIVES ADVICE.

Chicago, June 2.—The following circular was sent out yesterday to all members of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association:

To Members of the Association:

The Lakeside Company is now taking orders for its

1900 Directory in accordance with an entirely new plan. The Executive Board believes you will do yourself a good turn by declining, for the time being, to sign an order for a new directory.

The board will do all that lies in its power to relieve the druggists of Chicago of the necessity of giving away to the public every year a book costing \$7.50 that at no time belongs to the man who puts up the money; it hopes to be able to place a Lakeside Directory in your store without its costing you anything. With the proper assistance from Chicago druggists there is little doubt of its success. You can afford to await developments.

The board finds that very few druggists are making regularly the monthly report to the collector required by the Internal Revenue Law of 1898. Warning on this point has been given before. Druggists who are prosecuted in United States courts and compelled to pay large and heavy costs, \$10 per month for each failure to file their reports will have only themselves to blame.

A copy of the laws pertaining to the adulteration of food, drink and medicine which the State Food Commissioner is expected to enforce rigidly after July 1, 1900, is sent you herewith. Assurances have been received from Commissioner Jones that his duties will be confined to carrying out the instructions laid down in section 4, page 13, of the pamphlet submitted.

Druggists will be amenable for selling impure or adulterated articles that enter into the composition of food, such as flavoring extracts, cream of tartar, baking soda, etc.; also for vending impure or adulterated ice cream, soda water or other beverages, bottled or otherwise. Under this arrangement with the Commissioner (you will be notified in another should be adopted) those sections of the law of special interest to druggists are to be found in section 14, page 15; sections 22 and 23, page 17, and all the paragraphs on page 20, except the second, third and fourth.

Druggists are in a position to take advantage of their competitors in the grocery trade by having on hand July 1 a supply of extracts made in conformity with the law and in accordance with the fact.

The Executive Board meets two or three times each month to discuss matters of importance to the trade. If you are aware of anything of general interest that ought to have attention, write to one of the officers or trustees from your part of the city. It will have prompt attention.

If your dues for the current year have not been sent in the enclosed blank and envelope may be found useful. We are sure your sense of fairness will prevent your accepting from the association the benefits it is able to give without doing your part toward its maintenance.

GEO. A. GRAVES, Pres.
THOS V. WOOPEN, Secy.

NOTES.

—The Merriman Drug Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000 to manufacture and deal in drugs and patent medicines. The incorporators are L. Lee Merriman, Minnie B. Merriman and Harry B. Ridley. The company has bought the drug store formerly owned by Milton C. Smucker, at Ashland avenue and West Madison street.

—W. T. Hill has opened a new drug store at Lake Villa, Ill., the popular summer resort near Fox Lake. Mr. Hill formerly owned a drug store in Evanston. He also had a store at N. 5722 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, but sold it. He is now the proprietor of another drug store at Antioch, Ill.

—A company, independent of the Lakeside Directory Company, will in the near future, it is said, place a directory in every drug store in Chicago free of charge. The book will be placed in a penny-in-the-slot device, the druggist getting 40 per cent. of the amount collected.

—Peter Van Schaack, of the firm of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, left Chicago on Tuesday afternoon for an extended European trip. He will visit Holland, the Paris Exposition and travel over the continent to various other interesting places before his return.

—W. H. Downing, a well-known druggist of Aurora, Ill., died last week. Mr. Downing was a man much esteemed by all who knew him, and his death is a loss not only to the community in which he lived, but to his profession as well.

—V. H. Chantler, who owns a drug store at Thirty-fifth and Paulina streets, left about 10 days ago to visit the Paris Exposition and other places of interest in Europe. He will be gone about two months.

—Oscar Leistner, who represents William L. Strauss & Co., drug sundries importers, New York, in the West, left on June 3 for New York for a new line of goods and novelties for the fall trade.

—Otto G. Hottinger, an old druggist of Chicago, has

week filed a petition in bankruptcy. Mr. Hottinger was one of the many who got caught in the receding Works Fair wave.

—John J. Boehm, who owns a drug store at South Halsted and Nineteenth streets, will leave in a few days to visit the Paris Exposition.

—Victor Bardonski, a druggist at No. 638 Noble street, with a party of friends, left recently to take in the sights of the Paris Exposition.

—C. E. Kezliniski, whose store at No. 161 North avenue, was recently sold for the benefit of creditors, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

—Dr. D'Arcy, of South Chicago, has purchased the drug store of the Hyde Park Drug Company, at No. 100 East Fifty-third street.

—C. B. Haering, owner of the Haering Pharmacy, at No. 79 West Madison street, is spending a week or two in Pittsburg, Pa.

—W. S. Gardner has sold the drug store at Roboy and West Lake streets to C. E. Slayter, formerly of Plymouth, Ind.

—It is reported that J. S. Matthei will open a new drug store at West Adams street and Western avenue about June 10.

—The 1 o'clock p. m. Saturday closing rule was inaugurated by the wholesale drug houses of Chicago on June 2.

—It is reported that I. W. Blood will soon open a new drug store at thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue.

—R. L. Leffenwell will soon open a new drug store at No. 606 Davis street, Evanston, Ill.

—L. A. Ellisburg has succeeded A. E. Thompson at No. 682 West Division street.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., June 2.

—Successions: J. W. Clark, Centerville, Ia., by C. S. Johnson & Co.; Lee S. Wilson, Akron, Ia., by R. L. Hardy; D. C. Campbell, Martinsburg, Ia., by A. A. Peters; J. F. Gould, Minneapolis, Minn., by F. W. Crowell; W. L. Nichols & Co., Cadet, Wis., by W. L. Nichols; H. E. Payne & Co., Inkster, N. D., by J. R. Anderson & Co.; Jarvis & Jarvis, Faulkton, S. D., by F. Oulton & Son; N. P. Nelson & Co., Winthrop, Minn., by J. S. Griffin; S. C. Lucy & Son, Aberdeen, S. D., by M. Bennett.

—New: V. A. Hirscher, Good Thunder, Minn.; George Wians, White Rock, S. D.; H. E. Strathy, Koskia, Idaho; C. H. Longstaff, Huron, S. D.; Lark & Co., De Smet, S. D.; Fred Soderberg, Braham, Minn.; M. M. Barry & Co., Gray Eagle, Minn.

—J. W. Conolly has gone to Missoula, Mont., having been engaged by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. as pharmacist in its hospital at that place.

—W. A. Dewey (no relation to George claimed) is now at Amery, Wis., running the pharmacy department for E. J. Schneider.

—Whitcomb Bros., Tacoma Wash., have sold to W. H. Michael, and the style is now the Novelty Drug Co.

—C. D. Searle has gone to Stillwater to relieve the pharmacist of Alex. Richard, who was taken sick.

—E. J. Anderson was taken sick a few days ago and is resting at his home in Wadena, Minn.

—R. L. Whitehead, a druggist at Mercur, Utah, has opened a restaurant in Salt Lake City.

—Verney McCoy was in the city this week undergoing treatment for disease of the eyes.

—Mr. Swan, of Quale & Swan, Madison, Minn., was in the city on business Tuesday.

—L. A. Smith and Harris Bros., Wardner, Idaho, have opened branches at Kellogg.

—W. S. Ware, Warren, Minn., and J. H. Hanson, Lamoni, Ia., have sold.

—N. B. (Mrs. G. W.) Beckman, Kimball, Minn., has gone out of business.

—The A. W. Noble Drug Co., Butte, Mont., has been damaged by fire.

—E. A. Richardson, of F. A. Richardson & Co., Clarks, Neb., is dead.

—Mrs. N. H. St. John has discontinued at Richfield, Utah.

—R. C. Trudgeon, St. Paul, has moved to Dassel, Minn.

—G. W. Cluster, Clayton, Neb., contemplates selling.

—J. M. Blake, Newport, Ia., has moved to Milford.

ST. LOUIS.

Druggists as Deputy Sheriffs.

St. Louis, June 2.—The past two days hundreds of prominent business men have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs to aid in preserving order, the police department having admitted they were incapable of coping with the disturbances incident to the great railway strike. Among the druggists so far summoned are Henry Fischer, Dr. E. H. Frelingsdorf, J. C. Thumser, A. Wittman and George C. Paulus, and they may have the pleasure of leaving their business and serving the city with all their soul and a rifle at \$2 per diem and meals. If a detail man as a drug salesman wants to call on a druggist or salesman in North or South St. Louis he has to walk or go in a buggy. If he is seen going into his customer's store after leaving a transit car, the druggist or doctor is likely to find himself the subject of a boycott in a jiffy. St. Louis is suffering from a case of unionism gone mad. With one exception, wholesale drug houses say the strike has very materially hurt their city business, some salesmen saying that their trade has been reduced from 25 to 50 per cent. since the strike.

Drug Clerk Famine in "Egypt."

St. Louis, June 2.—There seems to be a scarcity of registered drug clerks across the river in Illinois. Charles Witt, manager of the employment bureau of the St. Lou's Retail Drug Clerks' Society, says he has several applications for good clerks from Cairo, East St. Louis and other points, and the positions pay \$60 a month, but he can find no one to fill them. Wholesalers tell the same story. The reason given is that the examinations of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy are considered exceptionally rigid.

NOTES.

—The Meyer Bros.' Bowling Club has closed a successful season. F. G. Meyer, late of the New York office, offered a prize of a handsome gold watch charm for the high man, who proved to be C. A. Witzel, with an average for the series of 44 44-50. E. F. Helbig came next, with an average of 43 28-40, and secured the second prize, a diamond scarf pin, offered by Will L. Meyer.

—W. C. Irwin, of Salem, Ill., is remodeling his store and putting in new front and fixtures. Schwartz Bros., of the same city, have bought the building adjoining their present one, and will throw the two rooms into one, doubling their store. Mr. Ben Schwartz, of the firm, is a member of the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy.

—August Finke, the druggist of No. 1366 North Twenty-first street, had a desperate fight with highwaymen early Friday morning of last week. Two negroes attacked him on the street. He was felled, but managed to get out his knife and cut one of the men. They fled, and the damaged negro was afterwards caught.

—The river excursion of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy on Thursday night of last week was a big success, in spite of the street railway strike, about 1,500 people being on board. The next excursion of the Alumni will be given next month.

—Lou's Brey, head clerk at A. E. Suppiger's Arcade Pharmacy, has resigned and will go into the poultry business at his old home near Waterloo, Ill. Herbert Markwart succeeds Mr. Brey at the Arcade.

—F. H. Ameling has bought the branch drug store of C. D. Merrem at Shenandoah and California avenues. Mr. Merrem will continue his store at Shenandoah and Finney avenues as usual.

—C. G. Harris, who formerly traveled for Meyer Bros.' Drug Company, but has been for several years past with Billings, Clapp & Co., Boston, has returned to the M. B. D. Co.

—The first river excursion of the season of the St. Lou's Drug Clerks' Society will be held Thursday evening, June 7.

—The Bayard Avenue Pharmacy, recently bought by A. E. Suppiger, will be run under the name of Roth & Suppiger, Mr. Erwin Roth having been admitted into partnership.

—Mrs. Eva Sassman, widow of the late R. Sassman, who was one of the oldest druggists in St. Louis, died Thursday evening of this week at the family residence.

—George Jacobs, formerly proprietor of a drug store at Ironton, Mo., is now clerking for Druggist E. J. Ludwig, of Lee and Clay avenues.

—J. M. Gable will open a drug store at Mays, Ind., and bought his stock in St. Louis.

—J. H. Aycock & Co. will open a new drug store at Morton, Miss.

—W. R. Scott will open a drug store at Brownsville, Tenn.

Business Record.

We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ARKANSAS.—Belleville.—G. C. Parker, succeeded by Parker & Hyatt.
Booneville.—Anderson & Bear, succeeded by C. S. Anderson.

Paris.—J. A. Ingle, sold to J. B. Smith & Co.
COLORADO.—Denver.—H. Von Heimberg, 2301 Champa, sold to L. J. Ketzler.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Washington.—Acker & Affleck, 1429 Penna. avenue, N. W., succeeded by J. F. Affleck, Jr.

FLORIDA.—Jacksonville.—E. K. Norwood, 417 W. Bay street, removed to Adams and Cleveland streets.

GEORGIA.—Bainbridge.—R. L. Bruce, deceased.

IDAHO.—St. Anthony.—St. Anthony Drug Co., succeeded by Allen & Watson.

ILLINOIS.—Carlinville.—A. M. Boring, sold to W. D. Graham & Son.

Chicago.—The following firms being department stores should be omitted from D. D. List: Kings Bros, 755

Second Halsted street; Lange & Engelm, 95 Ninety-second street; J. C. Lutz & Co, 1000 Milwaukee avenue; A. M. Rothschild & Co., State & Van Buren streets; E. F. Ryan, Peoria & W. Madison streets.

—Coulon & Co., 11st South Halsted street, succeeded by J. L. Copelin.

Dixon.—Parker & Winders, succeeded by W. R. Parker.

Greenfield.—Hugh Clardy, sold to Harvey Valentine, Melrose Park.—P. C. Walraven, sold to T. E. Burgoyne.

Indianapolis.—U. J. Overman, sold to John H. Hall.

INDIANA.—Flora.—Flora & Knapp, damaged by fire, fully insured.

Frankfort.—R. E. Stehle, sold to Hammond Bros.

Greenfield.—T. H. Seiman, 12 W. Main street, damaged by fire.

TOWA.—Holmes.—McAdams & Olson, sold to W. E. Brazelton & Co.

Jewell.—Geo. N. Gardner, sold to P. R. Carver & Co. Lake City.—Dornan & Westerv, succeeded by A. M. Westveer.

Mount Vernon.—T. J. Baird, sold to A. I. Berryman.

Ogden.—E. H. Graves & Co., sold to C. E. & O. W. Clark.

KANSAS.—Bushton.—James G. Cuddy, new store.

Clear Water.—S. T. Macdonald, sold to J. R. Gardner.

Eureka.—E. J. Norman, sold to W. C. Greene.

Marion.—Marion Pharmacy, S. S. Ott, proprietor, succeeded by R. Williams, proprietor.

Olathe.—Whitney & Armsby, succeeded by Geo. D. Whitney.

Wichita.—C. J. Mackey & Co., 331 E. Douglas, sold to H. C. Kendrick.

KENTUCKY.—Fresno.—Shaver & Woodburn, succeeded by E. G. Shaver.

Greensburg.—J. M. Howell, damaged by fire.

LOUISIANA.—Jennings.—L. M. Valdiviero, succeeded by Valdiviero & Burke.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Haverhill.—F. C. Ingersoll, 87 Merrimack, sold to W. W. Swatt.

Waltham.—L. J. Hutchinson, 591 Main street, succeeded by H. Johnson & Harrington.—Bus. P. Rogers, 665 Main street, sold to C. E. Harrington.

Waverly.—B. N. Holmes, succeeded by Holmes & Blake.

Wellesley.—Story & Stevens, succeeded by E. C. Stevens.

Woburn.—H. A. Wilcox, 15 Pleasant street, sold to A. W. Whitchee.

MICHIGAN.—Pontiac.—C. M. Brooks, succeeded by Frank R. Graves.

Rapid City.—W. A. Seyer, burned out.

St. Charles.—Dolson & Moore, succeeded by Harry Dolson.

Saugus.—D. A. Heath, sold to J. Bright.

MINNESOTA.—Brainerd.—Johnson's Pharmacy, Seventh street, succeeded by C. D. Johnson.

Verdule.—W. N. Morell, damaged by fire.

MISSISSIPPI.—Bolton.—J. H. Powell, sold to S. W. Trotter.

Meridian.—J. M. Howard, deceased.

Miss.—G. E. Ellis, damaged by fire.

MISSOURI.—Luray.—C. T. Coffrin, sold to E. P. Jones.

Memphis.—G. D. Dawson, succeeded by G. M. Brown.

St. Louis.—G. W. Polston, 1391 N. Broadway, deceased.

NEBRASKA.—Lincoln.—Neill's Pharmacy, should be added to D. D. list.

NEW JERSEY.—Plainfield.—Barker Horsley, Front & Grove streets, sold to Clayton M. Nagle.

NEW YORK.—Gallop.—Waring & Johnson, succeeded by Waring & Bowie.

NEW YORK.—Brooklyn.—W. S. Kissam, 514 Broadway, deceased.—The Adolph Levy Co., 145 Grand street, removed to 323 Bedford avenue.

Croton Falls.—G. W. Abrams, sold to Elbert C. Purdy.

Fulton.—Briggs & Gayer, new store.

Schenectady.—Van Zandt & Rector, succeeded by Wm. Rector.

Troy.—C. S. Stoddard, 70 Congress, succeeded by M. & A. Stoddard.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Charlotte.—Atkinson & Stowe, succeeded by John M. Atkinson.

OHIO.—Akron.—The Allen-Clark Drug Co., 135 South Howard, assigned.

Dayton.—H. L. Weis, S. E. corner Xenia & Vlot street, new store.

Mansfield.—M. P. Mason, 230 N. Main street, sold to F. A. Wheeler, Jr.

OKLAHOMA.—Pawnee.—A. B. Webber, sold to Vandervoort & Jay.

OREGON.—Portland.—Love & Bushong, 302 E. Burnside, succeeded by W. S. Love.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Penn Run.—S. J. Glassford, sold to J. M. & C. Starnes.

Pittsburg.—J. C. Panly, corner Trenton avenue and Franklin street, (Wilkinsburg) new store.

Reading.—S. S. Stevens, 723 Penna, deceased.

RHODE ISLAND.—Providence.—G. A. Streeter, 116 Broadway, sold to Fred. D. Baker.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Piedmont.—N. T. Richardson, sold to D. L. Doumail.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Roswell, Miner County.—George R. Sagar, should be added to D. D. list.

TENNESSEE.—Tracy City.—E. O. Nathurst, sold to L. Hines.

TEXAS.—Center.—J. W. Rogers, deceased.

Kopperl.—Thos. K. Lillard, sold to Davis & Holmes.

Richardson.—J. E. Bryant, sold to C. E. McWhorter.

Tiga.—Bradley & Mershon, succeeded by L. A. Mershon.

Walnut Springs.—Cox & Olson, succeeded by Jos. J. Olson.

WASHINGTON.—Index.—Korn Drug Co., new store.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Keyser.—J. B. Criser, sold to J. H. Rex.

WISCONSIN.—Racine.—A. E. Olle, 435 Main street, succeeded by Olle-Smith Drug Co.

WANT U. S. TO EXPORT SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

J. B. Carles & Company, bankers of Valencia, Spain, sent a letter to the Spanish Consul at Washington recently in which they suggested that the United States should engage in the export trade with Spain, the particular line desired being sulphate of ammonia. The bankers asked that samples and prices be sent from reputable firms in this country. They further stated that they could use large quantities of superphosphate of lime and nitrate of soda. The letter said that 50,000, 50,000 and 20,000 tons of each of the articles desired in the order named were used in Spain in a year, and an export trade would prove profitable to firms in the United States. This could be done, they thought, at the present price of coal and notwithstanding the higher transport rates. They said that many ships from this country stopped at Italy and Marseilles, France, that would be willing to stop at Valencia. Inquiry among the firms handling heavy chemicals in this city revealed the fact that more sulphate of ammonia is brought to this country than is exported, hence the proposition of Carles & Co. cannot be considered. However, a number of importers evidenced an interest in the matter and it is just possible that something may develop.

Three New Creosote and Guinecol Derivatives.

Among the new remedies marking a further advance step in medico-chemical research are those known as the "Sulpho-acid Salts of the Aliphatic Creosote Esters." These are, respectively, Eosolate of Calcium (Calcium Eosolium), Eosolate of Silver (Argentum Eosolium), and Eosolate of Quinine (Chininum Eosolium). Eosolate of Calcium ($C_{12}H_{18}S_2O_{12}Ca_2$) contains 25 per cent. of creosote, is an odorless and tasteless powder, and is said to be free from the corrosive effects of creosote. It is recommended in the treatment of phthisis, nephritis, diabetes, cystitis, and as an intestinal antiseptic. The dose is from 5 to 15 grains three times a day. Eosolate of Silver is the neutral silver salt of trisulpho-acetyl-creosote, has the formula $C_9H_7Ag_3S_3O_6$, and contains about 50 per cent. of silver. It is employed in the powder form, as an ointment and in solution. It is claimed to be the most powerful antiseptic known, does not coagulate albumin, and is especially indicated in the treatment of wounds and skin diseases due to microorganisms. Eosolate of Quinine $C_{24}H_{32}O_{12}(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2$, is composed of about 70 per cent. of alkaloid quinine and 10 per cent. creosote, and is recommended in the treatment of malaria with "mixed infections." The dose ranges from 2 to 10 grains three or four times per day. These new remedies are being introduced to the medical and pharmaceutical professions by the Fischer Chemical Importing Company, 14 Platt St., this city.

From City to Country.

Now is the time when the people move from the city to the country, and hence the time is ripe for the country druggist to refurbish up his store and his stock, and as most people who go to the country are well-to-do, it follows that they are users of Humphreys' Specifics, so that a nice, fresh sign in the window and some clean, well printed Manuals on the counter will prove attractive and assure your store the trade of the best people. We send these express prepaid, without any expense whatever to you. Address Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Company, corner William and John streets, New York.

Foamaline.

Druggists who have to dispense ice cream soda at five cents a glass ought to know about Foamaline. Ice cream made with it is cheaper, bulkier and will keep longer with less ice than that made in the old-fashioned way. Neither eggs nor heat is required; it is simply necessary to mix the Foamaline with the sugar, add the cream or milk, and it is ready for the freezer. A half pound package will be sent for 25 cents to any druggist who wants to try it. Write to the manufacturer, William Rippey, No. 56 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Silent Salesman Cigar Case.

The cigar cases made by John Phillips & Co., Detroit, are known all over the country, and their trade mark, "Silent Salesman," is not only a guarantee that the cases are the best made, but it expresses exactly what they are. One druggist who has bought several of them says he considers goods displayed in them as half sold, and it is a fact that such goods almost sell themselves. There are several designs to select from, and at prices as low as good cases can be made and sold. Messrs. Phillips & Co. also make other styles of show the cases, as well as drug fixtures and fountain tops.

M. L. Wallau, Nos. 2 and 4 Stone street, New York, is the United States agent for Fer Cheynet, a Concentrated Glycerophosphate of Iron and Manganese; Pantauberge's Solution and Capsules, a Chlorhydro-Phosphate of Lime and Creosote; Syrup Teyssedre; Dragees and Syrup Gelineau and Carabana and Serre-Rubinat Mineral Waters. Full information regarding discounts, samples, etc., is furnished on application.

KANSAS PHARMACISTS MEET.

The Kansas Pharmaceutical Association held its twenty-first annual meeting at Hutchinson May 22-24. About one hundred druggists were in attendance, and there was more than usual interest manifested in the work of the association. Thirty-two new members were elected, making a total of 218 on the rolls in good standing at the present time. The annual address was made by the retiring president, R. F. Bryant, of Lincoln. F. E. Holliday, of Topeka, chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., was present and made a report on the work of that organization. He was highly complimented by the members present, and a resolution was passed strongly endorsing the National Association of Retail Druggists. Reports were received from the various officers, and the report of the work of the Kansas Board of Pharmacy for the past year was read by the secretary, W. C. Johnson, of Manhattan. The names of the following persons were selected as a list from which the Governor may make the appointments to fill the vacancies in the Board of Pharmacy: John T. Moore, Lawrence; W. C. Johnson, Manhattan; W. J. Evans, Iola; Charles Ryder, Emporia; W. S. Amos, Dodge City; Charles L. Becker, Ottawa; W. S. Miller, Topeka; J. M. Gleissner, Abilene; W. W. Morris, Eureka, and E. D. Eddy, Arkansas City.

The following officers were elected: President, Henry W. Mehl, Leavenworth; first vice-president, Mrs. M. O. Miner, Hiawatha; second vice-president, F. A. Snow, Topeka; secretary, E. E. Lair, Topeka; assistant secretary, R. S. Treat, Hutchinson; treasurer, G. Gehring, Wichita; librarian, L. E. Sayre, Lawrence; Executive Committee, J. W. Cookson, Kingman, chairman; W. E. Sheriff, Ellsworth; M. S. Ingalls, Halstead; E. H. Ward, Junction City, and A. E. Copping, Overbrook.

The entertainment features included a ball at the Auditorium, a carriage drive to the salt plants and the State Industrial Reformatory, and a programme of field sports. Prizes were awarded to the successful contestants in the various races, feats of strength, etc., which were witnessed by several hundred people. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Topeka.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association will be held in the Maple Park Springs Hotel, Ebensburg, June 26-29. This town, a popular resort during the summer months, is situated on the crest of the Allegheny Mountains and is reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad via Cresson. Members intending to be present at the meeting should write to the secretary, J. A. Miller, Harrisburg, for railroad excursion tickets. The rate is two cents per mile, and the tickets will be good to return until July 2. On June 29 the members of the association will spend the day in Johnstown as guests of the Cambria County Pharmaceutical Association. The Entertainment Committee is arranging an interesting programme, and the local secretary, C. H. Marcy, Altoona, will be pleased to secure accommodations for members or attend to any other matters connected with the place of meeting.

The Maine Pharmaceutical Association announces a delightful programme for its thirty-third annual meeting, to be held at Portland, July 11-13. Half fares on all railroads have been secured, and the officers and members of the various committees are hard at work to make the meeting a success. Prizes amounting to \$50 will be awarded to the persons presenting the best four papers on a series of seven subjects submitted by the committee having the matter in charge.

The Arkansas Association of Pharmacists will hold its eighteenth annual meeting at Little Rock, June 12-14. Railroad rates of one and one-third fares have been secured for visiting members, who are admonished to drop everything and attend the meeting. Good papers are promised.

CORRECTION.—In the list of applicants recently granted certificates of registration by the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy, this journal, May 31, 1900, page 599, the address of Anna M. Griffing is given as "Butler." It should read "South Orange."

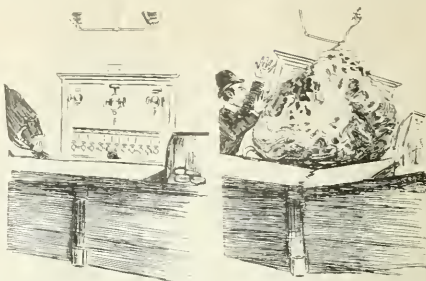
OHIO BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Ohio Board of Pharmacy has issued certificates to the following applicants who took the recent examination held in Columbus. Pharmacists—John E. Longnecker, Youngstown; John B. Tracy, Circleville; Bolt-hoser Fries, Cincinnati; Frank P. Kerr, Jr., Columbus; Fred. A. Johnson, Lima; Frank Rusk, Cincinnati; F. R. Witte, Cleveland; Julius M. Rogoff, Cleveland; Joseph Jamison, Bryan; John M. Fulkerson, Piqua; Raymond Beard, Gibsonburg; Clark T. Elder, Bryan; Charles W. Brayton, Fostoria; Harley H. Balliett, Nevada; Forest E. Slater, Kenton; Roy E. Radabaugh, McComb; Frank Hetz, Ada; William Home, Hamilton; C. R. Burnette, Ada; Charles T. Barman, Chillicothe; John A. Davis, Alliance; James C. Bowman, Canton; Otto Krebs, Cleveland; Fred A. Knowlton, Columbus; Clarence W. Squire, Ashville; Mary H. Welch, Youngstown; Charles M. J. Naddy, Columbus; Stanley E. Douglass, Kent; Charles H. Kimberley, North Fairfield; W. A. Beall, Columbus; William S. Schweitzer, Cleveland; A. J. Preisendorfer, Defiance; Frank E. Miller, Cleveland; John B. Tingle, Dayton; Charles E. Eastman, Ada; A. L. Flandermeier, Cleveland; S. V. Stewart, Beallsville; A. J. White, Ada; Frank Templin, Dayton; Frank Cowdrey, Ithaca, Mich.; Hugo Weiss, Cincinnati; Harry C. Corn, Cincinnati; Conrad Schwartzwalder, Cleveland; Eugene H. Eddy, Loraine; Elmer E. Reed, Martin's Ferry; Frank P. Lehr, Cleveland; Hugh H. McKenzie, Cleveland; Norma L. Stoner, Cincinnati; George B. Williams, Granville; William C. Francis, Bridgeport; J. J. Trauter, Covington, Ky.; Wm. McK. Reed, Urbana; Paul E. Hemberger, Dayton; Harry T. Fox, Zanesville; Henry James Garrett, Huron; French A. Epps, Bellefontaine; Willard Ehlinger, Wooster; Roy L. Sanford, Cleveland.

The following candidates were examined for pharmacists' licenses, but did not pass sufficiently high to receive certificates. They, however, have the privilege of accepting certificates as assistant pharmacists. They are: George F. Reiser, Toledo; Lulu M. Hutt, Waverly; Harley A. Frazier, Chagrin Falls; Herman L. Dunathan, Ada; William E. Morgan, Ravenna; William E. Ludwig, Toledo; A. J. Tracy, Kent; D. W. Canfield, Jr., Chardon; Albert L. Moore, Canton; Frank H. Mayer, Williamsburg; C. A. Bachman, Akron; F. L. Riegel, North Hampton; H. J. Wittenberg, Cincinnati.

Assistant Pharmacists—Marshall Beymer, Zanesville; Robert D. Hamilton, Wooster; Benjamin J. Nettis, Springfield; Merton E. Greenawalt, Hicksville; O. A. Shroock, Ashtabula; J. D. Ferrall, Columbiana; Lucy M. Harvey, Lemery; Charles A. Gardner, Danville; Homer Young, North Lawrence; James T. Campbell, Van Wert; Eiden B. Frase, Barberton; Fred M. Hodson, Pioneer; Jacob C. Ranber, Cincinnati; Edward A. Ohm, Cincinnati; G. H. Stansbury, Middleport; George S. Austin, Painesville; Harry L. Frevent, Dayton; Charles H. Lefferson, Middletown; Herman H. Horst, Marysville; Reuben F. Best, Zanesville; Harry J. Seutker, Cincinnati; William H. Gamble, East Liverpool; Charles A. Arnold, Cincinnati; Otto Rehberg, Cleveland; Chalmers D. Maxwell, Franklin; Curtis Laughlin, Steubenville; Walter E. Hoover, Ashville.

—The Kentucky Board of Pharmacy, with all its members present, held the regular quarterly meeting in the council chamber of the city hall, Louisville, April 10th. Of 51 applicants for registration by examination, the following passed: L. P. Baker, Louisville; P. A. Blane, Louisville; J. R. Crume, Louisville; L. E. Gillim, Owensboro; H. G. Hartman, Louisville; T. A. Holcombe, Louisville; R. V. Miersch, Louisville; P. M. Read, Woodburn; J. A. S. Wright, Louisville; Henry Bass, Louisville; D. P. Crawford, Decatur, Ills.; W. M. Ernst, Louisville; B. J. Hagan, Louisville; J. T. Hulsam, Louisville; J. M. Johnson, Henderson; C. H. Nash, Jr., Hopkinsville; A. A. Oppelt, Louisville; J. F. Vogel, Henderson. Various successful prosecutions for violations of the pharmacy law were reported by the Executive Committee. The next meeting will be held at Maysville, July 10th. Applications for examination should reach the secretary of the board, J. W. Gayle, at least ten days before that time.



A STORY WITHOUT WORDS.

BUFFALO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Buffalo College of Pharmacy held its commencement exercises in the Central Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, April 27. The degree of graduate in pharmacy was conferred upon the following: Merritt L. Albright, John Ballagh, Roscoe Henry Bard, Louis A. Bradley, Francis Maxom Brimmer, Marion Frank Brzezicki, Roland Andrew Chandler, Lee H. Cotton, Edward Marvix Cummings, Allen Corbin Day, Charles Nathan Dear, George Francis Feries, Erwin L. Fish, Fannie L. Fish, Willis Bryan Fitch, William V. Gale, William J. Gram, Jr., Reynold A. Janke, George Burgess Jenkins, Charles Leo Keenan, Jasper Kobler, Howard E. Lane, Charles Porrest Larzelere, Charles Lawrence McLouth, Austin Charles Marble, Lee William Miller, Jesse Monroe Parker, Clarence Newton Reese, James Clark Spaulding, Jr., Walter Erwin Strong, Arthur Gordon Sortore, Cyrus Eugene Sunderlin, Wells Damon Walrath, Jesse P. Wetmore, Paul Skinner Whedon, Lauren Pettibone Young. Master in Pharmacy: Harry F. Harrington and Willet F. Mosher. The graduating class also included the names of Harley E. Dowman, James H. McAdam and Willis L. Merkeley, who had completed the course, but their diplomas were withheld because they had not reached the age limit prescribed for graduation. Class honors were awarded to Merritt L. Albright, who also received the \$50 William H. Peabody prize; Harley E. Dowman, Jesse P. Wetmore, Fannie L. Fish and Charles L. McLauth. On the honor roll of the junior class were the names of Ernest C. Holt, Rudolf C. Miller, William C. Achilles, Harry L. Rider and George Stoll. Mr. Holt was awarded the faculty junior prize of \$25. The address to the graduates was made by Dr. Charles A. L. Reed of Cincinnati, after which a banquet took place. Speeches were made by R. K. Smither, Adelbert Moot, Joseph Helfman, Dr. H. R. Hopkins, J. A. Lockie and Col. John A. Weber. In the afternoon the Alumni Association held its annual meeting.

—The Georgia Board of Pharmacy examined twelve applicants for registration at a meeting held in Savannah May 22. The following were successful: H. S. Redding, Waycross, pharmacist; D. L. Brown, Culberton, apothecary; C. A. Francis, Augusta, apothecary; P. H. Croghan, Savannah, druggist; B. F. Chapman, Augusta, druggist; J. B. Black, Augusta, druggist; and E. K. Sanderson, Augusta, druggist. The terms pharmacist, apothecary, druggist all indicate various degrees of efficiency. Those candidates passing with marks ranging from 65 to 75 per cent. are classed as druggists; those with marks ranging from 75 to 85 per cent. as apothecaries; and those with marks from 85 to 100 per cent. as pharmacists.

ARCHIBALD D. McINTYRE, a well-known druggist and a leading citizen of Oswego, N. Y., died May 14. He was 64 years of age and is said to have been a cousin of the Duke of Argyll of the British peerage.

JOHN W. SHEA, a druggist of Mason City, Ia., died at Des Moines, May 11. He had been ill for some time with heart trouble and had gone to Des Moines for treatment. He was 31 years of age. A widow and daughter survive.

STATE OF TRADE.

Slight Shrinkage in Wholesale Business.

New York, June 5.—Transactions have continued almost exclusively of a jobbing character, and the general volume of business in a wholesale way has shown a slight shrinkage, but the demand is fully up to the normal average for this season of the year, and there is no apparent uneasiness on the part of dealers concerning the future. On the contrary, the conservative policy pursued by buyers is looked upon with favor, and it is expected that when the next regular consuming season begins, the depleted condition of stocks at the various interior distributing points will cause a healthy revival of activity and a steady improvement in business all along the line. Opium has not improved, and the market for this leading commodity has continued to reflect more or less weakness under the influence of a slow demand and favorable crop reports. It is contended in some quarters, however, that there is more or less manipulation going on for the purpose of depressing the market and securing supplies at inside figures, while others claim that prevailing conditions are entirely natural.

The quinine situation has undergone no important variation. In the London speculative market values were advanced on account of a falling off in bark shipments from Java, but there is no quotable change here, although a continued steady feeling is manifested on the part of both manufacturers and outside holders, the latter expecting an improvement in prices of bark at the monthly sale in Amsterdam on Thursday next. Manufacturers of citric acid have advanced quotations 2c. per pound, and the market is very strong, with an active seasonable consuming demand. Foreign markets also are strong and prices of raw materials are higher, the latter being given as the chief cause of the advance in citric.

In the department of essential oils, general business has been fair in a jobbing way, but no large sales have transpired. Both anise and cassia are firmer, partly under the influence of improved conditions abroad, but chiefly on account of a cessation of the keen competition among dealers, which has been an important factor for some time. Bergamot is decidedly firmer, in response to higher cables from Messina, and spot quotations for leading brands have been advanced fully 10c. per pound. Among the roots, ipecac is easier, although strong and in large demand in Europe, the decline here is attributed to a desire to stimulate demand. Serpentina is weaker owing to increased offers from producing sections, and quotations are decidedly lower. Spanish colomby apples have followed the recent improvement in Trieste varieties, and show a higher range of quotations. Grains of paradise have declined owing to lack of demand and free offers of small lots of low priced stocks in the hands of out of town holders. Civet is in better supply and easier.

Among the leaves, lower quotations are named for belladonna, short buchú and henbane, but the causes which have brought about the revised figures are wholly natural and occasion no uneasiness in the seed line. Dutch caraway is fractionally higher in sympathy with primary markets, where values have advanced on reports of a short crop. Whole cleaned flaxseed has been advanced 50c. per barrel, and the outlook is favorable to a continued strong market. Rock candy syrup continues to move upward in price, in sympathy with the stronger market for sugar.

Freshening Up.

Boston, June 2.—After three or more weeks of comparatively dull business trade has this week sprung up with some show of liveliness. The holiday of the week (Memorial Day) made things seem busy with the wholesale places. Orders have come in from retailers in good amount and the druggists report better business, due to the fact that hot weather seems to have come upon this community "for keeps," thereby promoting the soda fountain trade with a rush.

In the general market some houses appear to have experienced a good trade, while with others it has been only of fair proportion. There is a slight reaction on nitrate of soda, other than which no marked change in prices of chemicals is noted. Citric acid shows a small advance. Other drugs are practically without change. The recent arrival of a vessel from the producing fields with a full cargo of gambier has been a feature of this market, although the entire cargo, almost, had been sold due to arrive. Quotations on most dye stuffs show a fair portion of prices. Alcohols are quiet. Waxes are selling moderately with no special life to the trade.

The Usual Summer Dullness.

Philadelphia, June 2.—Business seems to have arrived at a point which may be called the summer level. It is neither better nor worse than it has been for several weeks now and there is not much likelihood of its picking up to any great extent for several months. This condition applies particularly to the city trade, for the reports from up the State show that trade is still very good and that is what keeps the wholesale houses going at present. A druggist who wants to buy a store and has

ABBEEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

It is to your advantage to handle a preparation that sells, and that affords you a good profit. We have arranged the prices on Abbey's Effervescent Salt so as to yield all druggists a living profit. No other manufacturer so effectively co-operates with you in creating a demand for his product. Our advertising campaign for 1900 will be of much greater magnitude than that of last

year. Co-operation with us in pushing sales will be mutually advantageous.

YOUR WHOLESALE WILL FILL YOUR ORDER.

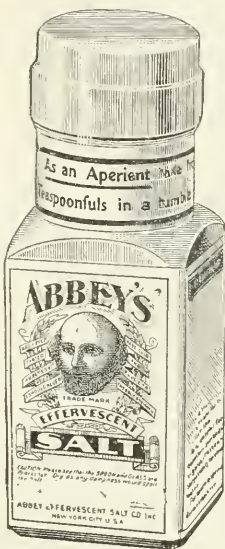
- - THE - -

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

OLD IN THREE SIZES RETAILING AT 25c., 50c. AND \$1.00
PER BOTTLE.

TRADE LIST ON APPLICATION.



been looking around for a favorable location reports that there are more drug stores for sale just now in Philadelphia than anybody would suppose, and that he has been deluged with offers of good paying stores (2) whose owners always have some plausible excuse for wishing to sell a lucrative business.

Quiet in Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 2.—Jobbing druggists of this city report that business has been decidedly quiet here during the current week, a condition no doubt largely due to the circumstance that the past seven days constituted the end of the month, when the retailers hold back with their orders so as to keep down the bills sent out on the first. Both the local and out-of-town trade were affected by the inactivity. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals continue to be quiet, but they are less diligently occupied than in the past, the entire situation having undergone a re-arranging and reinspiring influence. The market for botanicals corresponds to these conditions. Heavy chemicals are moving in fair quantities.

May Shows Goods Business.

Detroit, June 2.—To the honest surprise of the wholesalers' totals for the May business showed an appreciable increase over last May. The week closing to-day, however, has been only fair. Prescription business, so good a week or two ago among the retailers, has fallen off perceptibly. Manufacturing chemists say they know that June is here by other means than their almanacs, for their dull season is usually from about June 20 to July 20. Already they begin to notice their summer lull, but it is not what they expected. They report a magnificent total since January 1.

Trade Good in Chicago.

Chicago, June 2.—Business conditions among the manufacturers and jobbers of this city remain very favorable. May has been a good month with them all. Sales have been rather above the average and the prices have allowed a good margin of profit. The market has held up well. Failures have been few and little has been lost on account of the various tricks to which men in financial distress sometimes resort. Collections have been good, and the demand for staple and seasonal goods continues active and healthy.

Considerable Falling Off in the Northwest.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., June 1.—The past week in these cities has witnessed something of a falling off in trade. The bottom has not dipped out in any means, but the situation has become less brisk in many months past. To the retailers in the wealthy residence districts of the cities the difference is due in large measure to the fact that so many people have made their regular summer exodus to the neighboring lakes, giving the druggists there a "show for their white alibi"—at least for once in the year. Again, most of the last seven days have been quite cool and the effect upon the soda water business, which had become quite brisk, is disastrous. The jobbers say that while they are about holding their own, business has eased off appreciably. But the general situation in the Northwest is more than satisfactory. D. R. Noyes, of Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul, who has traveled extensively in the last two months, pronounces business conditions in the Northwest better than in any other section of the country. No changes in prices are reported, and he has observed except that ground linsed oil cake has advanced \$1 per ton.

Trade Greatly Affected by Strike.

St. Louis, June 2.—Country trade is reported good for the season by wholesalers, and collections are satisfactory. The number of new stores opening the last few weeks in territory tributary to St. Louis has been large. Local retail trade continues to suffer greatly on account of the street railway strike.

TAYLOR BLOW, a well-known drug salesman, died at St. Vincent Hospital, St. Louis, Tuesday, May 29. Mr. Blow traveled for the Richardson Drug Co. in Missouri, and when they retired went with the Moffett-West Drug Co., continuing on the road until a year ago, when, on account of his failing health, he was given a house position. About five months ago he was compelled to give up entirely and go to the hospital. As a man in the trade, said, "When Taylor Blow was in his prime he was known as one of the most successful salesmen who ever traveled out of St. Louis." The funeral occurred May 31, from the residence of his brother, C. W. Blow.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 5.—Business in a jobbing way has been mainly of a routine order, and the market has ruled tame, with few developments of interest, and only a limited number of fluctuations in values, chief among which is an advance in citric acid, due to a corresponding improvement in manufacturers' prices.

OPIMUM.—There is no material change in the condition of affairs in this leading commodity, and with only small parcels receiving attention, quotations remain nominally steady at \$3.50-3.50 for 9 per cent, and \$3.45-3.40 for 10 per cent, the higher figures being for choice pounds.

POWDERED OPIMUM.—A continued quiet feeling prevails throughout the market, and in the absence of new features, jobbers are quoting the old range of \$4.45-4.65 for 15 per cent, and \$5.15-5.35 for 16 per cent, according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—There is a continued good consuming demand, and the tone of the market is steady, but quotations remain unchanged at \$1.05-1.05 in ounces and \$2.20-2.30 in tins, according to brand.

QUININE.—Neither round lots nor jobbing parcels have received much attention, and the market has had a decidedly tame appearance, but the bark situation is favorable to holders and the undertone continues firm, with quotations well sustained at 31-32c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 33-34c. in 50-oz. tins and 38-39c. in ounce vials, according to brand.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—The market is better supplied, and the tone is easier, with quotations for small lots reduced to 52-60c. as to quality and quantity.

GELATINA LEAVES.—Supplies are offered more freely from producing markets, and spot holders have modified their views to the extent of reducing quotations to 27-32c. for whole and 32-37c. for powdered.

EUCALYPTUS LEAVES.—Foreign markets for short continue to reflect more or less weakness, and the local market is easy in tone, with jobbing quotations showing a further decline to 25-30c. for whole, 28-32c. for ground and 33-35c. for powdered.

HENBANE LEAVES.—The market is inactive and easier, with quotations for jobbing parcels reduced to 20-25c. for whole and 25-30c. for powdered.

TOBACCO ACIDS.—Manufacturers have advanced prices 2c. per lb., owing to stronger foreign markets and increased cost of crude material, and jobbing quotations are correspondingly higher, the revised figures being 40-44c. by the keg and 46-47c. for smaller quantities. Powdered, 5c. per lb. additional.

CIVET.—Stocks are more abundant, and the market is a shade easier, with jobbing quotations reduced to \$3.50-4.00, as to quality.

OIL ANISE.—There is less competition among importers, and a better feeling has developed, partly on account of former primary market weakness, and jobbers have advanced quotations to \$1.80-1.90.

OIL CASSIA.—This article also is firmer under similar influences, and quotations for jobbing parcels have been marked up to \$1.15-1.40, as to grade and quantity.

OIL BERGAMOT.—Primary markets are cabled decidedly stronger, and spot quotations for jobbing quantities show an advance to \$2.45-2.50 for good and \$2.30-2.55 for finest, according to size of order.

IPECAC.—Efforts to sell, on the part of importers, have caused a reaction in prices, and the revised range for jobbing parcels is \$3.40-3.60 for whole, \$3.45-3.70 for ground and \$3.00-3.75 for powdered.

SERPENTARIA ROOT.—The market is weaker, owing to liberal offers of new to arrive, and quotations have been reduced to 43-48c. for whole, 45-50c. for ground and 45-50c. for powdered, according to quality and quantity.

FLAXSEED.—Whole cleaned is firmer, and jobbers have advanced quotations to \$6.75-7 for the barrel and 44-46c. per lb. for less.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch is stronger abroad, owing to reports of short crop, and spot jobbing quotations have been advanced to 9-12c. for whole and 15-20c. for powdered.

ROCK CANDY SYRUP.—Values are again higher, and the revised figures are 50-52c. in barrels, 62-64c. in half barrels, 65-67c. in 10-gallon tins and 67-69c. in 5-gallon tins.

Dr. JOHN C. BERRY, for a number of years proprietor of a drug store at Albuquerque, N. M., died May 1, after a brief illness, of congestion of the brain. He was a native of Fern Creek, Ky., was 43 years of age, and had accumulated a comfortable fortune. He left a widow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Abbey Electrolytic Salt Co. 829	Parke, Davis & Co.	5
Bradley Mfg. Co.	Phillips & Co.	2
Chattanooga Med. Co.	Ross & Bro., W. A.	15
Dumpee's Medicine Co.	Univ. of Mich. School of Pharmacy	2
N. Y. College of Pharmacy		
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works	Cov D	

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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ADDRESS, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,

Telephone: 2240 Franklin.

Cable Address: "ERA"—New York. **NEW YORK.**

PHARMACEUTICAL POLITICS.

As all know, New York State has a new pharmacy law, and is to have a new board of pharmacy which shall have jurisdiction over the entire State, doing away with the three boards heretofore and now existing. The new board is to be composed of fifteen members; five representing the Western portion of the State, practically Buffalo and its immediate surroundings; another five serving Greater New York, the remaining five for the State at large outside of the two sections mentioned. The Western section has selected its members, as related elsewhere in the news columns. In the New York City section the German Apothecaries Society has selected its one representative; Kings County Society has its election for two members this week, and the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association will choose two at its next meeting. There has been no particular trouble over the elections in these two sections, though, of course, there has been the usual amount of political jockeying. But an interesting situation has developed with reference to the election of the five members representing the State at large. The law reads:

The election of the members of the State Board of Pharmacy for the middle section shall occur at the annual meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association, at which meeting all licensed pharmacists and druggists residing in such middle section are entitled to vote, and such election shall be by ballot.

The question has been raised over the proper interpretation of this section of the law. It plainly reads that all registered pharmacists residing in the middle section shall be entitled to vote, but it does not make plain whether all the members of the State Pharmaceutical Association shall have such privilege. There has been considerable conference with legal authorities for an interpretation of the law in this particular, and the general consensus of opinion seems to be that members of the State Association cannot vote unless they are duly licensed pharmacists in the middle section of the State. The law says very plainly that the election shall "occur" at the meeting of the State Association, which takes place this month, but avoids all mention of members of the association having the privilege of voting; hence Buffalo and New York City members of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association will, in the opinion of competent legal authority, have no right to vote for members of the State board from the middle section. This ruling would seem to be a just one, inasmuch as the New York City and Buffalo members have already had the opportunity of selecting board members to represent their respective localities, and it would be simply granting them a double privilege if they could in addition vote for board members for the State at large.

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HOW WOULD YOU DO IT?

Did you ever see a price list of proprietary goods that suited you?

Any number of such price lists have been printed, but hardly any two of them are arranged alike, and, while it seems an easy matter, those who have tried it know that there are a great many questions to be considered.

For example, how would you list Paine's Celery Compound? Would you list it as

- (A) Paine's Celery Compound,
- (B) or Celery Compound, Paine's,
- (C) or Compound, Paine's Celery.

We are under the impression that the first style (A) is the best, all things considered, particularly if there are a number of cross indexes inserted.

We would like to hear from our subscribers on this matter, as we are now at work upon our price list of proprietary goods for the next edition of the ERA BLUE BOOK, and we want to arrange it so that it will be most convenient to the majority of our subscribers.

By the way, our subscribers can assist us in making this price list of proprietary goods more complete if they will call our attention to any article which they fail to find in the last edition of the Blue Book.

Please let us hear from you, and kindly address your communication to

EDITOR, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
396 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

It is therefore likely that there will be considerable interest at the Newburg meeting with reference to the matter, and we may expect flights of oratory ad libitum. It must be remembered, however, that the interpretation of the law as cited above is an opinion merely, and must not be taken as final judgment. Nothing but a test case can accurately settle the matter. It is a question of constitutionality, and there are a number of rather delicate problems which are involved in either interpretation. For instance, there is a firm of druggists doing business in New York City, but the members of which firm hold residence and are registered in the country outside of New York City and included in the counties forming the so-called "middle section." These druggists can obviously vote in the middle section but not in the New York City section, although doing business in the latter.

It makes little difference, however, for the druggists of the Buffalo section and the New York City section are taking great pains to see that they shall be competently represented on the new board and no fears need be entertained for the remaining middle section. We wish to emphasize the fact, however, that every licensed pharmacist and druggist in such middle section can come to Newburg and cast his vote, irrespective of membership in the State Pharmaceutical Association, and for this reason if for no other there is already assurance that the attendance at Newburg will be a record breaker.

EXTRACTION.

In this issue appears the first portion of a paper on the subject of Extraction, by Prof. E. L. Patch. This paper was prepared as one of the lectures in the Era Course in Pharmacy. It contains so much information of value to pharmacists in general, however, that it has been deemed best to print it in the Era, thus giving it a wider circulation than if limited to Era students only; the latter will all receive it, as they are all Era subscribers, but beyond this all subscribers who are not matriculated students will profit from it. The paper contains a great deal of practical information of value in the druggist's working laboratory, and the statistics presented will prove serviceable to all manufacturers of fluid extracts. In the case of every fluid extract it is very essential that the proper menstruum be employed, appropriate manipulations be followed, to give the best results, and these menstrua and these manipulations vary with each individual drug, as may be easily seen in the table given.

The proprietor of a New Jersey drug store has been arrested charged with violation of the poison law in not registering and properly labeling poisons sold, and what is a worse offense, with allowing a fourteen-year-old boy to dispense medicines. Here is a case where the Board of Pharmacy could well demonstrate the reasons for its existence by a vigorous prosecution.

OUR LETTER BOX.

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors. Please be brief and always sign your name.

ALLAN-PFEIFFER CHEMICAL CO. SAY NO. DRUGGISTS SAY YES.

St. Louis Concern Denies that One of Its Officers is Backer of the Cut-Rate Store at Ste. Genevieve, Mo.—Local Druggists Contradict.

St. Louis, May 30, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:

Our attention has been called to a letter published in May 24 issue Pharmaceutical Era, on page 549, written by M. J. Glazer. We understand that Mr. Glazer is a drug clerk and is not financially responsible for the letter. The only recourse we have is through the Pharmaceutical Era. We wish to say the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., its officers or stockholders, are in no way connected with the Carsow Drug Co. at Ste. Genevieve. Mr. R. E. Carsow, of our firm, was at one time connected with the Carsow Drug Co., but disposed of his interest long before the cut rate war was inaugurated in Ste. Genevieve.

It is not our wish or desire to cause you any trouble. However, we shall hold you financially responsible for the damages done us, and unless you make the proper correction through your journal we will be compelled to take action in some way, and we trust that you will give this matter your immediate attention. R. G. Dun & Co. and Pradstreet can no doubt inform you the names of the owners of the Carsow Drug Co. We hope to hear from you by return mail. We remain,

Very respectfully,

ALLAN-PFEIFFER CHEMICAL CO.

J. E. Allan, Pres.

[In reply to the above a letter was written to the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co. stating that a full investigation would be made, and asking them for a plain statement of their side of the case for publication. This is their answer:]

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Your favor of June 1 to hand and contents carefully noted. We trust that you will look into the matter of your publication of May 24 at once and advise us by return mail. We presume the Carsow Drug Co., of Ste. Genevieve can give the best information as to the owners of their business.

We wish to again repeat that the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co. nor any of its stockholders have any connection or interest in the Carsow Drug Co. or any other drug company. We think from the above and our letter of May 30 and with other information that you have no doubt obtained you can prepare a proper statement to the readers of the Era, vindicating us of the wrong charges made in your journal. At this time we have no statement which we wish to publish and we will leave it to you to make the corrections that you no doubt intend to make. We must insist that this matter be promptly attended to. We remain,

Very respectfully,

ALLAN-PFEIFFER CHEMICAL CO.,

J. E. Allan, President.

At the same time letters were sent to druggists in Ste. Genevieve, Mo., requesting full information. The following statements in reply are at hand.—Ed. Era.]

Ste. Genevieve, Mo., June 1, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Your letter of June 1 was received this evening and I am pleased to corroborate what Mr. Glaser has written you. He states the case exactly as I understand it. About two months ago the Carsow Drug Company, with a Mr. Feibelman as manager, and Rudolph Carsow, vice-president Allan-Pfeiffer

Chemical Co., as proprietor, instituted a cut on patent medicines.

The question which you wish to elucidate and which we recently would be led to disbelieve, is whether Rudolph Carssow, vice-president of the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company, is owner of the pharmacy conducted under the above name. I will give you my reasons for believing that he is, then you can judge for yourself. The cut was first proclaimed by one of our newspapers, published on Thursday evening. By accident I learned of their intention just before the paper was distributed and called at their pharmacy. I did not see either the manager or Rudolph Carssow, vice-president of Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company, but saw Dr. Oscar Carssow, who I thought was a partner in the business, and tried to dissuade him from cutting. He promptly told me that he had nothing to do or say about the store; that his brother Rudolph Carssow, vice-president Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company, would have to be consulted.

He told me just before my leaving that he would send the manager down to talk it over with us after six o'clock that evening. He came, and in his talk did not seem to favor the idea of cutting, but said that it would be necessary to place it before Rudolph Carssow, vice-president Allan-Pfeiffer Co., ere he could announce anything definite as to calling off the cut or not, and also stated that Dr. Oscar Carssow had nothing to say or do about the business. Before leaving he promised not to cut until he heard from Rudolph Carssow, vice-president Allan-Pfeiffer Co. Mr. Carssow came down from St. Louis on Sunday and returned that night. He left word to commence "cutting" Monday morning, and also telegraphed from St. Louis Monday morning "Don't forget to cut." This was told me by his manager when I called Monday morning to learn their intentions. The manager followed instructions, and the "cut" has been and is still on. Before the cut Rudolph Carssow, vice-president Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., very seldom visited here; since the cut he has been down about once a week. It is their boast that they can buy goods for less than we can, presumably through the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company house, and therefore sell them cheap and still make a good profit. The "gist" of my last sentence appeared in one of their ads., as any of my brother druggists will corroborate. After considering what I have written you in the preceding pages, I cannot but believe that Rudolph Carssow, vice-president of the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., is proprietor, or at least part owner, in this retail drug store and that he has the "whole say" as to the direction of its affairs. Prior to the cut instituted by them patents were selling at the prices printed on the wrappers, and there was no complaint. We had handled a few of Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co.'s goods before this, and although there was little demand for them we were willing to supply them when called for; now we will leave them severely alone. I am satisfied that the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co. is cognizant of these facts and the fact that they allow their vice-president to continue his practices against reputable trade is sufficient for me to cease handling their goods.

I have stated things just as I know them. If there is anything that you would like to know further would be glad to serve you as best I can. In closing, I want to congratulate you for your stand against firms of such stripe. I am,

Very truly yours,
ROBT. W. LANNING.

St. Genevieve, Mo., June 4, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Yours of June 1 at hand and noted. It gives me great satisfaction to be able to substantiate what Mr. Glaser wrote you in every particular. Mr. Carssow told me personally that he was connected with the Carssow Drug Company, and when I went to the manager, Feibelman, and O. C. Carssow, brother of the vice-president of the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company, to get them to reconsider their cutting move, but Feibelman and Carssow, Jr., said they had strict instructions from Rudolph Carssow, vice-president of the A.-P. C. Co., to cut. In fact, young Carssow said Rudolph Carssow, of the A.-P. C. Co., was sole owner. Furthermore, I wrote Mr. Allan, of the A.-P. C.

Co., of what Carssow, his vice-president, was doing down here, and he ignored my letter entirely. It was intimated to Carssow that this company would be placed in a bad light were the matter taken up in the drug journals, and he said it would give them free advertising and expressed more determination than ever to cut prices.

Would suggest that you write Dr. R. W. Lanning and Hinch & Douglas, also druggists of this place, for further confirmation of Mr. Glaser's article. There is abundance of other evidence to prove that Carssow, of A.-P. C. Co., is backing Carssow Drug Company. Will state that Carssow, of A.-P. C. Co., is in this town about once a week since Carssow Drug Company opened, we presume looking after the business. I think the shortest way for the A.-P. C. Co. out of this would be to disconnect Mr. Carssow with their concern, for they can rest assured that the Carssow Drug Co. will stick to him like the "little old man of the sea."

Respectfully,
G. M. RUTLEDGE,
Of Rutledge & Co.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Yours of the 1st received. I will say that I was informed through one of Carssow Drug Co.'s clerks that Mr. Rudolph Carssow, vice-president of the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Co., is president of the Carssow Drug Co., of Ste. Genevieve. You can get full information by corresponding with Rutledge & Co., R. W. Lanning, or Hinch & Douglas, all of Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

I can safely say that Mr. Carssow, A.-P. C. Co., was connected with the cut-rate store at Ste. Genevieve when I left there, and am still under the opinion that he is with them yet, or at least he makes a flying trip there each Sunday.

MARTIN J. GLASER.

HOW TO INDEX PATENT MEDICINES.

I would list Paine's Celery Compound three times:

- (a) Celery Compound, Paine's.
- (b) Compound, Paine's Celery.
- (c) Paine's Celery Compound.

Articles like Castoria, Maltine, Laxol, Tiko, etc., need only be listed once.

The above is the only correct way to get up a price list that will be of use to a druggist.

C. KUEHNE.

Jersey City Heights, N. J.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—The matter of indexing patent medicines is very perplexing. (A) Paine's Celery Compound, is the best in most cases, but in this vast country there may be several more celery compounds that are sold, at least locally, and a person moves from one place to another. The party goes to his druggist in the new place and asks for Celery Compound. The druggist puts out Paine's. The customer says "No, I don't want that." The druggist says, "Who makes it?" Customer says, "I do not know." Now you have a task before you. Get out your list and begin trying to find somebody else who makes Celery Compound. If the Celery Compounds were together you would run down the list and read:

Celery Compound,	Paines.
" "	Smith's.
" "	Jones'.
" "	Stearns'.
" "	Woods'.

Woods? Yes, that's the one. Of course celery compound is something that no one is liable to have any trouble with, but there are lots of others that we only have an occasional call for. A case in point. Some seven or eight months ago a customer came and asked for Oil of Gladness. That was before we had your Blue Book, and we had quite a time finding it.

We have written a lot and are no better off than when we began. The Blue Book is the best of its kind we have ever seen, and you cannot suit everybody if you had a book three times as big. Respectfully,

Meadow Grove, Neb., June 5. MORRIS & CO.

Would list it as "A" style. You are right.
 H. F. HASSEBROCK.
 St. Louis, Mo.

In the issue of May 24, 1900, of the Pharmaceutical Era I notice an article, "How Would You Do It?" I would list Paine's Celery Compound according to "A." This gives you "Paine," five letters as in index and you may expect to find it near the beginning of the letter "P" list. "B" and "C" arrangements both have serious objections, according to my idea of the value of time to a hard-worked druggist.

Albertville, Ala.

JOHN L. RAY.

CHARGES OF JEALOUSY AND ILL WILL.

New York, June 4.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:

It is a pity that jealousy and ill-will should play such an important role in the activity of some societies. This world would be a better place to live in if societies, as well as individuals, observed the Golden Rule a little more religiously. Here, for instance, members, or rather the officers, of a certain society, which shall remain unnamed (but whose name can be easily surmised), jealous of our phenomenal growth, are going about and making statements which they cannot but know are absolutely false. This society is not dominated or dictated to by any individual or set of individuals. There is absolute freedom of speech as there is freedom of thought. No greater proof could be brought in support of the above statements than the fact that at the very first annual meeting the society passed a resolution, endorsing the college diploma prerequisite clause, which must have been extremely distasteful to some of the original organizers and incorporators of the society. No, in this society everything is not cut and dried beforehand as it is done in some other societies we have heard of.

The Greater New York Pharmaceutical Society was not organized for the purpose of antagonizing anything or anybody in particular. Should any of the other societies introduce a bill or propose a measure for the benefit of the profession of the city or the State as a whole, this society will give it its full influence and its unqualified support, and it will expect the same courtesy in return. But should there be introduced a bill for the selfish benefit of a clique, then this society will fight it relentlessly. It will also combat in general all shams, humbugs, racial prejudices and despotism. To do this it possesses not only the numerical strength and the capital, but what is more important, it possesses the brains.

Fraternally,

THE GREATER NEW YORK
 PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

L. BLOCK, Secretary.

RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF GRADUATES AND NON-GRADUATES.

Muncie, Ind.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—Noticing the article in the Era under the heading "Lost Confidence in Graduates," by some gentleman from Georgia, I want to discuss the opposite view in a few words.

We find drug clerks whom we have no confidence in, regardless of their being graduates of pharmacy or not. We should view this in a fair way, giving the graduate and non-graduate the same natural ability. Then we can see whether the college training is beneficial and profitable or not. Two years will complete an average course in pharmacy (nine months a year). Take two young men of the same ability. Place one in an ordinary drug store for two years; the other in a school of pharmacy for two years, and the comparison will certainly show which is the better. Put them before a board of pharmacy like the New York City Board, and if (other pass it, it will be the graduate. The young man with his two years' practical experience has no show to pass the examination on materia medica, toxicology and posology. It is a common thing to hear a druggist say: "A graduate is all right with his prescriptions and manufacturing work, but is a poor salesman." That is not necessarily a fact. He can be a good all-round man just as well as if he had never seen the walls of the labora-

tory. I would be pleased to hear from others. Why not have a friendly discussion, showing advantages and disadvantages of being a graduate. Sum them up and decide to our own satisfaction which is the greater.

FRANK W. MILLER, P. G.

CHECK ON COUNTERFEIT GOODS.

Cleveland, O., June 5.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Two arrests were reported to have been made in Cleveland last week for counterfeiting Peruna and Pinkham's Compound. The parties operating here, we have been informed, have been followed from different States. Their last stand, we believe, was Pittsburg, where they succeeded in throwing upon the market quite a quantity of their imitated patents, and as their efforts were frustrated in this town, we believe that the enclosed item might be of some interest to your readers.

Very truly yours,

E. R. COOPER,

Organizer Northern Ohio Druggist Association.

A Protection to Manufacturers.

In this day of imitators and counterfeiters no caution should be neglected to protect trade marks and copyrights. It is only a few weeks ago that a complete counterfeiting outfit was secured by detectives that had been used for placing upon the market several of our most widely-known and advertised preparations.

The exterior package, label and bottle were so complete as to deceive even the manufacturers themselves, and of course it goes without saying that the innocent public were defrauded into buying absolutely worthless compounds.

No means should be neglected by druggists to protect the public and manufacturer. The excellent system adopted by the druggists of Northern Ohio, although they are unable to remove worthless imitations and spurious counterfeits from the shelves of the department and cut rate drug stores, enables them to detect within a few hours any counterfeiter who may seek to foist his goods upon them. This is their system:

Messrs. _____ Cleveland, O., _____ 1900.

Gentlemen:—

A salesman's card has this day been issued to your representative upon the enclosed conditions. If not accepted by your firm, please telegraph us immediately at our expense.

Very truly yours,

NORTHERN OHIO DRUGGIST ASSOCIATION.

By E. R. Cooper, Organizer.

Each manufacturer is fully informed upon the whereabouts of his representatives, and by this means has a complete check upon persons who by falsely representing his firm may seek to travel on his good name.

PARIS GREEN AS AN INSECTICIDE.—A recent bulletin issued by the Michigan State Agricultural Experiment Station gives the following formulas and directions for the use of Paris green as an insecticide: For spraying, shake 1 pound well burnt quick lime in hot water, shake 1 pound of Paris green. Allow this mixture to stand over night. Strain and then stir it into from 150 to 250 gallons of water. Keep the liquid well stirred while spraying. For most insects 1 pound to 200 gallons of water is sufficient, and at this rate it will not injure the plant. Stone fruits, such as peach, plum and cherry, should not receive a spray much stronger than this, but apples and pears, etc., may be sprayed with a mixture considerably stronger; namely, 1 pound to 150 gallons of water. Potatoes may be sprayed with 1 pound to 100 gallons of water. Dry method.—While ordinarily it is most economical to use Paris green in the form of a spray, in some instances where only a few plants are to be treated, or where no pump is available, it is expedient to use it as a dry powder. It should then be mixed at the rate of 1 pound to 100 pounds of plaster, flour or air-slaked lime, and dusted on the plants through a sack of burlaps, or some loose, coarse stuff. It is best to make the application in the morning when the dew is on the plant. Never apply dry poison where the wind can blow the powder into pastures or places where horses or cattle are feeding. Paris green is perhaps the safest and surest remedy for destroying "chewing" insects.

A STUDY IN EXTRACTION.

By PROF. EDGAR L. PATCH.

EXTRACTION AS RELATED TO ORGANIC MATERIA MEDICA.

The Organic Materia Medica, consisting of organized material of vegetable or animal derivation, is built up of a great variety of substances, but for study in relation to extraction by solvents we may classify them as follows:

Class 1—Acids.

In combination with alkaloïds, with inorganic bases, free or associated with coloring matters and resins:

Acetic Acid. Benzoic Acid. Lactic Acid.
Formic Acid. Gallic Acid. Tannic Acid.
Malic Acid. Oxalic Acid. Citric Acid.
Tartaric Acid, and other carbon acids.

Most of the combinations are soluble to some extent in water, and more soluble in hot water, but the gallic and tannic acid combinations are more freely soluble in alcohol or mixtures of alcohol and glycerin or of alcohol, water and glycerin.

Solutions of gallic and tannic acid combinations are liable to oxidation and continuous slow precipitation occurs in consequence.

In some cases the therapeutical activity is entirely changed, as well as the physical properties, as in kinin-tannic acid.

No satisfactory method of deoxidation or restoration has been discovered, but the presence of glycerin aids in retarding the change, and storing in small, filled bottles to exclude access of air is desirable.

Class 2—Albumens.

Indefinite compounds represented approximately by $C_{12}H_{12}N_{12}O_{2}E$, soluble or partly soluble in cold water, hardened or coagulated by hot water, soluble in acetic acid and dilute mineral acid solutions and in weak alkaline solutions, but insoluble in strong alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene and petroleum ether. Separated from other principles they form a yellow solution with nitric acid (Xanthoproteic acid), changed to orange red by ammonia. They are precipitated from solution by mercuric nitrate (Millon's reagent), leaving a red mother liquor. As a rule, the presence of albuminoids in a preparation is objectionable, as they induce decomposition. Boiling and fermentation are sometimes resorted to to remove them.

Class 3—Alkaloids.

Bodies alkaline in character—from alkali and eidos-form. Their alkalinity varies greatly, but under proper conditions they will all unite with acids to form salts. As found in drugs, they are frequently in combination with native organic acids, in which shape they may be soluble in water, but usually are more soluble in alcohol, or in mixtures of alcohol and water. They are freed from their native acid combinations by alkalies, and then are largely insoluble in water, more soluble in alcohol, in amylic alcohol and still more in ether, chloroform, ether-chloroform mixture, benzene and petroleum ether.

In the case of volatile alkaloids, the addition of an acid to the solvent prevents loss of the alkaloid in process.

Types of non-volatile Alkaloids.—Aconitine, Atropine, Morphine, Quinine, etc., etc.
Types of Volatile Alkaloids.—Nicotine, Coniine, Loheline.

Class 4—Carbohydrates, or Compounds of Carbon and Water.

Carbon, six, with five of water, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, soluble starches and dextrans, soluble in cold or hot water, insoluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene and petroleum ether.

Insoluble starches and inulins, not acted on by cold water, unless ground with it, and only partially dissolved by boiling water, insoluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and petroleum ether.

Cellulins and lignins, $(C_{10}H_{16}O_2)_x$, insoluble in water cold or hot.

Glucoses—or Hexoses—monosaccharides or simple sugars, Carbon, six, and six of water, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, existing as dextrose (right rotatory glucose) and as fruit sugar, fructose or levulose (left rotatory glucose), soluble in water cold or hot, not very soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether, chloroform, benzene and petroleum ether.

Saccharoses, polysaccharides or complex sugars, as Cane sugar—Carbon, twelve, and eleven of water, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. (Lactose, or milk sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}+H_2O$, found in milk.) Maltose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, soluble in water cold or hot, slightly soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether, chloroform, benzene and petroleum ether.

Gums resembling Arabin, $2(C_6H_{10}O_5)+H_2O$, or $C_{12}H_{20}O_{11}$, soluble in cold or hot water, insoluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene, and petroleum ether.

Insoluble gums, resembling bassorin, $2(C_6H_{10}O_5)$ or $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, only partly soluble in water cold or hot, and insoluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene and petroleum ether.

Class 5—Chlorophyll, or Leaf Green.

A composite substance, occurring in green grains or particles, resinous in character, said to contain iron and to perform the functions of decomposing CO_2 in presence of sunlight, liberating O_2 and fixing the carbon with water to form the carbohydrates, and also forming the albumens, the hydrocarbons, etc., making up vegetable structure. Very slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform.

Class 6—Coloring Matters and Extractive.

Consisting of indeterminate material, soluble in water, alcohol and water and alcohol, altered by age, by heat and exposure, becoming insoluble in the original menstruum, producing precipitates that must be removed by filtration. As produced in the process of preparing solid extracts by evaporation it is called apotheme, and explains the non-solubility of solid extracts in the menstrua employed in preparing them.

Class 7—Gluconides.

Organic principles that yield glucose and some other body when acted upon by ferments and diluted acids. Some are soluble in water, others in alcohol and water and more in alcohol; often insoluble in ether.

Types: Achillein, from milfoil; Adonin from Adonis vernalis; Esculin from horse chestnut; Amygdalin from almond, etc., etc.

Class 8—Neutral Principles.

Active, organic principles that will not form salts with acids, and will not yield glucose on decomposition. Some soluble in water, others in alcohol. As a rule they are not freely soluble in ether.

Types: Absinthin, Anemonin, Quassin, Santonin, Smilacin.

Class 9—Fixed Oils, Wax and Fat.

Insoluble in water. Partly soluble in strong alcohol, more so if the drug contains a volatile oil to aid in solution. Soluble in ether, benzene, chloroform and petroleum ether.

Class 10—Volatile Oils, Oleoresins, Resins and Camphors.

Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and in some cases soluble in ether, chloroform, benzene and petroleum ether.

Class 11—Pectous Compounds and Humors.

Pectin, allied to the sugars on one hand, being soluble in water, and to starch on the other, being precipitated by alcohol. Pectin is gradually acted upon by the ferment pectase and oxidized to insoluble pectous acid, causing gelatinization. This oxidation or change is hindered by alkalies, as they form soluble compounds with the pectous acid, hence ammonia is used in Syrup of Senega, Fluid Extract of Senega, etc. Pectin is yielded

by Columbo, Dandelion, Gentian, Rhubarb, Senega and other drugs.

Recapitulation.

Cold water dissolves in whole or part, Albumens, organic acids and their combinations; some alkaloidal combinations, coloring matters, extractive, some glucosides, gums, some neutral principles, pectous bodies, sugars.

Hot water coagulates albumens and otherwise acts same as cold water on above.

Alcohol dissolves organic acids and their combinations, alkaloidal combinations, coloring matters, extractive, some glucosides, some neutral principles, volatile oils, oleoresins, resins, chlorophyll.

Ether dissolves alkaloids, fixed oils, some glucosides, solid fats sparingly, waxes sparingly, hard resins sparingly, volatile oils, oleoresins, soft resins, chlorophyll.

Chloroform dissolves alkaloids, fixed oils, some glucosides, solid fats sparingly, waxes sparingly, hard resins sparingly, volatile oils, oleoresins, soft resins, chlorophyll.

Benzene dissolves some alkaloids, fixed oils, some glucosides, some solid fats, waxes, hard resins sparingly, volatile oils, oleoresins, soft resins, chlorophyll.

Petroleum ether dissolves some alkaloids, fixed oils, some glucosides, solid fats sparingly, waxes very little, some hard resins, volatile oils, oleoresin, soft resins, chlorophyll sparingly.

EXTRACTION.

Extraction is performed by maceration, digestion or percolation. Maceration, derived from the Latin, *macerare*, to make thin (from *macer*, thin or meagre) implies that a body, subjected to its action, is diminished in bulk or volume.

Maceration consists in exposing a substance to the action of a solvent for a lengthened time, at ordinary temperatures. It is usually accomplished by mixing the substance, in a suitable state of comminution, with the solvent, and allowing them to remain together in some vessel, which permits exclusion of dust and an access of air.

Digestion, derived from the Latin, *digestio*, a separating into parts, is a term applied to maceration at elevated temperatures, yet under the boiling point of the menstruum. It is nearly synonymous with simmering. After the process of maceration or digestion the drugs are usually saturated with the strongest portion of the liquid, which is wasted unless by some means it is expressed, or unless the drugs are allowed to drain, and then are washed with a fresh portion of the solvent.

Absorbent material in coarse pieces, like squill, garlic, etc., cannot be so treated, but must be expressed, and the drugs washed by moistening with fresh solvents and again expressed.

Maceration is officially used in making syrup of garlic and the tinctures of balsams and gum resins that contain an excess of soluble matter interfering with percolation. Such are asafetida, benzoin, guaiac resin, tolu, etc.

It is also employed when it is difficult to reduce the drug to a suitable condition of powder, as castor, raisins, tonca bean, vanilla bean, etc.

Maceration in many cases involves the application of dialysis. The hardened cell walls of the dried drugs are first moistened and softened by the action of the menstruum. Then the encrusting matter of the cell interiors, consisting of the soluble active and extractive portions of the drug that have been left in a dry condition by the driving off of the water of the plant juices in drying the drug, are softened and then dissolved.

The menstruum, loaded with extractive, sinks by gravitation to the bottom of the mass. If maceration is too long continued, this dissolved matter diffuses itself in the menstruum, and ultimately the cells are filled with menstruum containing extracted matter.

Hence too long maceration is a disadvantage, and it is an advantage in extensive operations to draw off the liquid from the bottom of the container rather than to dip it from the top.

Percolation, derived from the Latin, *colare*, to strain, and *per*, through, consists in passing a liquid, termed a menstruum, through a drug in suitable condition of fineness, packed in a proper vessel, with the intention of removing from it its soluble matter.

For its successful application the drug should be uniformly moistened and allowed to swell before being firmly packed, and should be then saturated with the menstruum and allowed to macerate for a time, permitting dialysis and gravity to carry to the bottom of the percolator the supersaturated liquid that properly forms the first portion of the percolate.

To insure uniform moistening of large quantities of drug, after mixing with the menstruum it should be passed through a coarse sieve, removing all lumps and bringing all portions into contact with the menstruum. After packing in the percolator, when the menstruum is poured upon the drug, provision should be made for the escape of air from the interstices of the drug, (Fig. 1). Otherwise, the descent of the liquid is hindered, or the air compressed by a large mass of liquid may form cavities in the drug mass that hinder proper extraction. This is illustrated in the accompanying cut. If the percolator is allowed to stand with open outlet, the moment it commences to drop may not be observed, and a portion of the liquid may pass out. This is guarded against by having the outlet connected with a glass tube whose top is higher than the surface of the liquid in the percolator. When maceration is complete, this side tube is removed and the flow started by immersing the outlet tube as in Fig. 2. If too small portions of the powder are packed in the percolator, the descent of the liquid is intermittent, and if unequally packed the descent is uneven. In small operations it is best to put the entire quantity of moistened powder into the percolator and press it down by means of a flat-bottomed bottle that covers a large portion of the surface of the powder. (Fig. 3). Following this plan, the upper portion is compressed firmer than the lower, but coming in contact with fresh unsaturated portions of the menstruum, the flow is uniform with that of the lower portion acted upon by a liquid increasingly saturated and of increasing density. The surface of the drug should not be allowed to become dry during percolation. This would permit the entrance of air to the interstices of the mass and hinder extraction by the fresh portion of menstruum supplied. (Fig. 6). The glass valve shown in the accompanying cut, (Fig. 7), has been in use by the writer for a score of years for regulating the flow and controlling maceration. Passed through the cork so as to allow a proper rate of flow during the day, at proper temperature, it is drawn into the cork at night, the flow stopped and maceration allowed to proceed until morning. Or, if continuous percolation is desired, it is so placed as to reduce the rate of flow during the night, when the temperature is lower than in the day time. In fitting a cork to some glass percolators with unfavorable shaped outlets it is well to roughen the cork with a coarse file or rasp. It will then retain its position much better.

Legitimate objection is made to the use of rubber tubing because of the difficulty of securing cleanliness, liability to rupture, cost and the solution of the rubber in percolates containing volatile oil. (Fig. 8).

We remember making this suggestion to a manufacturer some eighteen years since, to be met with the observation that theory was one thing and practice another. When a few nights afterward he lost three or four gallons each of fluid extract of buchu and fluid extract of cubeb and met a contingent loss from their flowing on to other goods, he was convinced that theory and practice may be united.

Hot percolation is sometimes advisable. It is conducted in a jacketed percolator arranged with a disk condenser fixed to its top, and a condenser to cool the percolate. Care should be exercised in regulating the heat so as not to volatilize the menstruum and prevent percolation. (See Fig. 9.)

Other details and principles of this important process must be considered. The percolate obtained may be of such strength as to constitute a tincture, or be concentrated enough to form a fluid extract, each cubic centimeter of which represents a gramme of drug, or it may be obtained for the purpose of producing a solid extract or a powdered extract. There is great lack of uniformity in these preparations, due primarily to great diversity in the character of the drug used, and second-

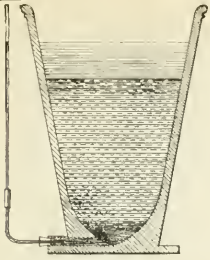


Fig. 1.

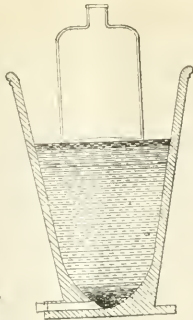


Fig. 3.

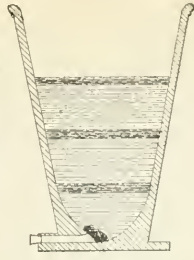


Fig. 4.

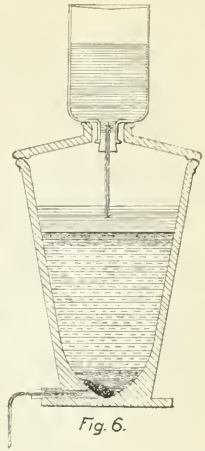


Fig. 6.

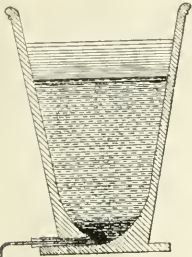


Fig. 2.

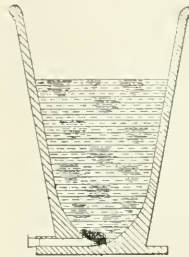


Fig. 5.



Disk Condenser
Menstruum Level
Drug " "

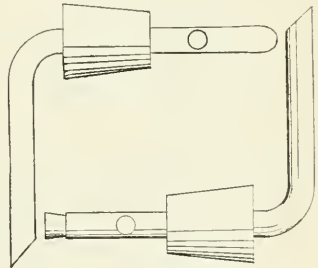


Fig. 7.

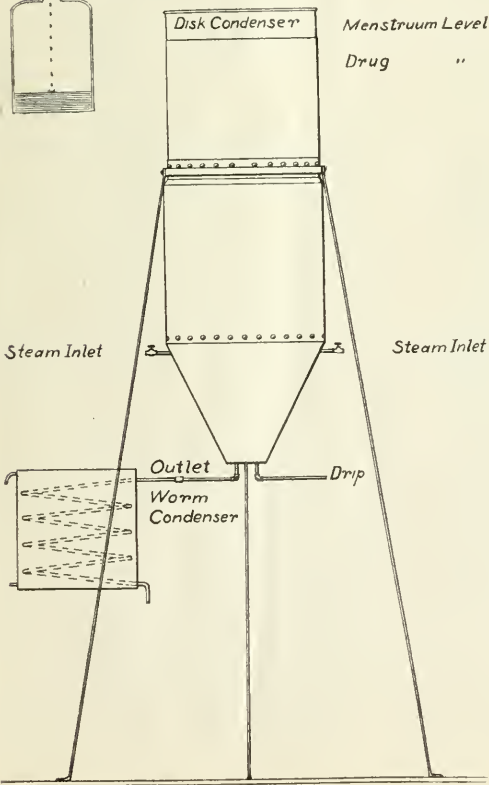


Fig. 9.

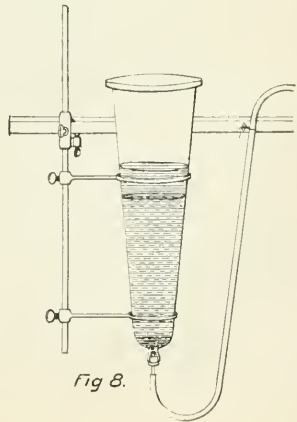


Fig. 8.

arily, to the difference in the character of the menstruum employed.

The indiscriminate use of glycerin in fluid extracts may yield products of greater density and appearing to be stronger, while actually weaker in characteristic activity. The greater weakness in extractive and the greater density of the product secure greater permanence on account of less likelihood to precipitation, while at the same time an economy results in substituting glycerin for the more costly alcohol.

Manufacturers of refined wood alcohol and some investigators assert that this product is largely used as a pharmaceutical solvent, but we have no personal knowledge of such being the case.

The greater toxic action ascribed to wood alcohol should make its use objectionable in all internal preparations, and its use in soap liniment and similar preparations is against the adulteration law of many States.

It is difficult to adopt any single method for standardizing fluid extracts. Specific gravity is not conclusive, as it can be altered by addition of glycerin, is altered by unequal loss of alcohol during the process, and is affected by the different amounts of extractive yielded by the same drug obtained from different sources. We have found a range of difference of 100 per cent. in the extractive yielded by different samples of the same drug to the same menstruum at the same temperature. Again, the extractive is not uniform in its composition. One sample of drug may give 15 per cent. of extractive and another sample of the same drug yield 25 per cent. of extractive, and yet the quantity of volatile oil, or resin or of bitter principle be the same in each. Hence the best that can be done is to adopt a menstruum that will hold in solution a proper proportion of the active extractive matter of an average drug, remembering that a drug much above the average in extractive or in resinous matter will necessarily precipitate much worse than the normal product. To guard against such variation it is sometimes the custom to store for some months and allow complete precipitation. An objection to this is the uncertain weakening of the preparation. We have examined the precipitates in such storage tanks and found them three or four times as active as the original drug, although some authorities state they are inert extractive only.

In using the process of reprecipitation the reserves must be occasionally tested to ascertain if their proper alcoholic strength is maintained. In the case of alkaloidal drugs, a uniform alkaloidal strength can be advocated as soon as reliable methods of assay are determined upon.

(To Be Continued.)

(Special Correspondence.)

PHARMACY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 9, 1900.

The wholesale and retail chemists and druggists of Sydney, and in fact the whole colony of New South Wales, have found in the bubonic plague the best friend they have ever known. From the moment it broke out in Sydney, in the rear of the wharf from which the A. & A. line steamers used to take their departure for San Francisco, the scare drove every householder to the drug store for one or other disinfectant, and the trade thus begun went on at an alarming rate for months. The wholesale houses bought all the stocks of chloride of lime, carbolic acid, and other disinfecting fluids, as well as permanganate of potash, that were carried in Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, and prices naturally went up. The Government of the N. S. W. and the city corporation gave the wholesale drug stores their own prices for all that could be supplied, principally chloride of lime, and many retailers having sold out could not obtain further stocks.

The profits made were enormous, and the druggmen don't care how long the plague lasts, for they are gathering in the richest harvest of their business lives. In addition to scattering tons and tons of disinfectants about the wharves and places where filth had accumulated for the best part of a century, thousands of bags of chloride of lime were emptied into the drains and

sewers of Sydney, and the Government and city corporation distributed disinfectants among the people free of cost. The object of buying up the stocks of permanganate of potash in the three colonies named in the foregoing paragraph has been to partly stop gold mining operations, for the mines cannot obtain permanganate for the chlorination process.

The gallop of the early closing act, as it was intended to apply to pharmacists, has been rudely cut short. The act provided that all pharmacies should close at 9 p. m. on five days of the week, and 11 p. m. Saturdays, allowing them to open to serve a customer after 9 p. m. for the purpose of supplying drugs, medicines, patent and proprietary medicines, and surgical appliances. Three pharmacists, of whom Mr. Bellemey was leader, refused to close their doors at 9 p. m., and Mr. Bellemey was prosecuted. He won the case in the lower court, and the crown appealed to the Supreme Court. The appeal was heard on the 21 inst. by the Chief Justice and two other Judges, and Mr. Bellemey was again victorious, the Full Court deciding there was nothing in the act to compel any shopkeeper to close his door. The Legislature defined the word "close" to mean: "Closed against the public for the purposes of trade." These last five words, read in conjunction with other sections of the act, proved fatal to it. The Judges spoke very strongly against the law denouncing it as a drastic measure—apart from the attempt to make it close and fasten up a man's door—and totally opposed to the rights of citizenship and the liberty of the people.

The Victorian Legislature passed the "Indecent Advertisements Act," otherwise named "The Crimes Act, 1900," in February last. Its provisions are far-reaching and the penalties heavy. It behooves firms in the United States who put up patent and proprietary medicines and pills to note that "no picture, advertisement or any printed or written matter in the nature of an advertisement . . . which refers or relates to syphilis, gonorrhoea, nervous debility, or other complaint or infirmity relating to sexual intercourse, abuse, pregnancy, or to any irregularity or obstruction of the female system, etc., etc." will be allowed as a label or wrapper advertisement. Any pharmacist selling a bottle of stuff or box of pills with a label or wrapper bearing any of the words above is liable to a fine of \$50 for the first offence and \$250 for a second offence. The pharmacists wish this information made known in America—it has already been published in Great Britain—as they urge that if they are obliged to examine the labels on patent medicines and pills, the appearances and "get-up" will suffer so much that the trade will be lost altogether. Similar acts are in force in New Zealand and South Australia, and convictions have already been obtained in New Zealand for the sale of pills with an obscured inner wrapper held to be indecent.

The Customs authorities in New Zealand have gazetted the following: Albo-carbon (identical with naphthalene), oz disinfectants, free; formalin, formalith and formalin streupivier, as disinfectants, free. Health foods, namely, Granola, Granose, Nuttose, Nutt-Butter, Bromose, as provisions, n. o. e., 20 per cent.

K-mphrone, Prosser & Co., wholesale druggists, New Zealand, had \$200,710 profits to be divided among the shareholders at the March annual meeting.

The pharmacists of New South Wales are pleased to hear that Charles W. Mills, M. D., D. D. S., who is a registered pharmacist of Sydney, is on the Executive Committee of the College of Surgeons, San Francisco, and is also assistant professor to the chair of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics.

Elliott Bros., wholesale druggists of Sydney, are extending their mammoth business to Tasmania by opening a wholesale branch at Hobart.

"Thialion," manufactured by the Voss Chemical Company, of Danbury, Conn., U. S. A., has been registered under the trade marks in New Zealand. This preparation is in much demand in Sydney and Melbourne.

At the time of writing the bubonic plague has reached Brisbane, and is rapidly spreading in Sydney. We have had over 200 cases in Sydney proper, with 70 deaths.

Chloride of lime has gone up in price from \$67 to \$130 per ton, the present price. Rat catching at sixpence per rat is now quite a lucrative industry.

(Special Correspondence.)

THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

THE UNITED STATES EXHIBIT.



THE Paris Universal Exposition of 1900 was formally inaugurated on April 14 last. Foreign tourists and provincial visitors came in their thousands during the Easter vacation, and the hotels, etc., reaped a golden harvest. The dull wintery weather which had prevailed up to the eve of opening changed on April 14 to glorious sunshine, which has, with but few intervals, favored the Exposition up to the present. This reconciled the crowd to the inspection of the outside of the buildings only, for until quite recently the interior portion

Was Not Ready.

and we have accordingly been unable to publish any detailed description. In fact, the opening would have to have been delayed until mid-May or early June had it been absolutely necessary to present the Exposition to the public in a complete state.

Our illustrations represent some of the principal features—the new bridge with the two Art Palaces, the buildings on the Esplanade des Invalides in which the Section of Applied Art, Decoration, etc., is located (in the foreground may be noticed the captured cannon that ornament the fore court of the home of France's veterans); the Champ de Mars industrial exhibit and the Street of Nations, or

Foreign Pavilions

along the Seine. The front building in the engraving belongs to Turkey, the white-domed United States Pavilion is the second, Austria, Bosnia, Hungary, Great Britain (practically invisible in the photo) follow, Belgium, Norway, the spire of Germany and the towers of Spain and Monaco may be distinguished on the right; the other pavilions are beyond or behind those shown. The contents of these pavilions are as varied and characteristic as their architecture. In the wooden chalet of Norway are model boats, fishing nets, furs, etc., the great attraction being the model of Nansen's "Fram" with the great explorer's outfit; Sweden shows her peasants at work, and a couple of charming dioramas of Stockholm and Lapland; Italy's pavilion is full of glassware, porcelain and art work; Germany's of printed books, illustrations, etc.; Bosnia's and Turkey's of Oriental ware and curios. Other nations prefer to treat their pavilions as reception halls; Spain hangs her walls with wonderful old tapestry, shows some fine specimens of armor and leaves the rest as a comfortable lounge; Austria's stately hall is adorned by a small collection of choice works of art; Great Britain's pavilion is designed for the Prince of Wales' use. This was formally opened on May 23.

The United States Pavilion

in the same way, does not contain exhibits, but is fitted up as a resting place and rendezvous for American visitors to the Exhibition. The whole of the centre of the building forms a vast hall surrounded by galleries, on the balustrades of which are fixed shields, each bearing the name of a State of the Union, and all decorated with the stars and stripes. Here is a United States postoffice, wondrously new to French visitors. Marble busts of McKinley and Lincoln are placed at the foot of the staircases. The first floor contains three reception rooms, partitioned off. These are the California, Massachusetts and the New York State rooms, simply yet richly furnished, supplied with American newspapers, etc., just the place to rest half an hour after a tiring day at the Exhibition.

Above are the offices allotted to the various commis-

sioners and their general meeting room, with its official green cloth table and leather-backed armchairs. On the top floor is a dainty little Louis XVI. salon furnished in white and soft grey-green, devoted to the Woman's Organization; next door is a business-like apartment with plain comfortable chairs. American roll-front bureaux and revolving bookcases full of plithoric directories and encyclopedias heavy with useful information—the room of the American Chamber of Commerce. A few good paintings adorn the walls of the various rooms, a portrait of Elihu Root, a painting of the "Oregon" off Santiago, various landscapes and portraits, studies, etc. A smoking room has not been forgotten, and there is an American bar in the basement.

The Formal Opening

of the pavilion took place on May 12, and it is calculated that some 5,000 or 4,000 Americans assisted at this ceremony, including a goodly portion of the fairer sex. In fact, Parisian connoisseurs discuss whether this United States inauguration or the Spanish function, a few days previous, was the prettier; the respective claims of the rival nations being still further complicated by the personal preferences for the blonde or brunette style of beauty.

Among the sterner sex present were Monsieur Picard, Chief Commissioner of the 1900 Exhibition; General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador at Paris; Messrs. Peck, Woodward, Louis Stern, Peter Jansen, A. E. Valois, O. H. Fethers, H. de Young and A. H. Sanders; Sir Edward Monson, British Ambassador at Paris; the Duke of Sesto, Spanish Commissioner; M. Delyannis, Greek Minister; Munir Bey, representing Turkey, etc., etc.

The two architects, Messrs. Charles Coolidge and Morin Goustiaux, formally handed the pavilion over to Mr. Peck, and Mr. Peck, in his turn, officially delivered it to M. Picard, to whom he handed an elegant golden key made by Tiffany. The French Commissioner suitably replied, referring to the friendship of the two great republics, and concluded by asking all present to salute the Stars and Stripes and give three cheers for the United States, its President and Mr. Peck himself. Then Sousa's band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" and the handshaking began. It is estimated that nearly 6,000 people passed through the pavilion, at least half of whom saluted the Commissioners. A long list of well-known names might be given if space permitted.

M. PICARD.

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The United States Machinery Palace

in the Vincennes annex of the Exhibition was formally inaugurated by Mr. Peck three days later; Sousa's band again enlivened the ceremony by its cheerful and patriotic strains.

We do not propose to describe in detail the United States exhibits, but merely to refer to the one or two groups most likely to interest our readers.

The Educational Group

in the Champ de Mars is an interesting one; but, in this as in other cases, the United States have been cramped for space. In a general way we may remark the principle has evidently been to divide the available ground



STREET OF NATIONS, SHOWING U. S. PAVILION. CHAMP DE MARS, SHOWING CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES BLDG.

into two halves, one half being monopolized by French exhibits and the other allotted among foreign countries, often a dozen or more in number.

The purely educational part of the American exhibit is installed on the first floor in a handsome court decorated in white and terra cotta, about 50 feet by 40. The United States system of primary and secondary education is illustrated as fully as space permits by diagrams, text books, photos of schools, etc. The right hand portion is devoted to the great universities, a few choice specimens of scientific or historical research are shown and much interesting information given by books and illustrations. It is greatly to be regretted that it was not possible to put the details of these remarkable institutions before the French public in general and the educational world in particular, on a more complete scale. Possibly what is shown will arouse sufficient interest to secure a larger allotment on other similar occasions. The picturesque buildings, trees and greensward of Princeton, etc., strike the eye as being so very different to the barrack-like city buildings of French universities, while the attention of the Parisian visitor is sure to be attracted by the curious playbills of the Harvard "Cercle Francais."

The Commercial Portion

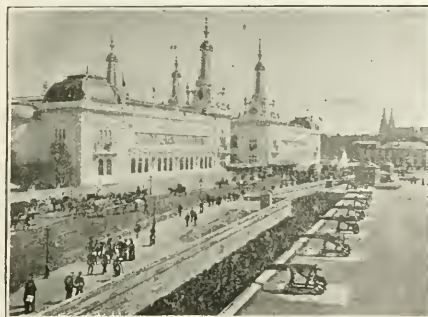
of the American scientific exhibit is on the ground floor in another appropriately decorated court. Additional space has been secured by the simple but ingenious expedient of adding a gallery over the back portion of the court; here the exhibit of various United States publishing firms and magazines has been lodged.

Downstairs we find Lippincott's books, several photographers, some steel engravers, Warner & Swasey's (Cleveland, O.), telescope, etc., and musical instruments

by various makers. There are two or three American articles shown here which are already familiar to most Parisians—Eastman's Kodaks, the Remington and other typewriters, and the National Cash Registers; these latter may be seen nowadays in many of the busier Paris pharmacies. Dentistry is another art in which the Frenchman knows the American is a past master. Gideon Sibley (Philadelphia, Chicago and Wilmington) has a large show of dental instruments and the Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company, of Rochester, N. Y., is also represented. The Kny-Scheerer Co. show a complete surgical equipment suitable for a medium-sized hospital, and distribute printed matter in four languages; we mention this because the polyglot character of a European exhibition is not always realized by Anglo-Saxon exhibitors. Rorick, of Washington, shows air cushions and trusses, and A. A. Marks, of Broadway, New York, artificial limbs.

The Chemical Industries Exhibit

is at the right hand end of the Champ de Mars; the corner dome which forms the entrance may be noticed in our illustration. The United States exhibit is limited in extent (about 3,500 square feet) and it is located on the first floor. In this instance, as in some others, Mr. Peck has not been able to carry out his idea of uniform show-cases. The entrance to the American section is, however, suitably indicated by the handsome white and gold erection which houses the exhibit of the J. B. Williams Company, of Glastonbury, Conn., surmounted by the usual eagles and trophies of flags. This stand, devoted to shaving soap, etc., is one of the largest and most striking in the United States section. Passing by the exhibits of the Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit; Leonard & Ellis, New York; Valvoline; A. R. Bremer Co.'s, Chicago, Coke Dandruff Cure and Hair Tonic, and Marchand's Hydro-



THE INVALIDES BUILDING, APPLIED ARTS.



FINE ART PALACE, VIEWED FROM THE NEW BRIDGE.

zone, Eye Balsam, etc., we come to Wm. R. Warner & Co.'s large stand. The Philadelphia firm of manufacturing pharmacists have a handsome trophy of their various specialties in suitable glass receptacles, bromo-soda being kept well to the fore. A collection of prize medals shows they are no novices at international exhibitions.

The address of "Habana, Cuba" has not been included in the United States section at previous exhibitions, and at once draws the eye to a four-fold white case where Henry Clay and Bock & Co., the important tobacco firms, show the "smokes" so much appreciated in France as elsewhere.

Paints, colors and stains are exhibited by the Murillo Co., New Brighton; and Muzzy Bros., New Jersey, show samples of cold water paint "Aqualine."

Listerine, a standard antiseptic well known on both sides of the Atlantic, has a plain but effective trophy of one dozen boxes. Hard by Seabury & Johnson, of New York and London, show a very large choice of plasters in a white and gold case decorated with the red Geneva cross. Very elegant with its colored glass roof and copper sign and fittings is the show case of Colgate & Co., New York, full of dainty perfumery, while another New York firm, Matheson & Co., Ltd., exhibit white lead samples in barrels and tins. Next to LePage's glue comes one of the most conspicuous features of the United States Chemical Section, B. T. Babbitt's thirty-foot pillar of packages of "Best Soap," surmounted by a globe with American and French flags and flanked by tins of baking powder. On a double stand in white relieved with gold the inscription "Sun-Sen" in gold letters on a dark blue ground draws attention to the superior chewing gum familiar to all Era readers. Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder is close by. The next case contains Reger's Californian Perfumes, Mrs. Webb's Medical Healing Soap, Californian Cream of Lemon, etc., while Burney & Smith's (New York) lampblacks, etc., are in close proximity.

Leather is exhibited by Osear Scherer & Brother, of New York, and three Philadelphia firms—Jacobs & Wolters, Duncan Hood & Co. and Leas & McNulty.

A white and gold stand, not altogether dissimilar to the one at the opposite end of the section, closes the United States Chemical Exhibit. It belongs to the Standard Oil Company. One case is devoted to samples of oil-bearing limestone, sandstone, etc., a second to crude petroleum and the other two to the finished product.

The French and Foreign Chemical Exhibits

must be described in a separate article. Several are important and interesting, but all are not yet ready. The same remark applies to the United States Agricultural Section, where many articles handled by druggists are probably to be found, but which has not been opened to the public up to the present as it is still incompletely arranged.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Mr. T. W. Robinson, a well-known pharmacist of Dublin, is among those gentlemen knighted in connection with the honors distributed on the Queen's birthday this year. Sir Thomas Robinson is chairman of the Kings-town District Council and as such was the first official to receive the Queen when she landed in Ireland for her recent visit. He is also a justice of the peace. Although Sir Thomas is an ex-member of the Council and an examiner of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and a director of Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., of Dublin, there is no doubt that the knighthood has come to him in recognition of his public position, and especially in connection with the Queen's tour. Another birthday honor is the companionship of the Order of the Bath (C. B.) conferred on Prof. T. E. Thorpe, LL. D., head of the Government laboratories and president of the Chemical Society.

Arthur Oglesby, of Barnsley, a chemist and also a registered dentist, has been struck off the dentists' register by the General Medical Council, which controls dental as well as medical practice in the United Kingdom. The charge against him was one of advertising to attract practice.

The annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Indus-

try will be held in London on July 18, 19 and 20. Prof. C. F. Chandler, of New York, who is this year's president, will deliver the presidential address at the general meeting, to be held in the Royal Institution on the first day. Visits will be paid to the Davy-Paraday laboratories, the Government laboratories and a number of industrial concerns, and in the evening the annual dinner will take place at the Hotel Cecil. On the second day numerous factors will be seen, and in the evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, Sir Alfred and Lady Newton, will receive the members of the society at the Mansion House. The concluding day will be devoted to a visit to Oxford University.

A Dover chemist (J. F. Brown) had his premises badly damaged on May 19 during the Mafeking celebrations, owing to his alleged Boer sympathies. His windows were smashed and much injury done in general. He was also followed by a howling crowd on leaving church on the next day (Sunday) and had to seek police protection. Mr. Brown denies the allegations of Pro-Boerism, and any way such excesses are not in keeping with Anglo-Saxon love of justice.

Mr. E. P. Greenhalgh, a young Bolton pharmacist, committed suicide on May 17 by taking prussic acid.

The Export of Carbolic Acid.—On January 11 a proclamation was issued forbidding the export of or coastwise trade in picric acid, trinitro-cresol, carbolic acid and cresylic acid. We have detailed the relaxations of the proclamation which were accorded to wholesale druggists, and we have now to record that by a proclamation dated May 15 the prohibition has been taken off altogether. This is a sign that the Government are so satisfied with the progress of events in South Africa that they consider the restriction no longer necessary.

LET COMPETENCY RULE.

By JAMES H. MILLS, Whitesboro, Texas.

I have observed for some time with interest the agitation of the question in the columns of the Era as to whether college graduation should be legally made a prerequisite in the obtaining of a certificate of practice in pharmacy.

By all means I think that it should not be for many reasons. Yes, let competency be measured with the same standard, whether it be acquired in the lecture room and laboratories of colleges of pharmacy, or by the less fortunate young man who possibly has the care of widowed mother and cannot possibly spare the time and money to obtain his education at a college, but who has the stamina and manhood about him to serve the required apprenticeship time in a retail drug store on barely enough salary for a living, and burn the midnight oil in mastering the theoretical part of his business sufficiently to go before a board of pharmacy composed of thoroughly practical and theoretical gentlemen, and they pronounce him competent for his business. Then, I say, may that man flourish as a green bay tree in the fields of practical pharmacy.

I ask some of these absolute college-requisite defendants if they don't think it would be rather a hard blow or restraint upon self-culture to say, "Young man, you must not aspire to the profession of a druggist until you have blown in what money you have in some college of pharmacy, and if you haven't got the cash to help the college out, you shan't take the text books and learn it yourself, but, unfortunate wretch, farm, press bricks, or go to the Philippines."

I believe in druggists thoroughly learning their business in some way or other. If they haven't the money to attend a college of pharmacy, then they should take a course by mail. It will help them out wonderfully. The Era Course is a good one, as it is thorough and practical.

COUGH BALSAM.—Rothrock (Wis. Med. Rec.) is authority for the following formula: Fluid extract collinsonia, fluid extract asclepias tuberosa, of each 3 drams; glycerine, syrup of tolu, of each, 6 drams. Twenty to 25 drops every 2 or 3 hours. To be swallowed slowly in affections of the throat.

Pharmaceutical Celebrities.



FELIX HIRSEMAN.

It was necessary, in a way, to place under this picture the name of the man it represents, not that he is not well known all over this State, but that the great army of Era readers might, as it were, speak with one of the foremost men in pharmaceutical affairs in this section of the country. Thus is this international introduction of Felix Hirseman made, not only in the likeness but aimed at in this sketch, which is but poor apology for his goodness. Before going further, it might be well to assure those readers who acknowledge this informal introduction, that the body to which the finely-drawn head is attached is not patterned strictly after that of Mr. Hirseman's, but grew in the mind of the artist. Yet it serves a purpose, for it discloses a characteristic of the man not shown in the face—that of humor. It is of little consequence that Mr. Hirseman lives aloof from the crater of his volcano of labor, for his stores (he has two) are located at High Bridge toward the northern edge of this city, but it is of importance, strange as the paradox may seem, to know he lives very near—in the hearts of his fellows—to the maelstrom of the great organizations of the retail drug trade in New York State and that he is thoroughly well informed on affairs in the United States. It would seem almost absurd to say that he

possesses a facetious nature, when the even contour of his face speaks so strongly of force and determination; but he does, and a generously abundant one; in fact he has often been heard to say "I never am serious in my life." But his friends know different. He also holds the rare quality of an evenly balanced nature that listens with a sympathetic ear to the woes of the friend and weighs the faults of those who would oppose in a balance tempered with kindness. His voice is often heard in public and is listened to in the arguments for the protection of his fellow men and against those who would defame the profession he has chosen, always with a silence that betokens the respect paid to superior intellect. Shakespeare made Antony say "The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with the bones." His philosophy falls in Mr. Hirseman, who, though not without blemish, has so many contrary talents that the faults are insignificant. To describe him as has been done in this sketch is not eulogy in the strictest meaning of the word, but is the true story his face presents. As once he is met so will he be found to the end of the friendship formed; few men have met him who have not found it so, and surely this introduction ought to increase the circle until the whole trade might say: "We are glad we know Felix Hirseman."

Mr. Hirseman is an efficient member of the local associations of pharmacy in New York City, is an active worker in the N. A. R. D., and escaped by only a few votes being elected president of the New York State Association last year. To this last-named position it is expected he will have easy access at the annual meeting this month, as he is the only candidate of prominence yet presenting.

Mr. Hirseman's stores bear on their fronts his name only, but he really has a partner, and not a silent one either. This is Mrs. Hirseman, to whom he was married eight years ago. Mrs. Hirseman is almost as well known in New York pharmaceutical affairs as is her husband, for she is a full registered pharmacist and holds the record for having attained the highest percentage standing in the examinations by the New York City Board of Pharmacy, securing her registration in June, 1898. Mrs. Hirseman has beaten her husband in the race for official recognition by the State Association, for she was elected third vice-president of that body at its meeting in Rochester in 1898. Mrs. Hirseman is a successful practitioner of pharmacy. She presides over the destinies of the branch store, and takes especial delight in book-keeping, making it her privilege and duty to attend to this work for both establishments. If Mr. Hirseman alone cannot succeed to the presidency of the State Association, the aid of his wife and her legion of friends and admirers ought to put him there in a unanimous manner.

THE CULTIVATION OF TONKA BEANS IN VENEZUELA is the subject of an article in a recent issue of the Jour. de Pharm. The trees upon which the beans are grown are of a considerable size, having a dark green foliage. The fruits are oblong, resembling medium sized mangoes in form. The flesh of the fruit is yellow, and has an unpleasant odor. An adult tree will yield 100 pounds of the brownish violet, long flattened seeds. The ripening of the fruit takes place in August, but the harvest is prolonged for a considerable period, as both flowers and fruit occur on the same tree. In view of the ready demand for the "beans" it is thought more extended cultivation of them would be remunerative.

INFLUENZA—A favorite prescription which has been very largely used by the medical profession is the following: Acetanilid, 2 grains; caffeine, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; camphor-monobromide, 1 grain; capsicum, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. For 1 pill. One of these repeated every hour for two or three times, is said to give almost complete relief of suffering in ordinary cases. Another prescription to be used in the cases of adults is a capsule containing quinine, 1 grain; cinchonidine, 1 grain; pyrophosphate of iron, 2 grains; strychnine-sulphate, 1.40 grain. One of these is given four times a day.—Journ. Am. Med. Assn.

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Manufacturer of Metal Syringes.—(P. and O.) Address A. H. Wirz, 913 Cherry street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Coloring Globes for Incandescence Lights.—(G. H. B.) The process generally recommended for coloring incandescence lamp globes is to coat them with a thin solution of colloid in which has been dissolved aniline of the required shade. To "frost," omit the dye. For further information on this subject see the following issues of the Era of this year: March 29, page 344; May 3, page 474; May 24, page 557.

Egg Shampoo.—("Incidental.") Many of the "egg shampoos" are so called from their appearance. They usually contain no egg and are merely preparations of perfumed soft soap. Here are some formulas: (1) White castile soap, 4 ounces; powdered curd soap, 2 ounces; potassium carbonate, 1 ounce; honey, 1 ounce. Make a homogeneous paste by heating with water. (2) Melt 3½ pounds lard over a salt-water bath and run into a lye formed by dissolving 8 ounces of caustic potassa in 1½ pints of water. Stir well until saponification is effected and perfume as desired. Many other formulas have been published in previous volumes of this journal. Consult the indexes.

Preservative; Chloro-Naphtroleum.—("Incidental.") We cannot give the formulas for either of these preparations. Several analyses of the former have been reported, but just how close any of them is to the actual composition we are unable to state. Here are the results obtained by two investigators: (1) Sodium bichlorate, 44.18 parts; sodium chloride, 45.50 parts; moisture, impurities, etc., 10.62 parts; rosaniline, a small quantity. (2) Borax, 35 parts; boric acid, 32 parts; saltpetre, 25 parts; common salt, 9 parts (Pharm. Cent.). According to the statement of the manufacturer chloro-naphtroleum is a "carbolyzed bark powder" and was patented in the United States November 20, 1888.

Tar Shampoo Paste.—(R. S.) A shampoo mixture containing tar may be made as follows: (1) Castile soap, in shavings, 2 ounces; ammonia water, 2 ounces; bay rum or cologne water, 1 ounce; glycerite of tar, N. F., 1 ounce; water, a sufficient quantity. Dissolve the soap in about 11 ounces of water by means of heat. When cold stir it in the other ingredients. (2) Cocoanut oil soap, 2 drams; white castile soap, 4 drams; caustic soda, ½ dram; rectified spirit, 10 ounces. Digest until the soap is dissolved, then add: wood tar, 10 drams; oil of lavender, ½ dram. Continue the digestion for 15 minutes, filter and wash the filter with rectified spirit to 12½ ounces by weight. Other formulas may be easily devised, and it is suggested you try in your experiments one of the formulas for egg shampoo given elsewhere in this department, substituting for part of the soap employed an equal quantity of some good tar soap.

Women's Vegetable Relief.—(E. S.) We cannot give the formulas for the preparations you name. Compound elixir of viburnum opulus of the National Formulary has been recommended in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women and it may answer your purpose. It is said to be very useful in hysteria, dysmenorrhoea, irritable condition of the uterus and nervous disorders accompanying these complaints. The following have also been recommended: Fluid extract of squaw vine, 4 fluid

ounces; fluid extract of cramp bark, 2 fluid ounces; fluid extract of blue cohosh, 2 fluid ounces; fluid extract of damiana, 2 fluid ounces; fluid extract of helonias, 2 fluid ounces; fluid extract of cinchona, 2 fluid ounces; sherry wine, 50 fluid ounces. (2) Reduce to powder: Cramp bark and partridge berry, of each, 4 ounces; poplar bark, unicorn root and cassia, of each, 4 ounces, and both root, 1½ ounces; add boiling water enough to cover, let stand till cold and then percolate with water until 5 pints of liquid are obtained. To the percolate add 24 ounces of sugar, bring to a boil, remove from the fire, strain, and when cold add 16 ounces of alcohol.

Oil of Cade with Glycerite of Starch.—(R. H. W.) wants to know "how the following prescription may be made into a mixture of the same consistency as if made with vaseline?"

Oil of cade..... 1 dram
Glycerite of starch..... 1 ounce

Make a mixture and apply twice a day.

He made the glycerite fresh, using corn starch. He added the oil in small quantities at a time and after it was all added "the mixture looked like a wet chamomils skin or a mixture of gum acacia with solution of lead acetate."

Glycerite of starch is not a satisfactory vehicle for any of the oils and a desirable mixture cannot be made from this formula. The introduction of soap might help matters a little but the best method of application is to dilute the oil of cade with a bland oil and apply directly to the skin, or else prepare an ointment in the regular manner, using lanolin or some other suitable substance as a vehicle. A mixture of oil of cade with soft potash soap has been recommended and considerably used in the treatment of various diseases of the skin.

Is It a Wise Undertaking?—(H. M.) writes: "Will you advise me on the following: I can borrow sufficient money, amounting to \$3,000 to \$4,000, to buy or open a pharmacy. I will have to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Do you think such an arrangement is a safe undertaking?"

The undertaking may be safe enough where the conditions are most favorable, but under ordinary circumstances and in a general way the consensus of opinion among successful druggists seems to be against the policy of beginning a drug business with an indebtedness of this character. Of course, the proposition might be highly successful in some localities and under some conditions, but before assuming such a responsibility the individual should consider well the chances for success and the difficulties in the way of obtaining it. The man in business with a large indebtedness hanging over his head is handicapped to a burdensome degree, and the average individual would think long and hard before deciding to assume in this day of small profits and sharp competition the proprietorship of a drug store on any such terms. But this question is a many-sided one and can be answered in many different ways. Our readers are cordially invited to present their views on the subject through these columns.

Elixir or Solution of Succinate of Iron.—(R. N. H.)

We know of no specific formula for an elixir of succinate of iron. Ferric succinate in the hydrated state or dried is a cinnamon brown substance, quite insoluble in water. In making a liquid preparation therefore, recourse is generally had to its solubility in ammonium citrate, by the aid of which solution is readily effected and the resulting preparation is quite permanent. The following formula for a solution was proposed some years ago by Wenzell, under the title "Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Succinatis": Dissolve 50 grains of succinic acid in 3 fluid ounces of water, neutralize nearly with ammonia and dilute to 6 fluid ounces. Transfer the solution to an 8 ounce bottle, add ½ fluid ounce of the official liquor ferri persulphatis and agitate well. Transfer the mixture to a filter and wash the precipitated ferric succinate thoroughly with distilled water. Next take 89 grains of citric acid, put it into a beaker, and add with stirring a sufficient quantity of water of ammonia until the acid is dis-

solved and the solution neutral. Finally transfer the moist ferric succinate to a porcelain capsule, add the solution of ammonium citrate and dissolve, assisted by a gentle heat. This solution, when diluted, to measure 6 fluid ounces, will contain to the fluid dram two grains of the ferric succinate, $Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3H_2O$, or 5 grains of the double salt.

Medicated Beer.—(J. J. D.) Preparations of this kind are now seldom ordered and their use is wholly confined to domestic medicine. At one time they were employed to a very considerable extent. Here are some formulas from the older pharmacopoeias:

Anti-Scorbutic Beer.—Scurvy grass and buds of the spruce fr, of each, 1 ounce; horse radish root, 2 ounces (all fresh and bruised or sliced); new ale or beer, 3½ pints. Macerate 4 days, press and strain for use.

Cinchona Beer.—Bruised cinchona bark, 1 ounce; diluted alcohol or brandy, 2 ounces. Mix. The next day add of new beer 1 quart and in 3 days decant or filter. Dose, two to three wineglassfuls. Administer during the intermission of ague.

Pipsissewa Beer.—Pipsissewa, ½ pound; water, 1 gallon; boil, strain, add of sugar, 1 pound; powdered ginger, ¼ ounce, yeast, q. s.; and ferment, strain and bottle. Dose, ½ tumblerful. Used in scrofulous affections, especially of the joints.

Stomachic Beer.—Century tops and Roman wormwood, of each, 4 handfuls; gentian root, bruised, 2 ounces. The yellow peel of 6 Seville oranges; Spanish angelica root and Winter's bark, of each (bruised), 1 ounce. New ale or beer, 1 gallon. Digest for a few days. Express and strain for use. One or two wineglassfuls early in the morning and an hour before a meal.

Floating Soap.—(M. W. E.) Floating soap may be prepared directly from fresh materials or from ordinary soap by agitating it with water in a vessel containing suitable wheels or machinery until it is impregnated with bubbles of air. It is these air bubbles which give the soap its buoyant properties. The following is a formula for preparing a white floating soap from fresh materials. The color of the soap will of course depend largely on the quality of the oil used:

(1) Coconut oil, 88 pounds; soda lye, 38° B., 46.2 pounds; potash lye, 25° B., 2.2 pounds. Melt the coconut oil in the usual manner, filter into capacious jacketed kettle, or one placed in a water bath and heat to about 122° F. Then add the lye, stir well for about ten minutes, and then cover the kettle. Allow to saponify and then thoroughly stir again. The soap will now have the appearance of fine woolly grains. In the foregoing process but little fire or steam is necessary. Twenty-two pounds of well warmed calcium chloride solution of 20° B. and 88 pounds of hot water are now gradually added, with constant stirring to the curd in the kettle. The soap is worked up thoroughly to complete solution, but very little heat is required, as it is not necessary to make the soap boil. After obtaining complete solution take a lye cylinder full of the soap solution from the kettle, allow it to cool to 77° F., and sink a lye hydrometer in the liquid, when this will indicate a density of 50° B. This particular degree will yield a floating soap having a medium weight. The soap solution is then allowed to cool to 77° F., and a stirring kettle filled about one-third full with the cooled soap. This aqueous fluid mass is then stirred vigorously until transformed to a stiff foam and is then put into the frames at once. The prescribed temperature of 77° F. must be carefully adhered to, for if heated to a higher temperature, say 100° F., or over, much more time will be required to work up the liquid into a permanent foam, and through the long stirring the foam would be so puffed out that the resulting soap would be too light. On the contrary, if allowed to cool too much, the soap obtained will be too heavy, because the formation of the foam takes place too rapidly and the soap is not allowed sufficient time to swell in the kettle.

Floating soap should not be dried in a warm room nor in a drying oven, as, if this is done, the soap will shrink a great deal and become fissured. It is better to allow the entire block as it comes out of the form to stand for several weeks in an airy, light place, then cut into tablets,

allow them to dry for several days and then cut up into bars or cakes.

(2) Olive oil or almond oil soap, 5 pounds; soft water, 1½ pints. Expose them, in a bright copper pan, to a steam or water bath heat, and assiduously beat and agitate the mixture until it has more than double its volume, then pour it into a cold frame, cool it quickly, and when hard, cut into bars or cakes. It may be colored and scented at will. Floats on water and lathers freely, but will not bear soaking or much wet, as it rapidly softens.

Root Beer for Carbonating.—(J. J. D.) Try one of the following:

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (1) Fluid extract of American sarsaparilla..... | 10 fl. drams |
| Fluid extract pipsissewa..... | 10 fl. drams |
| Fluid extract wintergreen..... | 4 fl. drams |
| Fluid extract licorice..... | 4 fl. drams |
| Oil of wintergreen..... | 4 minims |
| Oil of sassafras..... | 24 minims |
| Oil of cloves..... | 12 minims |
| Alcohol..... | 10 fl. ounces |

Mix 9 gallons of warm water, 1 gallon of refined molasses and 1 quart of yeast; add the above "extract" and set aside in a warm place to ferment. The yeast and fermentation may be omitted, the extract being mixed with 10 gallons of water charged with gas and drawn from an ordinary soda fountain.

Here is another formula, taken from the Era Formulary:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| (2) Oil wintergreen..... | 4 ounces |
| Oil sassafras..... | 4 ounces |
| Oil anise..... | 2 ounces |
| Oil orange..... | 2 ounces |
| Oil nutmeg..... | 1 ounce |
| Oil cloves..... | 4 drams |
| Tincture vanilla..... | 1 pint |
| Fluid extract sarsaparilla..... | 4 pints |
| Fluid extract licorice..... | 4 pints |
| Fluid extract ginger..... | 2 pints |
| Fluid extract althaea..... | 2 pints |
| Fluid extract ang. lica..... | 8 ounces |
| Fluid extract soap bark..... | 8 ounces |
| Caramel..... | 3 gallons |
| Syrup..... | 20 gallons |
- Prepare and use in a similar manner to No. 1.
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| (3) Sassafras..... | 1 ounce |
| Wild cherry bark..... | ½ ounce |
| Emento..... | 1 ounce |
| Wintergreen..... | 1 ounce |
| Hops..... | 1 ounce |
| Coriander seed..... | ½ ounce |

Percolate with diluted alcohol until 10 ounces of tincture are obtained. The percolate is added to plain carbonated water when drawn in the proportion of half a teaspoonful, more or less, to an ordinary glass. Or it may be mixed with the water in the fountain before carbonating. "Body" may be given to the drink, if desired, by the addition of a little syrup preferably made from "raw" sugar.

Compound Tincture of Guarana.

Guarana, in powder.....	40 parts
Diluted alcohol.....	200 parts
Coffee.....	1 part

Sugar-Coloring Tincture.

Burnt sugar.....	2 parts
Alcohol.....	1 part
Water.....	1 part

Formaldehyde Mouth Wash.

Solution formaldehyde, 40 per cent.....	50 grams
Tincture benzoin.....	200 grams
Tincture myrrh.....	50 grams
Oil peppermint.....	3 grams
Oil anise.....	2 grams
Oil cinnamon cassia.....	1 gram
Oil cinnamon, Ceylon.....	15 grams
Coehchal.....	2 grams
Alcohol.....	1000 grams

Wine of Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid extract cascara sagrada, bitterless.....	30 parts
Malaga wine.....	65 parts
Tincture orange peel.....	5 parts

Diuretic Wine (Vinum Diureticum).

Squill, in coarse powder.....	3 parts
Digitalis leaves.....	6 parts
Juniper berries.....	30 parts
Potassium acetate.....	9 parts
Alcohol.....	50 parts
White wine.....	400 parts

Mix, and allow to macerate 4 days, express and filter

Wyeth's Soluble Powder=Capsules

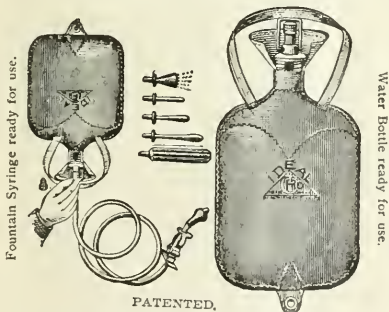


or, Capsuled-Powders are a new and novel form for administering medicines. They contain the various substances in a perfectly powdered condition, which is certainly the most efficient form for administration; thus a desideratum of utmost importance to the physician has been attained. There is no previous preparation made necessary, as in other forms of medicine—notably **gelatine-and sugar-coated pills**—no cohesive or excipient is required or used. The materials or medicines are simply enclosed in a pliant, soft, soluble gelatine capsule, quickly dissolved in the warmth and fluids of the stomach, presenting no such objectionable resistance as the ordinary double-cased, **hard**, gelatine capsules. In addition to this brief description, an inspection will at once impress the judgment. Physicians and pharmacists are urged to examine these products.

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Water Bottle ready for use.

PATENTED,
OUR 1898 STYLE MADE IN SLATE COLOR.

This instrument serves a double purpose, and is, in its construction, the simplest of its kind on the market. The stopper is a decided novelty of workmanship and construction. On top it is provided with a nozzle in which there is a small screw which serves to open the nozzle just as wanted, either as a fountain or water bottle. The screw cannot be lost, as it is fastened to the handle of the stopper which moves on hinges and is adjustable.

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TOOTH WASH BOTTLE.



TOOTH WASHES belong in the “elegant pharmaceutical” class; there’s labor expended to make them attractive.

The PRINCETON belongs in the elegant glass making class. We put the richest flint in it and get a decided cut-glass appearance which is highly pleasing; capacity, 2 1/2 ounces.

Sample Bottle Sent on Receipt of
3 Two-cent Stamps.

PRICE, \$5.50 PER GROSS, NET,

Including Metal Sprinkle Tops which discharge without removing Cap.

Packed in Single Gross Cases or larger if desired. Lots of five gross or more lettered without extra cost.

SALTSBURG BOTTLE WORKS CO., Ltd.,

Manufacturers of Druggists’ and Perfumers’ Flint Glass Bottles.

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KEEP YOUR STOCK FRESH.

This can be done without any expense or loss to yourself, as we stand ready to replace all

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stock of doubtful freshness with fresh stock at our expense.

Examine bottom of outside wrapper and if not stamped with a star (*), report to us, and we will at once arrange to exchange the Food direct or through your wholesaler.

Liberal Samples and Handsome Advertising
Matter Cheerfully Supplied.

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PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

IN order to maintain regular prices we adhere to the "rebate contract plan."

We pay the war tax first, last and all the time.

We manufacture an excellent laxative remedy and advertise extensively to make business for the drug trade and ourselves.

We do not claim to excel in other things, but we endeavor to do one thing well and to give satisfaction to the trade.

We appreciate the friendly interest which druggists generally have taken in the sales of our remedy and we thank them most cordially.

We are,

Yours truly,

California Fig Syrup Co.,

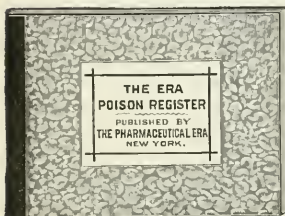
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is a requirement made by the laws of nearly all the States and Territories. It is a requirement which every druggist should observe for his own interest. It is unpleasant to have anything but a clear, clean record, when the unexpected happens. This kind of a record is most convincing to judge or jury. It is the kind you can keep with



THE ERA POISON REGISTER.

It contains space for 800 entries, providing for the register of the name and quantity of poison sold, date, price, purpose for which it is to be used, name of purchaser, witness, remarks, etc.

A DIGEST OF THE POISON LAWS of all the States and Territories is included. It presents in condensed form all the essential requirements and is handy for reference whenever there is doubt as to the law. The book is bound in stiff board covers, with leather back. Size of page, 8 x 11 inches.

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D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers,

NEW YORK.

(S. P. 4.)

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN. China.

The Chinese anti-foreign society of "Boxers" is killing missionaries and native converts at Peking and Tien Tsin, tearing up railroads and wrecking the residences and business houses of foreigners. Russia, England, the United States and other powers have headed troops and may take a hand in suppressing the disturbance.

Chinese troops have been sent against the Boxers, and it is reported that in a fight last week 500 Boxers were killed. In other engagements however, it is said that the Chinese troops were worsted. Large numbers of Chinese troops have deserted and joined the rioters.

The Chinese government has issued an edict against the Boxers, but it is couched in such apologetic terms that it is plain the government sympathizes with them.

Gen. Wei, who defeated the Boxers in battle, has been reprimanded and relegated to another province. The United States gunboat Nashville with a force of marines has left Manila for Taku, near Peking.

The United States gunboat Albatross now at Shanghai has also been ordered to join Rear Admiral Kempff at Taku.

Grave apprehensions are expressed in financial circles that the complications in China may lead to war between Japan and Russia.

South Africa.

It is believed that the Boers may make their next stand near Lydenburg, in the Transvaal. General Buller expects the Boer force at Laing's Nek to surrender to him in a few days.

The Boer capital is now in a railroad car that is taken from place to place. President Kruger was interviewed in this car last week; he said the war was far from being over, and that the Boers will resist as long as a regiment of them is left. He denied that he was intending to hold.

A movement is on foot to ask the Boers to come to this country after they are conquered by the British. It is believed that about 400 British soldiers and officers were released when Pretoria was taken.

The organization of a British administration for the Transvaal is under way. Part of Sir Alfred Milner's staff has gone to Pretoria to start the machinery of government.

The Boers in the western part of the Transvaal are giving up their rifles to General Hunter.

Mrs. Kruger is still occupying the Presidency. Boer officials removed \$200,000 in gold from the National Bank June 4, but did not touch the cash holdings of the other banks.

Three British Earls and other members of the English nobility were among the prisoners taken by the Boers, when they captured the Imperial Yeomanry Battalion a few days ago.

The Boers succeeded in removing their big guns and nearly all the military stores from Pretoria before it was occupied by the British.

Dr. Beitz, the Transvaal State Secretary says that England will require a permanent garrison of 50,000 soldiers in the Transvaal and that "rebellion may be expected for centuries." He believes that many Boers will trek to German South Africa.

The Philippines.

General Pio del Pilar, the Philippine leader, next to Aguinaldo in rank, has been captured near Manila. It was reported last year that del Pilar offered to betray his army into American hands for a large sum of money.

The Katipunan society, which is back of the rebel army, issued a manifesto last week, reiterating its demand for independence and declaring the determination of its members to fight American rule to the death.

Two Battalions of the Sixth Cavalry are to be sent to Manila to relieve the first of the volunteer troops to be brought home for discharge in June of next year.

General Funston discovered on May 2, in a forest in Luzon almost all the archives of the Aguinaldo government, and a quantity of war material.

Other Foreign News.

The jury on painting of the Paris Exposition have conferred medals of honor upon James McNeill Whistler and John Singer Sargent, American painters. Serious fighting has broken out in North Borneo where an uprising against the British Chartered Company

has taken place; several British have been killed and the environs of Labuan have been destroyed.

The Japanese Cabinet has resigned and the Marquis Ito is endeavoring to form a coalition Ministry. Marquis Ito is believed to favor war with Russia, over Russia's encroachments on Korea.

The Turkish government has signed a contract with the Ansaldo company of Genoa for the renovation of eight Turkish ironclads and is negotiating with the Krupp company for rearming them.

Count Leo Tolstoy, the Russian novelist has written a work depicting the life of railway laborers. It is entitled the "New Slavery."

Stephen Crane, the well known American author, died at Bodenvler, in Germany, last week. Ravages of cholera in the Bombay district of India continue, the situation in the native states has improved. The important discovery has been made at the Hygienic Institute of the University of Wurzburg that bacteria can be destroyed with electric currents.

DOMESTIC.

Congress.

Congress adjourned on Thursday of last week. It will meet again the first Monday in December. Its most important acts in the session just closed are the following: The enactment of the gold standard law; the enactment of the Federal Reserve bill; the civil government law; the establishment of a territorial form of government for Hawaii; provision for schools and civil government in Alaska; the enactment of the "Free Homes" law; provision for the addition of two battleships, three armored cruisers and five submarine boats to the navy; provision for a government armor plant in case the secretary of the navy cannot buy armor at a reasonable price; the enactment of a law providing for the extradition of prisoners to territory under United States rule; the exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts from the House and W. A. Clark and M. S. Quay from the Senate, the promotion of Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, to be a lieutenant-general, and adjutant-general Corbin and Brigadier-Generals Otis and Wheeler to be major-generals; the confirmation of John R. Hazel of Buffalo to be a federal judge; the passage of about 900 pension bills, and appropriations of over \$500,000,000.

Some of the matters which caused considerable discussion, but did not pass, were: The shipping subsidy bill; the Nicaragua Canal bill; the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; provision for civil government in the Philippines; the reduction of the tariff on the Pacific cable bill; resolutions of sympathy with the Boers; reciprocity treaties with France and other countries; reform of the consular service; reorganization of the army.

Other Domestic News.

Vouchers of Mr. Rathbone, former Director of Posts in Cuba, to the amount of \$15,000, have been thrown out by the auditors at Havana, having been paid twice.

The New York ice trust is reducing the price of ice. Mayor Van Wyck admitted last week that he owned over 4,000 shares of the trust's stock and said that he borrowed the money with which to buy the stock.

A wild storm almost destroyed the village of Faulknor, Kansas, last week.

The Connecticut, Indiana and New York State Democratic conventions, declared in favor of W. J. Bryan, last week.

The Socialist labor party at their convention in New York last week nominated for President, Jos. F. Malony, of Lynn, Mass.; for vice-president, Valentine G. Smith, of Pittsburg.

Oregon went Republican at the election last week. This result is considered by both parties to be of great significance. Democratic leaders admit that the Republicans are likely to carry all the Pacific coast states and declare that Bryan will have to carry New York or several other eastern states in order to win.

Bloodshed and mob violence continue to mark the progress of the street railroad strike in St. Louis. Fifty prominent citizens of St. Louis united last week in a telegram to the Governor of Missouri asking him to call out the militia for protection of life and property, but he did not do so. The police seem powerless to cope with the situation.

Sound money Democrats led by Senator Gorman, controlled the Maryland Democratic Convention last week and prevented instruction of the delegates for Bryan.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Salter Storrs died at his home in Brooklyn, last week.

Mrs. John Sherman, wife of ex-Secretary Sherman, has suffered another stroke of paralysis at Mansfield, Ohio, and physicians express little hope of her recovery.

The government has concluded extradition treaties with Switzerland and the Argentine Republic.

The New York and Cuba, It is estimated, will amount to over \$500,000.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

GERMAN APOTHECARIES AROUSED.

The members of the German Apothecaries Society held a spirited meeting Thursday evening at which the principal subject of discussion was a letter that had been circulating among the trade accusing the society of an attempt to secure the offices of president, secretary and treasurer of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, at the annual meeting at Newburg. The letter was typewritten, as was also the signature, which was that of George H. Harper, of 125 East 123d street. The letter read: "Traacherous conspiracy exposed. The German Apothecaries Society, not content to rule the pharmacists of the city, have conspired to rule the State Association also. They will send 200 of their members to Newburg and have it all out and tried to elect as president, Felix Hirsman; secretary, Sidney Faber, and for treasurer, Arthur C. Searles." The letter then implores all members of the trade to stop the scheme by voting against these men. When this letter was spoken of at the meeting it was unanimously declared to be a base attempt to injure the society. A number of the members had investigated the address of the Mr. Harper given and found that no such person lived at the number, which was a private house, while the letter stated Mr. Harper to be a druggist. It was found that H. Halper lived at the number and that he had three sons, Samuel and John M., both of whom are employed in this city, though the father could not tell where, and Charles, who is a drug clerk at Newburg. When this condition of affairs was made known the members attributed the letter to a man whom they had supposed to be friendly to the organization. One member introduced the subject and after explaining the situation, said he believed he could name the perpetrator; when he did name a certain man he seemed to have struck the opinion of all present for there was a murmur of approval. Another said he had always considered this man a friend, but now knows he is an enemy. Others voiced the same sentiments. Mr. Hirsman said that the letter must have reached the president of the association, for he had a letter from him in which reference was made to it. Mr. Hirsman was very positive in his position regarding the presidency of the association, for which office he has been urged to become a candidate, and stated that he wanted it distinctly understood that "I will not accept the nomination for president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association unless it shall be made by a well-known member from the State, and I will not accept the office unless I am elected by the State. I will not have it said that I was put in office by a clique. I would be willing to see Mr. Muench run for president again and if he will consent to do so I will second his nomination. I want it understood that there is no scheme to put me in office." A number of other members spoke against the supposed writer of the letter and it was unanimously decided that his action should be condemned.

Report of the action taken by the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association in withdrawing from the N. A. R. D. was read by Sidney Faber, as were also letters from the secretary of the N. A. R. D. in which it was stated that the Consolidated Drug Company would not be included in the recognized list of jobbers. Gustav Pfingsten read a report of his visit to Washington, to the Pharmacopoeia Convention, and A. Kleinau gave a report of the recent conferences of the committee, of which he is chairman, with the telephone companies. The following were elected members: L. G. B. Erb, George E. Schweinfurth, Bruno Dauscha, Robert S. Lehman and Paul G. Wolff. Sidney Faber was unanimously chosen a member of the newly created New York Board of Pharmacy and after the result was announced he

made a brief speech thanking the members. The guests present were William Muir, of Brooklyn, and F. W. Fouke, of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., of Baltimore, Md.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone question continues to be an absorbing one with the druggists. Friday of last week the conference committee appointed several weeks ago met and discussed the matter anew. Mr. Muir surprised the members when he said he had changed his mind somewhat in relation to the Knickbocker Company, as it had made promises that it had not kept, and he was inclined to the opinion that the druggists should not sign any agreement with the company until it had made some definite proposition regarding the plan submitted by the druggists. Mr. Muir embodied this thought in a motion that the different committees present should report back to their organizations that it was the sentiment of the conference committee that the societies, individually, should refrain from entering into any agreement with any telephone company until the company should present an agreement satisfactory to the druggists. This was adopted.

Mr. Muir stated that he was one of a committee to secure counsel to defend any case or cases that might arise from a natural cause and applying to the word "permit" in the shorter hours law, and he wished to say that Robert Mazet was willing to act as attorney for the druggists. He would charge them \$50 in each of the three courts. The report of the committee was accepted. The matter was then left to the different societies for approval, and Messrs. Muir and France, acting for the King's County Pharmaceutical Association, gave approval; the German Apothecaries Society approved the action at a recent meeting.

A discussion arose over a motion that the chairman of the conference committee be vested with power to confer with counsel on any case that might arise from natural causes and make a test case of it. Mr. Goldman thought the chairman should have at least two other members to share the responsibility of selecting a case with him. Some argument followed as to what sort of a case the druggists should make the test on, and it was finally decided that a committee of four should be named and that whatever case should come up they should consult with the counsel and be vested with power to proceed if such case hinged on the constitutionality of the law. Mr. Faber signified a willingness to offer himself for the first test case. Chairman Kleinau named the following committee: William Muir, W. H. Porr, A. Bakst and A. Kleinau.

WESTERN NEW YORK ELECTS BOARD MEMBERS.

The five members of the new Board of Pharmacy under the All-State Pharmacy Act from the Western Section were chosen at a meeting in the Buffalo College of Pharmacy Wednesday afternoon, June 6. As the new law gives the right to all licensed pharmacists in the district to vote for the members of the board, the Erie County Board of Pharmacy experienced some difficulty in obtaining the names of all the licensed pharmacists in the Western District. The law required that all pharmacists must register every year and many who attended the meeting were obliged to register before they could vote. The contest was a lively one, several tickets being in the field. Two members of the retiring Board of Pharmacy of Erie County were chosen. They were R. K. Smither and George Reiman, both from Buffalo. The others elected were Dr. Willis G. Gregory, also of Buffalo; E. M. Jewell, of Batavia, and Mr. Palmer, of Olean, who was the last member chosen, and then after four ballots in which a number of others figured, but none received a majority until the fifth ballot.

N. Y. S. P. A.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the N. Y. S. P. A. will be held at Newburgh, N. Y., June 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1900. At this meeting there will be many important committees to report and much other business will be transacted that deeply concerns the association. The All-State Pharmacy Law is now a fact, having been passed by the last Legislature and signed by the Governor. The new Pharmacy Board will begin its work January, 1901. The new board will consist of fifteen members, five to be chosen from each of the three sections, and to hold office for from one to five years, a new one to be elected every year thereafter. The three sections are designated as follows: The Eastern (New York) will consist of the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Nassau, Suffolk, Richmond and Westchester. The Western (Erie-Buffalo) will consist of Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegheny, Cattaraugus and Chautauque counties. The Middle Section (Albany) consists of all the other counties not enumerated above. The members from the latter section will be elected at the Newburgh meeting and it should be well understood that any and every licensed pharmacist living in the same is entitled to a vote upon this particular question, whether he or she be a member of the State Association or not. Let this latter fact be well advertised by all members of the Middle Section.

The headquarters of the Association will be located at The Palatine Hotel, rates,\$2.00 per day.
 Other hotels have offered rates as follows:
 The United States Hotel,..... 2.00 " "
 The Dell House,..... 1.50 " "

The meeting will convene in the Court Room, across the street from the Palatine.

The Entertainment Committee is composed of the following: Isaac C. Chapman, chairman; John H. Chapman, Arthur Dubois, George Merritt, J. A. Joslin, Richard Ennis. They have prepared a seductive programme, viz.; President's reception, a trolley ride to Walden, stopping at Orange Lake for lunch; a visit to General Washington's headquarters, a progressive enchanre party; a boat ride down the Hudson to West Point, a banquet, a bowling contest, and a lecture on cotton, etc.

ROUTES AND RATES TO THE MEETING.

The Committee on Transportation announces that arrangements have been made with the Trunk Line Association whereby a uniform rate of a fare and a third has been established for the round trip on roads in the Trunk Line Association from all points in the State of New York to Newburgh by rail, where the fare exceeds 75 cents. This rate is granted on the certificate plan in use at previous annual meetings.

Members will buy a single trip ticket to Newburgh, paying full fare therefor, and secure a certificate from the ticket agent. The certificate on being presented to Secretary Judson B. Todd, on or before Thursday noon, June 28, at our headquarters at Newburgh, will be countersigned by him and by the agent of the Trunk Line Association and on presentation of the same at the railroad ticket office a return ticket will be issued at one third the regular fare.

In localities where difficulty has been experienced formerly in obtaining such certificates, the agent in some cases not having any in his possession, it is well to notify the agent in advance of your intention to apply for such certificate; if he cannot furnish you with one, he will inform you of the nearest station where they can be obtained; buy a ticket to that station only and there obtain the certificate. No reduction of fare can be obtained without a certificate. Be sure that when purchasing your going ticket you request a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.

The time within which certificates when countersigned must be presented to the local ticket agent to secure the reduced rate is limited to three days after adjournment.

ROUTES.

Newburgh is accessible by the following railroad and steamboat lines: Erie Railroad, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, West Shore Railroad, Albany

Day Line steamers, Central Hudson Steamboat Co., Mary Powell Steamboat Co.

For the information of members in Brooklyn, New York and vicinity, Rondout and Poughkeepsie, the following schedule of the steamboat lines is appended:

Mary Powell Steamboat Co.—Going North—Leave Desbrosses street pier, 3.15 P. M., West Twenty-second street, 3.30 P. M. Arrive at Newburgh, 6.45 P. M. Going South—Leave Newburgh, 7.30 A. M. Arrive in New York, West Twenty-second street, 10.45 A. M., Desbrosses street pier, 11.10 A. M. Going South—Leave Rondout, 5.30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6.30 A. M. Arrive at Newburgh, 7.30 A. M. Going North—Leave Newburgh, 6.45 P. M. Arrive Poughkeepsie, 7.45 P. M., and Rondout 8.25 P. M.

Albany Day Line.—Going North—Leave Brooklyn by Annex, 8 A. M.; New York, Desbrosses street, 8.40; West Twenty-second street, 9. Arrive at Newburgh, 12.25 P. M. Going South—Leave Newburgh, 2.15 P. M. Arrive at New York, West Twenty-second street, 5.30; Desbrosses street, 6.00; Brooklyn, by Annex, 6.20 P. M.

Central Hudson Steamboat Co. (Ramsdell and Kingstort Lines).—Going North—Leave New York, Pier 46, West Tenth street, 4.00 P. M. Arrive at Newburgh, 7.30 P. M. Also from foot of Franklin street, 5.00 P. M. Arrive at Newburgh 9.30 P. M. Going South—Leave Newburgh 9.00 P. M.; arrive in New York, West Tenth street, at 1.00 A. M. Also leave Newburgh at 7.00 P. M., arrive in New York, foot Franklin street, at 11.50 P. M. Going South—Leave Rondout 6.00 P. M.; Poughkeepsie, 7.15 P. M. Arrive Newburgh 9.00 P. M. Going North—Leave Newburgh 7.30 P. M. Arrive Poughkeepsie 9.15 A. M.; Rondout, 10.15 P. M.

JUDSON B. TODD, Secy.
 Ithaca, N. Y., June 5, 1900.
 CLARENCE MILLER, Local Secretary.
 Newburgh, N. Y.

DR. PAUL GIBIER.

Dr. Paul Gibier, head of the Pasteur Institute in this city and well known to physicians and pharmacists for his investigations and application of serum therapy to the treatment of various diseases, was killed in a runaway accident at his country place, Suffern, N. Y., June 9. He was born in France in 1851 and graduated from the Medical University of Paris, later becoming professor of comparative medicine in the Museum of Paris. For his studies in the causation and treatment of cholera he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In 1890 he started the Pasteur Institute in this city, the speciality of which originally was the treatment of hydrophobia, but later engaged in the manufacture of antitoxins generally. Following Dr. Gibier's expressed wish, his remains were cremated.

NOTES.

--Miss Ethel Culbert Harding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Harding, of 326 West Seventy-seventh street, will be united in marriage to Charles Stuart Mott, of Utica, by Canon Knolles, of Trinity Church, at All Angels Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first street, this evening. Miss Harding is a well-known social figure and is considered an artist of marked ability. She has studied under Twachtman, Cox and others, and when graduated from college was known as the artist of her class. Miss Harding also enjoys an expert knowledge of horse-manship and she is a brilliant linguist. Her grandfather on her father's side was Hon. James A. Harding, Speaker of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick and High Sheriff of the City and County of St. Johns, N. B., while her mother's father was James W. Culbert, one of New York's most successful merchants, scholar and well known writer. The bridegroom is a young man of excellent character. He served as a gunner's mate on the auxiliary cruiser Yankee during the Spanish-American war with much credit. He participated in the many scrimmages the Yankee was subjected to and at the close of the war, besides receiving an honorable discharge, was given a medal for service. He is a graduate of Stevens. The maid of honor at the wedding will be Miss Mathilde Harding, and those who will attend the bride are to be Miss Thiele, of Riverside Drive; Miss Eggers, of Brooklyn; Miss Cooke, of New York, granddaughter of Henry B. Cooke, the first governor of the District of

Columbia, and Miss Laura Barney, of Ognotz, New York, granddaughter of Jay Cooke. The father of the bride, Herbert B. Harding, is actuary of Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Company.

—Employees of Elmer & Amend entering the store at Eighteenth street and Third avenue early Tuesday morning were surprised to find the dead body of one of the clerks lying in the basement. Examination showed it to be Christian H. Magenheimer, who had been an employe of the firm for the last nineteen years. It was evident that he had suicided by drinking carbolic acid. Mr. Magenheimer had complained of late of acute attacks of insomnia, and it is thought that his mind had weakened. He was born in this city May 21, 1867, and received his education in Grammar School 22. In November, 1881, he began work for Elmer & Amend, where he continued to the time of his death. In 1889 he was graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy. He was a young man of excellent character and was well thought of by his employers and his associates. Beside his parents he is survived by two brothers and one sister. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon from the late residence, 80 East Eighth street, and was largely attended, among those present being E. B. Amend, E. Lindemann, J. L. Young and E. O. Weiss, from the Elmer & Amend store. The employes sent a beautiful floral piece representing a pestle and mortar and also presented the family with a suitable set of resolutions.

—In the United States of Brazil there is a law which prohibits the importation of all goods bearing a Portuguese label, name or mark on the package, parcel or box, and as the native tongue of the country is Portuguese there can readily be seen the complications this law has caused in the trade. Several have protested to the Secretary of State. In a recent letter from the State Department to H. B. Harding, actuary of Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Company, the department declares it has not been informed of the existence of such a statute, but it has communicated with the United States consul at Rio, and upon his report will adopt such measures as shall be deemed necessary for the absolute protection of American rights. The Humphreys' Company protested because it had spent large sums of money in placing its remedies in the South American markets, and as the law prohibits anything but English printing on the packages, trade has been somewhat deadened. The firm sets up the claim that its remedies cannot be classified under the law, as they are already protected by treaty stipulation between the United States and Brazil. It is asserted that the law will be suspended July 1, but the opinion of the Minister is anxiously awaited.

—Harry C. Yager, the city representative of William R. Warner & Co., will sail for Europe on "The Era Trip" on July 14, and with him will go the following: A. B. Baltzly, druggist, Eighty-fifth street and Amsterdam avenue and 134th street and Seventh avenue; G. S. Reeder, of Reeder Bros., Thirty-first street and Park avenue, druggist; William Hauenstein, Seventy-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue; A. C. Ayer, Princeton College. The party will stop first at Scotland, and from there will go to England, thence to the Paris Exposition. They also expect to spend some time on "The Rhine." It is thought the whole journey can be made so the party will arrive back here by the latter part of August on the North German Lloyd steamship Saale.

—Eugene Walluhn, a druggist whose store was at 700 Second avenue, committed suicide at Niagara Falls sometime during last Friday night or early Saturday morning. His body was found in a coal bin Saturday. His friends in this city could not account for Walluhn's act. He was unmarried. He came to this country about 10 years ago and last March had saved enough to buy the store of Hans Rabenstein, where he had been managing clerk. Mr. Rabenstein, who resides at 31 First street, and Hans Millaret, who resides at 53 Second avenue, said that as Walluhn had no friends here they would care for the body, and it was taken to Rabenstein's home when it reached this city.

—Pinkus Winter, proprietor of Winter's Barber Supply Company, has been accused by Emil Utard, acting for Victor Klotz, who succeeded to the business of Ed. Pinaud, of counterfeiting Pinaud's Eau de Quinine, after having been enjoined by court some time ago, when he was

found guilty of imitating it. Judge Lacombe issued an order against him, compelling him to appear in court on Friday of last week to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt. Winter appeared, but his counsel begged adjournment for a week on the plea that Winter was not ready for trial, and this was granted.

—Among those who visited the local trade last week were Dr. March, Willett Drug Company, Augusta, Ga.; Charles C. Woodman, Boston; George E. Pierson, Howell, N. J.; J. C. Snellings, Manchester, Va.; Dr. W. C. Wile, Danbury, Conn.; Joshua Wood, Boston; I. C. Chapman, Newburgh; Frank S. Henry, Cleveland; George W. McDonald, Chicago; F. P. McKay, Des Moines, Ia.; Frank McQueen, East Norwich, N. J.; A. C. Bayles, Fort Washington, N. Y.; T. M. Benjamin, Riverhead, N. Y.; F. L. Fieger, East Orange, N. J.; E. Farrington, Tarrytown; F. N. Mason, Port Jervis; H. F. Cody, Plattsburg.

—Col. E. W. Fitch, manager of Parke, Davis & Company's branch in this city has received from Mr. Fiske, the London manager of the firm, a souvenir of the existing trouble in South Africa. It is a large linen kerchief on which are printed pictures of Queen Victoria and Lord Roberts, also a map of South Africa, presenting the field of military operations and as a forceful reminder of the British soldier, Rudyard Kipling's famous poem, "The Absent Minded Beggar" is printed in full with musical accompaniment. Col. Fitch values the kerchief as a keepsake and is showing it to his friends.

—The steamer Cymric, for the past few months engaged in the transport service of the English Government between England and South Africa, had two consignments of heavy chemicals aboard when she reached this port Monday, June 4, for the first time since the beginning of the Boer War. The consignments were to J. L. & D. S. Biker, 150 drums and 25 boxes caustic soda, 25 boxes and 17 casks of bleaching powder and 225 kegs of chlorate of potash; to Schoelkopf, Hartford & Hanna, 40 casks of solid carbolic acid.

—The "Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief," which was formed in this city about three weeks ago, is making strenuous effort to fulfill the purpose of its organization which is to secure, acknowledge and distribute moneys for relief of the starving in the far off Eastern country. The treasurers of the committee are Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall street, where any contribution may be sent or information obtained of the committee's plan.

—Parke, Davis & Co. have recently completed a sample room in the offices of the company at 92 Maiden Lane in this city, where all varieties of gums, such as gum arabic, tragacanth, senega, ghatti, etc., will be kept in stock. It is the idea of the firm to establish a trade in these articles, and A. P. Hamilton, an expert in this branch, has been engaged for this department.

—Albert B. Baltzly has purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Toennies, in the well-known store at Eighty-fifth street and Amsterdam avenue and will personally conduct the business hereafter. Mr. Baltzly also owns the store at Seventh avenue and 134th street. Herman A. Ehrens will manage the latter store.

—The item which appeared in the Era of last week, stating that the drug store of J. N. Hegeman & Co., at Ninth and Broadway, was sold because it did not pay, was incorrect. Some fixtures were sold at auction in the Ninth street store, the location of which was changed a short while ago.

—At the Marine Hospital headquarters, 378 Washington street, Tuesday, June 5, bids for drugs and hospital supplies for the year were opened, but announcements of awards will not be made for some time. It is estimated that the supplies needed will cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

—Dr. G. Potts and J. B. Moore, two well known druggists of Philadelphia, were in this city last week and paid a visit to the store of Reed, Youmans and Cubit, at 140 Nassau street, the notice of whose attractiveness they informed Mr. Cubit they had read in the "Era."

—Victor I. Altshul, the well-known druggist of 330 Henderson street, Jersey City, called at the Era office Monday. Besides holding the title of "Graduate in Pharmacy" he is both a "Deutscher Apotheker" and a "Folskie Aptechar."

—Announcement is made by Fritzsche Bros. that Johan-

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

nes Paul Fritzsche, second son of the senior partner of the firm, Herman Traugott Fritzsche, has been given full power of attorney and will sign for the firm per prouration.

—The store at 725 Fulton street, Brooklyn, formerly owned by W. W. Scott, who committed suicide some time ago, has been purchased by Bragin Brothers, who also own a store at 826 Fulton street, and one in this city.

—The prohibitory order issued by Queen Victoria at the beginning of the war in South Africa against exportation out of the United Kingdom or the carrying coastwise of picric or carbolic acid has been rescinded.

—A. L. Palmer, manager of the Cleveland office for Parke, Davis & Co., was in the city last week. Accompanied by Mrs. Palmer, he left on Tuesday, June 5, on the St. Paul for a visit to the Paris Exposition.

—The Chisco Chemical Company has been incorporated in New Jersey, with offices at Camden, to manufacture chemicals. The capital stock is \$100,000. Incorporators, J. O. Wilson, E. Tomlinson and W. Early.

—Paul Schelling, a representative of the L. M. Carter Drug Company, of Shreveport, La., was in town last week. He left Saturday for Switzerland, where he will spend about four months with his parents.

—W. H. Whitney, New York City manager for the Empire State Drug Company, is preparing an exhibit to be shown at the State Pharmaceutical Association meeting at Newburgh, which begins June 26.

—The store of H. E. McIntire, at the corner of Pennsylvania and Liberty avenues, Brooklyn, has been purchased by Ramine & Cole, and they will continue the business.

—Samuel Palitz has purchased the store at 302 Stanton street, owned by I. Schlossberg, and the latter has opened a new store at the corner of Grand and Suffolk streets.

—Miss Carrie Carslake, daughter of George A. Carslake, druggist of Bordentown, N. J. was married to Paul Traub; of Philadelphia, Wednesday evening, June 6.

—Intelligence has been received of the death last week of John E. Chapman, president of Chapman, White, Lyons Co., wholesale druggists of Knoxville, Tenn.

—C. A. Pettenger, at Englishtown, N. J., whose store was burned to the ground some weeks ago, has rebuilt and was in town last week purchasing stock.

—Henry Glassman has opened a store at No. 305 Broome street. He was formerly connected with Emanuel Witt, at No. 1815 Madison avenue.

—Five cases of plants from Cuba and Central America were received at this port last week consigned to the Botanic Garden in Bronx Park.

—F. W. Granthom, of Hamilton, Bermuda, was in town last week purchasing drugs. Mr. Granthom visits the United States annually.

—The Empire State Drug Company has recently sent R. E. Bandman to New Jersey to represent it in that State.

—C. L. Gesell has changed his store from 256 Franklin street, to 769 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.

—The German Apothecaries are holding their annual outing at Greenwood Lake, N. J., to-day.

—At the monthly meeting of the Drug Trade Club last week ten new members were admitted.

VAN SCHAACK'S PRICE CURRENT 1900.—This well-bound volume is No. 29 of the series of illustrated catalogues or price lists annually issued by Peter Van Schaack & Sons, wholesale druggists, Chicago. Like preceding volumes it contains a very complete and systematic classification of all the goods and requisites employed by the drug trade, and is well indexed and arranged for convenient reference. It contains more than 1,300 pages.

—John Turner, who has been running the Trenton Drug and Chemical Co., of Trenton, Tenn., for the last two years on the "cut rate" plan, made an assignment last week; liabilities, \$4,000.

Sale of Cigars and Tobacco on Sunday Still a Burning Question.

Boston, June 9.—Another step in advancement has been made on the "Saunders' Bill," in which Representative Charles R. Saunders has tried to make legal the sale of cigars and tobacco on Sunday by common victrolans, druggists and newsdealers. Druggists heretofore have been unrestricted in their sales of these things on the Sabbath, until attention was called to the fact that these sales really were illegal. Druggists were defended on the score that cigars and tobacco in any form are a drug, and therefore rightly could be sold. But, since the ruling of the Supreme Court, recently, changing this supposition and showing that cigars and tobacco are not drugs and not necessities, druggists have been liable when making sales, which they have continued to make, nevertheless. The bill has been passed by the House to be engrossed and its favorable reception by the Senate will be eagerly hoped for. Mr. Saunders wrote to Senator Hoar, who is president of the New England Sabbath Protective League, the secretary of which, Dr. Kneeland, is vigorously opposing the bill, enclosing a copy of his bill and asking his opinion regarding it. In reply Senator Hoar wrote: "While I do not think the smoking of tobacco is a good practice, or to be encouraged, it is a matter about which every grown man must be permitted to judge for himself, and undoubtedly the cigar and the pipe are great comforts to many poor men who have very few comforts in the world. I quite agree with you that it is unwise to interfere with their freedom by preventing the purchase of a cigar or tobacco on Sunday at places where persons buy a meal or a newspaper."

Drug Clerk Takes His Own Life.

Boston, June 9.—On the night of June 7, at Lowell, Harry Ballard Gray, twenty years of age, committed suicide by taking a dose of cyanide of potassium. Gray had lately been living in Lynn, where he was a clerk in the pharmacy of the Harrington-Rintels Company. He went to the Edison Cemetery, Lowell, and, while beside the grave of the young woman who was to have been his wife, took the dose. Gray was to have been married last March to Miss Maud H. Howard, who died about the time the wedding was to take place. Her death affected Gray noticeably for many weeks, and all who have known him intimately have been much shocked by his bereavement. He had frequently said he could not bear the thought that Miss Howard had gone from him for ever. It was probably about 10 o'clock at night, directly after a visit by Gray to the home of Mrs. Howard, that he ended his life. When the cemetery employes went to work the following morning, they found his body. When Gray called on Mrs. Howard he spoke tenderly of the girl to her mother, and gave her an engagement ring which, since her death, he had been wearing himself. Then he bade her "Good-by." He was very popular in Lowell, and was everywhere known as a bright, promising young fellow of excellent character. By his employers in Lynn he was much liked.

NOTES.

—Two clerks in a Blue Hill avenue drug store in the Roxbury district, after closing up the store last Saturday night, returned for something they had forgotten. They found it, after which they sat down in a back room for a few moments. Soon they heard a noise in the front part of the store. One of the clerks got a revolver and peered out through a window in the prescription desk. He saw a man entering the store through the transom. The clerks then beat a hasty retreat to the basement and fired the revolver at the wall, in hope that the burglar would leave. This he did immediately, and now these young men in telling the story of their supposed cleverness are much gayed for their fright.

—On the night of June 6, Henry C. Goodwin, druggist in Meiden, was the host at a large wedding reception which he and his wife gave in honor of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, to Frederic

R. Perry, of the Canadian Pacific Railway office, Boston. The ceremony took place at the First Congregational Church, and it was witnessed by many friends. The maid of honor was Miss Jessie McGregor, a classmate of the bride, and the best man was Frank L. Perry, brother of the groom. Upon their return from a wedding tour, Mr. and Mrs. Perry will reside in Malden.

—A Main street druggist at Worcester has made a big hit recently by a clever window display of six lively tortoise shell kittens, which have attracted an audience at times that blocked the sidewalk for a few minutes. The kittens are all double-toed, with a single exception. They are surrounded by mirrors, which multiply the six into twice that number when looked at from the sidewalk. The motter cat has a record of twenty-nine kittens in two years!

—Twenty-seven candidates were examined by the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy, which held meetings on June 5 and 6. Of these twenty-seven, only three were granted certificates, the successful ones being Howard B. Foster, Gloucester; Charles A. Wells, Lowell, and Karl T. Small, Somerville. There will be one more examination this month, but no meetings will take place during July and August.

—With about twenty-five members present, the class of '95 of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy held its annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Thorndike this week. H. E. Bowman was chosen president of the class for the coming year. The other officers elected were: Vice-president, P. A. Dolan; secretary, C. E. Harriman. Dr. Balch, of Harvard, addressed the class at the close of the dinner.

—To the George F. Ropes Company, of Salem, has been awarded the \$500 prize offered to the retail drug firm or company in places having less than 50,000 inhabitants, which sold the largest quantity of Hyomel remedies.

—The New York Drug and Chemical Company, No. 233 Cambridge street, suffered a loss of about \$50 from a fire which broke out early on the morning of June 7 in the three-story frame building there, the ground floor of which is the pharmacy.

—This week's exports at the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals, \$8,438; hops, 435; india rubber manufactures, \$7,854; soap, \$100; tobacco, \$14,082; spirits, \$2,750.

—After three years' service as clerk at Clarke's drug store at Lawrence, Archie E. Picken has returned to his home in Fitchburg.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 9.

—The game of baseball at Ambler, Pa., last Saturday between the Keasbey & Mattison nine and the Smith, Kline & French Company's Laboratory Club, resulted in a victory for the K. & M. club by the score of 12 to 3 after five innings had been played, the game then being interrupted by rain. This is the second defeat for the S., K. & F. team in a total of five games. The schedule for the remainder of June is as follows: June 9, Acorn Salve Club; June 16, Neill Burgess Club; June 23, North American Club; June 30, Abe Kirschbaum Club.

—The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy still shows a little activity in spite of the warm weather. Professor Moerk has a few students in special chemistry; Professor Kraemer visits the institution every day to attend to the work on the Journal; Thomas S. Wiegand, the librarian, is at his post as usual, and W. Nelson Stem, the actuary, has recovered from his long illness sufficiently to be able to take up his duties again.

—H. N. Cox, of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., one of the most prominent pharmacists in the State, died last week after a short illness. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association and served as its president in 1896. Mr. Cox was a worker in the American Pharmaceutical Association and was always identified with matters involving the progress of pharmacy.

—W. D. Elliott, who has occupied a responsible position with the Smith, Kline & French Company during the past sixteen years, died at his home, 1743 North Fifteenth street, aged sixty-eight years, after a few days' illness.

Mr. Elliott was formerly engaged in the wholesale drug business on Fourth street, in this city, in the firm of White & Elliott, afterward changed to Elliott & Company.

—An examination will be held by the Philadelphia Civil Service Examining Board on Friday, June 15, to determine the fitness of applicants for the position of chief apothecary of the Philadelphia Bureau of Charities and Corrections at the Philadelphia Almshouse. This position was left vacant by the resignation of Joseph W. England.

—Charles Durnin, who is foreman of the fluid extract department of the Smith, Kline & French Company's Laboratory, has started on a trip to Montana which will last three or four weeks.

—Ed Eberley, of Eberley Bros., Twenty-fifth and Oxford streets, and A. C. Schofield, of 2200 North Fifteenth street, were away together on a trip to Wilkesbarre last week.

—Mulford Ludlow, a pharmacist of Millville, N. J., and M. Sonntag, of 3338 Germantown avenue, spent a few days in Washington recently on a pleasure excursion.

—J. W. Harrigan, who is the proprietor of five successful down-town drug stores, is away on a vacation down in New Jersey somewhere.

—R. S. Doake, proprietor of the drug store at Fifteenth and South streets, has fitted out his colored errand boy in a blue uniform.

BALTIMORE.

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

Baltimore, June 2.—The arrangements for the annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, which will be held at Hagerstown, Washington County, on June 19-23, have been completed. The railroads have made a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, and a large attendance is expected. An interesting programme has been prepared by the local committee, the business of the meeting being admirably interspersed with diversions. It is proposed to spend an entire day going over the battlefield of Antietam, nearby, where the only big battle on Maryland soil was fought during the Civil War. The history of the fight between McClellan and Lee will be fully explained to visitors by competent guides. A number of interesting papers will be presented and prize contests in bowling, pool, etc., for ladies and gentlemen will be among the social features. Prof. Wm. Simon, of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, will deliver a lecture on wireless telegraphy, and the Hagerstown druggists have in addition gotten up a banquet and musicale for the members. A trolley ride to Williamsport and Funkstown will enable the excursionists to see the remarkably small crossing which made it possible for Lee to get out of harm's way after the battle of Gettysburg. The headquarters of the association will be at the Hotel Hamilton.

Maryland College of Pharmacy.

Baltimore, June 4.—The plan of increasing the usefulness and efficiency of the Maryland College of Pharmacy at the next session includes the addition of a course in pharmaceutical assay work, to which end the laboratory will need to be supplied with special equipment. The principal innovation, however, is the establishment of a dispensary, so that the students can profit by instruction in practical dispensing and in all the details of drug store routine. The faculty is to be augmented by a chair of dispensing and commercial pharmacy, and according to report will be filled by Dr. H. P. Hynson, the secretary of the college. The trustees have decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy upon graduates who take the full course.

A Controversy Over an Estate Settled.

Baltimore, June 9.—The controversy over the estate of the late Dr. Louis C. Horn, Sr., a physician and druggist at the corner of Mulberry street and Myrtle avenue, has been amicably settled out of court and the litigation growing out of it has been dismissed. The two suits were instituted by Dr. Horn's son, Dr. Lou C. Horn, Jr., one of them being a caveat to the father's will and the other asking for the appointment of receivers for the real estate and the annulment of certain conveyances made by him during his life time. The interested persons, it is

said, are satisfied with the terms of the agreement reached. The estate is estimated to be worth about \$15,000.

NOTES.

—Dr. Oscar Ross, a popular Baltimore druggist, has extensively improved his pharmacy at 6 West North avenue. All the wood work has been decorated white and gold, the walls have been handsomely papered and frescoed, a new onyx soda water fountain has been installed, and the establishment now must be numbered among the handsomest in the city. It has a particularly chaste and rich appearance. Dr. Ross's enterprise is greatly appreciated by his patrons.

—A. M. Lichtenstein has purchased the drug store of Hervey Laney, on Baltimore street, Cumberland, Md. Mr. Laney is in bad health and intends to place himself under the care of a Washington specialist. There is every prospect that he will be fully restored by a proper course of treatment.

—Among the visiting druggists in Baltimore last week were Dr. J. S. Hetrick, of New Freedom, Pa.; Joseph A. Jeffries, of Warrenton, Va., and Dr. J. W. Hodges, of Washington, D. C.

—Mr. Moore, of the Norfolk, Va., drug firm of Wallace & Moore, will shortly open a new store in that city, to be known as the Moore Pharmacy. He was in Baltimore on a visit last week.

—Druggist C. H. Michaels, of Reisterstown, Md., who was for some time on the sick list, has recovered sufficiently to be out again. He took a trip to Baltimore last week.

DETROIT.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. ENTERTAIN.

DETROIT, June 9.—During the last two days—Thursday and Friday—a party of 199 pharmacists, physicians and dentists from Chicago and Northern Illinois have been most royally entertained by Parke, Davis & Co. All day yesterday was spent in a boat trip to the famous "St. Clair Flats." The water is so shallow in the St. Clair River that a long series of small islands has been artificially constructed right out in the centre of this wide body of water. These islands are separated from one another by narrow channels, sometimes crossed by rustic bridges, and the resemblance to the famous Italian city is so great that the spot has been appropriately called the "Venice of America."

The party reached Hotel Mervue, situated on one of the first islands, about 1 o'clock and just in time for dinner. The meal had not been completed when calls for "Bodemann" began to be heard, and finally the Chauncey Dewey of the Chicago drug trade arose and delivered one of his epigrammatic and interesting speeches. "Parke, Davis & Co.," he said, "combine American energy and progressiveness with European thoroughness and Oriental hospitality." After dinner the trip was continued on up the river by the rest of these unique islands, and then a turn about was made and Detroit reached about eight o'clock after supper had been had on the boat.

The day before, Thursday, was spent in going through the laboratory and in viewing the city. In the morning were visited the biological stables, where nearly 5,000 animals of various kinds are kept for the manufacture and testing of serums, antitoxins and vaccines, and the pharmacological rooms, where certain drugs not amenable to chemical assay are tested physiologically upon living animals. In the afternoon the various other departments of the laboratory were visited—the places where the myriads of pharmaceutical products and specialties put out by the house are manufactured. Afterward a trolley ride was had around the city and over to Detroit's incomparable island park, and this was followed by a special dinner at the Russell House. The day was finally ended by a moonlight ride down the river.

Many prominent men were in the party, among whom may be mentioned William Bodemann, Henry Birch, R. E. Rhode, Geo. R. Baker, George Stanbury, Charles Stevenson, Mr. Hart, all of Chicago; Homer Porter of

Rockford; Mr. Mozark, of Bloomington; George C. Lischer, of Galesburg; and E. S. Tanner, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Drs. Reilly, Johnson and Pletz, of Chicago.

Dewey Day.

DETROIT, June 9.—Detroit is to-day celebrating a visit from Admiral Dewey and everything is in holiday attire. The local druggists are keeping up with the procession and many of their windows are looking unusually gay and attractive. At the Detroit Pharmaceutical Company's store the big window attracted a crowd all day. The entire space was given up to a display of chemical glassware and scientific apparatus, backed by a lot of old files of prescriptions. In the foreground an apparatus was arranged consisting of six Florence flasks connected by glass and rubber tubing, the flasks being filled with red, white and blue water, through which was made to flow a dense white vapor caused by the reaction of fumes of muriatic acid passing through a solution of concentrated ammonia.

At the Central Drug Store Mr. Todd advertised a special soft drink for the day, called "Manila punch," which proved to be about as popular as the hero himself. Everywhere the druggists got out their flags and bunting and were kept busy handling the thirsty crowds.

NOTES.

—W. A. Rudell, formerly of the firm of Rudell & Conway, Sault Ste. Marie, will soon open a new drug store in that city. The store will be fitted out in birch and the fixtures will be unusually fine. Mr. Rudell is now in Detroit buying stock.

—The Michigan Drug Co. baseball team defeated the team of the Malleable Iron Co. with a score of 7 to 0, June 2. To-day, June 9, the team went to Wyandotte to play the Michigan Alkali Co.

—Dr. L. H. Hallock is about to open a new drug store at Marine City.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati College of Pharmacy Commencement.

Cincinnati, June 9.—The twenty-eighth annual commencement exercises of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy were held Wednesday afternoon, June 6, at the Zoological Gardens. The attendance was large. The exercises opened with music, followed with a prayer by Dr. Louis Grossmann. Prof. A. O. Zwick spoke on behalf of the faculty. Prof. Chas. A. Apmeyer and the president of the college, John Ruppert, made addresses on behalf of the college, after which diplomas were awarded to the following graduates: Robert E. De Jarrette, Robert A. Dudley, Chas. S. Elliott, Porter Y. Ewag, J. W. Henderson, Merton Jackson, J. P. Jennie, H. W. Kress, Edward F. Lutz, J. W. Miller, Frank H. Moyer, Aden C. Nash, Anna Owen, J. H. Ratje, Harry Schmuelling, Harry J. Senter, A. Q. Taylor, J. E. Timmerman, C. J. Tranter, Jacob T. Haas, J. H. Hook, Miss Norma L. Clerc Stoner and Frank O. Taylor.

Eight medals were awarded for high averages in the different branches, to the following students: Robert A. Dudley, chemistry; Merton Jackson, best general average; Jacob T. Haas, chemistry, second prize; Aug. Hook, three prizes, materia medica, practical chemistry, general average, second prize; Miss Stoner, chemistry; Frank O. Taylor, chemistry.

The banquet in the evening was a fitting climax to the programme of the day, and afforded everything to delight the inner man, both liquid and solid. The tables were spread on the balcony of the new club house, where the atmosphere was laden with the smell of flowers. About 150 plates were spread. The toasts responded to sparkled with wit and humor, and everyone present went home praising the committee for their efforts.

Druggists Ruled for Selling Whisky.

Cincinnati, June 9.—Detective John T. Norris and several assistants during the past week have been going among the drug stores in this city attempting to purchase whisky. Norris, who is

CHICAGO.

DIPLOMA MILL MEN ARRESTED.

Chicago, June 7.—Postal officials on Monday arrested the proprietors of the Metropolitan Medical College, No. 866 West Van Buren street, charging them with issuing medical and other diplomas at stipulated prices and without regard to the fitness and ability of the persons to whom they are awarded.

Those arrested were James Armstrong, president; J. H. Randall, vice-president; Theodore Armstrong, secretary, and Charles M. Hovey, attorney. Their arrest was made by Guy T. Gould, United States post office inspector, the specific charge against them being fraudulent use of the mails. United States Commissioner Humphrey held the men for a hearing June 14 in \$2,000 bonds for the Armstrongs and \$1,000 for each of the others.

While the State Board of Health of Illinois has for several years tried to close the institution, the immediate cause of the action Monday was the swearing out of warrants by Joseph De Barthe, Baker City, Ore., who declares that at one time he was employed by the institution to dispose of diplomas ranging from a few dollars to several hundred dollars each, according to the customer. This is denied by the men under arrest, who say that De Barthe is simply angered and spiteful after having a controversy with them.

Inspector Gould, however, is in possession of several other cases of purchased diplomas, and feels certain that two of the men at least will be convicted of fraudulent use of the mails, even if the entire quartet is not found guilty and punished.

The college has also been known as the Independent Medical College. Still another it has gone by is the National Law School. Diplomas of all kinds, it is charged, were furnished on short notice at prices to suit the purse.

The officers of the "diploma mill" secured their release from the county jail yesterday after giving bonds which were approved by United States Commissioner Humphrey and Assistant District Attorney Clark.

Inspector Gould has in his possession a diploma issued to Daniel Wellington Mott, of Fort Worth, Tex., and also an affidavit from W. D. McVean, clerk of the District Court of Tarrant County, to the effect that "Dr." Mott was duly registered under this diploma, which was issued November 22, 1890.

The diploma is a very elaborate piece of sheepskin. The "doctor's" name is printed across the document in bold type, and he is called "Medicinae Doctorum," all of which Inspector Gould says is an attraction for the young men, who come all the way from Texas and other States to get a sheepskin upon the strength of which they hope to wear sideburns and silk hats.

The following signatures are attached to the diploma issued to "Dr." Mott: J. Armstrong, M. D.; Joe De Barthe, M. D.; H. Packard, M. D.; M. L. Reed, M. D.; James Monroe McDonald, Ph. D., A. M.; A. B. Opicka, M. D.; J. H. Randall, D. D., S. M. D.; Thomas Armstrong, Ph. D., Sec.; J. T. Cook, M. D., and J. E. Rullison, M. D. The cases are set for hearing on June 14.

NOTES.

—J. C. Borchardt has sold his store at No. 735 West Madison street to Dr. C. W. Jacobs, of New Orleans, La. Dr. Jacobs has lived some two years at the Sherman house in Chicago, and has recently figured in the newspapers in connection with his brother, F. B. Jacobs, and the latter's wife's relatives. The trouble is exclusively a family affair, and concerns a will which it is alleged Mrs. Jacobs made in favor of her husband. The lady is ill, and has been pursued from hospital to residence and residence to sanitarium by solicitous relations, who allege undue influence has been exerted, and that Mr. Jacobs, her husband, is himself on the brink of the grave with consumption. The merits of the matter appear to be somewhat mixed. Capt. Borchardt will from now on devote himself exclusively to the manufacture of Borchardt's Malt Extract.

—Robert Stevenson, Jr., has been made famous in a

a private detective, is taking advantage of a law in force in this State, which makes it an offense for a druggist to sell liquor except when the consumer has a prescription for it. The fine for the offense is \$300, and the informer is entitled to half of the fine imposed. Owing to the warnings in the daily press, the druggists are on their guard, and it is difficult for anybody to purchase. The detective has an underhand method of catching his victims. Either he or one of his assistants rushes into a drug store seemingly suffering great pain and asks for whiskey and ginger to allay the cramps. The unsuspecting druggist accommodates him. As the detectives travel in pairs, they tabulate each purchase and take evidence which will be used in prosecuting the seller. As the local druggists have all been warned, it may be best for Detective Norris to change his method, as he is liable to get a dose of Tr. Aloes or Tr. Capsicum instead of the Kentucky product.

NOTES.

—The "meanest" man has been found. He is a resident in the aristocratic suburb of Walnut Hills. About 2 a. m. one day not very long ago, Robert Ferguson, the clerk at Rendigs Bros., was awakened by the violent ringing of the night bell. He hurriedly dressed himself, lit the gas, opened the door and admitted a man who wanted ten cents' worth of ipecac, apologizing at the same time for disturbing Mr. Ferguson's slumbers. While Mr. Ferguson was behind the counter, the "meanest" man saw the penny-in-the-slot machine, and reaching in his pocket produced a penny and deposited the coin. When the wheels quit revolving, Ferguson was startled by an exclamation of delight from the customer. What was Bob's surprise when he saw that the "meanest man" had four dimes and was entitled to 50 cents in merchandise. After receiving the ipecac the "meanest man" calmly walked over to the cigar case, and taking eight five-cent cigars, thanked Bob for his trouble and departed. Ferguson is now arranging to get even.

—Prof. C. G. Lloyd, of the firm of Lloyd Bros., wholesale druggists, is at Mammoth Cave, Ky., experimenting on the culture of mushrooms. He has made a test of the soil and climate in the cave, and says that enough of the delicacy can be raised in the caves to supply the entire world. He is gathering material for a book on the subject, and when he makes his report it is not improbable that a company will be organized to test the experiment.

—The Druggists' Bowling Club enjoyed the second outing of the season at Bond Hill, Friday, June 8. The ball players, captained by Aug. Rendigs, defeated those under Joseph Nicholas by the score of 37 to 8. The club has received a challenge from the Covington druggists for a game, and on June 22 will journey into Kentucky and teach the pill puffers there how to play the game.

—William L. Ritter, formerly at Fifth and Broadway, will leave June 12 for Memphis, Tenn., where he will take charge of Renkert & Co.'s store.

—Theo. Konzelman will clerk for N. E. Smith when the new store is opened at Avondale.

WILLIAM H. KNIGHT, for twenty years identified with the retail drug business in Boston, died June 1. He was a native of South Paris, Me., and came to Boston as a boy, learning the business with the late F. T. Church, an old-time druggist, whose store finally gave way, a year or so ago, to a retail shoe store. Mr. Knight eventually became a partner of Mr. Church, and separated from him about fifteen years ago, to establish the business which he has since conducted, corner of Hanover and Court streets. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. The funeral service was held at the family residence on Wednesday afternoon. There were delegations present from Boston Commandery, K. T., Joseph Warren Lodge, of which Mr. Knight was a member, St. Paul's Chapter, and from various Scottish bodies. A large number of Mr. Knight's employes were at the funeral, and a floral piece was sent by the boys of his employ. The Eastern Drug Company, the Druggists' Association and the Beacon Whist Club also were represented. The burial was at Forest Hills Cemetery.

night. He was voted by his classmates the "handsomest man in Yale, 1900." The Yale student is 21 years old, and will graduate with honors this year. He has won several essay prizes at the university, and is identified with a number of societies at New Haven. He is a younger son of Robert Stevenson, president of the Robert Stevenson Drug Company, of this city.

—A gentleman connected with the manufacturing business said to your correspondent to-day: "Retail druggists should stay in the front part of their stores and keep themselves in readiness to wait on customers. They lose more than they make by being up to their elbows in making their own proprietaries during the busy part of the day."

—Clark Bros., of No. 493 State street, have been incorporated as the Clark Brothers Company. They will increase their manufacturing interests to a large extent. In addition to operating a retail drug store, the company makes a general line of pharmaceuticals.

—The annual meeting of the Chicago Veterinarian Druggists' Association has been postponed until Thursday, June 28, on account of the fact that Hon. T. N. Jamieson will be absent on the 21st in attendance at the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia.

—Leflingwell & Smith will soon open a new drug store in Evanston. This was given last week as R. L. Leflingwell's new store. The reporter spelled the name by guess, and if apologies are due, cheerfully extends them to both Mr. Leflingwell and Mr. Smith.

—Hugh W. Matthews has put in a new drug store at Western avenue and Adams street. New stock and fixtures are now being placed, and a Twentieth Century soda fountain installed. The store will be opened in about two weeks.

—C. H. Wagner has moved his store from Colorado and Albany avenues, to Madison street and Albany avenue, a much better location, and has put in a fine onyx soda fountain.

—Lewis F. Stuebe, secretary of the Vermillion County Pharmaceutical Association and proprietor of the Danville (Ill.) Pharmacy, was in Chicago this week.

—The Indiana Pharmaceutical Association will meet on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week (June 13, 14 and 15), at South Bend, Ind.

—A. Bower, of Danville, Ill., a representative of Morrison, Plummer & Co. in the central part of the State, was in Chicago this week.

—Frank K. Jones has bought the drug store formerly owned by M. F. Dattelzweig, at No. 1122 Southport avenue.

—It is reported that a new drug store will be opened on State street, between Lake and Randolph streets.

—S. T. Hurst, a well known druggist at No. 351 North Clark street, is seriously ill with appendicitis.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., June 8.

These are the days that the druggist complains of the weight of his calling's implacable chains.

The summer is here, and beyond all compare.

The charms of its landscapes, the balm of its air.

The slave of the pestle and mortar is wishing

To be outside golfing or yachting or fishing.

But here he must stay, soda-vending, pill-mixing,

Cigar selling, men-trusting and stick-plaster-fixing.

With but one crumb of comfort for his spirit to cheer:

"I may come out even the end of the year!"

—Successions: C. M. Fronee & Co., Iowa Falls, Ia., by De Ford & Marshall; J. T. Van Ness, Neola, Ia., by Helen G. Van Ness; G. W. Clutter, Clatonia, Neb., by E. J. Blood; Mayo & Berker, Bemidji, Minn., by F. A. Mayo; William M. James, Breckenridge, Minn., by W. V. Pasko; M. B. Myers, Stanton, Neb., by J. J. England; Lynch & Childs, Yillisca, Ia., by K. J. Lynch; T. Neimann, Newall, Ia., by E. A. Vogel & Co.; D. R. Rhynsburger, Pella, Ia., by F. Maurer; U. Slate, Pendleton, Ore., by H. J. Jackson; Duckworth & Co., Crystal Lake, Ia., by Mulligan & Flo.

—W. W. Noble, West Fourth and St. Peter streets, St. Paul, has made some improvements in his store, including new wall paper and a particularly handsome frieze, while the front has been painted.

—New: Saratoga Pharmacy, Omaha, Neb.; Whitehall,

Baker & Co., Ramona, S. D.; Hove & Anderson, Kelster, Minn.; F. J. Gressler, Dougherty, Ia.

—George Hobs, of George Hobs & Co., Marion, Ia., and Bigelow & Brokaw, Charter Oak, Ia., have given bills of sale.

—A St. Paul paper has made the stunning discovery that "the soda fountain clerk is recognized by his phiz."

—Phil. Adams was visiting friends in the city a few days ago. He is now clerking at Hinckley, Minn.

—Henry J. George, late in the drug business in Chicago, is in this State seeking a location.

—A new stock is to be put into Walnut Grove, Minn., by J. F. Hesnault.

—Frank A. Danielson has returned to the State from a trip to Wyoming.

—H. Phillipp & Co., Rutland, S. D., have removed to Veblen.

—Charles P. Parish, Stanton, Neb., is negotiating to sell.

—J. B. Carrels is with E. D. Merrell at Superior, Wis.
—S. C. Lacy & Son, Aberdeen, S. D., have sold.

ST. LOUIS.

F. G. Meyer a Deputy.

St. Louis, June 9.—The army of citizens, now fast approaching the 2,500 mark, and which is engaged under the orders of the sheriff in preserving order in strike-ridden St. Louis, received an important addition last week from the drug trade in the person of F. G. Meyer, of Meyer Bros. Drug Company, and late of the New York office of the company. He didn't wait to be summoned, but volunteered. He is no new hand at such work and helped to put down the rioting in St. Louis incident to the great railway strike in 1877.

Cocked Hat.

St. Louis, June 9.—To-night at the Crescent alleys the distribution of the prizes by the Druggists' Cockeyed Hat League will take place. The six highest averages for the series of 150 games were: Enderite, 48.82; Kahre, 46.52; Neu, 46.47; Aszman, 46.17; Niemann, 45.90; and Beltz, 45.15. Pange made the highest record, 78, for a single game, and Aszman was the highest for five games, 314.

Goes With S. & H.

St. Louis, June 9.—Fred C. Carter, for six years manager of the St. Loui's office of Parke, Davis & Co. until the first of the year, has connected himself with the Searle & Hereth Company, Chicago, and will make his headquarters in Kansas City, having charge of the company's interests in that section.

Violated Trade Mark Law.

St. Louis, June 9.—Michael Mara, a barber, pleaded guilty in the Court of Criminal Correction, Tuesday of this week, to the charge of violating the trade mark law of Missouri and was fined \$100 and costs.

Mara's offense consisted in using for a preparation of his own manufacture labeled bottles which had contained "Coke Dandruff Cure," manufactured by the A. R. Bremer Co., of Chicago. Charles Napton was counsel for the A. R. Bremer Co., which prosecuted Mara. A representative of the company stated that other prosecutions would be begun at once.

NOTES.

—The river excursion of the Retail Drug Clerks' Society Thursday night was a peculiarly delightful one. While the crowd on board the boat was not as large as usual, the number of druggists and drug clerks was larger. The West End pharmacists were especially in evidence, as they were able to get home by the suburban railway, while the cars to other sections of the city are all controlled by the Transit Company and make no attempt to run at night.

—Wm. H. Young, formerly representing Dabrook's perfumes locally, is second lieutenant of Company 16 of the "Pompeii Comitatius" and is out with his gun squelching the hoary head of disorder wherever it appears.

—Mrs. S. J. Keiffer, wife of S. J. Keiffer, who recently

sold his drug store at La Salle and St. Ange avenues, was burned by a gasolene explos on at her home last Sunday, but luckily escaped serious injury.

—Dr. John J. Harris, who for nearly twenty years conducted a drug store at Lafayette and Jefferson avenues, was married this week to Mrs. Sarah M. Butten.

—The Cass Avenue Drug Co. has succeeded Dr. Paul Weeke at S xteenth street and Cass avenue, Dr. Weeke confining his entire time to his practice.

—Ike Jones, formerly clerk for E. M. Pirner and more recently with Eli Lilly & Co., is clerking at the Frost-Johnson Drug Co.

—Mr. Hoover, formerly with the Crowdis Drug Co., Dallas, Tex., will represent the Meyer Bros. Drug Co. in Central Texas.

—Max Schneider, of the firm of Schneider & Grove, and in charge of their store at Pendleton and Finney avenues, is quite ill.

—E. C. Bauer, formerly on the road for Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Co., is now head clerk for Martin J. Noll.

—F. W. Lucke, pharmacist, of Prairie and Lee avenues, was married Monday of this week to Miss Lulu Weisman.

—Wm. V. Whittier is now proprietor of the Ryan pharmacy at Ninth and Destrahan streets.

—John Carey, of the Carey Bros. Drug Co., is spending the summer in California.

—J. W. Clover has opened a drug store at Knoxville, Iowa.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

The University of Minnesota, College of Pharmacy, held its graduating exercises at the University Armory, Minneapolis, June 7. The commencement address was delivered by the president of the University, Cyrus Norcross, his subject being the "Dissemination of Educated Men." The degree of doctor of pharmacy was conferred on Thomas Escobe and the degree of pharmaceutical chemist on the following: Gustave Bachman, Avoca; J. M. Bell, Glencoe; Roy Carter, Norfolk, Neb.; G. A. Cowin, Minneapolis; C. O. Danielson, Minneapolis; E. T. Dillner, Henning; Henry J. Dreis, St. Paul; E. E. Haskell, Minneapolis; J. E. Hynes, Winnabago City; C. G. Lyon, Elgin; M. T. Moran, Minneapolis; Albert Moskop, Arlington; Mae Nesbit, Rochester; C. E. Peterson, Litchfield; E. T. Schmidt, Minneapolis; Alois J. Spielman, Shakopee.

The Alumni Association held its annual meeting June 6 and elected the following officers: President, J. E. Hynes; vice-president, M. P. Moran; secretary, Miss Mae Nesbit; treasurer, S. F. Sanderson; marshal, E. E. Haskell; toastmaster, A. H. Fjeldstad. After the election a banquet was held at the Nicollet Hotel, Norman McCloud, '95, acting as toastmaster. Responses were made by various members, and Prof. F. J. Wulling delivered an address.

—At the meeting for the second quarter, held by the Kansas Board of Pharmacy, at Hutchinson, May 25, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, W. C. Johnston, Manhattan; secretary, W. E. Sherriff, Ellsworth; treasurer, W. W. Naylor, Holton. Thirty-two applicants were present and took the examination. The following were successful: Registered pharmacists—John M. Brunt, Abilene; Henry M. Beckley, Emporia; B. E. Haskins, Kingman; C. J. Halm, Uniontown; C. B. Kinne, Moran; W. P. Mosher, Axell; J. P. Miller, Ottawa; H. H. Reed, Ottawa; L. A. Cummers, Lyons; Robert G. Spradling, Frankfort; George C. Schellack, Galena; Miss Doris K. Strauss, Leavenworth; J. P. Wermeling, Lucas. Registered Assistants—W. C. Daugherty, La Cross; V. D. Zeleis, Empora. There were registered without examination, by virtue of being graduates from recognized colleges of pharmacy: John Chandler, Stockton; John C. Boyd, Hutchinson; J. E. Elliott, Wichita; C. M. Berthoff, Cherokee; C. M. Palmer, Lawrence; L. G. Reeves, Cherokee; Wm. M. Swentzell, Wichita. The next meeting of the board will be held at Pittsburg, September 5, 1900, and those who desire to take the examination should notify the secretary at least five days prior to the date of the meeting. W. E. Sherriff, Secretary, Ellsworth, Kansas.

Business Record.

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We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by replying promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record and the term "D. L." used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ALABAMA.—Birmingham.—Nabers, Morrow & Sinnige, 169-171 North Twentieth street, damaged by fire; insured.

ARKANSAS.—Cabot.—Young & Sanderlin, succeeded by S. R. Young.

CONNECTICUT.—Derby.—Charles H. Cog, deceased. Hartford.—J. O. Leonis, Lawrence and Grand streets, new store.—George Rapport, Maple avenue, corner Congress, new store.—J. J. Seinstorf, Maple avenue, corner Congress, removed to 15 Main street.

FLORIDA.—Jacksonville.—B. Genovay, East Bay and Newman, sold to M. B. Craig.

GEORGIA.—Marietta.—C. M. Crosby, deceased.

ILLINOIS.—Chicago.—M. C. Schmucker, 382 West Madison, sold to L. L. Merriman.—A. E. Thompson, 682 West Division, sold to L. A. Ellsburg.

INDIANA.—Atlanta.—D. C. Hebbis, sold to Morris & Seully.

Indianapolis.—W. R. Bannon, 401 South Noble street, sold to John W. Smith.—John M. Scott & Son, Illinois and Sixteenth, in D. D. List is an error; should read J. M. Scott & Son.

Kentstown.—Goble & Johnson, succeeded by E. M. Johnson & Co.

Shirley.—A. S. Houck, succeeded by Houck & Wiggin.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—McAlester.—J. H. Mann, succeeded by Mann & Springer.

IOWA.—Adair.—McAvoy & Muihern, sold to Woodward & Davidson.

Iowa Falls.—C. M. Forney & Co., sold to De Ford & Marshall.

Lime Springs.—Love Bros., succeeded by John G. Love.

Nora Springs.—G. E. Joslin & Co. sold to the Taylor-Gardner Drug Co.

LOUISIANA.—Jackson.—S. C. Schwing, deceased.

MAINE.—Rockland.—W. C. Pooler, damaged by fire; insured.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Bedford.—E. E. Hamblen, sold to A. C. Loewe.

Boston.—W. H. Knight, 97 Court street, deceased.

MINNESOTA.—St. Minneapolis.—F. J. Gould, 365 Syndicate Arcade, sold to Frank W. Crowell.

MISSISSIPPI.—Hattiesburg.—Bufkin, Carter & Co., succeeded by Bufkin, Cadenhead & Tucker.

NEBRASKA.—Elba.—W. H. C. Chinn, sold to P. G. Frandsen.

NEW JERSEY.—Weehawken.—H. H. Wouters, sold to Wm. Kyvitz.

New York.—Brooklyn.—Walter W. Scott, 725 Fulton street, deceased.

Cohocton.—F. E. Russell, sold to E. Sutfin.

Le Roy.—F. S. Coburn, assigned.

New York City.—A. W. Stevia & Co., Broadway and Thirty-eighth street, sold to Knickerbocker Pharmacy.

NORTH CAROLINA.—North Wilkesboro.—Horton & Wilburn, succeeded by W. P. Horton.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Bradford.—O'Connell & D. wey, sold to Delos Armstrong; C. V. Cottrell, Mgr.

Irwin.—R. E. Humphrey, assigned.

Schuykill Haven.—H. N. Cox, deceased.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Deadwood.—N. E. Franklin, sold to W. L. Frost.

Egan.—Taylor, Bros. & Co., sold to H. H. Maupin.

Westington Springs.—Jewell & Schaefer, succeeded by M. A. Schaefer.

TENNESSEE.—Nashville.—D. S. Page, 1423 Church street, sold to W. W. Taylor.

TEXAS.—Lorena.—W. L. Harper & Co., sold to C. B. Zachary & Co.

—The Ohio Medical University held its eighth annual commencement exercises recently at the Great Southern Theatre, Columbus. There were fifty-two graduates in medicine, forty in dentistry and seven in pharmacy. The graduates of the department of pharmacy were: Charles Thomas Barman, William Albyn Beall, Alton Plexer Conrad, Charles R. Emmons, Benjamin Louis Netts, Lazell Lawrence White, Charles Leonard Worrall.

Iron Glue.

On the theory that people will part with their nickels and hold to their dimes, Iron Glue, which retails at five cents, ought to be the best selling article of its kind on the market. It is good glue, is in a large bottle with cap and brush, always ready for use, and every box of two dozen bottles contains a handsome show card. Iron Glue is not an experiment. Some firms sell hundreds of gross every year. It has been made and sold for years by McCormick & Co., Baltimore, who also put up many other attractive goods for the drug trade. They want every retail druggist to know about their goods, all of which carry a good profit.

Conviction for Refilling Genuine Hunyadi Janos Bottles.

At the New York Court of Special Sessions, June 6, 1900, before Justices Holbrook, Hinsdale and Jerome, a druggist by the name of Henry A. Steinach, at No. 870 Second avenue, New York City, was convicted of a violation of Section 389 of the Penal Code for unlawfully using and refilling genuine Hunyadi Janos Water bottles with an artificial product put up by him. A fine of \$250 was imposed, with the alternative of sixty days in jail. The proprietor of the genuine Hunyadi Janos Water intends to prosecute to the full extent of the law all other unlawful practices similar to the above case.

Grape Juice.

Dr. Felix Oswald, in the Chautauquan, says: "Grapes, it is true, are chiefly sweet water, with a subtle flavoring from nature's own laboratory, but in no other form can the human organism absorb so large a quantity of blood purifying liquids with such a minimum of disagreeing after effects." In Welch's Grape Juice the juice of choice Concord grapes is found unchanged in the transformation from grape to grape juice. Embodying all the food properties of the grape, Welch's Grape Juice is food and drink in one. A sustaining diet for those unable to take solid food, a healthful invigorating drink for young and old.

An Apt Comparison.

Speaking editorially of the grasping propensity of every nation, a leading daily newspaper says: "Territory once in hand seems to be as hard to lay down as a piece of tanglefoot fly paper." This allusion to the sticky quality of "Tanglefoot" sealed sticky fly paper demonstrates how well known are its merits. There is as little chance of a weak power escaping the big national grabbers as of a fly and the germs it carries getting away from "Tanglefoot." An article so well appreciated is a good thing to carry in stock.

Highest Honors for Ed. Pinaud's Perfumes at the Paris Exposition.

Ed. Pinaud's perfumes have awarded the highest distinction that could be bestowed upon any exhibit. They are placed "hors concours," that is, "above competition." As a consequence of this distinction, Mr. Victor Klotz, the head of the Parfumerie Ed. Pinaud, has been selected as a member of the Jury of Awards at the Exposition.

At Hartford, Conn., J. J. Seinsoth has moved from his old store on Maple avenue, corner Congress street, to 16 Main street. His old store will be occupied shortly by George Rapport, who is now fitting it up. Both Mr. Rapport and Mr. Seinsoth are putting in onyx soda fountains, furnished by the Liquid Carbonic Acid Manufacturing Co. J. O. Loomis is also opening a new store, corner of Lawrence and Grand streets.

Manheimer & Eben, 28 Gold street, New York, are sole agents for the United States for Warrick Freres, Grasse, France, pomades, floral waters, essential oils and virgin olive oil. The latter, especially, is guaranteed absolutely pure and a sample will be sent to any druggist who will take the trouble to write for it.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.**Issued January 23, 1900.**

- 641,684.—Harvey S. Ferry, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Means for carbonating liquids.
 641,692.—Charles X. Gutzeit, P. M. and M. L. Owen, San Antonio, Tex. Non-refillable bottle.
 641,703.—John J. Kizler, Hillsborough, Kans. Lemon squeezer.
 641,745.—James A. Merritt, Boston, Mass., assignor by mesne assignments, to G. L. Storrs, Willimantic, Conn. Antiseptic apparatus.
 641,811.—Albert P. Tschirner, St. Louis, Mo. Polishing paste.
 641,820.—Wilfred Barnes, Lynn, Mass. Electrolyzing apparatus.
 641,840.—William M. Cline, assignor of one-half to J. N. and C. H. Alexander, Lansing, Mich. Acetylene gas generator.
 641,862.—Joseph Jauch, assignor to Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co., Meriden, Conn. Acetylene gas lamp.
 641,870.—Ludwig Knorr, Jena, assignor to Farbwerke, vormals Meister, Lucius & Bruning, Höchst-on-the-Main, Germany. Naphthalenmorpholin.
 641,910.—Frederick W. A. Wieschbrock, New York, N. Y. Making maltose and dextrose.
 641,962.—Bernhard Hoffmann, Paris, France. Solidifying petroleum.
 641,967.—George T. Huff, Mill Green, Md. Tellurium.
 642,003.—Robert Reid, assignor to J. Condon, Philadelphia, Pa. Acetylene gas generator.
 641,004.—Alonso F. Richardson, New York, N. Y. Comb.

Issued January 30, 1900.

- 642,063.—Frank E. Averill, Buffalo, N. Y. Formaldehyde lamp.
 642,100.—Rudolph Federroll, New York, N. Y. Acetylene gas generator.
 642,115.—Charles L. Hall, Oconto, Wis. Tooth brush.
 642,211.—Frank C. Dormet, assignor of one-third to H. G. Colman, Kalamazoo, Mich. Atomizer.
 642,222.—August E. Gulick, P. M. Galloup, and C. H. Gulick, Lodi, N. Y. Acetylene gas generator.
 642,246.—Cornelius Moor and C. H. Mayer, Hammond, Ind. Device for corking bottles.
 642,256.—Bernhard Priebis and O. Kaltwasser, assignors to Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany. Blue sulfur dye.
 642,280.—Hans R. Berger, Berlin, Germany. Acetylene generator.
 642,298.—Hippolyte M. Cooper, Bath, assignor of one-half to J. W. Borst, Erwin, N. Y. Acetylene generator.
 642,320.—Charles M. Higgins, New York, N. Y. Making adhesive plaster.
 642,330.—Charles M. Higgins, New York, N. Y. Digesting starch.
 642,331.—Charles M. Higgins, New York, N. Y. Adhesive compound.
 642,368.—Edward P. Reister, assignor of one-half to G. F. Severs, Centerville, Iowa. Insecticide.
 642,381.—Alexander Speirs, Westbrook, Me. Truss.
 642,390.—Frank P. Van Denberg, Buffalo, N. Y. Making sulfure acid.
 642,478.—John W. Paine and C. B. Doudna, Bayard, Iowa. Acetylene gas generator.
 642,491.—Charles C. Richmond, Boston, Mass. Non-refillable bottle.
 642,535.—Daniel R. Snyder, Stonersville, assignor of three-fourths to H. E. and J. S. Ahrens, Reading, and C. M. Richardson, Bernville, Pa. Apparatus for pasteurizing liquids.
 642,550.—David M. Newcomer, assignor to H. S. Ehrhart, Hanover, Pa. Kidney protector.

46 1-2 Per Cent. Profit.

The Castle Soap included in the Introductory Assortment offered by the Home Soap Co., New York, in their advertisement, retails for \$22.60 and costs \$10.50, a clear profit of 46½ per cent. The soaps are all good sellers, and are guaranteed to be pure olive oil soaps. Have you had a sample of Tarpo, their pure olive oil tar castle?

Old Hats Must New.

The Hat Bleach Co., whose address is Dept. E, Xenia, O., make a preparation for renovating old straw hats so that they can be made as good as new for three cents. It can be used by any child and will do the business in five minutes. It sells at sight and retails at 25 cents and 10 cents, the latter package containing enough to clean three hats.

STATE OF TRADE.

Only Routine Business.

New York, June 12.—Business in a wholesale way has been almost wholly routine, but the movement is about of the proportions incident to this season of the year and dealers appear satisfied with existing conditions. The outcome of the bark sale in Amsterdam on Thursday last had a stimulating effect on the quinine situation, but continued lack of important demand for the latter article has checked any tendency to advance, and former quotations are still current. Bark prices were cabled $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent. higher, and while holders of quinine are decidedly firm in their views, a material improvement in demand appears to be necessary to cause a marking up of quotations by manufacturers.

There has been a continued slow inquiry for opium, but the market is stronger under the influence of cables from Smyrna reporting similar conditions there, due to less favorable weather in producing districts, incessant rains having threatened more or less serious damage. Spot holders have advanced quotations about 2½c. per pound and apparently to indifferent sellers at the higher figures. One of the leading features of the week was a settlement of the differences which have existed for some time among manufacturers of acetanilid and a consequent general improvement in prices—spot quotations showing an advance of fully 5c. per pound. Red arsenic is fractionally lower, but the reduction in price has not stimulated demand and the market remains quiet.

Among the essential oils, wormwood and clove are both easier in price, the former the result of freer offers from producing points and the latter due to lower quotations for the spice. Vanilla beans continue to reflect weakness and also show inquiry for cologne and indigo. Indigo quotations shows a further decline in nearly all varieties. Dutch caraway seed is again stronger and fractionally higher owing to reports of crop shortage. Strophanthus seed also is firmer. The stock of prime green is practically exhausted and holders of the limited supply of brown have marked up their quotations.

At the monthly auction sale of cacao butter in Amsterdam the week prices showed a substantial decline, not to the extent anticipated, and as the decline had been discounted by spot holders the market was not unfavorably affected. Among the indigenous roots, further weakness is shown in golden seal, serpentaria and senega, and wholesale prices for new crop are lower. Dealers, however, are not anxious buyers at current figures and additional concessions are generally expected. Short buchii leaves also show more or less weakness in sympathy with foreign markets and quotations are again slightly lower. All varieties of senna show increasing steadiness and the outlook is favorable to improved prices, especially for intermediate grades of Tinnevely.

Among the acids, carbolic is easy on account of a slow consuming demand and more or less pressure to sell on the part of outside speculative holders. Stearic is fractionally lower in sympathy with an easier market for tallow. Picric is very dull and somewhat nominal at unchanged quotations.

There has been an arrival of ambrette seed, but coming on a bare market the limited stock is held at firm prices.

Only Fair in Boston.

Boston, June 9.—Trade has been only fair this week. The wholesale houses have begun their Saturday half-holiday closing. The retailers vary in their reports of trade, some saying it is very good, while others do not speak encouragingly. Certain it is that the places where there are well-kept soda fountains attract many customers at this season. Alcohols are reported a trifle lower. Opium seems firmer, though the whole line of drugs remain inactive. A drop in the price of caustic soda is noted, as is a decline in English bleaching powder. Most of the chemicals are quiet. Prices on waxes are firm and hold well, with but little activity.

Quiet in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 9.—Trade is still quiet in Philadelphia and will probably remain in that condition for some time to come. There is nothing doing in the market for heavy chemicals and no price changes to record this week. Many druggists are going away on vacation trips and taking a little relaxation.

Somewhat Better.

Baltimore, June 11.—The past week has been somewhat better for the jobbers of this city than the latter part of May. Both local and out-of-town trade were of acceptable proportions and orders somewhat larger. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals continue to be busy, without having to meet extraordinary demands. Competition among the various houses is very keen, and traveling salesmen urge concessions in order to meet the terms of rivals. In the main, however, business is in very satisfactory condition and the outlook promising. Retailers appear to be in a better condition. Soda water is having a good run, and sundries appear to be in fair request. Heavy chemicals are moving in some-

ABBAY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.



It is to your advantage to handle a preparation that sells, and that affords

you a good profit.

We have arranged the prices on Abbey's Effervescent Salt so

as to yield all druggists a living profit.

No other manufacturer

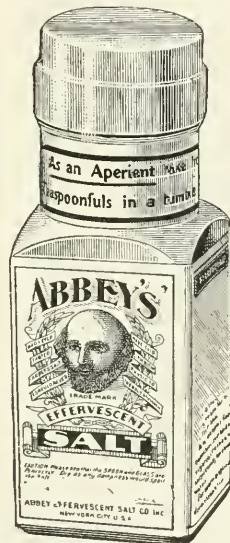
so effectively co-operates with you in creating a demand for his product.

Our advertising campaign for 1900 will be of much greater magnitude

than that of last year.

Co-operation with us in pushing sales will be mutually advantageous.

YOUR WHOLESALE WILL FILL YOUR ORDER.



Co-operation with us in pushing sales will be mutually advantageous.

YOUR WHOLESALE WILL FILL YOUR ORDER.

- - THE - -

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES RETAILING AT 25c., 50c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

TRADE LIST ON APPLICATION.

what lessened quantities, the trade being to a certain extent influenced by the general trade conditions.

Conflicting Reports: Spasmodic Business.

Detroit, June 9.—"Last Monday was the biggest day we have ever known in our business," said one of the Detroit wholesalers this morning, and "one or two other days of the year, but we never reached the 'quietest day—we have ever experienced' mark. So there you are!" Conflicting reports were received from other quarters, so that "spasmodic" would probably be a good word to describe affairs. A great many druggists from the surrounding towns kept back their orders evidently until they could give them in person to-day—Dewey Day. The result was a rush of business this morning.

Chicago Trade Good.

Chicago, June 9.—Business has preserved a fair average this week. No very decided things have occurred to affect conditions and the demand remains normal. The call for goods from the country has perhaps increased a little with the advent of the mild days of later Spring. The cold weather in Chicago, has, however, retarded the city trade somewhat. Orders for staple and seasonable goods are fairly active. The manufacturers of drugs and pharmaceutical goods are busy and find no time to complain. Sundries are in fairly good demand.

Satisfactory Trade, but Poor Collections.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., June 8.—There is a general complaint among retailers of poor collections, which are reported to be slower than for a long time past. The general trade, however, remains quite satisfactory in volume. Contrary to the usual conditions of June, prescriptions show no signs of falling off, and are partially accounted for by the prevalence of diphtheria and a number of less serious ailments in St. Paul. One of the retail drug men of the capital city has a weakness for horse flesh. His clerk, on being asked by the Era man for a statement of the condition of affairs, vouchsafed this information: "Oh, the drug business is all right, but horse-trading is 'bum'!" The market on all distinctly Western products is very firm, not one change in price having taken place.

Strike Demoralizes Local Trade.

St. Louis, June 9.—Country trade with the wholesalers keeps up surprisingly well. There has been a healthy increase over last year from 12 to 15 per cent., as reported by different houses. Of local trade, the least said is the better, owing to the demoralized conditions resulting from the street railway strike which seems as far from settlement as ever. North and South St. Louis are the worst sufferers. In several instances druggists have been boycotted because they were seen riding on a transit car.

AN APPEAL FOR COUNTY ORGANIZATION

FROM THE COMMITTEE ON COUNTY ORGANIZATION, PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

In order to assist the N. A. R. D. in the work of benefiting the trade generally and also that their locality may receive some immediate benefits that are in view, it will be necessary for the druggists in each county to organize.

A number of proprietors are ready to insist that any price that is agreed upon as the limit below which their goods must not be sold in your county will be maintained. Retailers violating will not be supplied by jobbers, jobbers violating by selling to these retailers will be refused goods by the proprietors.

Other work of equal importance and benefit to the trade is being blocked out, all the success of which depends upon the assistance of the entire trade. We ask every druggist personally not to let this opportunity pass. Never before has there been such an organization and awakening of the trade to the necessity of standing together. Let every druggist put his shoulder to the wheel and help. Let there be enthusiasm in the work. Neighbors should consult, select a convenient time and place and ask every druggist in their county to meet them and form an organization; make every effort to get all and keep all in the ranks.

Every local city, town or county association will be found to be of good service in helping the druggists thereof to obtain and maintain better prices; every association will bring those together who must work in harmony to succeed.

For further information address J. C. Perry, Chairman Executive Committee, Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists, No. 4154 Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; or Thos. V. Wooten, National Secretary, No. 153 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 12.—Routine trading has been the extent of the business reported, but the aggregate volume has continued of reasonable proportions and the general jobbing market retains a fairly steady undertone.

OPIMUM.—A firmer feeling has developed under the influence of cable reports of less favorable weather in producing districts, and the import cost is slightly higher, but jobbing parcels on the spot are still available at the old range of \$3.35-3.50 for 9 per cent, and \$2.45-3.00 for 11 per cent, the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPIMUM.—The undertone of the market is steady but the current demand is light and quotations remain unchanged at \$4.50-4.65 for 15 per cent and \$5.15-5.35 for 16 per cent, according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—There is a moderately active movement into channels of consumption and jobbing quotations are well sustained at \$1,950-2,045 in ounces and \$2,290-2,310 in eighths, according to brand.

QUININE.—The market has retained a decidedly tame appearance, but holders show no disposition to force business as they look for a more favorable market to improve conditions in the near future and values have a firm support. The jobbing quotations are 31-32c, for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 33-34c, in 50-oz. tins, and 38-39c, in ounce vials, according to brand.

ACETANILID.—Manufacturers have settled their differences and the market in consequence is decidedly stronger, quotations showing an advance of fully 5c, per pound. The revised range for jobbing quantities is 35-40c.

OIL WORMWOOD.—The market is easier and quotations in a jobbing way have been reduced to \$6.75-7.50 for best and \$6-6.25 for good.

OIL CLOVES.—An easier market for the spice has caused a weaker feeling among holders and jobbing quotations show a decline to 70-85c, as to size of order.

ESSENTIAL ALMOND.—Foreign markets are decidedly stronger and spot jobbing quotations have been advanced to 55-65c, for English and 35-50c, for French.

ALCOHOL.—Values are lower in sympathy with primary markets and jobbers have reduced their quotations to \$2.41-2.42 by the barrel and \$2.55-2.75 for less. Odorless is held at \$2.43-2.44 by the barrel and \$2.60-2.75 for less.

COCAINE.—There is no change in manufacturers' prices, but jobbers have modified their views to the extent of reducing quotations to 85-95.25 for large crystals and \$4.75-5 for small.

ETRIC ACID.—Since the marking up of prices by manufacturers, jobbers have revised their quotations and quote 40-40.5c, by the barrel, 40-41c, by the keg, and 45-46c, for smaller quantities.

CARBOLIC ACID.—An unsettled and easy market is reported and jobbers have reduced quotations for pound bottles to 30-44c, for white and 34-38c, for amber.

VANILLA BEANS.—The market is quiet and easy with quotations lower for nearly all varieties. The jobbing range is \$11.50-15 for whole Mexican, \$9.50-10.50 for cut and \$3.10-4.00 for Tahiti.

BUCHU LEAVES.—Short are again easier and jobbing quotations show a further decline to 25-35c, for whole, 25-28c, for ground and 30-40c, for powdered.

GOLDEN SEAL ROOT.—Jobbers have reduced quotations to 75-85c, for whole, 75-85c, for ground and 80-90c, for powdered.

SERPENTARIA.—There is only a limited inquiry and values are lower, the quoted figures for small lots being 40-45c, for whole, 42-44c, for ground and 45-50c, for powdered.

SENEGAL ROOT.—The tone of the market is easier and prices for jobbing quantities have declined to 52-58c, for whole and 54-62c, for powdered.

AMBRETTA SEED.—Supplies are light and jobbers have advanced quotations to 70-80c.

—The Iowa Board of Pharmacy held an examination at Des Moines recently and examined a class of applicants for registration. The following persons were successful: Edward Schmalzried, Des Moines; Wm. L. Bortwell, Dubuque; J. A. Williams, Bloomfield; H. A. Schieber, Carroll; Charles F. Schneider, Kingsley; Frank L. Marcy, Dayton; W. L. Lamsden, Iowa City; V. W. Byrnes, Durant; O. H. Bryan, Des Moines. Four hundred and eighteen dollars excess fees accumulated by the board during the past year was turned into the State treasury.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Chattanooga Med. Co., Cov B	N. Y. Quinins & Chemical Works, Cov D
Home Soap Co., Thero., Cov D	Safford, C. L., Thero., 10
Hood & Co., C. I., Thero., 3	Smith, Kline & French Co., 8
Ideal Rubber Co., Thero., 7	Thomson Chemical Co., Cov A
Nelson, Baker & Co., Thero., 6	

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

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25.

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HOW WOULD YOU DO IT?

Did you ever see a price list of proprietary goods that suited you?

Any number of such price lists have been printed, but hardly any two of them are arranged alike, and, while it seems an easy matter, those who have tried it know that there are a great many questions to be considered.

For example, how would you list Paine's Celery Compound? Would you list it as

- (A) Paine's Celery Compound,
- (B) or Celery Compound, Paine's,
- (C) or Compound, Paine's Celery.

We are under the impression that the first style (A) is the best, all things considered, particularly if there are a number of cross indexes inserted.

We would like to hear from our subscribers on this matter, as we are now at work upon our price list of proprietary goods for the next edition of the ERA BLUE BOOK, and we want to arrange it so that it will be most convenient to the majority of our subscribers.

By the way, our subscribers can assist us in making this price list of proprietary goods more complete if they will call our attention to any article which they fail to find in the last edition of the Blue Book.

Please let us hear from you, and kindly address your communication to

EDITOR, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
396 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEXT WEEK AT NEWBURG.

The meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at Newburg next week promises to be very interesting and pleasurable in its many features. Some exceedingly important business is to be presented, perhaps the most important being the selection of members of the State Board of Pharmacy from the Middle Section, referred to more at detail under another heading.

The election of officers for the new year also promises to stir up a little interest. But everyone hopes that it will pass off amicably, in all good feeling, and that the best men will be selected. Unfortunately, some underhand political work has been undertaken in this city and throughout the State of late, which has stirred up acrimony and ill feeling, and which can in no event tend to good result. But all the sober and clean-minded men in the entire association will not allow tactics of this sort to influence them. There is no occasion for the existence of what we frequently hear spoken of as "cliques" in the New York State Association, and we do not believe they exist, certainly not to the extent that some would have us believe. Cliques are always a detriment to organization, and if there are any such in the New York State Association the sooner they are broken up and the members get together upon a footing of good feeling, and all working to the same ends, the more satisfactory it will be all around. There should be no fight, in an opprobrious sense, and those who are all the time trying to stir up one will, this time at least, have their labor for their pains.

A third matter of interest at Newburg will probably be the discussion of the question of graduation from a college of pharmacy as a prerequisite to examination by the board of pharmacy. It is to be hoped that this discussion also will be amicable, in good feeling. Every man is entitled to his own opinion, and he should be allowed opportunity to express it upon this question. Mere difference of opinion is no justification for wrangling and discourtesy. Some of the scenes at last year's meeting were disgraceful to those concerned in them, but we are sure that there will be no repetition this year, and whatever be the result, it will express the true opinion of the majority, and not be the outcome of wire pulling or underbanded tactics. We speak plainly upon this question, as

dissension is always the first sign of disruption, and if the New York State Pharmaceutical Association is to continue and prosper and do good work, it cannot afford to have a lot of inter-membership wrangles. Get together, gentlemen, if you cannot agree in opinions you can at least in harmony of behavior. Let everyone come to Newburg prepared to talk and to be talked to, but in the spirit of cordiality, good will and the earnest wish that nothing but the best result shall be aimed for.

ENJOY YOURSELVES.

One thing very noticeable recently has been the large number of outings of druggists, pharmaceutical students, etc. This is not only noticeable, but exceedingly cheering. A few years ago it was the exception rather than the rule for druggists to take any vacation pleasures, but they seem now becoming addicted to the habit. This is as it should be. There is no class of business or professional man who is so confined the year round as is the druggist. He if any one needs a period of recreation at least once a year, and the longer this period the better in results all around. Our only complaint is that the druggist does not "vacate" long enough. But even a day or so occasionally is better than nothing, and so we are very glad to hear that this and that local pharmaceutical society, druggists' club, alumni association, drug clerks' baseball team, etc., have for a time forgotten the cares of business and indulged in health-giving recreation. It may be said right here that, though druggists do not get out enough, yet when they do they enjoy things to the fullest extent. At these very infrequent outings they become boys again, and are very playful in their demeanor. To some it is at first startling to see an ordinarily staid and dignified druggist try to see how fast he can run in a foot race, or how quickly he can pick up a given number of potatoes, or how nearly he is successful in "swatting" the base ball. This, however, is just the kind of thing he needs. In this connection we would again urge upon druggists and clerks to belong to as many good organizations in their line of work as they can attend to, and, what is more, be present at all the gatherings of the associations. If druggists would become members of the State pharmaceutical associations and attend the meetings they would find not only that they would have a mighty good time, but it would always be money in their pockets. They would return to business with the refreshment that comes from temporary release from cares, with more quickly coursing blood, with improved health, and with a lot of new ideas that would make money for them in their business. We know of no way in which

a druggist can have as good a time for as little money as he can at the State pharmaceutical association meeting. A special programme of entertainment is always arranged at a price so low as to hardly merit mention, and there is a happy combination or alternation of business and pleasure which gives the best results. So get out, druggists, to these summer outings. Go to as many as you can yourself, and let your clerks off whenever possible. It will do you all a lot of good, and bring good results in a business and professional way.

EVERY REGISTERED PHARMACIST CAN VOTE.

At the meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at Newburg next week will be held the election of five members to constitute the middle or Albany Section of the newly created State Board of Pharmacy. It should be definitely understood that every licensed pharmacist and druggist in the counties enumerated below is entitled to a vote at this election, whether or not he be a member of the State Association. The election will be held on the first day of the meeting, June 26, in the meeting room in the town hall, and all entitled to vote are earnestly requested to be present and voice their desires. The counties constituting the Middle Section are the following:

Albany,	Herkimer,	Rockland,
Broome,	Jefferson,	Saratoga,
Cayuga,	Lewis,	Schenectady,
Chemung,	Livingston,	Schoharie,
Chenango,	Madison,	Schuyler,
Clinton,	Monroe,	Seneca,
Columbia,	Montgomery,	Steuben,
Cortland,	Oneida,	St. Lawrence,
Delaware,	Onondago,	Sullivan,
Dutchess,	Ontario,	Tioga,
Essex,	Orange,	Tompkins,
Franklin,	Oswego,	Ulster,
Fulton,	Putnam,	Warren,
Greene,	Rensselaer,	Washington,
Hamilton,		

ODD FELLOWS BAR OUT DRUGGISTS.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Minnesota has decided to exclude hereafter from membership in that order all persons who sell liquor in any form, and druggists are particularly mentioned in the order. The decision has attracted considerable attention and some very vigorous protests, but it must be remembered that up in that part of the country there are a few law-breaking, liquor-selling druggists who have brought ill repute upon the profession they follow. If all druggists would observe strictly and honorably the liquor laws applied to their business; if none of them took advantage of technicalities to do a saloon business, there would be no necessity for such a ruling as this just instanced. It is a case where the evil acts of a few bring discredit upon the many.

OUR LETTER BOX.

پایان کار

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

HOW TO INDEX PATENT MEDICINES.

Referring to the listing of proprietary medicines in the new Blue Book, I would give as my opinion that "A" would be unquestionably the best. There are few druggists that cannot give the maker's name of any "Compound," "Prescription," "Discovery," "Oil," etc., etc., that there is any demand for in the retail trade.

Although the issue of the Blue Book is very complete and a creditable publication in every way, I wish to say that I feel the absence of John Wyeth's price list very much. Out here there is a large sale of their goods and I have to refer to it quite often. Still, I suppose you cannot put them all in; however, it seems strange to me that you should have left them out.

Everett, Wash.

DWIGHT DARLING.

Patent medicines which are universally known may be called for either under the name of the maker or under the trade name; hence index thus:

Smith's Bile Beans.
Bile Beans, Smith's.

in two separate places. Do not refer from one heading to the other, but place all information that it is proposed to give after each title. This is the only feasible plan. More than half of the manufacturers are unknown to the drug trade in connection with the name of a patent medicine. Take such preparations as Pyrozone, Glycozone, Hydrozone, Formalin, Celerina, Bromidia, etc., etc., if listed under their trade names as well as under the manufacturers' name, it would be immaterial whether Formalin or Schering's Formalin were called for, it could be found. But if the plan of indexing as Schering's Formalin were followed, then if Formalin were called for it would be necessary to know that Schering is the manufacturer to find it at all. If only one title is to be used, then by all means let it be the trade name first and not the manufacturer's; thus: Formalin, Schering's; or Celery Compound, Paine's.

San Antonio, Texas.

J. PFEIFFER.

A price list would suit me if I could in my haste find what I am looking for. In these days of push and hustle one does not have time to think; we act mechanically. Today I might remember to look for Paine's Celery Compound on the A plan; to-morrow I may forget whether to look for it on the A, B or C plan. So give me a price list which will not make me think; it will include all, A, B, C and D plans, and no matter what end I start I will find what I want quick. "Time is money, and system saves time."

Pittsburg, Pa.

LOUIS EMANUEL.

In regard to listing patent medicines, especially the plan mentioned in the May 31 Era, I simply would not list them at all. Any firm that will gouge the druggist out of the stamp tax and take advantage to add as much more also, is not entitled to a place in any reputable journal. I believe that 99 per cent. of the trade will agree with the above.

Stockton, Cal.

J. D. GRAY.

I suggest that proprietary goods be listed thus:

Emulsion, then name of manufacturer.
Syrup, " " "
Cure, " " "

This I believe to be the most systematic, especially when, as is often the case, we do not know the manufacturer's name.

Kingston, Pa.

W. F. CHURCH.



"By gad, I forgot all about Mrs. Bullion's prescription, and she has been waiting outside half an hour."
"Well, charge her double, and she will think it was hard to put up."

I wish to make a suggestion, which I think will be a good thing for you as well as your subscribers for the Blue Book and the Era, i. e., in making your new book for next year to leave a margin after all prices in Parts II. and III. so a man can make the new prices each week as you send them, thus saving lots of time in going through all the Price Change Sheets for each drug that you may wish to find the latest price on. It would surely save many a long look, as all a man would have to do when he wished to know the price would be to look for the article in the Blue Book and the latest price would be there copied from the Change Sheet. No doubt many druggists would not take the time to make the changes, but any buyer who wishes to keep posted on the markets and be able to know how to buy would do so, it seems to me. I trust to see the next Blue Book with that improvement. The Change Sheets are a great help and much used by me.

Phoenix, Arizona.

ARTHUR HULETT.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: Writing in response to your advertisement in the Era concerning suggestions as to a Price Book which you are now revising and re-compiling, we beg to offer the following suggestions: First, we have found that your book is deficient in the matter of galenicals, not being nearly complete enough in this particular, although upon referring to the list at the present time it certainly looks like a complete list, and yet the writer remembers to have referred to it upon a number of occasions and unsuccessfully looked for some article that he wished to price. It is our opinion that the classification of articles should be made by using the most common and most used name for the article. There can be no doubt that Paine's Celery Compound should be under the classification "P," as 99 out of 100 calls are designated simply "Paine's Celery Compound." On the other hand we should say that Bromidia should be under "B" (for Bromid-a) rather than Battle & Co., and Abolene under "A" rather than McCosson & Robbins. We appreciate the fact that there is no exact criterion as to the method of classifying a list, but we cannot but think that a book to be of the greatest utility should adopt the vernacular, if need be, of the trade in some instances.

Your book is by far the best one which has ever been published and with careful revision will become a sine qua non.

Yours very truly,
SHERMAN & McCONNELL DRUG CO.,
Omaha, Neb.

(Concluded from page 638, June 14)

A STUDY IN EXTRACTION.

By PROF. EDGAR L. PATCH.

FLUID EXTRACTS—YIELD OF ACTIVE PRINCIPLES, EXTRACTIVE, DOSES, ETC.

Name of Extract.	Menstruum, Alcohol; Weight, Per Cent.	Range of Specific Gravity at 70° F.	Range of Extractive, Per Cent.	Range of Alka-oid.	Activity.	Dose, Minims
Aconite Leaves	57	0.9440-0.9510	16.5-18	30-34	Alkaloid.	1-3
Aconite Rt. U. S. P. 1880	65	0.9422-0.9604	15.4-21	50-69	Alkaloid.	1-2
Aconite Root, 1880	91	0.8668-0.8783	9.8-10.5	52-72	Alkaloid.	1-2
Agaric	91	0.9086	31.1	.....	Resins and Bit. Prin.	15-45
Ajeltis	41	0.9825-0.9890	13.6-15.5	.....	Vol. oil, Resin and Bit Prin.	15-60
Alder, Black	41	1.0350-1.0485	25-30	.....	Resin, Bit. Prin.	10-40
Alder, Red	41	0.9570-1.0040	16.9-21	.....	Tannin and Bit. Prin.	15-60
Alspice	91	0.8480-0.8565	7-8.3	.....	Vol. oil and Resin.	5-15
Aloes, Socotrine	41	1.0741	46-48	.....	Bit. Prin.	15-30
Aloes and Canella	41	1.0250-1.0400	23-31.4	.....	Bit. Prin., Vol. oil.	15-30
Aloes and Myrrh	91	1.0625-1.0640	15.4-17.3	.....	Bit. Prin., Vol. oil, Resin.	1-2
Am'n Hellebore, U. S. P. 91	91	0.8564-0.8660	7.7-8.9	0.8-0.85	Alkaloid.	40-60
American Sarsaparilla	45	0.9712	13	.....	Res., Vol. oil, Extractive.	30-60
American Saffron	45	1.0514	28	.....	Vol. oil, Bit. Prin.	30-60
Am'n Valerian, U. S. P. 41	41	0.9800	13	.....	Vol. Acid, Vol. oil, Res., Tannin.	30-60
Angelica, European	50	1.0270	.....	.....	Vol. oil, Res., Acids.	30-60
Angelica, American	50	0.9790-0.9848	18.5-22.2	.....	Vol. oil, Res., Acids.	15-30
Angostura	60	0.9775-0.9906	25-28	.....	Alk., Vol. oil, Resin.	15-30
Anise, Italian	91	0.8460-0.8510	11-14.3	.....	Vol. oil.	30-120
Arbor Vitæ	91	0.8880-0.8870	16.8-17	.....	Vol. oil, Bit. Prin.	60-180
Arbutus, Tragac	41	1.0180-1.0288	23-30	.....	Tannin, Arbutin, Extractive.	5-10
Arnica Flowers	41	1.0220-1.0270	19.5-21.3	.....	Acrid Neut. Prin.	15-30
Arnica Root	41	0.9900-0.9970	13-14.7	.....	Acrid Neut. Prin.	30-90
Aromatic Powder U. S. P. 91	91	0.8625-0.8630	7.4-8.9	.....	Vol. oils, Res.	.....
Aromatic Pow., Mk. A. 60	60	0.9317	6	.....	.....	.....
Aromatic Pow., Mk. B. 68	68	0.9369	2.34	.....	.....	.....
Asarum	50	0.9400-0.9475	11-11.8	.....	Vol. oil, Res.	30-60
.....	91	0.8536-0.8620	6-8	.....	Vol. oil, Res.	30-60
Ash-American	41	0.9988-1.0062	17.5-22	.....	Tannin, Bit. Prin.	60-180
Ash B'rk, Prickly, U. S. P. 91	91	0.8570-0.8680	12-14	.....	Vol. oil, Res.	30-60
Ash Bark, Prickly	41	0.9710-0.9810	10-14	.....	Vol. oil.	30-60
Ash Berries, Prickly	91	0.8655-0.8700	17-23	.....	Vol. oil, Res., Acids.	15-30
Aspidium	91	0.8874-0.8910	16-20	.....	Acrid, Vol. oil, Res.	60-180
Avens Root	41	1.0336	25	.....	Vol. oil, Tannin, Bit. Prin.	15-30
Bael Fruit	30 10*	1.0535-1.0712	25-30	.....	Mucll., Vol. oil, Tannin, Bit. Prin.	60-120
Balmony	45.5	0.9608	20	.....	Bitter, purgative principle.	60-120
Balm, Sweet	41	0.9970-1.0010	15-17	.....	Vol. oil and Resin.	15-30
Balsam Fir Bark	68	0.9604	11-13	.....	Vol. oil and Resin.	15-30
Bamboo Brier	30 10*	1.0697	11-12	.....	Acrid, Neut. Prin., Smlicin.	30-60
Barberry Bark	60	0.9826	22-25	.....	Alkaloid, Berberine, etc.	60-120
Bayberry	91	0.9656	18-27	.....	Vol. oil and Acrid Resin.	30-60
Bay Laurel	60	0.9910-1.0120	22-30	.....	Vol. oil, Bit. Ext., Tannin.	15-30
Belladonna Leaf	50	0.9344-0.9680	12-17.5	0.32-0.42	Alkaloids.	2-5
Belladonna Root, U. S. P. 1880	91	0.8639-0.8697	7-8	0.42-0.48	Alkaloids.	1-2
Belladonna Root, U. S. P. 1880	70	0.9236-0.9608	14-20	0.42-0.52	Alkaloids.	1-2
Belladonna Rt, Mt A. 58	58	0.9854	22.3	0.62	Alkaloids.	1-2
Belladonna Rt, Mt E. 68	68	0.9280	14.3	0.44	Alkaloids.	1-2
Belladonna Rt, Mt C. 63	63	0.9640	20	0.36	Alkaloids.	1-2
Belladonna Rt, Mt D. 73	73	0.9230	14.6	0.38	Alkaloids.	1-2
Belladonna Rt, Mt E. 66	66	0.9240	12	0.54	Alkaloids.	1-2
Belladonna Rt, Mt F. 70	70	0.9340	14	0.50	Alkaloids.	1-2
Benzoin, Market A.	91	0.9585	37-44	.....	Resins and Benz. Acid.	1-30
Benzoin, Market B. . . . .	.....	0.9580	45	.....	Resins and Benz. Acid.	1-30
Benzoin, Market C. . . . .	.....	0.9500	37	.....	Resins and Benz. Acid.	1-30
Benzoin, Market D. . . . .	.....	1.0010	12	.....	Resins and Benz. Acid.	1-30
Benzoin Compound	91	0.9640	38-40	.....	Resins, Benz. Acid, Aloin, etc.	1-30
Benzoin Comp., Mkt A.	91	0.9520	38, 14	.....	Resins, Benz. Acid, Aloin, etc.	1-30
Benzoin Comp., Mkt B. . . . .	.....	1.0350	74	.....	Resins, Benz. Acid, Aloin, etc.	1-30
Benzoin Comp., Mkt C. . . . .	.....	0.9880	54	.....	Resins, Benz. Acid, Aloin, etc.	1-30
Benzoin Comp., Mkt D. . . . .	.....	0.9610	37, 3	.....	Resins, Benz. Acid, Aloin, etc.	1-30
Berberis Aquifolium	55	0.9643-0.9430	8-9	.....	Alkaloid, Berberine.	15-30
Bethroot	91	0.9010	22-24	.....	Tannin, Resin, Acrid Bitter Prin.	30-60
Betony	50	1.0030-1.0230	22-27	.....	Vol. oil and Bit. Prin.	15-60
Bitter Sweet	41	1.0250	20	.....	Alkaloid, Solanin.	60-120
Bitter Root	60	.....	12-20	.....	Resin and Bitter Prin.	15-30
Black Cohosh	91	0.8700-0.8767	9.8-12.6	.....	Neut., Acrid Prin. and Resinoid.	30-60
.....	91	0.9270	4.5	.....	Neut., Acrid Prin. and Resinoid.	30-60
.....	91	0.9444	13	.....	Neut., Acrid Prin. and Resinoid.	30-60
.....	.....	1.0280	24	.....	Neut., Acrid Prin. and Resinoid.	30-60
Black Haw	65	0.9430-0.9530	16-22	.....	Neut., Bit. Prin., Acids and Resins.	30-60
Black Hellebore	60	0.9193	28	.....	Glucosides, Helleborin, etc.	5-15
Black Indian Hemp	60	0.9464-0.9640	13-18.4	.....	Bitter Ext., Resin and Tannin.	30-60
Blackberry Root Bark, U. S. P. 10*	10*	1.0910-1.1140	38-40	.....	Tannin and Bit. Prin.	30-60
.....	39	1.0450	21	.....	.....	.....
.....	23	1.0340	30	.....	.....	.....
.....	48	1.0640	33	.....	.....	.....
Bladderwrack	60 10*	0.9635-1.0024	27-30	.....	Chlorides, Bromides, &c., and Ext.	60-120
.....	91	0.8378	9-3.3	.....	Chlorides, Bromides, &c., and Ext.	60-120
Bloodroot	91	0.8644-0.8885	9-10	1.5-1.74	Alkaloid, Sanguinarine and Resins.	15-30
Blue Cohosh	63	0.9574-0.9750	23-24	.....	Resins.	15-30
.....	65	0.9800	20	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	0.9698	19, 75	.....	.....	.....
.....	82	0.9640	24	.....	.....	.....
Blue Flag	91	0.8822	9	.....	Resins, Tannins, etc.	15-60
.....	68	0.9898	25	.....	.....	.....
Boldo	55	1.0010-1.0060	25-28	.....	Vol. oil and Alkaloid, Boldine.	1-10

*Glycerin.

Name of Extract.	Menstruum, Alcohol, Weight, Per Cent.	Range of Specific Gravity at 70° F.	Range of Extractive, Per Cent.	Range of Alkaloid.	Activity.	Dose, Minims.
Condurango	60	0.9514-0.9610	13-20	.....	Res., Tannin and Bitter Prin.	30-60
Coriander	61	0.8365-0.8450	6-9	0.3	Vol. oil	10-30
Corn Silk, Dry	40	0.9840-0.9920	9.4-11.5	.....	Malzein Acid, etc.	30-120
Green	45	0.9690-0.9620	6.2-6.5	.....	Malzein Acid, etc.	30-120
Corn Smut	41	0.9854	0.2-1.5	.....	Sclerotic Acid, Resin, etc.	15-60
Corydalis	60	0.9120-0.9428	10-11	.....	Acir Res., Bit. Ex'tve and Cory'ne.	30-60
Coto Bark	78	0.9200-0.9538	22.5-24	.....	Vol. oil, Resin, Cotoin.	5-15
Cotton Root Bark	60 35*	0.9710-0.9700	30-34	.....	Resins.	30-60
Market A	47	0.9942	17.5	.....	Resins.	30-60
Market B	47	0.9888	6.75	.....	Resins.	30-60
Market C	62	0.9260	8.05	.....	Resins.	30-60
Cramp Bark	55	0.9820-0.9620	20-25	.....	Bitter Prin., Pung. Resin, etc.	30-60
Cranesbill	41 10*	1.0820-1.0840	30-37	.....	Tannic and Gallic Acids.	30-60
Market A	23	1.0420	28.7	.....	Tannic and Gallic Acids.	30-60
Market B	23	1.1010	29.5	.....	Tannic and Gallic Acids.	30-60
Market C	50	1.0660	25	.....	Tannic and Gallic Acids.	30-60
Market D	37	1.0810	19.3	.....	Tannic and Gallic Acids.	10-30
Crawley Root	69	0.9762-0.9635	22.5-25.5	.....	.....	15-20
Cubeb	91	0.8770-0.8990	10.7-16	.....	Oleoresin.	15-20
Cudbear	45	1.0024-1.0076	14.5-15	.....	.....	.....
Culver's Root	41*	1.0355-1.0971	30-42	.....	Glucoside, Lepitandrin.	15-20
Curcuma	60	0.9200-0.9530	9-20	.....	Vol. oil, Resin and Coloring Prin.	15-60
Damiana	60	0.9518-0.9630	17-20	.....	Vol. oil, Resin.	60-120
Dandelion	37	1.0570-1.0680	26-29	.....	Bitter Prin.	60-120
Market A	23.0	1.0402	25	.....	Bitter Prin.	60-120
Market B	33.0	1.0492	26	.....	Bitter Prin.	60-120
Market C	25.4	1.0596	25	.....	Bitter Prin.	60-120
Market D	18.2	1.0850	27	.....	Bitter Prin.	60-120
Market E	23.3	1.0670	23	.....	Bitter Prin.	60-120
Market F	24	1.0560	26	.....	Bitter Prin.	60-120
Market G	28	0.9714-0.9820	25-30	.....	Glucosides.	1-2
Market A	64	0.9924	23	.....	Glucosides.	1-2
Market B	70	0.9914	23	.....	Glucosides.	1-2
Market C	40	1.0250	20.3	.....	Glucosides.	1-2
Market D	26	1.1088	34	.....	Glucosides.	1-2
Dita Bark	91	0.8457-0.8538	6.5-9	.....	Alkaloid and Bitter Principle.	60-240
Dog-grass	18	1.1450-1.1500	42-45	.....	Sugars and Extractive.	120-240
Dragon Root	69	0.9150-0.9220	22-28	.....	Sugars and Extractive.	120-240
Dwarf Elder	45	1.0026-1.0041	18-23	.....	Sugars and Extractive.	120-240
Elder Flowers	41	1.0345-1.0410	25-28	.....	Sugars and Extractive.	120-240
Elecampane	41	1.0230-1.0625	24-34	.....	Sugars and Extractive.	120-240
Ergot	41	1.0120-1.0630	17-23	.....	Sugars and Extractive.	120-240
Market A	.....	1.0230	17	.....	Tannin, Resin, Bitter Principle.	30-60
Market B	.....	1.0160	16	.....	Vol. oil and Resin.	10-30
Market C	.....	1.0150	9.9	.....	Vol. oil and Extractive.	30-60
Eucalyptus	65	0.9971-1.0055	26-28	.....	Vol. oil, Acid Res., Val'nic Acid.	60-120
Euphorbia Pulifera	65	0.9620	15	.....	Vol. oil, Bit. Ex'tve, Res. & Heloinin.	15-60
Evening Primrose	45.5	1.0298-1.0312	20-25	.....	AK'ds, Ergotine and Ecboline	15-60
False Unicorn	91	0.8840-0.8930	15-18	.....	and Sclerotic Acid.	15-60
Fennel Seed	94	0.8530-0.8652	13-16	.....	AK'ds, Ergotine and Ecboline	15-60
Five Flowered Gentian	45	1.0050	18.1	.....	Alk'ds, Ergotine and Ecboline	15-60
Fringetree Bark	45	1.0670-1.0880	34-46	.....	Alk'ds, Ergotine and Ecboline	15-60
Frostwort	45	0.9880-1.0094	13-18	.....	Alk'ds, Ergotine and Ecboline	15-60
Garden Celadine	60	0.9290-0.9345	12-20	.....	Alk'ds, Ergotine and Ecboline	15-60
Garden Lettuce	45	0.9944-0.9948	15-17	.....	Alk'ds, Ergotine and Ecboline	15-60
Gelsemium	91	0.8520-0.9078	6-13	0.3-0.4	Alkaloid.	1-3
Gentian	41	1.0640-1.0915	33-40	.....	Bitter Glucoside.	30-60
Gentian, Market A	65	1.0277	7	35	.....	.....
Market B	45	1.0340	7	25	.....	.....
Market C	49	1.0614	11	33	.....	.....
Ginger	91	0.8400-0.8490	6-8	.....	Oleoresin.	15-30
Ginseng	41	1.0194-1.0420	23-29	.....	Neutral Principle.	30-120
Goldenrod	45	0.9890-1.0180	18-20	.....	Vol. oil and Extractive.	30-60
Goldthread	41	1.0060-1.0120	18-20	.....	Alkaloid.	30-60
Goldenseal	68 10*	0.9680-0.9816	21-28	Hydrast., 1.1-1.4; Berber., 2.0-2.7	Alkaloids.	10-30
Market A	50 and glyce.	1.0000	.....	Hydrast., .8; Berber., 1.54	Alkaloids.	10-30
Market B	50 and glyce.	0.9850	.....	Hydrast., 1.04; Berber., 2.10	Alkaloids.	10-30
Grindelia Robusta	68	0.9330-0.9430	22-29	.....	Resins and Vol. oil.	15-60
Squarrosa	68	0.9300-0.9545	19-27	.....	Resins and Vol. oil.	15-60
Market A	80	.....	14.2	.....	Resins and Vol. oil.	15-60
Market B	40	.....	18.2	.....	Resins and Vol. oil.	15-60
Market C	68	.....	25.4	.....	Resins and Vol. oil.	15-60
Gualac	91	0.8870-0.9196	15-24	.....	Resin.	30-60
Guarana	68	0.9094-0.9890	22-27	3.5-4.5	Alkaloid.	10-30
Hairen	41	0.9588-0.9700	4.5-6.7	.....	.....	60-120
Hamamelis Bark	41	1.0276-1.0380	21-26	.....	Tannin Resin and Extractive.	60-120
Leaves	41	1.0400-1.0890	20-34	.....	Tannin, Resin and Extractive.	30-60
Hardhack	49	1.0290-1.0121	20-22	.....	Tann., Gall. Acid, Bit. Extrac.	30-60
Hellebore, White	61	0.8462-0.8516	7-10	0.57-0.63	Alkaloids.	1-2
Hemlock Bark	34	1.0150-1.0230	15-20	.....	Tannin and Vol. oil.	15-30
Henbane	57	0.9352-0.9525	13-15	0.14-0.16	Alkaloids.	5-10
Hops	50	0.9798-1.0210	18-27	.....	Vol. oil, Resin, Valerianic Acid.	15-60
Horehound	41	0.9833	17-18	.....	Vol. oil and Bitter Prin.	60-120
Horse Chestnut Bark	45	0.9786-0.9920	14.4-17.2	.....	Tannin and Neut. Bitter Prin.	60-120
Horse Chestnut Fruit	45	0.9950-1.0301	15.7-28.8	.....	Tannin and Neut. Bitter Prin.	60-120
Horse Radish R't, fr. sh.	91	0.9778-0.9773	8.2-8.4	.....	Vol. oil, Bitter Resin.	30-60
Hydrangea	41	0.9726-0.9940	10-15	.....	Resins, Vol. oil and Glucoside.	30-60
Hypoc	45	0.9810-1.0210	12-24	.....	Vol. oil, Tann., Bit. Extractive.	30-60
Ignatia	80	0.8036-0.8080	15-20	Total, 2.5-3.0; Strych., 1.68-1.96.	Alkaloids.	1-3

Name of Extract.	Monstrum, Alcohol, Weight, Per Cent.	Range of Specific Gravity at 70° F.	Range of Extractive, Per Cent.	Range of Alkoid.	Activity.	Dose, Minims.
Indigo, wild.....	91	0.8655-0.8890	10.3-13.5	.....	Resin and Alkaloid	4-20
Ipecac, 1880.....	41	0.9580-0.9890	13-19	1.4-1.8	Alkaloid	15-30
Ivy Poison, fresh.....	91	0.9300-0.9305	3.5-4.2	.....	Vol. Acid	5-20
Jaborandi.....	41	1.0228-1.0476	22-31	0.54-0.62	Alkaloid	15-60
Market A.....	45	1.0353	28.1	.....	Alkaloid	15-60
Market B.....	28	1.0790	36	.....	Alkaloid	15-60
Jalap.....	91	0.8190-0.8630	10.5-25	.....	Resin, 7.3-12.2	15-30
Jamaica Dogwood.....	75	0.9339-0.9430	7.5-10	.....	Resinoid	15-30
Johnswort.....	45	1.0440-1.0662	20-24	.....	Vol. oil, Resin and Tannin	15-60
Juniper Berries.....	41	1.0636-1.1210	33-45	.....	Vol. oil and Resin	20-120
Kava Kava.....	69	0.9110-0.9165	6.2-8.5	.....	Vol. oil and Acrid Resin	15-60
Market A.....	50	0.9235	4	.....	Vol. oil and Acrid Resin	15-60
Market B.....	43	1.0226-1.0583	10.5-15	.....	Vol. oil and Acrid Resin	15-60
Market C.....	68	0.9149	11.4	.....	Vol. oil and Acrid Resin	15-60
Kino.....	45	1.0310-1.0530	22-38	.....	Kino-tannic Acid	15-60
Kola.....	50	1.0690-1.0248	15-22	1.5-2	Vol. oil and Alkaloid	30-120
Market A.....	29	.....	12.6	1.8	.....	.....
Market B.....	50	.....	2.4	1.8	.....	.....
Market C.....	21	.....	5.5	1.6	.....	.....
Labrador Tea.....	60	0.9706	17-18	.....	Vol. oil and Resin	15-30
Lactucarium.....	91	1.0024-1.0665	6-12.7	.....	Bitter Principle, etc.	5-30
Larkspur Seed.....	91	0.8322-0.8730	16-19	0.5-1.21	Alkaloid	1-5
Lettuce, wild.....	45	0.9650	6	.....	Lactucin and Lactucic Acid	15-60
Licorice, Calabria.....	20	1.0720-1.0769	20-36	.....	GlucoSide, Glycyrrhizin	60-120
Russian.....	22	1.0480-1.0680	22-26	.....	GlucoSide, Glycyrrhizin	60-120
Spanish.....	22	1.0560-1.0690	22-26	.....	GlucoSide, Glycyrrhizin	60-120
Life Everlasting.....	45	0.9624-0.9681	8.6-11.8	.....	Vol. oil and Extractive	30-60
Life Root.....	41	1.0061-1.0370	20-28.6	.....	.....	60-120
Lily Root, wild.....	45	1.0026-1.0588	20-25	.....	Tannin, Resin, Bitter Principle	60-120
Yellow.....	45	1.0056-1.0048	20-25	.....	Tannin, Resin, Bitter Principle	60-120
Liverwort.....	41	0.9734-1.0270	13-25	.....	Tannin and Mucilage	30-60
Lobelia Herb.....	41	1.0062-1.0242	17-23	0.42-0.58	Alkaloid	10-20
Lobelia Seed.....	41	0.9522	6	.....	Alkaloid	30-60
Logwood.....	41	0.9720-0.9870	7-8.7	.....	Tannin and Coloring Prin.	30-60
Market A.....	42	0.9750	22.7	.....	Tannin and Coloring Prin.	30-60
Market B.....	49	0.9840	25.1	.....	Tannin and Coloring Prin.	30-60
Market C.....	40	0.9696	22.1	.....	Tannin and Coloring Prin.	30-60
Lovage.....	68	0.9910-1.0195	20-35	.....	Vol. oil, Resin, Bitter Ext.	30-120
Lungwort.....	45	0.9700-0.9790	12-15	.....	Mucil. and Extractive	30-60
Lupulin.....	91	0.9229-0.9669	31-50	.....	Vol. oil, Valerianic Acid, Bit. Prin.	10-15
Maldenhair Fern.....	41	0.9816	18-19	.....	Mucil., Tannin, etc.	30-60
Malt.....	41	1.0810-1.1639	24-32	.....	Maltose, Diastase, etc.	60-120
Manaca.....	60	0.9018-0.9149	6-10	.....	Alkaloid, etc.	10-30
Mandrake.....	68	0.9254-0.9295	14-17	.....	Resins, 4 to 5.	5-15
Market A.....	68	0.9350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Market B.....	68	0.9370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Market C.....	68	0.9370	.....	.....	.....	.....
Market D.....	40	1.0550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Market E.....	40	0.9140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Market F.....	40	0.9829	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshmallow Flowers.....	45	1.0177-1.0219	15-20	.....	Mucilage and Extractive	60-120
Root.....	35	1.0390-1.0593	18-25	.....	Mucilage and Extractive	60-120
Marsh Rosemary.....	60	0.9910-1.0139	20-32	.....	Vol. oil, Resin, Tannin	15-60
Matricaria.....	65	0.9390-0.9713	16-26	.....	Vol. oil, Fungus, Resin	60-120
Mezereum.....	91	0.8690-0.8875	10-15	.....	Vol. oil, Acrid Resin	5-15
Market A.....	79	.....	7.6	.....	Vol. oil, Acrid Resin	5-15
Market B.....	91	.....	12.3	.....	Vol. oil, Acrid Resin	5-15
Market C.....	88	.....	11.8	.....	Vol. oil, Acrid Resin	5-15
Mistletoe.....	45	1.0446-1.0880	29-37	.....	Resin, Tannin, etc.	15-60
Motherwort.....	41	0.9694-1.0035	15-16	.....	Vol. oil and Bitter Principle	30-120
Mullein.....	41	0.9910-1.0139	22-31	.....	Vol. oil, Mucilage, etc.	30-120
Musk Root.....	91	0.8949-0.9882	24-30	.....	Vol. oil, Res., Valerianic Acid, &c.	15-45
Myrrh.....	91	0.9082-0.9989	20-27	.....	Vol. oil and Resin	30-30
Nettle.....	45	0.9800-0.9816	10-15	.....	Vol. oil and Extractive	15-45
Nux Vomica.....	65	0.8968-0.8989	7-10	1.5	Alkaloids	1-5
Market A.....	31	0.8829	9.9	.....	Alkaloids	1-5
Market B.....	18	0.8589	4.11	.....	Alkaloids	1-5
Market C.....	17	0.8269	3.47	.....	Alkaloids	1-5
Oak Bark, Red.....	41	0.9972	12-11	.....	Tannin	15-60
White.....	41	0.9945-0.9955	12-11	.....	Tannin	15-60
Oats.....	41	0.9536-0.9795	37-47	0.7	.....	30-120
Orange Peel, Bitter.....	69	0.9900-0.9980	28-29	.....	Vol. oil, Tannin and Bit. Prin.	30-60
Sweet.....	54	1.0110-1.0391	27-36	.....	Vol. oil, Tannin and Bit. Prin.	30-60
Orris Root.....	69	0.9648	27-25	.....	Vol. oil, Acrid Resin, etc.	.....
Pansy.....	45	1.0169-1.0473	20-25	.....	Res., Bit. Prin., Salicylic Acid	30-60
Paraire Brava.....	41*	0.9323-1.0273	21-30	.....	Alkaloid, Resin, etc.	30-120
Parsley Root.....	41	1.1000-1.1345	37-48	.....	Vol. oil and Neut. Prin.	30-120
Partridge Berry Vine.....	41	1.0608-1.0138	20-23	.....	?	30-60
Passion Flower.....	40	1.0169-1.0440	27-48	.....	.....	10-15
Peatory.....	91	0.8349-0.8422	5.2-6.2	.....	Vol. oil and Acrid Resin	10-15
Pennyroyal.....	69	0.9269-0.9765	10-12.4	.....	Vol. oil	60-180
Peppermint.....	41	0.9623-1.0621	15-20	.....	Vol. oil	15-60
Picht.....	70	0.8810-0.9016	14.7-18.9	.....	Alkaloid, Vol. oil, Bitter R'sin	60-120
Pimpinella Root.....	75	0.9125	12.9	.....	Vol. oil, Tannin and Extractive	15-60
Pine Needles.....	75	0.9438-0.9640	24-28.7	.....	Vol. oil, Bit. Prin. and Alkaloid	15-60
Pink Root.....	41	0.9949-1.0129	16.4-20	.....	Vol. oil, Bit. Prin. and Alkaloid	15-60
Pississawa.....	45	1.0650-1.1004	32-48	.....	Resin and Bit. Prin., Tannin, etc.	60-120
Plantain.....	45	0.9980	15.7-20.7	.....	Resin and urganic Acids	60-120
Pleurisy Root.....	41	0.9816-1.0249	19.5-21.5	.....	Vol. oil and Resin	30-60
Poke Berries.....	45	1.0170-1.0518	16.5-30	.....	Resins, Extractive and Alkaloid	10-30
Root.....	41	0.9949-0.9959	21-25	.....	Resins, Tannin, Alkaloid	10-30
Fresh.....	91	0.9755	11.6	.....	Resins, Tannin, Alkaloid	10-30
Pomegranate.....	41	1.0181-1.0320	21-30	.....	Punico-tannic Acid and Alkoid	30-60
Poppo Heads.....	41	1.0629-1.0496	12-12.6	.....	Alkaloids	30-120
Pony Bark.....	69	0.9391-0.9544	14	.....	.....	30-60
Pulsatilla.....	91	0.9980-1.0650	23-28	.....	Vol. Acrid Prin.	30-60
Pumpkin Seed.....	75	0.8704-0.8720	3.3-3.5	.....	.....	1-5
Quassia.....	26	0.9602-0.9819	3.1-4.2	.....	Neut. Bitter Principle	5-10
Market A.....	41	0.9482	1.75	.....	Neut. Bitter Principle	5-10
Market B.....	49	0.9825	2.08	.....	Neut. Bitter Principle	5-10
Market C.....	35	0.9672	2.04	.....	Neut. Bitter Principle	5-10

* Glycerin.

Name of Extract.	Monstrum, Alcohol; Weight, Per Cent.	Range of Specific Gravity at 70° F.	Range of Extractive, Per Cent.	Range of Alkaloid.	Activity.	Dose, Minims.
Quebracho	70	0.9130-0.9304	9-11	1.46-1.84	Alkaloids.	15-60
Queen of the Meadow	41	0.9612-0.9670	9-14	.....	Vol. oil and Acrid Resin.	20-60
Raspberry Leaves	45	1.0232	22.5	.....	Tannin and Extractive.	30-60
Red Saunders	91	0.8970-0.9065	18.8-29	.....	Red Coloring Matter.	.....
Rhatany	10*	1.0530-1.0840	31-42	.....	Tannin, etc.	10-60
Rhubarb	68	1.0240-1.0450	33-41	.....	Chrysophan, Chrysoptic Acid, &c.	15-60
Market A.	66	1.0430	.....	.....	.....	.....
Market B.	42	1.1010	37.5	.....	.....	.....
Market C.	58	1.0660	35.7	.....	.....	.....
Market D.	47	1.0810	36	.....	.....	.....
Aromatic	45	1.0640-1.0660	30-36	.....	Chrysophan, Chrysoptic Acid, &c.	30-120
Sweet	41	1.0350-1.0490	23-29	.....	Chrysophan, Chrysoptic Acid, &c.	60-60
And Senna	50	1.0430	26-30	.....	Chrysophan, Chrysoptic Acid, &c.	15-120
And Potassa	50	1.0465-1.0555	30-38	.....	Vol. oil, Resin and Tannin.	15-75
Rhus Aromatica	60	0.9790-0.9890	29-32	.....	Vol. oil and Extractive.	30-60
Rose, Pale	41	1.0622	29-32	.....	Vol. oil Tannin, etc.	30-60
Red	41	1.0808-1.1137	34-44	.....	Vol. oil Tannin and Bit. Prin.	15-30
Rosemary	60	0.9530	19.6-22.8	.....	Oleoresin.	30-60
Rosin Weed Herb.	45	1.0025	19.4-22.8	.....	Oleoresin.	30-60
Root	43	1.0012	21-34	.....	Vol. oil and Resin.	10-30
Rue	41	1.0280-1.0642	21-34	.....	Vol. oil, Resin and Tannin.	30-60
Sage	45	1.0134-1.0270	12-19.6	.....	Vol. oil, Resin and Tannin.	60-120
Sandalwood	81	0.8430-0.8451	16-25	.....	Neut. Prin., Acrid Resins, etc.	60-120
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	37	1.0521-1.0591	16-23	.....	Neut. Prin., Acrid Resins, etc.	60-120
Mexican	37	1.0254-1.0565	16-23	.....	Neut. Prin., Acrid Resins, etc.	60-120
Market A.	26	1.1520	25.3	.....	Neut. Prin., Acrid Resins, etc.	60-120
Market B.	18	1.0280	14.7	.....	Neut. Prin., Acrid Resins, etc.	60-120
Market C.	38	0.9880	19.7	.....	Neut. Prin., Acrid Resins, etc.	60-120
Market D.	38	0.9890	8	.....	.....	.....
Sassafras Bark	68	0.9930-1.0090	29-33	.....	Vol. oil and Tannin.	15-30
Savin	91	0.8920-0.9184	20-27	.....	Vol. oil and Resin.	5-20
Saw Palmetto	45	0.9435	29-34.2	.....	Vol. oil, etc.	30-60
Scullcap	45	1.0330-1.0400	26.5-29	.....	Bitter Prin. and Extractive.	60-120
Senega	60	1.0240-1.0363	34-38	.....	Saponin and Extractive.	60-240
Senna, Alexandria	41	1.0355-1.0399	24-25	.....	Cathartic Acid.	60-240
Tinnevely	41	1.0340-1.0675	25-31.6	.....	Cathartic Acid.	60-240
Serpentaria	70	0.8965-0.9086	8-10	.....	Vol. oil and Bitter Principle.	15-30
Sheep Laurel	45	1.0583-1.0624	31-33	.....	Resin, Tannin, Alkaloid.	10-50
Skunk Cabbage	65	0.9340-0.9386	12-15	.....	Resin and Acrid Principle.	15-30
Soap Bark	41	1.0245-1.0315	8-10	.....	Saponin.	15-30
Solomon's Seal	60	0.9554-0.9630	15-20	.....	Tannin and Bit. Acrid Neut. Prin.	15-30
Spearmint	41	0.9844-0.9900	13.8-15.6	.....	Vol. oil	30-60
Spiknard	41	1.0094-1.0045	17-20	.....	Vol. oil and Resin.	15-30
Squill	45	0.9340-0.9649	14.7-18.9	.....	Scillipicrin, Scillin & Scillitoxin.	2-10
Market A.	10	.....	31.7	.....	.....	.....
Market B.	20	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Market C.	20	.....	35.5	.....	.....	.....
Squill, Acetic	22	1.1490-1.1770	45-47	.....	Scillipicrin, Scillin & Scillitoxin.	2-10
Stavesacre	91	0.8588 (inc. oil)	32.3	1.2	Alkaloids.	1-3
Stillingia	41	0.9816-0.9846	10-15	.....	Resin.	15-60
Stramonium	41	0.9175	17-21	.....	Alkaloids.	2-5
Stramonium Seed	68	0.8960-0.8996	11-19.4	0.3-0.4	Alkaloids.	1-2
Sumach Bark	45	0.9918-0.9992	17-21	.....	Tannin.	30-60
Sumach Berries	41	1.0290-1.0378	22-25	.....	Tannin, Malic Acid, etc.	15-60
Sundew	91	0.8560-0.8740	8-10.3	.....	Acrid Resin and Acid.	1-15
Sweet Fern	60	1.0026-1.0058	22-24	.....	Vol. oil, Resin, Tannin.	30-120
Tansy	60	0.9600-0.9650	15-21	.....	Vol. oil and Bitter Prin.	15-60
Thyme	91	0.8530-0.8570	8.3-10	.....	Vol. oil	30-60
Tolu	41	0.9942-1.0134	48-50.4	.....	Vol. oil, Cinnamic Acid, Res., etc.	15-30
Uva Ursi	45	1.0094-1.0100	36-48.3	.....	Tannin, Arbutin, etc.	30-60
Valerian	60	0.9390-0.9490	14.8-15.8	.....	Vol. oil, Res., Valerianic Acid, &c.	60-120
Wahoo, Bark of Twigs	60	0.9535-0.9610	14.7-17	.....	Resins and Bitter Principle.	15-60
Root	60	0.9585-0.9625	16-18	.....	Resin and Bitter Principle.	15-60
Water Pepper	50	0.9540-0.9645	9.3-10.5	.....	Polygonic Acid, Tannin.	10-30
White Pine	75	0.9141-0.9520	17-25	.....	Vol. oil and Tannin.	15-60
Wild Yam	91	0.9887-0.9725	11.5-15	.....	Acrid Resin.	15-30
Willow Bark	41	1.0045-1.0053	20-23	.....	Salicin and Tannin.	30-60
Wormseed, American	60	0.9244-0.9279	10-13	.....	Vol. oil.	15-60
Levant	91	0.9040	20-23	.....	Vol. oil and Santonin.	15-30
Wormwood	41	1.0244-1.0270	20-23	.....	Vol. oil and Bitter Principle.	15-30
Yarrow	41	0.9732-0.9974	13-17.8	.....	Vol. oil, Resin, Glucoside.	30-60
Yellow Dock	41	1.0370-1.0610	22-29	.....	Tannin and Bitter Extractive.	30-60
Yerba Buena	91	0.8560-0.8570	6-7	.....	Vol. oil	30-90
Yerba Rumana	70	1.0334	.....	.....	Resin, Tannin, etc.	15-30
Yerba Santa	70	0.9800-0.9980	30-39	.....	Vol. oil and Resin.	15-60
Zedoary	68	0.8892	7	.....	Vol. oil and Resin.	15-60

*Glycerin.

CHERRY OR PINEAPPLE CIDER OR WINE.

Ripe selected fruit..... 2 parts
 Sugar, granulated..... 1 part
 Water..... 1½ parts
 Alcohol, pure (Cologne spirit), sufficient.

The fruit, perfectly ripe and sound, free from decayed parts and extraneous matter, is crushed and placed in an earthen or wooden open vessel or tub, the water added and well beaten together, then allowed to stand for forty-eight hours, with occasional stirring, after which, by means of a press or a coarsely meshed cloth strainer, the liquid portion is separated from the mass or pulp. To the expressed liquid is added the sugar, and, when dissolved, placed in a container of such capacity as nearly to fill the same. An old wine, brandy or whisky package, when free from mustiness, is preferable to a new one or one that has never been used, as these frequently impart an objectionable woody taste to the finished product. However, when such wine or liquor

packages are not obtainable, the new containers should be first filled with water, allowed to soak for a day or two, then emptied and well sulphured by burning sulphur in the same. The expressed juice is then placed in the barrel and allowed to ferment, the rapidity of the fermentation depending largely upon the maintenance of the proper temperature (which is from 70° to 80° Fahr.) and, if favorable, four or five days will suffice. It is then racked off into a clean barrel, filling nearly up to the bung-hole, leaving the same open and from day to day adding small portions of the alcohol, so that one gallon of the spirit is used to 50 gallons of finished product. When the last of the spirit has been added, drive in the bung and allow to mature, and when it has become clear and bright it may be drawn off in bottles.

In making cherry wine some of the seeds should be crushed, as they aid in imparting the delicacy of taste and flavor of the fruit.—A. E. Ebert, Meyer Bros. Drug.

(Written for *The Era*.)

THE DRUGGIST AND POISON CASES.

By E. F. L. J.

Some years ago, say twenty or twenty-five, a most delightful little book made its appearance, entitled "Helen's Babies." Many of my readers have no doubt read it, and those who have not done so should procure a copy of it without delay. Towards the end of the volume one of the heroes (aged four) takes a couple of ounces of par goric at a dose. The story goes on as follows: "In a second I had snatched a shawl, wrapped Toddie in it, tucked him under my arm, and was on my way to the barn. In a moment more I was on one of the horses, and galloping furiously to the village. . . . In front of the apothecary's I brought the horse suddenly upon his haunches and dashed in exclaiming, 'Give this child a strong emetic, quick; he's swallowed poison.' . . . We rode quickly back to the house, and while I was asking Maggie to try and coax Toddie into taking a nap, I heard the patient remark to his brother, 'Budge, down to the village I was a whale. I didn't frow up Djonah, but I frowned up a whole flock full of uvver fins.'"

History doesn't relate whether that apothecary got a "calling down" for undue interference with a physician's work, or praise for his prompt action in administering the emetic. My lot has usually been a pleasant one as far as physicians were concerned, but I have one or two acquaintances who would be in fear of their lives if they acceded to such a request without spending half an hour in ascertaining the doctor's whereabouts.

There is, perhaps, no time in a druggist's life when his reputation is made or marred so quickly as the occasion when his services are required to render first aid in a case of poisoning. There is no class of druggist who is so likely to be called in as the apothecary of a village or small town. In the larger cities and towns where there is a doctor's office in every block the physician usually has, and invariably ought to have, the "first call." In the rural districts, however, the doctor is frequently not at home, and nobody knows when he will return. A human life is possibly hanging in the balance, and the druggist is very much in the position of a spectator who sees a man drowning. Under such circumstances it becomes an imperative moral duty to render any aid and assistance which is possible, until the arrival of a physician.

Cases of poisoning may be roughly divided into three classes, Homicidal, Suicidal and Accidental. With the first and second classes the apothecary has very little to do. Murderers are, as a rule, either highly skilled in, or ignorant of, toxicology. If they understand their business they go about it in a methodical way which often baffles the skilled physician; if ignorant they administer a dose which places their victim beyond human aid in a very short time. "Skilled" poisoners seem to rely on the alkaloids, but fortunately for society such people are few and far between. Arsenic has been a favorite poison for upwards of two thousand years, but the extreme ease with which it is detected at the present day has relegated its use to the comparatively ignorant class of society. It is still used, however, and I believe the cases of homicidal poisoning by arsenic and its compounds stand in about the same ratio per cent. of the total homicides by poisoning, in the United States and Canada, as the instances of carbolic acid poisoning in suicidal cases. Curiously enough, the very professions which should know better are addicted to the use of carbolic acid for suicidal purposes. I have been personally acquainted with a doctor, a dentist and a druggist who deliberately terminated their existence with this, the most horrible and agonizing poison procurable. In each case the dose taken was so enormous that no medical aid, no matter how promptly rendered, would have availed. The doctor was a confirmed dipsomaniac, the druggist was dying with cancer, and the dentist preferred to face the unknown to standing his trial for a criminal offence. Why the druggist selected carbolic instead of hydrocyanic acid or some powerful alkaloid I cannot say. Among the dentist's belongings was a Colt's revolver and a box of cartridges, and they were both in reach when he made away with himself. The only case of attempted suicide I have encountered was that of a mulatto servant girl,

who drank off a bottle of hair wash containing sugar of lead and cantharides. Her mistress administered hot mustard and water before I arrived on the scene, and she surrendered the preparation without injury to herself.

On the other hand I have had several cases of accidental poisoning in the past ten years. In one case a child drank two ounces of cough mixture containing two drachms of tincture of opium B. P. to the ounce. The second was where my next door neighbor took a tablespoonful of belladonna liniment; luckily for him he found out his mistake at once; and another, and most amusing case in spite of its serious effects, was one in which a negro woman nearly killed herself with an overdose of morphine. The colored lady was threatened with an ischiorectal abscess, and as she suffered excruciating pain, the doctor ordered four suppositories for her, each containing one grain of morphine sulphate; directions "use as directed." Her husband gave the suppositories to his daughter, and about six hours after I had dispensed them he returned to my store and informed me that his wife had taken two of the "pills" at once, and they at first set her crazy, and afterwards she had gone to sleep, and they couldn't wake her up to take the other medicine. Both doctors were out of town. The lady's doctor would not be back for some hours, so I put a hypodermic syringe in my pocket and went over to the negro's shanty. I found the patient had swallowed three No. 2 Gibbs suppositories in one hour, and was in consequence in a very bad condition. The pupils were contracted to "pin point" size, and there was every sign of acute morphine poisoning.

I administered an emetic at once, and she responded to it generously. After a couple of hours hard work I restored her to a semi-conscious condition, and plied her with fluid extract of coffee and stimulants. The doctor arrived and took over the case, and next day she was all right. All the thanks I got for my services were a "calling down" from the doctor for not putting a "poison" label on the suppository box, and the ill will of the entire negro population of the town and vicinity for nearly poisoning a "colored lady."

Not more than a month after this occurrence I was called in to see a small boy who had been suddenly taken ill. His parents were by far the most wealthy people in the country, and I took the case with fear and trembling. No doctor was available at the time, one of the medical men being out of town at a confinement, and the other one incapably drunk. The child was suffering terribly, and he was neither vomiting nor purging. I managed to administer an emetic after giving the patient half a pint of warm milk. There were two fine laburnum trees in front of the house, and I ascertained that the little fellow had gathered a large bunch of the bright yellow blossoms, and that his nurse had actually seen him chewing some of them. Vomiting set in and I recognized some of the flowers in the ejected matter. I gave the child stimulants (a teaspoonful of brandy and one minim of liquor strychnine every hour for three hours). My treatment may have been wrong, but the child lived until the doctor arrived. As neither the doctor nor myself had any book of reference bearing on laburnum poisoning other than my U. S. Dispensary, my treatment was continued, and the boy "pulled through." I neither expected nor received any remuneration for my services at the time, but the parents have repaid me in full long since in unsolicited letters of recommendation both social and financial.

Now, while the city druggist has to face the possibility of a poisoning accident at any time, he usually has a doctor within reach, and in nine cases out of ten the poison is easily recognized, and there is a standard antidote at hand. In the rural and suburban districts there are usually a number of natural poisons ready at hand during the spring, summer and fall; to say nothing of Paris green, London purple, hellebore and other various compounds. In many gardens the aconite, foxglove (*Digitalis*) laburnum, and poke root are either cultivated or grow as weeds. The fences and hedges contain bryony, hemlock and belladonna, and the ditches abound in water hemlock (*Cicuta maculatum*). The "summer boarder" in his or her peripatations through the fields may take a fancy to experiment on the edible properties of fungi

of the amanita and kindred species, and the children of the house in which the "summer boarder" resides may possibly test the nutritive qualities of his photographic chemicals, or sample the medicine bottles left on his bureau or mantelpiece. A young gentleman of my acquaintance made his way (via the piazza roof and window) into the bedroom of a well known clergyman. Finding a box of sandalwood oil capsules in the reverend gentleman's valise, he sampled one or two of them. I was called in and assured the precocious youngster's mother that the capsules were harmless—used for allaying irritation, etc., etc.—and the boy was the richer by one well deserved spanking, one vile tasting dose of medicine—he chewed the capsules instead of swallowing them—and I gained the minister's good will—though I can't say I respected him very much—for my reticence in the matter.

Now in regard to treatment in emergency cases. When the patient is able and willing to take an antidote, the old homely remedy of mustard and water, which is always at hand, perfectly safe and easy of administration, is in my mind better than any other in the following cases:

Oxalic Acid.—Use after whitening or olive oil.
Acetate of Lead.—Use after Epsom or Glauber's salts.

Arsenic and Compounds.—Use after dialysed iron.
Opium and Compounds.—Follow with strong coffee.
Aconite, Digitalis, Tobacco, Belladonna.—Follow with stimulants if necessary. Strong tea or coffee, pulv. carbo lig., hot bricks to feet, artificial respiration, also hypodermic of morphine $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

In a case of poisoning by phosphorus, such as a child sucking match heads, never give oil in any form. Give from two to four grains sulphate of copper every five minutes, or half an ounce of magnesium sulphate or a teaspoonful of turpentine in water.

Never give an emetic in poisoning with mineral acids.

Use whitening, chalk or demulcents, also morphine if in much pain.

Mushroom Poisoning.—Emetics and cathartics.

Snake Bite.—Carbolic acid or permanganate of potash injection if possible, cautery if necessary, and stimulants.

I invariably insist that in every case in which my services are required, the nearest physician shall be called in immediately. The druggist may render valuable aid in time of need, but he is at best only a stop-gap, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he is not competent to deal with the sequelae to a poisoning case. He may assist the physician in determining the kind of poison the patient has taken, and if required to render any further assistance he can.

Now, one of the most troublesome things the rural druggist has to deal with is the question when the poison label should or should not be placed on a package of medicine. A verbal caution will be sufficient in many cases, in others it will be actually resented. The placing of a poison label on—let us say belladonna liniment or chlorodyne—will sometimes make trouble between the doctor and the druggist, and its absence may justify a coroner's jury in a verdict of "gross negligence." Verily the druggist is between the devil and the deep sea.

Some years ago I was out on a fishing trip. I may have used too much river water, or eaten too much fruit, but I somehow managed to contract one of the most excruciating attacks of gastralgia I ever suffered from. The care-taker on the river assured me that he had a bottle of medicine "le meilleure chose pour toutes les douleurs" and wouldn't I take a dose of it. I inspected the medicine and decided I would rather not, as I thought it contained aconite. The directions ran merely "use as directed." On coming out of the woods I sought out the druggist who had prepared it, and asked him to let me see Rx. no —. It consisted of alcohol and linimentum aconite, aa $\frac{5}{8}$ i. sig. "use as directed." It had been prescribed for rheumatism, and the druggist told me he had already had one "calling down" for putting a poison label on a bottle when the Rx. did not call for it. The prescribing physician was a "smart" young fellow who had recently graduated on a three years' course, and suffered from a chronic condition of "swelled head." One of the members of our fishing party happened to be a doctor whose standing in the State was, and is, of the

highest. He sought out his professional brother with the swelled head, and gently, but forcibly, pointed out to him the error of his ways in sending a powerful poison to an illiterate French Canadian without a caution as to its deadly nature.

In conclusion I would again emphasize the fact that a druggist should, in my humble opinion, never have anything to do with a poisoning case if a doctor can be obtained; and if he finds himself driven into handling one, it should be treated as an act of mercy pure and simple. "without the hope of fee or reward." The hypodermic syringe and apomorphine should be a last resort, and the poison label or "caution" should be on every bottle or package where the contents are powerful enough to destroy or jeopardize human life.

(For the Era.)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF PHARMACISTS.

By WM. B. THOMPSON, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reports of proceedings of deliberative bodies, as for instance the American Pharmaceutical Association (its last session) when read between the lines, as it were, often disclose a truthfulness in expression of personal opinion which is instructive. The chairman of the Section on Education and Legislation referred, among other topics, to the supposed need of enacting laws which shall require boards of pharmacy to receive for examinations those only who are graduates of incorporated colleges. The effect of such partial and discriminating laws would, it is quite obvious, inure directly to the pecuniary advantage of those administering colleges of pharmacy. This, too, without any assured equivalent to the community at large of advancing the present status of education. The over-numerous colleges of pharmacy, especially the faculties, have long chafed under the fact that the various boards of pharmacy have very wisely refused to discriminate in favor of graduates. The experience of the gentlemen composing these boards has confirmed the wisdom of this course because the attainments of the colleges graduates were not exceptionally higher or more markedly proficient than those of the average applicant. And for another most excellent reason, namely, that such discrimination would open a very wide door to the creation of irresponsible colleges, thus inevitably lowering even the present standard of qualification.

The chairman of the section to which we have referred goes on in the same connection to state that the late Prof. Maisch some years ago, in conversation remarked that if he (Maisch) were not then a professor in a college of pharmacy he would advocate such a measure as is contemplated in securing a discriminating law. Here the question naturally presents, why should Prof. Maisch have hesitated at all to take a pronounced position on a subject involving a principle of action even though he were affiliated with a college? Surely it must have been because it would certainly have exposed its advocates to the reasonable inference that they were seeking to promote corporate and individual interests by compulsion. Or, that Prof. Maisch, who was an instinctively modest, most consistent and honest man, would not compromise himself by inviting suspicion and comment; an act, ostensibly of principle, contained so large an element of self interest as to render its advocacy repugnant to the delicacy of self respect. In how very different a light, by contrast, do those now stand who are urging this measure. The virtue of an instinctive modesty is not discoverable.

To probe this subject more deeply it will be found that the fifty and more colleges of pharmacy of this country are struggling hard in competition with each other for patronage and existence. An assured future maintenance grows more dim with each recurring year. The area of available clientele is narrowing down to the States of respective location. Viewing the radically changed character of the retail drug business as now prosecuted, there are many of the more eminent pharmacists of the United States (not those in the counsels of the colleges, however) who are of opinion, that to educate commercial

druggists does not require the expensive equipment of colleges nor the maintenance of highly remunerative faculty chairs. But a failure to coax must be followed by an attempt to drive! This intention to secure legislative action should be opposed, if it be really worth while to oppose it, for various reasons. There is a very probable doubt whether any alert body of legislators can be found to favor partial and discriminating legislation. Especially may this be the case when a court of jurisdiction would probably pronounce such enactment a contravention of constitutional law. If there would be given any responsible or reliant assurance that the standards of education would be elevated and advanced by the colleges as a condition to being thus favored, opposition might be modified to the extent that an experimental test be allowed. When boards of pharmacy shrink in desperate appeal to the colleges to "shut out illiterate incompetents," upon what encouraging ground can a hope for improvement be based?

SELECTED FORMULAS.

Tincture of Rhatany with Salol.

Salol	5 parts
Alcohol	120 parts
Tincture of rhatany.....	15 parts
Oil of peppermint.....	10 drops

Menthol-Chloral.

Menthol	30 parts
Chloral hydrate	30 parts

To be melted together.

Menthol Cholera Drops.

Menthol	6 parts
Tincture of ginger.....	8 parts
Tincture of opium.....	10 parts
Spirit of ether.....	76 parts

Take 10 to 15 drops each half hour.

Menthol Ice.

Spermaceti	10 parts
Melted with	
Liquid paraffin	10 parts

Add

Menthol	10 parts
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To be applied to the nostrils for cold in the head.

Menthol Vinegar.

Menthol	8 parts
Vinegar	97 parts

To be added to gargles.

Mentholin.

Menthol	10 parts
Dissolved in	
Alcohol (95 per cent.).....	77 parts

Add

Solution of ammonia	12 parts
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Menthol Oil.

Menthol	16 parts
Dissolved on the water-bath in	
Olive oil	14 parts

Menthol Ointment.

Lanolin	85 parts
Paraffin	5 parts

Melt together, and add

Menthol	10 parts
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To be applied to the forehead for headache.

Menthol Snuff.

Menthol	15 parts
Boric acid	30 parts
Ammonium chloride	55 parts

Menthol Wine.

Menthol	2 parts
Dissolved in	
Cognac	6 parts

To this add

Glycerin	6 parts
Tokay wine	86 parts

Menthol Toothache Drops.

Menthol	8 parts
Chloroform	8 parts
Alcohol (95 per cent.).....	84 parts

To be applied on wool to the decayed tooth.

—(Pharm. Post).

Flaxseed Species (Tea).

Flaxseed	8 parts
Fennel	1 part
Anise	1 part
Licorice root	2 parts

Reduce all to a coarse powder, and mix uniformly.

Compound Tincture of Orange.

Fresh green rind of orange.....	60 grams
Curacao orange peel.....	80 grams
Malaga orange peel.....	90 grams
Ceylon cinnamon	2 grams
Cloves	7.5 grams
Vanilla	11 grams
Orange flower oil.....	4 drops
Alcohol	1500 grams
Wine	720 grams

A dark brown tincture, possessing a characteristic taste and odor.

Compound Spirit of Myrcia (Bay Rum).

Oil of bay.....	16 parts
Oil of clove.....	1 part
Oil of pimenta.....	1 part
Essence of Jamaica rum.....	75 parts
Alcohol	2650 parts
Water	1850 parts

Mix and filter.

Spirit of Menthol.

Menthol	5 parts
Alcohol	95 parts

Syrup of Chestnut.

Fluid extract of chestnut leaves.....	1 part
Syrup	1 part

Syrup of Codeine.

Codeine phosphate	0.10 grams
Syrup	100 grams

Syrup of Creosote.

Creosote	10 grams
Magnesia	3.5 grams
Syrup	70 grams
Peppermint water	16.5 grams

Solutio Boro-Salicylic (Solution of Boro-Salicylic acid).

Boric acid	6 parts
Salicylic acid	1 part
Water	203 parts

Resolvent Species.

Peppermint leaves	2 parts
Melissa leaves	2 parts
Sweet marjoram	2 parts
Wild marjoram	2 parts
Chamomile	1 part
Lavender flowers	1 part
Elder flowers	1 part

Reduce to a coarse powder and mix.

Tincture of Kola.

Roasted and powdered kola nut.....	1 part
Diluted alcohol	5 parts

Prepare a tincture.

Borated Tincture of Rhatany.

Boric acid	5 parts
Alcohol	120 parts
Tincture of rhatany.....	15 parts
Oil of peppermint.....	10 drops

A tincture of rhatany containing salicylic acid may be made in a similar manner by substituting salicylic acid for the boric acid in the above.

Compound Tincture of Birch.

Birch tar	20 parts
Alcohol	30 parts
Ether	30 parts
Oil of lavender.....	1 part
Oil rosemary	1 part
Oil of rue.....	1 part

Mix. Allow the mixture to stand one day in a cool place and filter.

Eau de Cologne (Febr.)

Lemon oil.....	350 grams
Bergamot oil.....	270 grams
Lavender oil.....	20 grams
Peppermint oil (Mitcham).....	12 grams
Acetic ether	12 grams
Neroli oil.....	120 drops
White thyme oil.....	100 drops
Rosemary oil.....	110 drops
Attar of rose.....	20 drops
Cologne spirit, 95 per cent.....	23 kilos

Mix and let stand for several days, then add

Orange flower water, triple.....	1100 grams
Rose water, French, triple.....	300 grams

This combination gives an excellent preparation which approaches very closely to the ancient original product (Drog. Zig.) The cologne should be left to stand for three months, at the expiration of which time add from 5 to 7½ kilos of alcohol and let stand another three months before placing it on sale.

Glycerin Jelly.

Isinglass	1 dram
Boiling water	4 ounces
Glycerin	1 ounce
Perfume	q. s.

Dissolve the isinglass in the water, add the glycerin and lastly the perfume. Pour into bottles while warm.

PHARMACY.

LEVURINE is the name given to a dried concentrated extract of beer yeast, in powder form. The dose is a teaspoonful, to be given before food three times a day if necessary. The extract is said to be useful in the arrest of suppurative and reduction of temperature in various diseases.

HUCHARD'S PILLS.—The New York Medical Journal gives the following formula for these pills, used in the treatment of jaundice: Resin of podophyllum, extract of hyoscyamus, medicinal soap, of each, 4½ grains; extract of rhubarb, 15 grains. Divide into 15 pills. One or two daily.

RESAZURIN INDICATOR FOR ALKALIMETRY is obtained by adding 45 drops of nitric acid, sp. gr. 1.25, saturated with nitrous acid, to a solution of resorcin 4 drams, in anhydrous ether, 200 Cc. After standing for two days the crystals which have formed are separated and washed with ether until the washings are colored blue with ammonia. This indicator, known as Crismer's, gives a red color with acids and blue with alkalies and alkali carbonates.

ARTIFICIAL NAUHEIM BATHS.—Mayer describes (Med. Record) his method of making artificial Nauehm baths with acid sulphate of sodium and bicarbonate of sodium. He uses six or eight cakes, two ounces each, of the former and two pounds of the latter to the bath; or the saline mixture of sodium chloride, 30 pounds, potassium chloride, 10 ounces; granular calcium chloride, 30 ounces; magnesium chloride, 8 ounces, thoroughly mixed and kept in a moist-proof tin box until needed. He first uses 3 pounds of the above with bicarbonate until it is thoroughly effervescing. He relates his own experience with the baths and thinks the artificial like the natural ones, together with the resisting exercises, are the most efficacious and lasting remedy for chronic disease of the heart.

REMOVING SILVER STAINS.—(1) Immerse the articles for five minutes in a mixture of corrosive sublimate and sodium chloride solution, then wash two or three times with clean water.

(2) Add enough tincture of iodine to a 20 per cent. ammonium chloride solution to color the latter yellow or brown. Immerse the stained articles in this solution for five minutes, then place a few crystals of sodium thiosulphate on the stains, or moisten them with a little ammonia, and finally wash well with water. If the stains are not completely removed, the process must be repeated.

(3) Moisten the spots with javelle water, and after five minutes wash with water containing 5 grams hydrochloric acid per liter. These methods are suggested by Prof. Crede, of Dresden (Pharm. Cent.), in lieu of the method in which poisonous potassium cyanide is used.

ESTIMATING GLUCOSE IN BLOOD.—Chassaigne recommends the following method: 25 Cc. of a solution of sodium metaphosphate in 100 Cc. of water are added, together with 5 Cc. of hydrochloric acid, to 100 Cc. of blood, and the mixture heated for two minutes, whereby complete coagulation is effected. The serum is then filtered off, the coagulation collected, washed with boiling water to remove all the sugar present, expressed, the acid in the filtrate neutralized and the latter evaporated to the original volume of the blood taken. In this liquid the sugar is then estimated by means of Bonnan's reagent. This consists of three solutions, made as follows:

- A.—Copper sulphate 35 grams
Sulphuric acid 1 Cc.
Water.....to make 1 liter
- B.—Rochelle salt.....250 grams
Soda lye (36° Bé.).....300 Cc.
Water.....to make 1 liter
- C.—Potassium ferrocyanide.....50 grams
Water.....to make 1 liter
- To use the test, 10 Cc. each of solutions (A) and (B) and

5 Cc. of solution (C) are mixed and heated to boiling. The liquid to be tested is then dropped in, when the blue color gradually disappears, a greenish color developing and changing soon to yellow and finally reddish-brown, which indicates the end of the reaction. On cooling a grayish-green precipitate deposits.—Pharm. Post.

AUSTRUM, A NEW ELEMENT (?).—In 1886 Linnemann (Chem. and Drug.) claimed that he had detected in the mineral orihite a new metal characterized by two violet rays in spectrum, of wave length 4105 and 4030 respectively. Boisbaudran, in the same year, urged that this was nothing else than the well-recognized metal gallium, whose characteristic violet rays possessed the wave lengths 4075.5 and 4052, numbers practically identical with those quoted above. Pribram has now re-examined a portion of the same sample which Linnemann worked with, and after eliminating every element except gallium and something else, as yet uncharacterized, claims that there is an unknown element present, which, however, does not yield the lines found by Linnemann, and which were certainly due to gallium, but which gives no fewer than twenty-four hitherto unknown lines. He proposes to retain the name austrum for it and is now endeavoring to isolate it in a pure condition.

THE ANTI-ALCOHOLIC SERUM QUESTION was again discussed at the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine. Dr. Sapelier, in collaboration with M. Brocq, pharmacien, and Dr. Thebault, made a first communication to the Academy last December, showing that they had established, by experiments, that "a horse to which had been administered moderate doses of alcohol daily supplied at the end of a comparatively short time a serum which, when injected into animals accustomed to take alcohol regularly in fairly large doses, caused such animals to refuse it in future." In support of the original experiment, Dr. Sapelier has now given the Academy the result of a series of observations made on alcoholic subjects treated by this method, the great majority being men. The experiments cover fifty-seven cases, of which thirty-two have been cured, eight have improved and seventeen showed no benefit. Of these seventeen bad cases four patients did not follow the treatment and thirteen were found to be physically unfit for it. The doctor concludes that the action of anti-alcoholic serum or antiethyline cannot be attributed either to imagination or suggestion, because among the successes certain of the patients ignored the reason and nature of their treatment, while hysterical and highly impressionable subjects figure only in the lists of failures or, at most, improvements. The action of the anti-alcoholic serum is purely physiological, and it is supposed to consist in a re-awakening of the instinctive disgust of man for alcohol. The serum acts on the economy of the system and excites the various organs to act against the injurious effects of alcohol, as well as on the circulation and nutrition. It is noteworthy that these conclusions apply only to spirit drinkers. The same results are produced, but less rapidly and with greater difficulty, in wine drinkers, which is explained by the relatively small amount of alcohol contained in wine and the injury to the digestive organs caused by wine. Such are the conclusions of Dr. Sapelier and his colleagues, and it remains to be seen if, in permanent practice, the results obtained by them will be maintained. (Chem. and Drug.)

Shampoo Jelly.

White castile soap.....	4 ounces
Potassium carbonate.....	1 ounce
Water.....	6 ounces
Glycerin.....	2 ounces
Oil of lavender.....	5 drops
Oil of bergamot.....	10 drops

Shave the soap to ribbons, melt with the water on a water bath, adding the potassium carbonate; allow to become nearly cold and then stir in the remaining ingredients, using more water if required.

Hair Lotion.

Castor oil.....	7.5 parts
Eau de Cologne.....	18 parts
Alcohol (90 per cent.).....	18 parts
Tincture of capsicum.....	0.4 parts
Tincture of cantharides.....	0.4 parts
Tincture of galls.....	8 parts

QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Atrocuria Food.—(Inquirer.) This preparation was formerly made by the Altruria Pharmaceutical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., a concern now no longer in existence. We understand that the C. N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton street, this city, hold all the goods there are in the market for sale, although they do not own the trade mark.

Violet Syrup for the Soda Fountain.—(C. and W.) Here are formulas for two so-called "violet syrups": (1) Extract of orris, 3 ounces; extract of vanilla, 1 ounce; liquid foam, 1 ounce; vegetable green coloring, 1 dram; simple syrup, 1 gallon. Mix and strain. (2) Triturate 2 fl. ounces stronger tincture of orris with $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce magnesium carbonate until well mixed; add 16 fl. ounces of water, agitate thoroughly mix, filter, in the filtrate dissolve 24 ounces of sugar by agitation or percolation, finally adding soda foam q.s. The syrup may be colored grass green with chlorophyll, or bluish with litmus solution. If the syrup be left uncolored it may be called "syrup of white violet."

Paint for Black Eye.—(Hartford.) The following formula has been recommended: Mix 2 drams of bismuth subcarbonate with 1 dram of French chalk, color with carmine, armenian bole or calamine to skin tint, and apply after washing the parts with a mixture of glycerin, 1 dram, and water, 5 drams. Here are some other applications: (1) Potassium nitrate, 15 grains; ammonium chloride, 30 grains; aromatic vinegar, 4 fl. drams; water, enough to make 8 fl. ounces. (2) For prevention of black eye or bruises generally, nothing is better than a mixture, in equal parts, of tincture of capsicum and mucilage of gum arabic. Paint over the bruised spot, let dry, and put on another coating. A few drops of glycerin prevent the coating thus made from becoming brittle. If this is applied to a bruise shortly after it is received no discoloration follows. For eye bruises raw beef and fresh Solomon's seal are also said to be satisfactory remedies. When the skin is not broken dilute solution of lead subacetate, with a little tincture of arnica (1 dram in 1 ounce) often acts very quickly.

Emulsion of Oil of Wintergreen.—(A. D.) A satisfactory emulsion of oil of wintergreen may be made after the general process of the National Formulary for the emulsification of volatile oils, or the process for the emulsification of oil of turpentine, as proposed by Forbes, may be used. In this process the oil to be emulsified is poured into a perfectly dry bottle, and the powdered acacia added, after which the bottle is well shaken, so that the acacia may become saturated with the oil. Water is then added until a homogeneous emulsion results, which can be further diluted by the gradual addition of water. Of course, volatile oils will never form such perfect emulsions as fixed oils, and the separation of the mixture takes place more readily. As a rule, too, volatile oils require more gum than fixed oils, and not less than 30 grains of powdered acacia should be used for each fluid dram of oil. The amount of water first added should always be equal to twice the acacia used. This emulsion may then be diluted as required. All emulsions of volatile oils are more permanent if made with the aid of some fixed oil previously added to the volatile oil. Such emulsions are preferably made in a mortar. A formula of this character, "emulsification of oil of eucalyptus," was given in the Era of June 7, Page 612. A little experimenting should enable you to make a satisfactory emulsion.

Egg Shampoo.—(G. A. K.) See last week's Era, page 643. Here are some other formulas: (1) Ammonia water, 3 fluid drams; cologne water, 3 fluid drams; alcohol, 5 fluid ounces; water, 5 fluid ounces; whites of egg, as many as desired. The whites of egg (about 2) are thoroughly beaten up previous to being mixed with the water and water of ammonia; the remaining ingredients are added in their order and the whole stirred briskly. (2) Incorporate 2 av. ounces of borax in fine powder with 1 fluid ounce of glycerin and add gradually with constant stirring 10 fluid ounces each of bay rum and rum. Then add the previously well beaten whites of 2 eggs and stir thoroughly until an even mixture results.

The following formula, while containing no white of egg, is said to furnish an ideal shampoo fluid: Pine tar, 20 grams; linseed oil, 200 grams; caustic potash, 45 grams; alcohol, 20 grams; water, 225 grams. Heat the tar and oil to 60° C., dissolve the potash in the water, add the alcohol and gradually add to the oil and tar mixture, constantly stirring. Continue the heat until thoroughly saponified and make up to a pint with water. Perfume (or not) to suit.

Manufacture of Alcohol.—(T. E. B.) submits the following questions:

(a) In the manufacture of grain alcohol, can any druggist use the apparatus of still, column, condenser, worm, etc., without infringing on any patent rights?

Yes, any person may manufacture alcohol with the apparatus named without infringing on any patent rights, but such manufacture must be under the rules and regulations prescribed by the United States statutes. These regulations are very exacting, and among other things require the distillery to be registered and in charge of Government officials. (See Regulations and Instructions for Internal Revenue officials, issued by the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.)

(b) Have you ever published an explanation of Atwood's patent process for the manufacture of the above spirit?

Yes, in outline. In this process distillation with manganic acid or potassium or sodium permanganate is employed to destroy the fusel oil and other foreign substances.

(c) Is there a trust on this article?

A price agreement among manufacturers is said to exist.

(d) What would be the cost (a fair estimate) to make a gallon of this spirit on a small scale, say about five barrels per day?

About 30 cents per gallon, upon which there must be paid the internal revenue tax of \$2.07 (\$1.10 per proof gallon).

Tooth Paste for Collapsible Tubes.—(C. and W.) In the preparation of these pastes the essentials are, first, a good insoluble powder as a base, such as constitutes the ordinary tooth powders; second, the excipient or liquid to form a paste, and last, the flavors and colors. Within these requirements wide variety is possible. The excipient must be chosen with care, avoiding all that will either dry out, crystallize, separate or ferment. The substances most used as excipients are glycerin, syrup, glucose, honey, etc. Syrup and honey are liable to dry out, glucose is prone to fermentation, but a good combination free from these objections consists of glycerin, 1 part; glucose, 8 parts; water, 1 part. With this as an excipient and a good tooth powder, a paste of any degree of consistence may be produced. Some special formulas, said to be excellent, are: (1) Precipitated chalk, 2 ounces; castile soap, 1 ounce; orris root, 1 ounce; oil of sassafras, 10 minims; oil of bay, 20 minims; excipient, q. s. (2) Precipitated chalk, 6 ounces; magnesium carbonate, heavy, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; powdered white soap, 80 grains; oil of cloves, 2 minims; oil of cassia 2 minims; oil of orange, 2 minims; oil of rose geranium, 6 minims. Mix thoroughly and sift, then make into a paste with the above excipient, or use glycerin, 1 ounce, with rose water, q. s. (3) Carmine, 20 grains; ammonia water, $\frac{1}{4}$ dram. Triturate in a mortar and gradually add: Precipitated chalk, 12 ounces; prepared chalk, 6 ounces; orris powder, 6 ounces; sift twice and add the following mixture: vanillin, 2 grains; coumarin, 1 grain; otto of rose, 12 minims; oil of cloves, 12 minims; tincture of benzoin, 3 drams. Mass with glycerin, 2 ounces and rose water, a sufficiency.

Notice to Students of the Era Course.

EXAMINATIONS.

As all students of the Era Course know, the examinations are now in full swing. The quiz master is actively engaged in grading and comparing the papers received, and the prizes will be announced to the successful candidates from time to time as the awards are made. The work of grading will require from two to three weeks.

As heretofore, the prizes will be divided into General and Special, or prizes for general excellence in all subjects and for special excellence in particular subjects, since this arrangement gives the greatest number of chances to the greatest number of students.

In deciding upon the names to which awards of prizes will be made, the same rules will govern as heretofore.

RULES.

- (1) Every student of the Era Course will be considered a contestant unless he expressly advises us to the contrary.
- (2) Students not able to send in the required number of recitations and examinations before the close of the Spring term may forward them any time during the Summer vacation. They will not, however, be graded or returned to the student until after the opening of the next Fall term.
- (3) Satisfactory recitations and examinations are those upon which the student receives a grade of not less than seventy-five per cent.
- (4) The ratings will be taken from the quiz master's official records, on file in the office of the Director, and from the examination papers received from students.
- (5) In determining the general average ratings, the first and most important factor will be the accuracy and excellence of the answers.
- (6) In the event that two or more students shall receive the same rating as determined by the preceding rules, then the following additional factors shall be taken into consideration in order to determine which shall be entitled to precedence: Spelling, composition and correct use of English, penmanship and use of capitals.

HONORABLE MENTION.

In addition to the prizes granted, the names of the fifty students in each class, Junior and Senior, whose grades are highest for the year will be included in the list of Honorable Mention.

GRADING RECITATIONS.

Students should remember that in determining standing the work of the entire year is taken into consideration, so that the members who have been most attentive to their studies throughout the term and have been the most regular in sending in their recitations and examinations will have the best counts in their favor as against those who have been irregular, inattentive and careless in their work.

It should also be remembered that not every student who thinks he should have a prize will receive one. As long as there is not a prize for every member of the class, some will always feel disappointed.

Past experience has shown that the earnest student who works from pure love of study and a desire to become a master of his subject is more frequently found among the prize winners than the one who works with no other end in view than the attainment of the honor and distinction connected with the award of a prize.

Sometimes students complain that since they have answered questions in the exact words of the lectures, they certainly should have a grade of 100 per cent. As a matter of fact the use of the exact language of the lectures is the best evidence that the student is not deserving of high grade. The highest evidence of sound scholarship is that afforded by the recitations which show upon their face that the student is so thoroughly imbued with his subject that he is able to give an intelligent account of it in his own language. Recitations of this character deserve and receive the highest grades.

THE "TRIP PRIZES."

Some weeks ago a vote of the students was taken to determine whether the two trip prizes offered to students should be to Paris or to some of the great natural scenic portions of the United States. This vote showed a preference of over three to one in favor of the home trip. Nevertheless, to avoid disappointment, it has been decided that in case these prizes or either of them should fall to those who selected the Paris trip, their wish will be gratified, as it is a matter of indifference to the publishers which be taken, the cost being practically the same in each case.

VACATION.

While the summer vacation properly begins June 14, in order to accommodate belated students, the quiz master will remain at his desk until the close of the second week in July.

BELATED STUDENTS.

Remember that students who are in arrears either in recitations or examinations can send them in any time during the summer and they will be examined and graded after the quiz master's return to his duties at the beginning of the Fall term.

By keeping the foregoing facts in mind, students may save themselves and the Director much needless correspondence.

PASSING GRADES.

In order to be entitled to a diploma, members of the Senior Class must make satisfactory recitations upon forty-five Senior Lectures and pass a satisfactory examination.

Junior students to be advanced to the Senior Class must make satisfactory recitations upon forty-five lectures and pass a satisfactory examination upon the work of the Junior year.

As previously stated, both Juniors and Seniors may send in recitations and examination papers until the opening of the Fall term.

THE REVISED ERA COURSE.

During the summer the Director and his assistants will give the Era Course a complete revision. The changes will be the most important of any that have been made since the Course was organized and will doubtless add greatly to its popularity and usefulness.

Watch the Era for announcements.

The prizes so far as they have been determined upon are as follows:

GENERAL PRIZES.

Awarded for excellence in all subjects.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Prize.—"The Pharmacist's Library," consisting of one copy each of the United States Dispensary, Remington's Organic of Pharmacy, Lippincott's Medical Dictionary, and Sadtler & Trimble's Chemistry. Presented by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

Second Prize.—Handsomely engraved silver medal. Presented by The Pharmaceutical Era.

Third Prize.—Coblenz's Handbook of Pharmacy. Presented by P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

Fourth Prize.—One copy of Lyons' New Synonym Book. Presented by Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Prize.—Handsomely engraved gold medal. Presented by The Pharmaceutical Era.

Second Prize.—National Dispensary. Presented by Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Third Prize.—Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy. Presented by Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fourth Prize.—Lyons' Assay of Drugs. Presented by Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Awarded for excellence in particular subjects.

PHARMACEUTICAL PHYSICS.

First Prize.—Handsomely engraved "Loving Cup." Presented by James W. Tuxis, Boston.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

First Prize.—Prescription Scales. Presented by Whitall, Tatum & Co., New York.

OPERATIVE PHARMACY.

First Prize.—Finely engraved gold medal. Presented by William R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia.

MATERIA MEDICA.

First Prize.—Cabinet of Materia Medica. Presented by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS.

First Prize.—Hoffman & Power's Analysis of Medicinal Chemicals. Presented by Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

First Prize.—One copy of Prof. J. U. Lloyd's celebrated literary work, "Etidorpha." Presented by the author.

PHARMACEUTICAL BOTANY.

First Prize.—One copy of "The Art of Compounding." Presented by the author, Prof. Wilbur L. Scoville, Boston.

PHARMACEUTICAL MICROSCOPY.

First Prize.—One copy of "The Era Formulary." Presented by The Pharmaceutical Era.

THE DIRECTOR.

News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of
Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

Cable advices from China state that the City of Peking is closely guarded by imperial troops and that armed opposition will be made to the advancing relief column which is halted on the road. A perilous condition of affairs prevails in the Chinese capital and the anti-foreign sentiment is intense.

Disorder and attacks on foreigners are breaking out in widely separated points in China and it is feared that the revolt will become very difficult to handle. The British Government is considering whether a substantial force should not be sent to China from South Africa. It is thought that Lord Roberts could spare a brigade or two, and the necessary transports are now in South African waters. The commander of the expedition, it is said, would probably be Gen. Sir William Nicholson.

The murder of the Japanese Chancellor of Legation at Peking by the Chinese Imperial troops has aroused keen feeling in Japan. The press urges the Government to exact ample reparation. Eight warships are to be sent to Taku.

The opposition press in Japan is impatient over the inactivity of the Government. The Emperor has summoned Marquis Ito to consult with him in reference to the situation in China.

Advices from Shanghai state that a move is in progress there to restore the Chinese Emperor to power, and the United States Government in Britain and Japan, it is said, may support the project. This report has aroused considerable interest, but it is not believed that anything will materialize from it.

Considerable ill feeling exists between the French and British marines in Tien Tsin, and it is feared that it will be hard to keep them on peaceable terms.

The international force that is on the way to Peking is made up of 2,400 marines of various nations, with the British Rear-Admiral Seymour in command, and Capt. McCalla, of the United States cruiser Newark, second in command.

Advices from Shanghai tell of the murder of the Chinese Gen. Yong Loh while parleying with the Boxers near Ting Fu. He was cut down from behind.

The French Consul at Yarrun has been found to be supplying arms to the rebels in South China, and the Chinese Government has asked for his removal.

South Africa.

A sharp battle was fought east of Pretoria last week. The Boers occupied a strong position, but were compelled to withdraw. They succeeded, however, in getting away with all their men, guns and supplies. The British report a loss of about 100 killed and wounded. The Earl of Airlie was among the killed.

By the peaceful occupation of Klerksdorp, announced by Lord Roberts, the British have gained a strategic position of some importance. Cronje, who surrendered the place, is a son of Gen. Cronje, now a prisoner at St. Helena.

The Boer force which Lord Methuen reported last week that he had utterly routed, recovered sufficiently three days later to make another spirited attack on the British line of communications, but they were compelled to retire.

Premier Schreiner and the rest of the Cape Colony cabinet have resigned. They are Dutch, and feel that they cannot enforce discipline against the Dutch rebels in the Cape Colony.

The pacification of the whole of the Transvaal, especially the wide spaces far from the railways, is looked upon as a business requiring months rather than weeks.

The British War Office casualty returns up to June 9 aggregate 23,694, besides 792 officers and 12,355 men sent home as invalids, but not including the sick in South African hospitals.

Machadorp has been officially proclaimed the capital of the Transvaal. The village has swollen into a small city, the majority of the inhabitants living in tents.

The Philippines.

The transport Hancock sailed from Manila last week with a returning battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry. Gen. Macabulos, the most important and the last of the insurgent leaders in Tarlac and Pangasinan Provinces, surrendered at Tarlac last week with eight officers, 124 men and 124 files.

Gen. Grant has captured the rebel stronghold in the mountains east of Samiguil, after a sharp fight lasting four hours. The natives were routed. Gen. Grant had 100 casualties.

Gen. MacArthur reports the capture of the Filipino Gen. Hizon and Covestany, the latter being an important leader of the natives in Pangasinan Province.

The transport Grant from Manila has reached San Francisco with a number of military passengers, including Gen. Graham, retired, 17 insane soldiers; 125 general prisoners and 108 sick soldiers.

Other Foreign News.

News received in Jamaica by way of Venezuela and Trinidad confirms the report of the signal defeat of the Colombian revolutionists. The rebel Gen. Uribe escaped alone, and is now a fugitive. The same source announces an outbreak of revolution in Ecuador against President Lasso.

The Ashanti uprising against British rule on the Gold Coast of Africa has not yet been put down. The British War Office has cabled to the Jamaican Government accepting or compact volunteer military contingent from Jamaica, Trinidad and Demerara for service in Ashanti. The West Indian Regiment has been also ordered to Ashanti.

American artists have received seven gold medals at the Paris Exposition. American explorers in Abyssinia report finding kraals full of skeletons near Lake Rudolf.

Twenty-three persons were precipitated over the falls of the Cayuni River, in British Guiana last week and dashed to pieces.

The Porte, no longer replied to his notes, Mr. Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, is making oral representations regarding the American claims.

The widow of W. E. Gladstone died in England on Thursday last week.

The second Pan-American Congress is to be held in the City of Mexico some time between April and June of next year.

The condition of the Jamaican finances is so bad that a law was passed last week authorizing the Government to borrow \$750,000 from the British Imperial treasury to meet the deficit.

The German Reichstag and Bundesrath have passed the Emperor's navy bill, which he has been trying to push through the Reichstag Parliament for several years. It authorizes a large increase in the navy.

United States Minister Nelson, at Santiago de Chili, cables to the State Department that President Errazuriz is suffering from a mild stroke of paralysis, and that death is only a question of time. Prime Minister Albans has assumed the executive functions, as provided by law.

Out of a total of seventy-five plague cases since the outbreak of the disease at Cairo, thirty-four of them have resulted fatally.

Twenty-three deaths from the bubonic plague are officially reported from Gorkharaton, Guadeloupe. In a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Curzon says: "Fifteen per cent. of the population of India are now supported by the Government. If the famine continues until December, it is estimated that the Government will have spent \$9,250,000."

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

Advices from Honolulu say that the native Hawaiians have decided to organize an independent party to oppose the white Democratic and Republican parties. Enough delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held in Kansas City July 4, have been instructed for W. J. Bryan to insure his nomination on the first ballot.

Allegations against Comptroller Coler of New York charging him with "gross breach of trust" in connection with the sale of city bonds, were presented to Gov. Roosevelt last week, with a request for the removal of the Comptroller. This is regarded as a political move, instigated by the Comptroller's enemies, and not likely to have any serious results.

The Rhode Island General Assembly has re-elected George Peabody Wetmore as United States Senator.

Other Domestic News.

The striking street car men in St. Louis have adopted a proposition advanced by President Gompers looking to a settlement of the strike. The union strikers empowered the committee to offer to arbitrate the question of reinstatement of the former employees. Riots and disorder are not so frequent as they have been. Since the beginning of the strike, thirteen persons have been killed and sixty-six injured by shooting, besides nearly a hundred minor casualties received in other ways.

Gen. Otis was honored with a parade and dinner in Rhode Island on Friday last week. The Rhode Island House voted last week to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution pro-

viding for the abolishment of Newport as one of the State capitals.

The big coal strike in the Southwest is practically at an end. The strike was begun over a year ago. The men will receive an advance of 5 cents per ton on mine run coal.

Judge Townsend, of the Federal District Court, New York, handed down a decision last week upholding the treaty of Paris, and declaring that the inhabitants of Porto Rico are foreigners to the Constitution and the laws of the United States until their status is determined by Congress.

The transport Burnside, which left New York last week for San Juan de Porto Rico, carried 1,000,000 in American gold, silver and paper money, which is to be put into circulation in Porto Rico as rapidly as it can be exchanged for old Spanish money.

The Manufacturers' Woodworkers' Association in Chicago has decided unanimously to refuse the demand of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Council for a 10

per cent. increase in wages over the scale now paid under the local contract, expiring on July 1. About 3,000 workmen will probably strike.

Belle Boyd, the famous spy of Southern Confederate fame, died suddenly last week of heart disease at Kilbourne, Wisconsin, where she had gone to lecture. She was 87 years old.

It is announced that the elevated railroads in New York will be equipped with electricity by February next. There is said to be an alarmingly short crop of wheat in the Northwest this year.

Plans for the construction of warships to cost over \$100,000,000 are completed and under consideration by the Navy Department.

Five hundred inmates of the penitentiary in San Juan Porto Rico, mutinied on Monday, last week, and tried to kill the guards. The mutiny was suppressed, however, after the guards had fired over the heads of the prisoners.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF COMMITTEE ON PROPRIETARY GOODS.

Kansas City, Mo., June 14, 1900.

Important and Confidential.

To Proprietors:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in advising you that the wholesale drug trade of the United States has almost unanimously accepted the terms and conditions of the new plan for the distribution of proprietary goods, as fully set forth in the attached circular of May 5, which explains itself.

I enclose a list of the jobbing druggists in the United States selected by you to act as your wholesale agents, all of whom have signified their acceptance of the new plan, except those marked *. Most of the latter have not expressed themselves on the question, although earnestly requested to do so. You will observe that, numerically speaking, over 85 per cent. of those on the list have expressed their desire to act as your wholesale agents under the terms proposed, and it is safe to say that these houses represent more than 95 per cent. of the distributing power of the entire wholesale drug trade of the country.

Everything is now prepared for you to go ahead and put the plan into effect, and this should be done as soon as practicable. In order that I may inform the trade of the date when the plan will go into operation generally, will you kindly advise me by airt mail if you will supply the trade with your new term sheet and schedule to take effect July 1? The circular of May 5 contains the form of terms and conditions which you stated you would send to your wholesale agents upon the adoption of this plan.

Anticipating the favor of an early reply, I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANK A. FAXON,

Chairman.

FOR HIGHER BAKK AND PAY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association, held at New Orleans, June 6, 1900, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Be it resolved, that the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association, recognizing the injustice of the attitude of the United States Government towards the pharmacists in the Government services, indorse the action of the American Pharmaceutical Association in its efforts to obtain recognition of the profession in the Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, and a fair compensation for the duties performed by the pharmacist in the services; and

"Be it further resolved, that the Association indorse the present movement to obtain for the hospital stewards of the Marine Hospital Service, the change in title from that of 'Hospital Steward' to 'Senior,' 'Junior' and 'Assistant Pharmacist,' with the respective pay of \$1,200, \$800 and \$720 per annum, with the present perquisites, and the concessions now granted junior medical officers.

"Be it further resolved, that the secretary of this association be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service; and it is the desire of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association that the Senators and Congressmen of the State of Louisiana exert their influence in obtaining the adoption of the sense of the foregoing resolution."

M. BERNSTEIN,

W. P. DUPLANTIS, President, Shreveport, La.
Recording Secretary, New Orleans, La.

COUNTERFEITING PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

In further information concerning the arrests made in Cleveland recently, and noted last week in this journal, Page 635, the following letters have been received:

Lynn, Mass., June 13, 1900.
Editor Pharmaceutical Era: There was an arrest made in Cleveland, May 25, for counterfeiting our Vegetable Compound, and the parties are now in jail under \$1,700 bonds for the October court. We were very fortunate in having this discovered before there, and it has been put out. In almost every instance where it was offered to the trade, their methods of doing business excited suspicion, and very few purchased from them. Those that did soon found out that the goods were not genuine.

Yours truly,

THE LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.,
L. C. Hunt.

Columbus, O., June 13, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: We have had considerable trouble for some months from spurious goods manufactured and sold by a couple of parties from Pennsylvania. They operated first in eastern Pennsylvania. Their names are N. H. Howells and E. M. Quackenbush. Before we had time to arrest these parties in Pennsylvania, they disappeared from that point and afterwards traced them to Cleveland, Ohio, and there discovered where they had sold some goods and found them in the act of manufacturing and filling the bottles. We had them arrested, and on trial before Justice Crawford they were bound over to the Common Pleas Court, and we are just informed by our attorney that the Grand Jury, being now in session, has returned indictments against these parties. As a manufacturer and operator, and his excuse to the druggists for having these goods for sale was that in traveling through country districts in the interests of his own preparations, he would find places sometimes at which there was no sale to speak of for Feruna, and where druggists were overstocked with these goods, and he would offer to sell them at 10 and 10 off. We have found none of the spurious goods of ours in the hands of any druggists who make their purchases from regular wholesale drug houses, and if druggists would confine their purchases to regular wholesale drug jobbers, we believe that no one would be able to dispose of counterfeit goods. We beg to say that the two parties mentioned above were also engaged in counterfeiting goods of the Lydia Pinkham Co., and are under indictment at Cleveland also on behalf of this firm.

Yours very truly,

THE PERUNA DRUG MFG. CO.,

Per S. B. Hartman, Pres.

JOHN E. CHAPMAN, head of the Chapman, White, Lyons Co., wholesale and manufacturing druggists, Knoxville, Tenn., died June 9. He was born in Claiborne County, in that State, in 1847, and located in Knoxville in 1873. He was a public spirited citizen and had held a number of official positions in various organizations, including the Commercial Club, Chamber of Commerce and the presidency of the Centennial Board. He was also an active member of the M. E. Church, South, a Mason and Knight Templar, the members of the last named organization attending the funeral exercises in a body. Two daughters and one son, David C., survive.

—The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association will hold its twenty-first annual meeting at Chicago July 17, 18 and 19. The Chicago Beach Hotel has been chosen as headquarters and the Committee on Arrangements announces it will spare no expense and effort to make the meeting most profitable and enjoyable. Special hotel and railroad rates have been secured, the latter being on the certificate plan, one and one-third fare for the round trip from all points in Illinois and from St. Louis, Mo. Every druggist in the State, whether a member of the association or not, is invited to be present and participate in the business and social features of the meeting.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

MANHATTAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Elects Board Members and Denounces American Druggist.

With but one dissenting voice, the members of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association, at the regular monthly meeting in the New York College of Pharmacy, Monday evening, June 18, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The pharmaceutical journal known as the American Druggist in its issue of June 11, 1900, printed a communication bearing the signature, "George H. Harper, Ph. G., 123 East 128th street, N. Y. City," which communication contains a scurrilous attack falsely and maliciously assailing the German Apothecaries' Society of the City of New York, and

Whereas, No person named George H. Harper resides at or is known at the address given, nor is a person by that name either a registered pharmacist in the City of New York or a member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association officially condemns the action of the management of the American Druggist for publishing said letter.

This action was inaugurated when A. C. Searles stated he wished to read a letter published in a drug paper in which he thought the Manhattan Association was concerned. Thomas J. Keenan objected, as he said the name of the association was not mentioned. Sidney Faber said the Manhattan Association might not be mentioned in the letter, but a sister organization was, and as this began an argument there were calls to have the letter read. Mr. Faber added to his remarks a motion that the letter be read, which was seconded by George E. Schweinfurth. Mr. Keenan defended his position by saying he thought the association was doing wrong in taking up the affairs of other organizations, but Mr. Searles answered that while the name of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association was not mentioned a reference was made to New York pharmacists and that affected all the members present. The motion was then put and carried. Mr. Searles read the letter, the purport of which was the recital of a proposed conspiracy on the part of the German Apothecaries' Society to secure control of the State organization. Mr. Searles stated that an investigation had been made and it was found that no such person as the one given as writing the letter could be found. Mr. Keenan, who is a representative of the American Druggist, asked that the remainder of the article be read and Mr. Searles complied. When he reached the printed interview with Sidney Faber that gentleman said he wished it known that all he had asked the reporter from the American Druggist to state had not been printed. Mr. Keenan again objected by saying that everyone had been given an opportunity in the article to make statements. Mr. Faber suggested that those whose interviews were published were present and could speak for themselves. Mr. Hirseman said he wished to refute Mr. Keenan for he had not had opportunity to be heard. No one had come to him for an opinion, and he wished to say that he had a letter in his possession from President Muench, of Syracuse, of the State Association, dated June 5, in which reference was made to the published letter which was dated June 9. Mr. Hirseman denounced the letter as "a base fabrication that was originated in the office of the American Druggist." He said he wished it understood that the position given him in the letter was utterly false. Charles S. Erb, whose interview was printed, said that it was correct but did not include the statement he had made to the reporter that the printing of the letter would have a bad effect throughout the State. Mr. Goldman, another one who had been interviewed, said he had not been reported in full. Mr. Searles remarked that he had brought the matter to the attention of the association to have it pass its judgment on such an affair and he made a motion to the effect that the action of the editor of the publication be censured. Mr. Keenan asked that he be permitted to make an explanation which

was to the effect that three typewritten copies of the letter had been made, one for President Muench, one for Mr. Stoddard in Buffalo and one for a reporter of the American Druggist. He stated the original copy of the letter could be had if necessary, also that Mr. Harper, the writer, could be produced and that he could be reached through the United States mails. Mr. Faber said he had been sceptical concerning the genuineness of the reporter and had written to the American Druggist inquiring if he were a legitimate representative of the paper, but had received no reply. W. C. Alpers thought the article was taken too seriously, as he did not believe anyone who read the paper considered it seriously. Mr. Faber stated he had received many letters from friends in the State asking the situation. Mr. Keenan referred to the remarks Mr. Hirseman had made, especially the one relating to the origin of the letter and stated that he "threw the lie back." Cries of order from all parts of the hall greeted this remark and President Smith pounded the desk with his gavel. Mr. Keenan stopped for a moment but began again and succeeded in reiterating the statement. A number of members arose to a point of order, which was finally reached. President Smith told Mr. Keenan he could not make such remarks in the meeting and Mr. Keenan apologized. Mr. Bigelow wanted to know if the reporter for the paper had called on those interviewed before or after the letter was published, and was told before. Mr. Searles then presented Mr. Faber's resolution in the form given above and it was carried.

This entire matter was left to the latter part of the meeting. The election of two members of the State Board of Pharmacy was held after the regular business had been disposed of and resulted in the unanimous choice of Prof. George C. Diekman and Clarence O. Bigelow. Secretary Swann's report was read and accepted favorably. Action was taken on the amendment to the constitution to allow all licensed pharmacists in the Eastern District, as defined by the All-State Pharmacy law, to become members. President Smith reported that the counsel for the committee had given the opinion that the adoption of the amendment would not affect the association's incorporation. The report was then adopted. Thirty-four new members were elected and as many propositions received for consideration. Secretary Swann stated that sixty-eight members had been received in two months, which he thought had not been equalled by any other society. Treasurer Hitchcock reported \$55 collected in dues during the month, \$51.00 expended and a balance on hand of \$354.73. William H. Porr gave a comprehensive report of the doings of the Conference Committee in relation to the telephone question. He stated Robert Mazet had been retained by the committee to defend a test case that might be made on the shorter hour law. The report was adopted and subsequently the action of the committee in retaining Mr. Mazet was approved. The association also agreed to meet its pro rata share in defending a test case.

OUTING OF THE GERMAN APOTHECARIES.

The members of the German Apothecaries' Association enjoyed their annual outing Thursday, June 14, at Warwick Woodlands, Greenwood Lake, a delightful resort in a picturesque part of the woodlands of New Jersey. Fully 350 persons availed themselves of the opportunity to attend the outing, as a good time had been promised, and it was realized in the fullest sense of the term. The delightful resort offered many natural sources of enjoyment, which with those furnished by the Committee of Arrangements, made the day one long to be remembered. The prize bowling contest attracted the men folks, and the prizes were won by Reinhard Eschman, George Riefflin and Mr. Davis. The ladies of the party also bowled, as did the children. An excellent dinner was served, following which dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

FRIVOLOUS ALUMNI.

The Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy, with a large number of friends, celebrated its annual outing Wednesday, June 13, at Donnelly's Grove, College Point. More than the usual importance was attached to the event, as it marked one of the closing features of the twenty-ninth year of the life of the association. The game of baseball between the Alumni team and a nine from Charity Lodge, F. and A. M., was the main attraction and occupied so much attention that an excellent card of athletic sports could not be given, except one number, a 100-yards dash for ladies which was won by Miss K. C. Owens. The baseball contest was continued through seven innings of good natured protests that greatly pleased the spectators who circled the field and urged the different players on in a mirth-provoking way. The game was especially interesting to the opposing teams, as the Masons defeated the Ph. G.'s a year ago and were as anxious to repeat the drubbing as the pharmacists were they should not. Thanks to the excellent team work of the alumni men, they scored a complete victory by a score of 10 to 5 and were consequently happy.

Dinner was served at six o'clock. Nearly 200 occupied seats at four long tables. When the meal was finished the usual routine of speech making was gone over, those participating being President of the Alumni Association, Charles S. Erb; George E. Schweinfurth and William Owens. But the feature that pleased the assemblage most was the presentation of a handsome silver loving cup by Charles H. Jeffras, representative of the William S. Merrell Chemical Co., of Cincinnati, whose office in this city is at 96 Maiden Lane. It came as a complete surprise, but when the graduates recovered themselves pandemonium reigned for several minutes. Mr. Jeffras was introduced by President Erb and made the following speech:

"As representative of the William S. Merrell Chemical Company, it gives me great pleasure to present to you, the Alumni of the College of Pharmacy of the City of

New York, this loving cup. If it shall appear in years to come that it has happily been the means of promoting good will among classes, good will to ourselves, we shall consider ourselves fortunate as having been its sponsor. The College of Pharmacy of New York City stands second to none in this great country of ours as an educational factor in pharmacy. Its graduates should be proud to call it their

Alma Mater and to look up to it as the fountain of their success, and back to their college days as among the best and happiest of their lives. Next to these college days should come the annual fraternal meetings—the reunion of good fellowship—when ties are re-strengthened by the rivalry of athletic contest. May the cup be an aid toward the binding of class to class in good fellowship and each individual to his alma mater. Your president, Mr. Erb, will doubtless be able to say his little say in a vein happier than mine. Into his hands then and into yours we place the cup. With the annual meetings in the times to come may the old song be as a remembrance of the present: 'We'll take a cup and drink it up in remembrance of "Old Lang Syne."

President Erb made a fitting response. The gift is to be contested for by the different classes in bowling, the class making the best score to retain the cup until another

class scores higher. The cup is a beautiful piece of work. It bears the following inscription: "Presented to the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York by the William S. Merrell Chemical Company of Cincinnati, O. June, 1900." An alumni badge is mounted in the inscription.

Following the dinner, dancing, bowling and prize shooting were enjoyed. The ladies bowled for prizes, the successful ones being Miss May Molloy, Miss Angrovett and Mrs. George E. Schweinfurth. The men rolled in the afternoon, the contest resulting in a tie among George Hitchcock, R. H. Timmermann and C. H. White. Three medals are offered and these will be awarded when the "roll-off" is made. Adolph Tsheppe won the shooting contest, L. W. De Zeller was second and Harry C. Yager third. During the afternoon a group photograph was taken. Those responsible for the success of the affair are: Outing Committee—Nelson S. Kirk, '94, chairman; Fred. Borggreve, '92; Thos. M. Davies, '94; Carl O. Grube, '94; Geo. E. Schweinfurth, '95. Officials: Master of Games, Thos. M. Davies, '94; referee, Chas. H. Bjorkwall, '95; starter, L. G. B. Erb, '94; judges, Bruno F. R. Dauscha, '94, T. B. Farnival, '98; scorer, Fred. W. Linnig, '95; timer, Frank N. Pond, '94. Gene Leonard, Alumni mascot.

KINGS COUNTY SOCIETY ELECTS BOARD MEMBERS.

The members of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, at its monthly meeting in Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, June 12, voted that the delegates to the meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association in Newburg next week, be instructed to vote, unqualifiedly, for Felix Hrseman for president of the State body. This action grew out of a speech made by Wm. Muir, calling attention to a letter circulated throughout the State, which charged the German Apothecaries' Society with an attempt at conspiracy by flooding the State convention with 200 delegates in favor of Mr. Hrseman for president, Sidney Faber for secretary and A. C. Searles for treasurer. Mr. Muir denounced the statements in the letter as absolutely false, and concluded his speech by eulogizing Mr. Hrseman. Then Dr. P. W. Ray made the motion which resulted in the action as stated being taken.

Another matter of business, equal in value, was the election of two members to the State Board of Pharmacy, required by the All-State Pharmacy law. An informal ballot was taken on the two names placed in nomination by Dr. Ray, those of William Muir, Pharm. D., and Dr. Albert H. Brundage, and the vote resulted as follows: William Muir, 52; Dr. Albert H. Brundage, 50. Thomas J. France, 1; Adrian Paradis, 1. The first two were declared elected. Mr. Muir thanked the members for the honor conferred, promising to reciprocate it by the same active attention to duty that had characterized his efforts in the Kings County Association and elsewhere, and promising that Kings County would not be forgotten in the discharge of the business of the new office. Dr. Brundage echoed Mr. Muir's declarations in accepting his election.

Still another decisive step was taken by the association relative to the reception of its delegates at the meeting of the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association. Dr. Brundage made a lengthy report of the meeting, but said he felt that the Jerseyites had not accorded the Kings County men proper courtesy, for they had refused to grant them the privileges of the floor. Dr. Brundage stated this action was taken on the first day of the meeting, and he considered it so unfair that he and Prof. W. C. Anderson decided not to attend the subsequent sessions. Prof. Anderson and E. P. Tuthill, the other delegates, also agreed. A motion was then made by Dr. E. G. Rave that the association hereafter refrain from sending any delegates to the New Jersey organization meeting, and this was unanimously adopted.

President O. C. Kleine, Jr., convened the meeting promptly at 2.30. Secretary Tuthill read the minutes of the previous meeting. Treasurer P. W. Ray reported amount on hand, \$155.95 from last month, and this was augmented by a collection of \$244 in dues, swelling



the sum to \$30,000, with no disbursements. Treasurer Kay said the \$244 collected in dues was the largest sum received at an annual meeting since he assumed office. H. L. Schilling and J. F. Doerschler were elected to membership. Chairman Muir, of the Legislative Committee, presented a copy of an opinion from the association's counsel, Messrs. Perkins and Butler, on the law preventing the manufacture of explosives in dwelling houses. Mr. Muir also described the doings of the Conference Committee of the four pharmaceutical associations in regard to the telephone question and early closing law. He said he had pledged the Kings County organization at a meeting of the Conference Committee, to sustain one-fourth of the amount required in defending a test case. This action was substantiated by the society.

Mr. Muir reported as chairman of the Board of Supervision that \$83.08 profit had come from the issuance of the prospectus, the largest surplus ever received from this source.

F. P. Tuthill, Committee of One to meet with the Bottlers' Association, reported in shape of a card, on which the principal points of the bottle law were printed, and which card was to be sent to every druggist in Brooklyn. Secretary Tuthill also stated that he had written to President McKimley in relation to the advancement of the rank of Hospital Steward, and had received a reply saying the matter would be given attention.

President Kleiné announced his committees for the year. Prof. W. C. Anderson was elected a delegate to the next annual meeting of the N. A. R. D. Dr. Brundage read a recently published military order from the State Department, in which, with the composition of a regiment, the rank of military pharmacist was mentioned. William Schroeder, Jr., of the class of '97 of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, having complied with the requirements as to age and experience, had conferred upon him by Dr. Bartley the degrees of Ph. G. and F. ar. D. The closing business of the meeting included the resignation of Dr. T. C. Chagnon, which was accepted; auditing a bill of \$25 of Perkins and Butler for advice given, and voting a loan of \$150 to the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

NOTES.

—Among the out-of-town guests last week were J. A. Hart, Sing Sing; C. T. Hill, State salesman for William R. Warner & Co.; E. C. Fowell, Western salesman for Schieffelin & Co.; Dr. J. M. Love, St. Louis; Mr. Cramer, of Allentown, Pa.; A. G. Smalley, Boston; Dr. M. S. Iseman, Georgetown, S. C.; L. P. Lawrence, Orlando, Fla.; H. Baer, Charleston, S. C.; L. F. Curtis, Bridgeport, Conn.; D. H. Hills, Spring Lake, N. J.; George H. Currier, Chicago; Clarence Miller, Newburg; E. W. Thompson, Britain, Conn.; R. A. Brown, Florence, N. C.; D. E. Slater, Hunter, N. Y.; L. O. Johnson, London; D. A. Williams, East Hampton, Conn.; G. Arthur Gordon, Savannah, Ga.; E. B. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Arthur Kronkysty, San Antonio, Texas; Henry Schneider, Troy, N. Y.; George E. Burroughs, New York State salesman for Schieffelin & Co.; John S. Lane, Connecticut and Massachusetts salesman for the same firm. George P. Brown, of Rahway, N. J.; Dr. Martin, who has been engaged in the chemical works on a large coffee plantation in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Central America; B. B. Galvin, Silverton, Col.; D. H. Mudgett, Dexter, Mo.; J. R. Johnson, analytical chemist for the Government of Jamaica, at Kingston; C. E. Bowman, Kansas City; J. J. Mitchell, of Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Lowe, of Lowe Bros., Far Rockaway.

—The employes of the former firm of Schoelkopf, Hartford & MacLagan, and who are now the employes of the new firm of Schoelkopf, Hartford & Hanna, presented George MacLagan, retiring treasurer of the former company, with a solid silver tea set, Tuesday afternoon, June 12. Mr. MacLagan formally left the firm the first of the year, but his official duties did not cease until the afternoon mentioned, when he was called into the office of his successor, William W. Hanna, and there presented with the gift, James Hartford, vice-president of the firm, making the speech, Mr. MacLagan accepted in a graceful manner. He has been treasurer of the concern since it was organized fifteen years ago. He

retires from the firm to seek rest from a life of long continued activity, and will not engage in any other business. The tea set consists of five pieces. It was in a handsome oak case, on which was an engraved plate bearing the name of the recipient, the purpose of the gift and its donors. The president of the concern, J. P. Schoelkopf, Jr., came from Buffalo to witness the presentation.

—A game of baseball was played at Prospect Park on Friday afternoon, June 11, between teams from the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy and the doctors of the Long Island College Hospital, it being the second meeting of these teams this season, the doctors winning the first game. Seven innings were played, and the druggists were successful by a score of 22 to 21. It is possible that another game will be arranged. The teams lined up as follows:

M. D.'S.	Ph. G.'S.
Gillen, c.	Prlug, 1st b.
Fogarty, p.	Weldon, c.
Flitzerald, s. s.	Faulson, p.
Smith, 1. f.	McNally, 2d b.
Kemney, c. f.	Wood, s. s.
Prlug, 2d b.	Middleton, 3d b.
Murray, 3d b.	Myles, c. f.
Bacon, 1st b.	Goeltz, 1. f.
Finley, r. f.	Ahlborn, r. f.

—The Federal authorities have begun suit for the forfeiture of the invoice of 63 pounds of smoking opium which came into this port a few weeks ago, billed to Wing Wo Chong, a reputable Chinese merchant on Pell street, but marked "green seed." This attempt to disguise the opium led the authorities to believe that an effort was being made on the part of smugglers to get the goods in duty free, and a subsequent examination of a consignment of groceries to the Chinaman showed this theory to be correct. With the opium was found another case marked "medicine," which contained tapioca flour. The duty on the opium would have amounted to about \$300.

—Nicolas Tauszig died at his home, No. 3 East Eighty-fourth street, Tuesday, June 12, after a short illness with heart disease. He was a well known member of the trade. The deceased has been a resident of this country for the last twenty-six years, coming from Hungary, where he was born fifty-two years ago. His first effort was a drug store at Long Island City, and to this he added a store at Second avenue and Fifty-second streets, and another at Clinton and Houston streets, this city. A wife and two children survive him.

—Henry C. Fick, who has been the representative of Lehn & Fink in the Northwest for the past ten years, and his wife, were in New York for a few days prior to their departure for Europe on the steamship Lahn. They will take in London, part of England, Paris and the exposition, then by way of Brussels and Cologne, will enjoy a trip up the Rhine and through Switzerland, returning by way of Munich, Vienna, Berlin and Hamburg. Mr. and Mrs. Fick were the guests of Albert Plant at luncheon at the Drug Club.

—Several forged orders bearing the name of Walter S. Rockey, who owns drug stores in this city, at Nos. 121-123 Columbus avenue, 503 Eighth avenue and 581 12th avenue, have been presented to the trade during the last week by a stranger, who in several instances secured the goods. One firm was swindled out of \$50 worth of drugs in this way. The stranger had evidently worked at the game before, as he seemed successful in satisfying the members of the trade of his honesty, and goods were delivered to him.

—An interesting game of baseball was played at Prospect Park Saturday afternoon between teams from McKesson & Robbins and the Kranz Electric Company, the former winning by a score of 21 to 18. The winning team is anxious to arrange games with teams from other drug houses, and a challenge sent to S. Costar, of McKesson & Robbins will receive a prompt reply.

—Letters of incorporation were issued last Saturday in New Jersey to the Antiseptic Powder Company, for the manufacture and sale of antiseptic powders. The firm is located in Jersey City, and is capitalized at \$100,000. The incorporators are P. Whitney, R. Doughert and G. Willis. Mr. Whitney, who lives in this city, is attorney for the firm.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Annable, of Brooklyn, left last

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

week for a tour of the world. The first place to be visited will be the Paris Exposition, where they will remain for a short time. It is expected the entire trip will consume about six months. Mr. Annable conducts a drug store at the corner of Tompkins and Putnam avenues.

—An addition was made to the drug interests of New Jersey Saturday by the incorporation of the Woodward Chemical Company, of Jersey City, which begins business with a capital of \$500,000. The firm will manufacture and sell proprietary medicines. Its promoters are F. U., Mary L. and F. L. Kahle.

—H. B. Harding, actuary of Humphreys' Homeopathic Company, received an invitation last Saturday morning from the Chamber of Commerce, Paris, France, of which he is a member, to assist at a reception to be given in the United States Pavilion at the Paris Exposition, July 7.

—Edward V. Zoeller, of Tarboro, N. C., was in town during last week. He left Saturday on the Campania for a European trip, which will consume some time, and during which he will visit London and other points in the British Isles, Berlin and the Paris Exposition.

—Lehn & Fink have changed the territory of A. C. Randall, one of their representatives, from Long Island and a part of Massachusetts to the central and western sections of this city. Mr. Randall will begin in his new territory the first of the month.

—Dr. George F. Gaumer, of the town of Izamal, Yucatan, Mexico, is visiting friends in town. Dr. Gaumer is also a druggist, but he does not devote a great amount of his time to pharmaceutical work, preferring biology, botany and other scientific themes.

—The five-story building on Exchange street, Syracuse, N. Y., occupied by the Medico-Malt Company, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of June 5. Part of the machinery and most of the books and papers were saved.

—The Bristol-Myers Company, of Brooklyn, has incorporated. The capital stock is fixed at \$150,000, and the directors are: George H. Myers, Washington, D. C.; William M. Bristol, Brooklyn, and P. C. J. De Angeles, Utica, N. Y.

—Edwin Magill, who has represented Billings, Clapp & Co., of Boston, in the New England States for the last nineteen years, has left the employ of that firm to cover the same territory for Lehn & Fink, of this city.

—R. E. Vanderveer, president of the Home Soap Company, No. 54 Franklin street, died Wednesday after a short illness. He was well known throughout the United States, where he traveled for many years.

—McKesson & Robbins have named Thomas G. Maddox as salesman in the Southern States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. F. Brookfield. Mr. Maddox left for his new territory last Friday.

—A. Katz has purchased the store of Carl Wuest & Son, of No. 58 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, and will continue the business there. Mr. Katz owns another store in Brooklyn, at No. 99 Moore street.

—Drugs to the amount of nearly a million dollars were brought into this port during the week that closed June 16. The importations consisted of 73,642 packages, at a total valuation of \$821,478.

—T. D. McElhenie, No. 259 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, has left for Twilight Park, in the Catskill Mountains, where he owns a store which is open for business during the summer months.

—Samuel E. Strong, of Strong, Cobb & Co., and treasurer of the N. W. D. A., and A. H. Von Gorder, of Benton, Myers & Co., Cleveland, were in the city last week.

—Charles F. Rieker, a druggist of Piermont, Rockland County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. He has outstanding debts of \$581.76; assets, \$337.15.

—A drug store has been opened at the corner of Ninth street and Second avenue by the Manhattan Drug Company.

—E. C. Fowell, salesman for Schieffelin & Co. in the Western States, leaves next week for the Paris Exposition.

—Max Zagat has recently purchased a drug store at the corner of Ninety-sixth street and Fourth avenue.

—George Hughes, of Mamaroneck, L. I., has sold his drug store to Fred G. Koch.

"Molasses Kisses" Not a Medicinal Remedy.

Boston, June 16.—In the United States District Court this week a novel case has been heard before Judge Brown. It involved the legality of levying a war tax upon the molasses "Velvet Kisses" manufactured by H. L. Hildreth. The government authorities alleged that the "Kisses" were a medicinal compound and therefore subject to the special war tax. This allegation was based on the fact that the "Kisses" were advertised as being beneficial to the throat. Accordingly, J. D. Gill, collector of internal revenue in Boston, ordered Mr. Hildreth to render a statement of sales of "Kisses" from July, 1898, until December, 1899, and upon these sales a tax of \$5,269 was levied and paid under protest. A verdict of \$5,269 with interest from December, 1899, was returned for the plaintiff, Mr. Hildreth, who contended that the article was a confection and not a medicinal compound and therefore was not subject to tax.

A Wise Judge Aids the Temperance Cause.

Boston, June 16.—Boston druggists have been interested in the case of A. P. Fitch, a Concord, N. H., druggist, through his clerk, Walter R. Davis, who was arrested on Sunday, June 10, charged with a violation of the laws in selling soda. Davis had been in Concord only three weeks and this was his first Sunday experience, for the Fitch drug store has been closed on recent Sundays until the present month. The arrest was by order of Mayor Martin, who instructed City Marshal Locke to arrest all druggists selling soda water, etc. The complaint was founded upon section 5, chapter 271, of the public statutes, which states that "no person shall keep his shop, warehouse, cellar, restaurant or workshop open for the reception of company, or shall sell or expose for sale any merchandise whatsoever on the Lord's Day; but this section shall not be construed to prevent the entertainment of boarders, nor the sale of milk, bread and other necessities of life, nor drugs and medicines." Judge Badger declared that soda water should be included among the necessities of life and he discharged the defendant. The judge stated that the legal meaning of the word "necessities" defined by the courts is "such things as are proper and requisite for the sustenance of man, as a glass of milk or a cup of tea or coffee, which is sold openly every Sunday in the City of Concord; and as laudable efforts are being made by the authorities there to suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors, the courts feel it their duty to encourage the sale and use of all temperance beverages."

NOTES.

—Albert D. Mowry, of A. D. Mowry & Co., druggists on Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury district, and Mrs. Mowry have just celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding day. Fifty guests were summoned to play whist and otherwise enjoy an evening. After the award of prizes, Mrs. E. B. Wadsworth presented the hostess, on behalf of all present, a polished oak case containing sixteen pieces of silver. A fine supper was served and there were recitations and piano solos.

—George R. White, president of the Potter Drug and Chemical Company, has opened for the summer season his fine mansion on Smith's Point at Manchester-by-the-Sea, which place was finished by his architect last year. Mr. White has been entertaining R. J. Wilson, of Sydney, Australia, a nephew of the late Sir Alexander Stuart, premier of the colony, New South Wales.

—In the court at Newburyport, Joseph I. Moulton, a Salem druggist, has been a defendant on a complaint alleging that he has kept spirituous liquors for sale contrary to law. A general denial was made for the defence, and the court took the matter under advisement.

—William H. Wheldon, of the Boston office of the American Soda Fountain Company, has invented a draft tube for effervescent drinks. The rights on this have been assigned the company.

—The trustees of the Malden Public Library, in looking about for a branch book delivery for the Maplewood Ward, chose Mr. Sutherland's drug store, corner of Salem and Maplewood streets.

—Mrs. W. B. Heath, wife of William B. Heath, druggist at the corner of West Springfield and Tremont streets, th's city, has gone to Cleveland to visit relatives.

—This week's exports at the Port of Boston include drugs and chemicals, \$19,492; india rubber manufactures, \$1,411; tobacco, \$1,851; spirits, \$117,754.

—At a loss of about 86,000 a large building belonging to the Massachusetts Chemical Company, in Walpole, was almost destroyed by fire this week.

—Edward Callahan, of Kelly & Callahan, druggists at Woburn, has bought out his partner, Daniel Kelly, and will continue the business.

—The Eastern Drug Company has become associated with the Boston Merchant's Association.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 16.

—A party of about thirty Philadelphians will leave Broad Street Station, Monday, June 25, for Ebensburg, Pa., where the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association will be held. Messrs. Myers Busch and D. E. Bransone, members of the Entertainment Committee, have arranged a very entertaining programme.

—A movement is on foot among the drug clerks of Reading to secure the closing of the drug stores on Sunday. A petition has been drawn up and a committee is now circulating it among the owners of the various pharmacies.

—The regular meeting of the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society will be held in the Harrison Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, on Thursday, June 21.

—Frank G. Mumma, of Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, is seeking legislative honors, and is busily "going the rounds" with a view of getting his friends in line for the primaries.

—A meeting of the Executive Board of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy held a meeting last week at which important business was transacted.

—James C. Roller, assistant general manager of the Smith, Kline & French Company, has been in ill health for some time, and has gone to the country for an extended rest.

—E. L. Reading, who at one time conducted the store at Second and Federal streets, but was obliged to give up the drug business on account of failing health, died last week.

—Harry La Wall, a member of the firm of Cyrus La Wall & Sons, of Easton, Pa., wholesale and retail druggists, was a Philadelphia visitor this week.

—A. D. Keim, manager of John P. Frey's Fifteenth and Moore streets store, is again at his post, having recovered from an attack of tonsillitis.

—Mr. Elcheberger, manager of the Standard Chemical Company, Camden, N. J., visited several of the chemical laboratories of this city last week.

—William T. Myers, of Fourth street and Susquehanna avenue, is making extensive improvements to his store.

—Josiah C. Peacock, of Tenth and Emily streets, is contemplating enlarging his store.

—Jefferson Miller, of Reading, has accepted a position in a Tioga, Pa., pharmacy.

Apollinaris Company in Court.

The Apollinaris Company, Ltd., by virtue of prior adoption and long continued use, claims the exclusive right to use on mineral water an oval orange or yellow body label in connection with an oblong neck label of the same color. It has brought numerous successful suits to enforce this claim, the latest being one in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, against Andrew C. Powers and others, of Chicago (the American Mineral Water Co.) who used yellow labels on their "Almanar's" water. After a preliminary hearing on June 4, at Milwaukee, Judge William H. Seaman granted an injunction against the use of defendant's labels on the ground that "in color and form" they so closely resembled Apollinaris labels as to be liable to be mistaken therefor, though the printed matter thereon was entirely different.

BALTIMORE.

Maryland Board of Pharmacy

Baltimore, June 15.—A peculiar state of affairs exists in this city at the present time owing to an oversight on the part of the Governor in the appointment of a board of pharmacy. It is the duty of the board to examine applicants who desire to practice pharmacy in Baltimore and issue certificates of competency to those who pass. Incidentally they are also morally responsible for the enforcement of the pharmacy law. Since the death of J. H. Hancock, several months ago, however, there has been virtually no board, Louis Schulze having resigned before the expiration of his term, and the remaining member, J. Webb Foster, feeling that it did not behoove him to act single-handed. Recently, Governor Smith appointed a new board, naming Mr. Foster for another term and including in the list the late Mr. Hancock, concerning whose demise he appears to have been in ignorance, the third member being D. R. Millard. Immediately after the appointments had been announced, Messrs. Foster and Millard notified his excellency that Mr. Hancock is dead, but although this occurred several weeks ago no steps have so far been taken to fill the vacancy, and owing to the peculiar condition of affairs which exists the two members named are disinclined to take action of any kind. All matters which require the attention of the board are, consequently, in a rather confused state. There is no one to issue certificates to applicants and no examinations are being held. Until there is a board to pass upon their qualifications the members of this year's graduating class of the Maryland College of Pharmacy who desire to locate in Baltimore cannot engage in business without an infraction of the law, while the absence of authority to give weight to existing provisions weakens respect for the statute.

Soda Water and the Sunday Law.

Baltimore, June 14.—Within the past week the question of selling soda water on Sunday has been passed upon by two justices of Washington County, Md., with results so widely divergent as to knock out consistency in one round. Walter K. Davis, a drug clerk in Concord, had been arrested for selling soda water on Sunday. He was tried before Justice Benjamin, of that place, who decided that soda water is one of the "necessities of life" and therefore exempt from the operation of the Sunday law. Another druggist, who had been arrested about the same time, was brought before Justice Adams, in Hagerstown, and fined \$20 and costs. It was at first the intention of the druggist to take an appeal and have the matter tested in the higher courts, but on second thought he abandoned this purpose and accepted the judgment of the magistrate. The case was held to come under the statute of 1867, which prohibits the sale of candy, soda water, ice cream and cigars and other articles on Sunday. A test case several years ago was taken as a precedent by Magistrate Adams.

NOTES.

—The annual meeting in Baltimore of the Maryland Volunteer Firemen's Association last week was the means of bringing to this city a number of druggists from the counties. Among the most conspicuous was R. S. McKinney, ex-president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and president of the Firemen's Association. Mr. McKinney wore the uniform of the ladies and seemed half-fellow-well-met with everybody. He is located at Taneytown, Carroll County. Other out-of-town visitors included Thomas K. Shaw, of Westminster; Dr. Thomas H. Williams, of Cambridge, Md.; John F. Patton, of York, Pa., president of the American Pharmaceutical Association; T. E. Ogram, of Washington, and Mr. Westerholt, of Westerholt & Sample, York, Pa.

—The attractive store and dwelling which Druggist F. W. Schanze is having erected at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania and North avenues, are almost ready for occupancy. The building is of brick, with galvanized iron cornices. Artistic mosaic work covers the floor of the store, which, when completed, will be an ornament

to the neighborhood. Mr. Schanze now occupies temporary quarters on North avenue, diagonally across from his new location.

—The Sal-Veget Chemical Company, which was incorporated on October 13, of last year, to manufacture veterinary medicines with a capital stock of \$10,000, has become involved in difficulties. An advertising concern which supplied metal signs applied for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver on the ground that the company owes the petitioner \$325 and is insolvent. An order was signed requiring the company to file its answer by June 29.

—J. G. Jung, a druggist at the corner of Lancaster street and Canton avenue, announced by advertisement in the daily papers last week that he would not be responsible for debts contracted by his wife, she having left him. It appears that she eloped with some other fellow.

—O. C. Smith, the well-known druggist at 1100 Pennsylvania avenue, has greatly improved his pharmacy by installing new oak fixtures and electric lights and otherwise rendering the establishment more attractive.

—J. Fuller Frames, a well-known East Baltimore druggist, has been elected a director of the Northeastern Dispensary for the ensuing year.

—M. Galloway, a young druggist who will shortly open a pharmacy at Harlem avenue and Monroe street, was married two weeks ago.

—E. H. Barlett, Jr., of Oakland, Md., has reopened for the summer his drug store at Mountain Lake Park, Garrett County, Md.

—George D. Eader has accepted a clerkship in the pharmacy of Thomas & Thompson, Light and Baltimore streets.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 16.

—Parke, Davis & Co. gave their tenth annual picnic and outing to their employes on Friday, June 15. The big new steamer, The Tashmoov, was chartered for the day and took the 2,000 employes and their friends up the river to Tashmoov Park. In the afternoon those who wished took the steamer for a further ride up the river. The firm hired Schremser's band, the Metropolitan band and Tinnetts' orchestra to accompany the party, with instructions to provide dance music by turns all day. As further entertainment the company invited the Michigan Drug Co. baseball team and the Deltas, of Detroit, to be their guests and to play a game of ball. An excellent game was played which resulted in a score of 6 to 3 in favor of the Michigan Drug Co.'s team. Other games and contests made the afternoon pass very quickly. Parke, Davis & Co. paid all expenses of transportation and entertainment and gave a full day's pay in addition.

—Twenty-one young men were graduated from the pharmacy department of the Detroit College of Medicine on Thursday evening, June 14. Exercises were held in the Detroit Opera House, which was filled to overflowing. The members of the pharmacy class were W. H. Anderson, G. J. Backoff, J. A. Berchard, J. C. Berridge, J. B. Cannon, C. A. Cassada, C. W. Courville, Chas. Davey, E. J. Donoghue, C. H. Forrest, H. E. Fox, A. F. Gowman, Wm. Harron, H. P. Johnson, A. E. Lambert, J. E. McDonald, J. J. Nalhardt, E. D. Perrin, F. F. Stephenson, T. M. Taylor, C. R. Will.

—At a meeting of the Detroit and Wayne County Retail Druggists' Association, A. S. Parker and W. H. Burke were elected delegates to the coming meeting of the N. A. R. D. Both are retail druggists of Detroit. President Seely will announce the names of the Committee on Entertainment in a few days.

—A. S. Webster, traveler for Farrand, Williams & Clark, gave a dinner at the Ste. Clair Hotel to some of his fellow employes on Saturday. The guests were Charles Howard, Walter McAdam, Louis Wolff, John F. Smith and Harry T. Carver.

—The Michigan Drug Co. baseball team defeated the team of the Michigan Alkali Co. by a score of 3 to 1 at Wyandotte last Saturday. To-day they play the Ireland & Matthews Manufacturing Co. on the Fort street grounds.

—J. S. Farrand, Jr., of Farrand, Williams & Clark, Detroit, has been in Chicago during the week attending

the commencement exercises of the Northwestern University, from which institution his nephew was graduated.

—Dr. E. E. Sherrard has retired from the firm of Sherrard & Webb, corner of Greenwood and Canfield avenues, Detroit, and R. W. Webb will continue the business alone. J. W. Shultz will be manager.

—Omar Nichols, formerly in the drug business in Detroit, but more recently out in the State, has returned to Detroit to take a position with Nelson, Baker & Co.

—The moonlight excursion of the Detroit Retail Drug Clerks' Association on Tuesday evening, June 12, was a great success, financially as well as socially.

CHICAGO.

DIPLOMA MILL MEN ARE HELD.

Chicago, June 16.—After a hearing in which Clara J. Tisdal, attorney for the Government, denounced the Metropolitan Medical College, at 866 West Van Buren street, as a "bogus doctor shop" and a "fraud on the public," the four officers of that "diploma mill" were held Thursday to the Federal Grand Jury on charges of using the United States mails in promoting a scheme to defraud. The hearing was before United States Commissioner Humphrey and the four men held are: James Armstrong, president of the college; J. H. Randall, vice-president; Charles M. Hovey, attorney; Thomas Armstrong, secretary.

For four years the officials of the so-called college had defied the local authorities, owing to the inadequacy of the State health laws, and continued to send out "diplomas" at the rate of 1,000 or more a year to "any one having a superior knowledge of medicine," it is charged, without competent examination, and in consideration of fees ranging all the way from \$10 to \$200 or more. The charge now made by the Federal authorities is that the sale of these "diplomas" constituted a fraud not only on the purchasers, but on the general public.

The hearing lasted all day, and the commissioner's office was crowded with "graduates" of the institution and "professors," who were less anxious to have the officials come to grief. Three "graduates" of the institution were the principal prosecuting witnesses.

John Murdock, a carpenter and medical student of Louisville, Ky., said he had been studying medicine many years, and saw an attractive advertisement of "Dr." Armstrong's institution in May, 1898; that he entered into correspondence and found that a diploma was to be had for \$200, but finally induced the "faculty" to make him an offer of a diploma for \$21.50. This was paid and the degree received in January, 1899. "Dr." Murdock also received a certificate of practice for the State of Texas, but found this to be worthless. His efforts to practice medicine in Kentucky met with the same results.

The "graduate" then wanted to return his bit of parchment, but the faculty whose names appeared thereon refused, he said, to send back his money.

Daniel W. Mott, of Maquoketa, Ia., told a similar story, supplementing it by saying he was sent to jail for trying to practice in Chicago with an "Armstrong



BUCK & RAYNER'S SHOW WINDOWS.



WINDOW DISPLAY OF LESCHER DRUG CO., GALESBURG, ILL.

diploma." He said the officers of the institution furnished his bail and persuaded him to leave the State. Mott's experience cost him \$128.

George A. Larkin of the same town in Iowa, another "graduate," said he paid \$100 to learn, after several attempts, that the degree of the Independent, or Metropolitan, Medical College was not recognized by boards of health.

Olga Jurgens, 893 North Washtenaw avenue, and Lillie Alston, 1232 West Adams street, testified that they had been employed at the West Side school and were paid to sign names of the "faculty" of the college to diplomas. They said they were kept busy, and that papers bearing their handwriting have been sent to all parts of the United States and England.

When the prosecution had rested its case, Attorney Milchrist called Postoffice Inspector Gould to the stand and he said the numerous complaints from "graduates" of the school induced him to try a "course in medicine" there. He called on the president of the faculty, he said, and arranged to secure a diploma for \$25, but persuaded the president that he was too busy to take the five days' course, produced his money, and was about to receive a degree when "Dr." Armstrong became suspicious and told him to call again.

Postoffice Inspector Guy Gould, who has been engaged in the prosecution of the faculty of the Metropolitan Medical College, has received word from Washington to withhold all mail addressed to any of the four defendants and to the institution with which they are connected. As soon as these instructions were received the inspector seized a lot of mail found in "lock box No. 590" at the postoffice to which most of the mail of the West Side institution was addressed.

Alumni Association Elects Officers.

Chicago, June 16.—The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the School of Pharmacy of the Northwestern University was held this week. Thomas V. Wooten presided. The by-laws of the association were revised and the following officers were elected: President, Thomas V. Wooten; first vice-president, F. J. Gerner; second vice-president, W. F. Egler; secretary, J. M. Scott; treasurer, M. A. Miner; trustees, F. H. Elsner, C. A. Storer and Gustav Frank.

NOTES.

—Porter B. Fitz Gerald, of Morrison, Plummer & Company, went to South Bend, Ind., to attend the meeting of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association. W. M. Colwell, Gay Osborne, T. C. Ballard and A. Kloster, from the same firm were also in attendance, exhibiting the display of sundries which the company made at the meeting.

—C. A. Weckler will in a few days open a new drug store at Thirty-first and Cottage Grove avenue. Mr. Weckler is proprietor of the Alhambra Pharmacy at State street and Archer avenue, and of the Annex Pharmacy at Wabash avenue and Twentieth street.

—Druggists and others who went on the recent excursion given by Parke, Davis & Company are now getting a movement on foot to draw and engross an appropriate resolution of thanks to be presented to that firm.

—L. A. Ellesburg has bought the E. A. Thompson pharmacy on West Division street. Mr. Thompson will retire from the drug business and give his attention to the manufacture of ice cream.

—August Wiedinger, the North Side salesman for Peter Van Schaack & Sons, is now in a hospital where he has undergone a surgical operation. His early recovery is expected.

—The wife of Druggist A. W. Stabelmann, Sixty-ninth street and Ashland avenue, gave birth to a fine baby girl last Wednesday. Congratulations are extended.

—A. V. Lane, the well-known druggist at Twelfth street and Wabash avenue, is spending a few days in Wisconsin on a fishing trip.

—E. M. Warhanik, Twenty-second and Leavitt streets, has gone to Lake Minnetonka, Minn., for a couple of weeks' outing.

THE NORTHWEST.

St. Paul, Minn., June 15.

—Fire of mysterious origin broke out on a large shelf floor in the top story of Noyes Bros. & Cutler's establishment, Sibley and Sixth streets, St. Paul, early yesterday morning. The fire had gained good headway before its heat affected the solder on the automatic sprinklers, and for a time the entire plant was threatened. However, as sprinkler after sprinkler opened, the floor was deluged with water, and, by the time the fire department arrived, the task of extinguishing the blaze had been partially accomplished. The alarm was turned in by the automatic system. The loss was more by water than by fire and aggregated \$2,500.

—As a result of downright stupidity, George Balfour, for two years clerk for Joseph J. Conger, St. Paul, is under arrest on a charge of robbery. The cashier of a brewing company was held up at noon and robbed, and young Balfour was arrested simply because he happened to be near the scene. It was an outrageous act. Balfour, who is only 17 years old, will certainly be exonerated on his examination.

—When the divorce suit of Richard C. Trudgeon against Effie Trudgeon was called in the St. Paul District Court on Thursday there was no response from either party. It is a simple desertion case, the plaintiff claiming that he was married April 20, 1898, at Shell Lake, Wis., when he was 23 and his wife 22. More than a year ago, he says, his wife deserted him. Mr. Trudgeon was for many years a druggist in St. Paul.

—Successions: Swea City Drug Co., Swea City, Iowa, by the Simpson Drug Co.; A. C. Armitage, Ellston, Iowa, by the Ellston Drug Co.; A. A. Woodward, Clark, S. D., by W. A. Jones; J. E. Joslin & Co., Nora Springs, Iowa, by the Taylor & Gardner Drug Co.

—R. F. C. Blis paid this city and Stillwater a flying visit on Thursday. He reports great injury to crops around Wadena from want of rain.

—Fred Krueger has gone to Dassel, Minn., to relieve Verna McCoy, who is in the city under treatment for trouble with his eyes.

—Frank Danielson has returned from Wyoming, and is reported about to buy a drug store in Southern Minnesota.

—Simmons & Heppner, Portland, Ore., have sold their Williams avenue store to William Bolton.

—The Driver-Bradley Drug Company, Great Falls, Mont., has sold its branch at Stockett.

—John P. Uri, a druggist at Steinauer, Neb., has sold the restaurant he has been running.

—L. W. Warren is to sell his interest in the Warren Drug Company, Bozeman, Mont.

—J. Lamm, of Spring Valley, Minn., is now working in Allen's drug store, St. Paul.

—E. J. Anderson has returned temporarily to Hector, Minn.

—O. C. Tibbitts, Armour, S. D., has moved to Geddes.

—J. W. Ransom, Sumpter, Ore., has been burned out.

—Cummins & Adams, La Porte, Iowa, have sold.



WINDOW DISPLAY OF W. F. MICHEL, WILLOW LAKES, S. D.

ST. LOUIS.

STATEMENT FROM ALLAN-PFEIFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY.

St. Louis, June 16.—A call was made at the office of the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company to-day in order to secure statements from the company and its vice-president, R. B. Carssow, regarding the cut-rate war at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., referred to in letters from druggists in that city, printed in the Era of June 14.

Mr. Carssow, J. E. Allan, president of the company, and Dr. A. H. Friedel were seen. R. B. Carssow, vice-president of the company, said: "My father, C. F. Carssow, opened a drug store in Ste. Genevieve about thirty years ago. Last fall he left and went West, and my brother, Dr. O. C. Carssow and myself bought the estate, including the drug store. We continued the drug business under the name of the Carssow Drug Company. In the middle of February I sold my share in the drug store to Dr. A. H. Friedel, formerly of Chicago, who took charge at the time of purchase, as far as the management of the business was concerned. He left the active management of the store in charge of Dr. O. C. Carssow, with the understanding that he was to consult him (Dr. Friedel) in all matters pertaining to the conduct of the business. During the month of March a cut was inaugurated by the Carssow Drug Company on the authority of Dr. Friedel, who assumes all the responsibility therefor."

Dr. Friedel, who was present during the interview and heard Mr. Carssow's statement, corroborated it. He further stated that the telegram instructing the Carssow Drug Company to cut was sent by himself and not by R. B. Carssow. Dr. Friedel stated he wished it distinctly understood that he alone was responsible for the cut by the Carssow Drug Company.

In reply to a question, Dr. Friedel stated he was not connected in any way with the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company. He came here from Chicago, he said, and expects to practice medicine here.

J. E. Allan, president of the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company, said: "The only stockholders of the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company are R. B. Carssow, H. Pfeiffer and myself. We will all make affidavits if necessary that the Allan-Pfeiffer Drug Company neither has nor has had anything to do with the Carssow Drug Company, nor the Carssow Drug Company with the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company.

"In regard to Mr. R. W. Lanning, of Ste. Genevieve, who claims to be a customer of the Allan-Pfeiffer Drug Company, and who says in the Era that he will discontinue the sale of our goods, I have referred to our books, and find that Mr. Lanning on May 19, 1896, purchased \$9 worth of goods from us, and on September 10, 1896, \$8.15. This is the extent of the business on which he has gone back on us."

St. Louis Jobbers in Line.

St. Louis, June 16.—The St. Louis jobbers, the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, the Meyer Bros. Drug Company and the Moffitt-West Drug Company, have all signed the circulars sent to wholesale drug houses over the country, by which they agree to enter into contracts with each of a large number of leading manufacturers of proprietary medicines to become their wholesale distributing agents. Thus another step toward the attainment of the ends of the N. A. R. D. has been taken in St. Louis, and to the officers of the St. Louis Apothecaries Association it appears the most rational and effective measure yet devised.

Cutter Invades a Full Price Paradise.

St. Louis, June 16.—East St. Louis has a cut rate store at last. The Drs. O'Brien, two brothers, and Dr. Lilly, all of East St. Louis, have bought the drug store of Clark & Mead, No. 351 Broadway, and will conduct it under the name of the Anti-Monopoly Drug Company. There is no connection, so far as known, with the Anti-Monopoly Drug Company, of this city. The East St. Louis druggists held several conferences on the matter, but have decided on no aggressive step for the present. There is no one central business district in East St. Louis, each large factory or cluster of factories, being surrounded by a colony of stores in different lines, depending for trade on the immediate locality. The store is not located favorably for transient trade, and the former proprietors, who had the store for about ten months, are understood to have played to a very small business. These and other reasons make the other druggists feel there is little likelihood of the competition amounting to anything, and they will wait developments before taking any active measures.

NOTES.

—Dr. A. H. Bartmer has purchased the drug store of E. H. Koeberlin, Grand avenue and Suburban Tracks. Dr. Bartmer for many years owned the drug store at No. 2801 Easton avenue, and which he sold ten months ago to F. B. Vogt. He has since been in California, returning but two weeks ago. It is understood that Mr. Koeberlin has not given up the idea of seeking his fortune in the gold fields, and is now turning his eyes towards Cape Nome. Dr. Bartmer retains Walter Cross as head clerk, and has also employed Harry Sallinger, who was with him on Easton avenue.

—G. W. Smith has moved his drug store from Fourteenth and St. Louis avenue, to Fourteenth, between St. Louis avenue and Montgomery street.

—H. S. Merrell, vice-president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Company, has gone North with his family for a six weeks' vacation.

—Dr. Otto A. Wall, Jr., returned from Hot Springs, Ark., and left immediately for a trip to Mackinac Island.

—Gus Ludwigs is about ready to open his new drug store in East St. Louis.

Outside of the larger cities, most druggists sell spectacles and other optical goods. The profit is large and the goods are easy to sell, and it would pay every retailer to give this side line some attention. The sales can be increased largely, if the salesman knows how to fit glasses, and it is with this in view that the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology was established in Chicago. It is really a correspondence school, and a full optical course is given by mail for \$25. Full particulars may be obtained of George W. McPatrick, M. D., No. 1015 Masonic Temple.

If a pleased customer is the best advertisement, the most effective advertising which James W. Tufts, Boston, has done is a 16-page pamphlet devoted entirely to recent testimonials from druggists and others who are using Tufts' Fountains. There are 266 testimonials in the pamphlet, covering all parts of the country and referring to almost every apparatus of Tufts' make.

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION.

The Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting at Pertle Springs, Mo., June 12-15. The convention was a comparatively uneventful one, but was full of interest to the large number of pharmacists in attendance.

The convention was opened Tuesday morning, June 12, with prayer by Dr. Bushnell, of Warrensburg, followed by an address of welcome by C. E. Morrow, of Warrensburg, to which Prof. Francis Hemm, of St. Louis, responded.

Vice-President Paul L. Hess, Kansas City, took the chair, while the president, Dr. H. M. Pettit, of Carrollton, read his annual address. Dr. Pettit reviewed the work of the association for the year, and highly commended the labors of the N. A. R. D. He recommended, among other things, that a member of the association be appointed in each county to report violations of the Missouri pharmacy law. At a later session this was taken up and discussed. The idea was generally indorsed, but on account of the board having no funds for the enforcement of the law, deemed it useless to adopt the suggestion at present. The report of Treasurer William Mittelbach, of Booneville, showed a balance on hand of \$214.65.

A communication was read from the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association, recommending the improvement of the condition of pharmacists in the United States army, navy and marine hospital service, in regard to rank and social standing. It was indorsed, and similar resolutions adopted by the Missouri Association to be sent to President McKinley.

The Legislative Committee was instructed to endeavor to get the next Legislature to pass a measure improving the condition of the pharmacists in the State militia.

Carl Heinrichs, St. Louis, read a paper on "Hydrargyrum cum creta." It was referred to the Committee on U. S. P.

Wednesday morning, Dr. H. M. Whelpley read his report as secretary of the association. It showed a membership of 377 in good standing. As the funds of the association were rather low, and they desired to subscribe more liberally to the N. A. R. D., he recommended that the salary of the secretary be reduced from \$100 to \$50 per year, and stated that the services of a stenographer had also been dispensed with. The recommendation was adopted and Dr. Whelpley thanked for his generosity.

A report by Chairman C. F. G. Meyer, of the association's delegation to the Pure Food and Drug Congress, at Washington, was read. It reviewed the work of the congress, and favored the pending Brosius bill. An effort was made to get the association to indorse this bill, but as no copy was at hand, and many of the members were ignorant of its exact provisions, they passed a resolution declaring in favor of good, substantial pure food and drug laws.

F. E. Holliday, Topeka, Kan., chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., was present by invitation and addressed the association, reviewing and explaining at length the work of the N. A. R. D. He particularly dwelt on the agency contract plan, as set forth in Bulletin No. 8. He referred to St. Louis as being one of the chief battle grounds of the N. A. R. D. fight, commended the druggists of the Mound City for their work and sympathized with them in their hard task. The discussion at the close of Mr. Holliday's address showed the greatest enthusiasm and interest in the cause of the N. A. R. D. on the part of the members, and he was kept busy for an hour or more answering the many questions which were put to him.

One of the most important papers of the convention was that written by Wm. Mittelbach, on the "Coming Revision of the U. S. P.," in which he criticised the recent U. S. P. convention at Washington for instructing the committee to introduce only average doses, excluding maximum and minimum doses. The discussion on the paper showed the members a unit in supporting Mr. Mittelbach's views. Prof. Hemm spoke with particular force, maintaining that by all means a maximum dose should be given as a matter of protection to the pharmacist.

H. H. Barth reported as a delegate from the Nebraska Association, and made a short address.

Thursday morning, A. T. Fleischmann, of Sedalia, secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, read his report. Five meetings of the board have been held the past year, at which 246 applicants were examined, of whom 169 passed and 137 failed. The secretary's books showed that since the organization of the board, 10,000 certificates had been granted. A careful estimate puts the number of registered pharmacists in the State at the present time at 3,500. The board received \$650 during the year. Out of this all expenses were paid, leaving little for the salary of the members. The association decided to ask for no new pharmacy legislation at the next Legislature.

Dr. J. T. Lewellyn, of Mexico, Mo., read a very interesting paper on "Muscale Buttons."

Prof. Francis Hemm read a paper on "Practical Pharmaceutical Notes and Observations," "Photography, Its Early History and Place in Pharmacy" was the title of a paper by Ambrose Miller, of Webster Groves.

The rule of the association was to award medals on papers deemed of sufficient merit, but it was decided by all the authors of papers not to enter their efforts for prizes, simply contributing them in the interests of pharmacy.

Prof. Hemm gave "Comments on Assay Processes of the U. S. P.," and Dr. Whelpley read a paper on "The Use of the Microscope in the Drug Store," illustrating it with the microscope. The report of the Committee on Drug Adulteration was read by the chairman, C. M. T. K'ie, St. Louis, and referred to the incoming committee.

Dr. Lewellyn read his paper on the "Artificial Manufacture of Diamonds."

Friday morning was the general wind-up, including the announcement of the committees, and a regular tornado of thanks to every one and everything in sight. The new officers of the association are as follows:

President, Paul A. Hess, Kansas City; first vice-president, A. L. Seltz, St. Louis; second vice-president, O. W. Smith, Sedalia; third vice-president, St. John Umbright, Liberal; secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; treasurer, Wm. Mittelbach, Booneville; assistant secretary, Ambrose Miller, Webster Groves.

The new council consists of Dr. H. M. Pettit, Carrollton; J. M. Love, Kansas City; C. L. Wright, Webb City; A. Brandenburger, Jefferson City; R. L. Hope, Centralia.

The chairmen of the committees for the ensuing year were announced as follows:

Membership and Attendance, F. R. Scharlach, Moberly; Papers and Queries, J. M. Love, Kansas City; National Formulary, F. L. Crampton, Kansas City; Trade Interests, E. R. Schroers, St. Louis; Exhibits, Henry Riddle, Kansas City; Deceased Members, O. H. Franklin, Marshall, Mo.; Drug Adulterations, Ambrose Miller, Webster Groves; Transportation, H. W. Servant, Sedalia.

It was decided to hold next year's meeting at Pertle Springs in June, the exact date being left to the council. J. V. Murray, of Warrensburg, was elected local secretary.

During the convention fifteen new members were elected. Among them were four from Warrensburg, that city having had none in the past.

The Entertainment Committees did their best, and the result was most gratifying to the members. There were all sorts of contests, which were freely participated in by the members and their ladies. Mrs. Otto C. Claus, of St. Louis, won the prize for catching the largest fish. It took her an hour to land it, and it proved a 2¼ pound bass.

Premiums with staple goods are generally scarce, and therefore when a handsome show case is offered with so quick-selling an article as Stearns' Headache Cure in three-dozen lots, it is to be expected that the druggist who knows a good thing will proceed to take advantage of it. This is certainly a liberal offer.

—The Tennessee State Druggists' Association will hold its fifteenth annual meeting July 18 at Kingston Springs. Many important matters will come up, a good programme has been arranged, and a large attendance is expected.

INDIANA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Indiana Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting at South Bend, June 13-15, about one hundred members being in attendance. After addresses of welcome by Mayor Colfax, on behalf of the city, and S. T. Applegate, for the St. Joseph County Drug Association, President Frank D. Warner, of New Carlisle, delivered the annual address. He spoke of the conditions imposed by the stamp tax on proprietary medicines and recommended that the association take proper action to show its appreciation of the work of the N. A. R. D. He referred to the unsatisfactory and impracticable features of the present liquor law in so far as it relates to pharmacy, and recommended that an amendment to the pharmacy law be secured which would place the sale of liquor for strictly medicinal purposes under the control of the Board of Pharmacy and provide for the forfeiture of the certificate of registration for wilful violation of the law. He thought an effort should be made to reestablish more friendly relations with physicians, and also to enlist a larger number of the younger pharmacists in the work of the association.

The address was followed by reports of officers and committees, and papers by Leo Eliel, South Bend; Frank R. Eldred, Ligonier; Prof. J. W. Sturmer, Lafayette; Chas. C. Deam, Bluffton; N. R. Gibson and I. V. S. Stanislaus, South Bend.

At the evening session papers were read by Edmund A. Geyer, South Bend, and Dr. Otto Gross, Fort Wayne.

Thursday morning papers were presented by Leo Eliel and Philip Holler on the "Peppermint Industry," these being followed by an address on the N. A. R. D. by T. V. Wooten, the secretary of that organization. The Committee on Membership reported the names of eighty-six applicants, who were all elected.

The officers elected are: President, F. W. Meissner, Laporte; vice-presidents, Otto Bastian, South Bend; D. H. Lohman, Lafayette, and Ernest Stahlhuth, Columbus; secretary, A. Timberlake, Indianapolis; treasurer, Frank H. Carter, Indianapolis; Executive Committee, F. H. Burton, Evansville; Dr. W. O. Gross, Fort Wayne, and F. E. Wolcott, Indianapolis; local secretary, D. E. Silberberg, Muncie, at which place the next annual meeting will be held. The secretary reported the election of eighty-seven new members and the organization of twenty-one local associations during the past year. Treasurer Carter reported a balance on hand of \$357.53. In order to meet the per capita tax assessed by the N. A. R. D. a resolution was passed increasing the annual dues from \$1 to \$2. After the installation of officers the local secretary, M. M. Meyer, was presented with a silver and gold berry set of four pieces. The meeting then adjourned.

An interesting "annex" to the regular programme of the association were the exhibits shown by a number of manufacturers and others. Among these were Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; Morrison, Plummer & Co., Chicago; Peter Van Schaack & Sons, Chicago; Prof. A. L. Green, Purdue University; Lazell, Dailey & Co., New York; American Malt Cream Co., Milwaukee, and the A. Kiefer Drug Co., Indianapolis. The entertainment programme included a drive about the city and visits to the plants of the various manufacturing industries located at South Bend, to Notre Dame University and an excursion to Elkhart, where the members were the guests of the Dr. Miles Medical Company.

CONNECTICUT PHARMACISTS.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Allyn House, Hartford, June 12 and 13. The session opened with the annual address of the president, who reviewed the results of the year. A membership of 290 was reported. Reports from various committees and delegates were received, including the report of John W. Lowe, of New Haven, delegate of the association to the N. A. R. D. At the suggestion of Mr. Lowe the association re-indorsed the N. A. R. D. and voted to contribute a per capita assessment to that association. The treasurer's report showed total receipts for the year of \$1,288.78, with a cash balance on hand of \$466.33. Officers were elected as follows: Presi-

dent, Charles S. Finch, of Stamford; first vice-president, Charles Fleischner, of New Haven; second vice-president, Nathaniel K. Morgan, of Hartford; secretary, Charles A. Rapelye, of Hartford; treasurer, John B. Ebbs, of Waterbury. List of names from which to select the Board of Pharmacy Commissioners: John K. Williams, Hartford; John W. Lowe, New Haven; A. L. Dickinson, Danbury; James Duggan, Norwich; C. H. Dougal, Torrington; Samuel Chesbro, Willimantic; H. A. Dupe, Bridgeport; D. G. Stoughton, Hartford.

New members: Edward F. Nolan, of Torrington; Clark H. W. Newton, of Torrington; James P. Doan, Thomas P. Ryan and Fred E. Shepard, of Danbury; William E. Greeley, of Stratford; A. H. Embree, of Stamford; Sumuel M. Aller, of South Norwalk; Edward P. Weed, of Norwalk; Patrick J. Garry, of Bethel; John P. Smith, of Manchester; Oliver L. Wickes, of South Manchester; John H. Hartwell, of Shelton; Joseph T. Daly, of Hartford; Allen B. Judd, of West Hartford; A. C. Prince, of New Haven; W. H. van Buren, Jr., of New Haven; Arthur Clifford Fowler, of Hartford, and John J. Cardana, of Hartford.

Two interesting papers were read by John K. Williams. On the second day the members of the association and visitors to the number of 250 went on an excursion to Lake Compounce, where a genuine Southern barbecue, or "sheep-bake," had been prepared. After dinner speeches were made by President Finch, Hon. A. Harbinson, Mayor of Hartford, Col. John W. Lowe and others. The meeting then adjourned, the association deciding to hold its next convention in June, 1904, the exact date and place of meeting to be decided by the Executive Committee.

NEBRASKA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association held its nineteenth annual meeting at Beatrice, June 5, 6 and 7. In his annual address President H. A. Small reported the association to be in a highly prosperous condition and that its membership was increasing. He recommended the organization of county associations and advocated that kindred associations should meet at the same time and place with the Nebraska association. This suggestion was endorsed by the association and arrangements will be made to hold a meeting at Lincoln May 9-11 next year with the physicians, all of the different medical societies having been invited to hold their meetings at that place at the same time. F. E. Holliday, a member of the Executive Committee of the N. A. R. D., was present and delivered an address on the objects of that organization. He was accorded the closest attention and cleared up many points not generally understood by druggists. J. P. Raymond of Kansas City, delivered a lecture on Japan and also exhibited some 100 stereopticon views of that country. A paper on "Liquors" by Mr. Hoagland was read, its excellence winning for the writer the prize of \$15 offered by the association. The secretary's report showed the finances of the association to be in excellent condition, there being nearly \$300 in the treasury and no indebtedness. The following officers were elected: President, A. W. Buchheit, Grand Island; vice-presidents, William Schultz, Atkinson; J. J. Frater, David City; E. H. Dart, North Auburn; C. E. Hopping, Beaver City, and P. Strasbaugh, Omaha; secretary, W. M. Tonner, Randolph, and treasurer, B. O. Kostka, Lincoln. Names from which to select a member of the board of pharmacy, H. G. Day, Beatrice; E. L. Wilson, St. Paul, and George B. Moore, York. Among the many entertainment features was a "fantastic parade" by druggists and traveling men and a picnic where there were miscellaneous field sports, many prizes being awarded to the successful contestants in the various games.

—The Jasper County, Ill., Retail Drug Association was organized at Newton recently. Officers were elected as follows: S. C. Andrews, president; Walter McTaggart, vice-president; F. J. C. Schackmann, secretary, and Peter Franke, treasurer. The object of the association is to protect and retain the present pharmacy laws in the State and to report and prosecute all violators.

PATENTS

Trade-Marks, Designs, Etc.

PATENTS.

Issued June 5, 1900.

- 450,983.—James H. Redfern, Bay Mills, Mich. Manicure implements.
- 450,933.—Eugene Fournier, Paris, France. Disinfectant composition.
- 451,023.—Stephen H. Emmens, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for conveying and utilizing liquid air or oxygen.
- 451,045.—Jan Lagutt, Assignor to Chemical Works, formerly Sandoz, Basle, Switzerland. Making saccharin.
- 451,061.—Arthur Weinburg, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Diamido-naphthol.
- 451,077.—Oscar Kaltwasser, assignor to Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, Germany. Green-black sulfur dye.
- 451,122.—Carl Schlenker, assignor to Farbwerke, vormals Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Höchst-on-Main, Germany. Naphthazarin sulfy dye and making same.
- 451,132.—George H. Davis, Portland, Me. Producing acetylene gas.
- 451,150.—James H. Valentine, Chatham, N. J., assignor to Vapo Cresolene Company, Stanley, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Vaporizer.
- 451,167.—James E. Hewes, Baltimore, Md., assignor to Provident Life & Trust Company, trustee, Philadelphia, Pa. Manufacture of candles.
- 451,176.—Jan F. Beins, Rotterdam, Netherlands. Apparatus for saturating liquids with gases.
- 451,180.—Robert Ilges, Cologne, Germany. Rectifier.
- 451,223.—John S. Wrightman, Oil City, Pa. Liquid-air container.
- 451,247.—Henry K. Hess, Syracuse, N. Y., assignor to H. J. Dercurm, trustee, Philadelphia, Pa. Chemical electric generator.
- 451,250.—Charles H. Howland-Sherman and A. M. Bennett, assignors of three-fourths to A. S. Adam, Washington, D. C. Antiseptic food-cooler.

TRADE-MARKS.

Registered June 5, 1900.

- 34,738.—Sweetening Agent, Henry S. Wellcome, London, England. The word "Saxin."
- 34,741.—Metabolic Product of Tubercle Bacilli. The firm of E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany. The word "Tuberculin."
- 34,742.—Hæmoglobin Preparations. Friedrich Gustav Sauer, Berlin, Germany. The word "Siccoc."
- 34,743.—Certain Named Medical Compounds. John Stromberg, Denver, Col. The word "Analgedyne."
- 34,744.—Remedy for Certain Named Diseases. The Drevet Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y. The letters "U. S. P."
- 34,745.—Remedy for Rheumatism. S. T. V. Remedy Co., Rochester, N. Y. The letters "S. T. V."
- 34,746.—Remedies for Certain Named Diseases. Charles Onesime Thibault, Fall River, Mass. The representation of a circle in which is inclosed an interior circle surrounded by two round borders divided at the centre by a straight line into two semicircles, each one consisting of three parts and each part being of a different color from its corresponding part in the opposite semicircle.
- 34,747.—Hair-Tonic. Rilas Gathright, Richmond, Va. The word "Ozono."
- 34,748.—Toilet Preparation. James F. Wood, New York, N. Y. The word "Cassandre."
- 34,749.—Toilet Soap. The Weaver Brothers & Mott Company of Baltimore City, Baltimore, Md. The word "Miracle."
- 34,750.—Medicinal Soap. David J. Doherty, Chicago, Ill. The word "Sudorine."

LABELS.

- 7,590.—Title: "Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment." (For an Ointment). H. Sharpsteen, Marshall, Mich. Application filed May 14, 1900.
- 7,600.—Title: "Erb's Health Capsules." (For a Medicine). Ludwig G. B. Erb, New York, N. Y. Application filed May 14, 1900.
- 7,601.—Title: "Peptonized Port." (For Medicinal Preparations). Charles L. Walthers, Pittsburg, Pa. Application filed May 1, 1900.

General Medical Council.—The General Medical Council which meets twice a year, recently held its Spring session. The council is the official body which controls the practice of dentistry as well as surgery and medicine in the United Kingdom, and it has power to strike from the Dental and Medical Registers the names of persons whom it considers guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect. Up to the present it has not exercised that power with regard to dentists who were registered as having been in practice before the passing of the Dental Act in 1878, and who therefore have not gone through the cur-

riculum and passed the examinations which are now necessary before registration. A case, however, which has just been before them, and which is probably the forerunner of many others, shows that these unexamined dentists will no longer be able to claim immunity from the disciplinary powers of the council. These men, who constitute nearly one-half of the registered dentists in the kingdom, are, many of them, chemists, who carry on a dental practice in conjunction with their pharmaceutical business. Advertising has always been regarded by the council as infamous professional conduct, and while the unexamined dentist has been precluded from seeking practice by advertising himself, the registered but unexamined man has hitherto been able to do so. This privilege, however, is now apparently at an end, as Mr. Arthur Oglesby, a chemist and dentist of Barnsley, has been struck off the Register for systematic public advertising.

Another question which has occupied the attention of the council has been the question of medical men practicing their profession in Italy. They have hitherto been able to attend non-Italians without interference, but by a new Italian law this privilege is taken away, unless Great Britain accords similar privileges to Italian doctors. The stoppage of their right to practice, besides, of course, being a great blow to the British medicos in Italy, would entail considerable inconveniences on the large number of English subjects who annually visit Italy. There is no power in the Medical Act to accord to foreign doctors the limited privilege of attending their own compatriots in the British Isles, but the Privy Council has power to apply a section of the Medical Act to the practitioners of any country which accords just privileges to British medical men. This section, which will probably be brought into force for the first time, will allow the registration of Italian practitioners with approved qualifications with full rights to practice in this country, the British practitioners in Italy having secured the powerful advocacy of Lord Currie, our ambassador at Rome.

Morphine and Its Salts.

It is interesting to note how certain names or abbreviations, in the course of time, become practically trade-marks, and are invested, by the use of custom, with considerable value, but when two or three popular terms are used to designate one thing, it can certainly be taken to indicate a widespread preference for the product in question. This is particularly pertinent to an item of such importance as morphine.

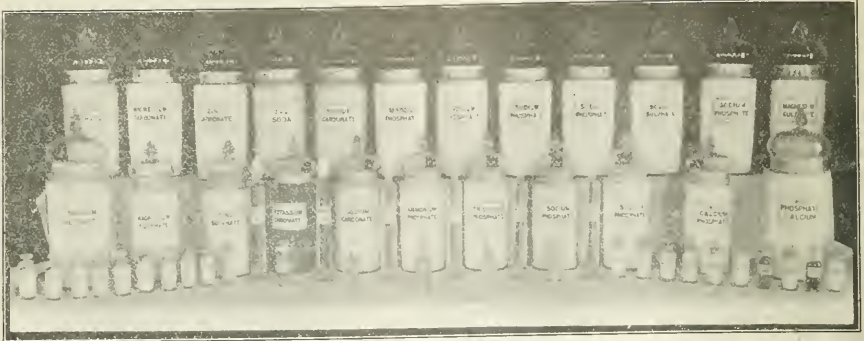
There is scarcely a druggist in the land, either wholesale or retail, but has heard of "Cube Morphine," and he understands that it is made exclusively by the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, so when his customers ask for "New York Morphine" he knows what is wanted just as well as when his physician affixes the magic letters "N. Y. Q." on his prescription.

So far as morphine is concerned, these three terms—viz., "New York," "Cube" and "N. Y. Q."—all indicate a specially prepared and absolutely pure and neutral salt, therefore the careful and painstaking druggist is justified in choosing a brand that he believes will give the best results.

The distinctive form, the Cube, at once rivets the attention of the dispenser, so that whether it be sulphate or muriate, the little Cubes proclaim the character of the contents of the bottle and preclude the possibility of mistake.

Morphine acetate is rapidly going out of use; it is not a stable salt, and has been eliminated from the German Pharmacopœia, and it is hoped that at the next revision of the United States Pharmacopœia some such action will be taken by our committee. The rapid changes that this salt undergoes have led to some serious results, both here and abroad; therefore physicians and manufacturers are, as far as possible, confining themselves to the use of sulphate and muriate. Some two years ago the New York Quinine and Chemical Works ceased to manufacture morphine acetate.—Therapeutic Gazette.

—The Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting at Muskogee May 24 and 25. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, J. C. Johnson, South McAlester; vice-presidents, L. Mathews, L. V. Officer and J. R. Kingsley; secretary, H. D. Kinsley, Checotah. The next annual meeting will be held at South McAlester in May, 1901.



THE THOMSEN CHEMICAL CO.

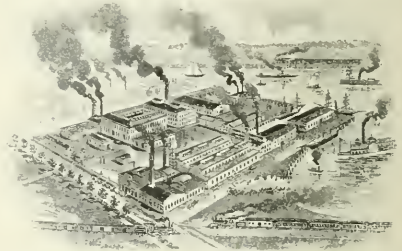
The chemical and drug industries of Baltimore, Md., have long typified in the highest degree the creative results of genius employed in the sphere of the useful arts. Her development and progress along these lines have been and are characteristic of the American nation in the battle royal for commercial supremacy. Many noted names and firms have taken part in this competition for trade and the results they have accomplished have been the admiration of the world. It is not the purpose, however, to present here the rounded story of an era in the commercial life of a great city, but rather to relate something of the work and success of a concern which has taken an advanced position in this great development.

We refer to the Thomsen Chemical Company, manufacturing chemists, Baltimore, well known to the trade as the largest makers in the world of phosphate of soda and kindred productions.

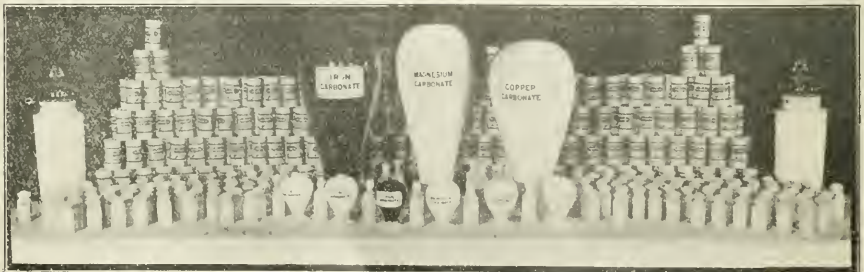
Starting in 1881, this firm recognized the part chemicals were to play in the rapidly multiplying industries of the world, and adopted a vigorous, liberal and far-reaching policy which brought to it the patronage and support of some of the largest concerns of the country in various branches of industry. The experience of the past has verified the wisdom of this policy. The products of the Thomsen Chemical Company have always borne an enviable reputation and its chemicals have been furnished to universities throughout the country and to the various scientific departments of the United States Government to be used in laboratory work. Physicians and pharmacists too have depended upon the purity and excellence of these products and have widely commended them.

An idea of the magnitude of the operations of the Thomsen Chemical Company may be gained from the statement that its plant extends over an area of fifteen acres of land, advantageously located in the city of Baltimore. To this already extensive property a new office building, with a working and research laboratory of the most complete type, has just been added. And the end is not yet. The characteristic policy of the company for

the rapid development of its business is being closely followed, more capital is being invested, and plans are already under way for the erection of four new plants for the manufacture of various chemicals. The company buys all of its crude material for manufacturing in large quantities for cash and pays strict attention to the production of high test goods. A business conducted upon these lines is sure to prosper and success presupposes reliability and actual worth in the products manufactured.



The acid works operated by this company are modern in every way and large quantities of sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric and other acids of all grades are manufactured. Other chemicals are made, the whole embracing a list too long and well known to be enumerated here. A display of some of these is now on exhibition at the Paris Exposition, illustrations of which are presented herewith. This is the largest chemical exhibit from this country to Paris, and the company has entered its list of products sent there under direct competition with any European maker. The officers of the company are Angus Cameron, president and treasurer, and O. H. Dorsey, secretary. The factory, laboratory and general offices are located upon the property bounded by Hanover, Winder, Leadenhall and Sharp streets, in Baltimore.



STATE OF TRADE.

The Market is Seasonably Quiet.

New York, June 19.—While the general wholesale market has remained seasonably quiet, with business more or less routine, the interest manifested in a number of commodities indicates that dealers are confidently looking forward to improved conditions. Fluctuations in prices have continued within a narrow range and are chiefly the result of natural causes, there being very little of a speculative character in any department. Quinine has continued to move rather slowly, although several round lots have found their way into channels of consumption. The market, however, has retained a firm under-tone and developments during the past week have stimulated holders in their belief that the long expected improvement in values will materialize shortly. The London market has already gained in strength under the influence of an improved position of raw material, the shipments of bark from Java during the first half of the current month having been very light.

Opium has reacted from the better position noted last week, notwithstanding the fact that several fair sized parcels have been taken for manufacturing consumption and some for export. The reaction is due to the discovery by regular dealers that several small parcels have arrived recently consigned to new outside holders and quotations have been reduced for the purpose of discouraging this kind of competition. There is no material change in the condition of affairs at primary sources of supply, although it is intimated that the extent of damage to the current crop in producing districts is considerably less than previously estimated. Menthol has improved materially during the past week and the inside quotation is decidedly higher, but the market is still somewhat irregular owing to competition and there is yet a wide difference in the views of holders. The chief cause of the improvement was increased activity and a better feeling in the London market. A seasonably slow demand and the decline in prices at the monthly sales in Amsterdam and London have caused a slight modification in the views of holders of cacao and the inside quotations for both bulk and cakes are about 1c. per pound lower. Gum kino is in better supply and recent arrivals of intermediate grades have influenced importers to reduce quotations for these varieties about 10c. per pound.

There has been a decided improvement in the position of ergot. Cables from Hamburg reported that "market excited, with dealers unable to give firm quotations," and the local situation immediately responded, holders advancing prices fully 5c. per pound and some withdrawing entirely from the market awaiting further developments. The statistical position of the article is consequently very strong and it is believed by some that prices will again reach the high level prevailing several weeks ago.

In the department of essential oils business in seasonable descriptions has been of fair volume, but transactions have rarely exceeded jobbing proportions and the only important change in values was a reduction of 5c. per pound in quotations for lemon and orange. Xeroli is firmer in sympathy with corresponding conditions abroad, where prices have been marked up on account of crop shortage.

Among the minor commodities those showing improvement in value are Chinese cantharides, Dutch caraway seed, Pulsatilla herb, grains of paradise and Roman chamomile flowers, nearly all due to crop conditions and consequent scarcity. Sassafras is again slightly easier under free offers of new crop from producing markets. Manufacturers of tin crystals have reduced quotations 2c. per pound on all styles of packages.

Not Hazy, But Not Dull.

Boston, June 16.—Although this has been a week of exceptionally good weather, yet none are complaining of dullness. Retailers are buying in fairly good quantities. Hand-to-mouth orders on both drugs and chemicals seem to be quite the thing just now. With steady prices and little activity, the condition of druggists and tanning materials may be summed up. Waxes are in fairly good demand with little change in quotations. Alcohol's and cologne spirits develop no new feature of interest.

Business Still Improving.

Baltimore, June 17.—Reports received from the jobbing druggists as to the state of trade during the past week are decidedly encouraging. They are that orders were more numerous and that the movement of goods assumed larger proportions. The opinion is expressed that ergot will continue to rule high, because it can now be prevented from spoiling by keeping it in cold storage. The market may therefore be expected to rule strong until the new crop reaches the dealer. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals continue to be busy, while heavy chemicals move with sufficient freedom to keep factories fairly well employed. No pronounced change has taken place of late in the retail trade conditions.

**ABBHEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
SALT.**



It is to your advantage to handle a preparation that sells, and that affords you a good profit.

We have arranged the prices on Abbey's Effervescent Salt so as to yield all druggists a living profit.

No other manufacturer so effectively co-operates with you in creating a demand for his product. Our advertising campaign for 1900 will be of much greater magnitude than that of last year.

Co-operation with us in pushing sales will be mutually advantageous.

YOUR WHOLESALE WILL FILL YOUR ORDER.

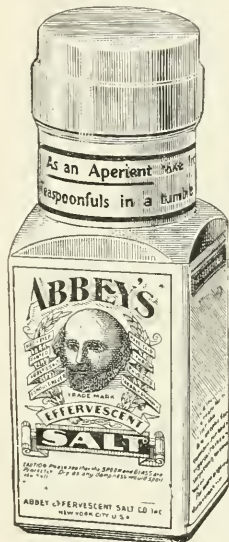
- - THE - -

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES RETAILING AT 25c., 50c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

TRADE LIST ON APPLICATION.



No Better in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 16.—Trade in Philadelphia does not appear to get any better. In some parts of the city druggists report that business is better now than at this time last year, while others say, "I wish I was out of the drug business." Several of the wholesale houses are busy on Government orders, and the chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories are fairly busy getting a stock ahead for the Fall trade. This has even been a poor week for soda water, notwithstanding the fact that the business up the State, however, is still keeping up. Salesmen coming from off their trips report plenty of orders. Prices remain the same. Several of the firms have received an order for 100,000 pounds of sodium phosphate, to be used in the silk industry.

Pretty Quiet in Detroit.

Detroit, June 16.—There is no denying that things are pretty quiet in the drug line in Detroit. There are losses to the trade attendant upon the exodus of so many families at this time of the year, and then the unusual weather, which is playing the very mischief with the city business. It is not enough in the middle of the year to sell soda water, but people are too busy then to drink it. Along in the evening, when the druggist might reasonably expect to have a big demand for soda, the thermometer takes a drop of 20 or 30 degrees, and Win-ter coats feel good. A change is looked for soon, however. Detroit never fails on her heat totals.

Trade Only Fair.

Chicago, June 1.—Jobbers report a fair business this week with little marked changes anywhere. The demand is fairly good, notwithstanding the fact that the weather has been unseasonably cool. Manufacturers state that the usual summer lull is beginning. This is the season for vacations and conventions, when firms are planning for Fall business and the traveling men go fishing. Demand for sundries is fair, but for fountain goods is lighter than it should be at this season. Collections, however, are good and failures are few.

Fair to Middling.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., June 15.—Trade in these cities has been only "fair to middlin'" the past week. However, the prescription portion of it, contrary to previous experience, has been held out in this correspondence a week ago wonderfully maintained. Retailers complain of poor collections in many cases, but jobbers say they have nothing better to ask in this matter. All evidence tends to show that the promise of the year of 1900 proving the "banner" year will be realized amply. As an example, the largest drug house in St. Paul, whose sales in 1899 amounted to \$2,500,000, found itself on the first of the present month \$100,000 ahead of the first five months of last year, and is counting upon sales of fully \$2,800,000 in 1900. As the weather continues rather cool—very comfortable summer temperature and not sweating—the soda water sales have been rather slow.

Trade Some as Last Week.

St. Louis, June 17.—Trade continues about the same pace as at last report; country trade being of a healthy volume, with a good increase over last year, while local trade is still suffering severely from the effects of the great street railway strike. St. Louisians were again disappointed yesterday in the announcement that negotiations between the Transit Company and its former employees had again come to naught. A willingness is expressed by the company to take back men who have not injured its property as far as their services are needed, but will not discharge its present employees to make room for the strikers, and refuse to arbitrate this point. Threats are made by the union leaders to organize a wholesale and systematic boycott on all business houses whose members of employees are seen riding on the transit cars.

One of the oldest and the best known proprietary disinfectant is Bromo Chloralum. It is perfectly odorless, is non-poisonous, and is safe and efficient. It renders the air pure and wholesome, and arrests and prevents putrefaction and contagion. For household use it is unequalled, as it is as harmless as table salt, and can be used for all purposes requiring a disinfectant or deodorizer. Bromo Chloralum is made in Pittsfield, Mass., but the general offices are at No. 31 Fulton street, New York. Some handsome show cards and persuasive booklets have just been issued, both of which will increase sales, and which should be sent for by every retailer who has the goods in stock.

The powdered drugs for percolation sent out by Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore, are sold on their guarantee that each is botanically correct, and that those that depend on alkaloids for medicinal value are assayed and required to come up to standard strength. They want to send their price list and formulae free to every druggist.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 19.—Business has continued of a routine order, but the aggregate volume shows reasonable proportions and a steady feeling prevails with no inclination on the part of holders to force goods upon reluctant buyers.

OPILUM—Jobbing prices have undergone no change and the market is quiet. The ruling quotations are \$3.25/3.50 for 9 per cent, and \$2.45/3.60 for 11 per cent, the outside figures for single orders.

POWDERED OPILUM—The consuming demand has continued light, but the tone of the market is steady with jobbers quoting \$4.45/4.65 for 13 per cent, and \$5.15/5.35 for 16 per cent, according to size of order.

MORPHINE—A continued active jobbing business is in progress and values are steadily maintained at \$1.95/2.05 in ounces and \$2.20/2.30 in eighths, as to brand.

QUININE—Continued quiet conditions are noted throughout the market, but there is an undercurrent of firmness and jobbing quotations are steadily maintained at 37/32c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 35/34c. in 50-oz. tins and 34/33c. in ounce vials, according to brand.

OIL LEMON—Manufacturers have reduced quotations and jobbing prices show a decline to \$12.20/11.45, as to brand.

CALATHARIDES—The Chinese variety is in reduced supply and jobbing quotations have been advanced to 60/70c. for whole and 70/80c. for powdered.

CARAWAY SEED—Dutch is higher and owing to reports of crop shortage and jobbers have advanced prices to 10/12c. for whole and 17/22c. for powdered.

PLAINSEED—Primary markets have continued to harden and the local situation is consequently stronger. Jobbing prices for whole have been advanced to \$7.25/7.50 by the bbl. and 41/40c. per lb. for smaller quantities. Ground 4c. by the bbl. and 57/46c. for less.

CUM KIN—Owing to recent arrivals the market is better supplied and the tone is easier, with jobbing quotations reduced to \$1.50/1.65 for whole and \$1.00/1.15 for powdered.

PULSATILLA HERB.—Values are again higher owing to scarcity and the revised jobbing range is 50/40c., as to quality.

GRAINS OF PARADISE—This is another very scarce article and jobbers are glad to receive a normally high range of 70/80c. for whole and 80/60c. for powdered.

SENEGA ROOT—Primary markets continue to reflect an easy undertone and jobbing quotations have been further reduced to 52/57c. for whole and 57/42c. for powdered.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—Roman are higher abroad and local holders of this variety have advanced quotations to 22/22c.

MANNA—The jobbing market is a shade firmer and the revised quotations are 60/6c. for large flake, 40/45c. for small and 35/40c. for sorts.

STEARIC ACID—Raw material is somewhat lower and jobbers have reduced quotations to 16/20c., as to quality and quantity.

BUCHU LEAVES—A continued easy market is reported for short with quotations in a jobbing way showing a further decline to 25/30c. for whole and 30/35c. for powdered.

BIURIAL PREPARATIONS—Jobbers have advanced quotations to 73/60c. for bisulphate, 94/65/1 for calomel, 55/30c. for corrosive sublimate and 5c./6c. for powdered, \$1.45/1.10 for red precipitate and \$1.00/1.20 for white.

SPANISH SAFFRON—A slightly easier feeling has developed and jobbers have reduced quotations to \$11/12 for Valencia and 8/9/10 for Alicante.

LILA OR THE VALLEY—Extreme scarcity has resulted in marking jobbing prices up to 40/50c.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID—Quotations for pure have been reduced by jobbers to 30/40c. and for diluted to 20/30c.

OIL ANISE—Jobbing quotations show a decline to \$1.00/1.10, as to grade and quantity.

CACAO BITTER—The market is slightly easier and jobbers have reduced their quotations to the Mallard's and Huyler's to 45/46c. by the box and 50/55c. for less.

PERLIN HYDRATE—Quotations for jobbing quantity are a shade lower and the revised figures are 60/6c. per lb. and 70/1c. per oz.

BICHRONATE—Manufacturers' prices are fractionally lower and jobbers now quote 12/15c. for potash and 14/15c. for soda.

CARBOLIC ACID—The market continues weak in tone and jobbers have further reduced quotations to 23/24c. in drums, 35/40c. for pound bottles, white, and 30/35c. for amber; 5-lb. bottles, 3c. less.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Bromo Chloralum Co.	7	Medical College of Va.	2
Chattanooga Med. Co.	5	N. Y. Quinine & Chemical	2
Colton, Arthur 16		Purks Co. 1	1
Gilpin, Langdon Co.	1	Purkin University Co.	2
McCormick & Co.	8	Searle & Herch Co., The ..	5

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

EVERY THURSDAY.

VOL. XXIII.

NEW YORK, JUNE 28, 1900.

26.

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HOW WOULD YOU DO IT?

Did you ever see a price list of proprietary goods that suited you?

Any number of such price lists have been printed, but hardly any two of them are arranged alike, and, while it seems an easy matter, those who have tried it know that there are a great many questions to be considered.

For example, how would you list Paine's Celery Compound? Would you list it as

- (A) Paine's Celery Compound,
- (B) or Celery Compound, Paine's,
- (C) or Compound, Paine's Celery.

We are under the impression that the first style (A) is the best, all things considered, particularly if there are a number of cross indexes inserted.

We would like to hear from our subscribers on this matter, as we are now at work upon our price list of proprietary goods for the next edition of the ERA BLUE BOOK, and we want to arrange it so that it will be most convenient to the majority of our subscribers.

By the way, our subscribers can assist us in making this price list of proprietary goods more complete if they will call our attention to any article which they fail to find in the last edition of the Blue Book.

Please let us hear from you, and kindly address your communication to

EDITOR, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
396 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held early in the month at Atlantic City, was very largely attended, and much important business transacted, and in all respects the occasion was a notable success. There are just a few features of the meeting which it is desirable to allude to especially.

The American Medical Association is perhaps the only organization which complains of having too many papers presented to it. At this meeting 492 were on the programme, of which number only 231 had accompanying abstracts presented. There are thirteen sections of the association, and the lowest number of papers presented to any section was eleven, the highest sixty. The income the past year from members alone was nearly \$30,000, and there is kept on hand a working balance of from \$12,000 to \$15,000. It was reported that there are very flattering prospects for the creation of a Department of Public Health in the national government.

A resolution stating that the receiving or giving of commissions or the division of fees, under whatever guise it may be made, be considered unethical and any member guilty thereof be expelled from the association was rejected, on the ground that it would be very difficult to adjust the matter with justice toward all, though the general sentiment of the association seemed to be that such practices were highly demoralizing.

The association passed a formal resolution commending the action of the editor and trustees of the Journal of the American Medical Association in excluding from the columns of their paper the advertisements of nostrums and secret preparations, and it was voted to uphold this course of action in every possible manner. The Legislative Committee was instructed to prepare a bill providing for adequate instruction in hygiene and sanitation in the national military and naval academies, and strive to push it through Congress as speedily as possible. Five hundred dollars annually was set aside for the encouragement of scientific research. Hereafter delegates will not be accepted from any medical body which shall receive into its membership any one who has secured the degree of Doctor of Medicine on less than four years of graded instruction or an equivalent requirement. This regulation to take effect next year.

Next year's meeting of the association will be held at St. Paul the first Tuesday in June, under the presidency of C. A. L. Reed, M. D., of Cincinnati.

THOUSAND DOLLAR TAX ON PATENT MEDICINES.

A bill was introduced to introduce at the next session of the Ontario Legislature is attracting a great deal of attention among proprietary medicine manufacturers. It is aimed against the fraudulent or improper advertisement of drugs, medicines or cures, and against the sale of such of these as contain hurtful ingredients, and to license the advertisement or sale of patent or proprietary medicines, and in order to accomplish that purpose, will seek the appointment of an inspector, and further provide for the payment of a license tax in respect of such licenses. "Medicine" is defined as including all substances intended to be administered internally or applied externally to the human body with a view to the prevention, cure or alleviation of any disorder in its functions. "Advertisement" or "Advertise" shall include all things or proceedings intended to attract the attention of the public to any medicine. "Registrar" shall mean the registrar of proprietary medicines appointed under this act for the purpose of carrying into effect any of its provisions. "License" shall mean a license granted under this act, and "Licensee" shall mean the holder of any such license. The proposed registrar shall be appointed by the lieutenant-governor, and shall be attached to the provincial secretary's department. It will be provided that such officer shall be a member of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and a regular qualified pharmaceutical chemist of at least seven years' standing. His duties are very explicitly set forth. All licenses must be renewed yearly; and the license tax will be \$1,000 per annum. Article "10" of this act reads: "No person shall advertise or sell or offer for sale any medicine unless the manufacturer or proprietor of same is a licensee." The bill further provides for fines and penalties under the act, and the machinery for putting such legislation into force, when it becomes law.

It is not believed that this bill will be enacted. It certainly is not well devised, though its intent may be good.

SOME DRUG TRADE EVENTS.

In a Southern town a prominent druggist shot himself fatally on the day of the recent eclipse of the sun. The constant talk of his townspeople concerning the great event had caused much perturbation of mind to him, the strain proved too great and he committed the fatal act in a moment of mental aberration.

In a Pennsylvania town a well-known druggist lost his life from blood poisoning, resulting from the application of a corn cure.

In Memphis, Tenn., the sanitary officers and the Board of Health have been inquiring carefully into the sale of cocain to the negro popu-

lation, and the report made shows an alarming condition of affairs. It is that at least 80 per cent. of all the adult negroes in that city are more or less addicted to the use of the drug. There are some all-night drug stores in the tough parts of the city which deal out cocain in great quantities in ten-cent packages. Because of this abuse the city council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of the article except on prescriptions, and only a very small quantity will be allowed to be sold even then. It is expected that this ordinance with its severe penalties for violation will have a very healthful restrictive effect upon the traffic in this drug.

DANGEROUS FIREWORKS.

The "Glorious Fourth" is close upon us. Let every one have a good time, but in a reasonable way. Make as much noise as you wish, but make it with materials and appliances which do not put in jeopardy the life and property of yourself and neighbors. We expect that the usual crop of disasters will be reported, but druggists can do something toward lessening the casualties by preparing safe red fire and other illuminants rather than the highly dangerous kind. A new toy is on the market this year, and is proving very attractive to the younger generation. It is a dangerous one, however, and we understand that orders have been issued in Philadelphia for the arrest of persons selling it. It is in the shape of a marble coated with a mixture of phosphorus, chlorate of potash and sugar, and when thrown on a hard surface produces a loud noise.

A GOOD THING.

The American Pharmaceutical Association has now ready a large supply of the Epitome of the National Formulary. This is gotten out in a very attractive form, and is sold at 10 cents a copy in numbers of twenty-five or more; the larger orders having farther special discount. The idea of this little work is that druggists may use it for free circulation among their physicians, to acquaint the doctors more thoroughly with the many desirable and valuable preparations to be found in the National Formulary. Already many orders have been received, and we venture the prediction that the secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be hard pushed to supply the demand. Certainly if druggists know how valuable to them will prove this little work they will not be slow in ordering a good supply.

The North Carolina Medical Association of Colored Physicians, Surgeons and Pharmacists held its annual meeting June 13 and 14. We mention this merely to point out that our colored brother is fast becoming a factor in professional affairs not to be disregarded.

OUR LETTER BOX.

مخبره نامه ها

We wish it distinctly understood that this department is open to everybody for the discussion of any subject of interest to the drug trade, but that we accept no responsibility for the views and opinions expressed by contributors.

Please be brief and always sign your name.

SHALL HE RUN IN DEBT: ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Coal Creek, Tenn., June 15, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—I was interested in the communication of H. M. in last week's Era, who desired to know whether or not he should borrow \$3,000 or \$4,000 with which to buy or open a pharmacy. If H. M. does not know that this depends entirely upon circumstances he should most assuredly not do it. I have known pharmacists who would not succeed anywhere under almost any conditions. I have known others who positively forced success under what appeared to be conditions most discouraging. I have in mind a young man associated in business with me a few years ago, who decided to open a pharmacy in the leading city of Eastern Tennessee, whose only assets were \$700 cash and an unlimited quantity of assurance and energy.

The field appeared to be well covered, rents and other expenses high, and a good location at that time impossible to obtain. He purchased a run-down store barely paying running expenses. This store was on the principal business street, but too far removed from the business centre. In a few months he moved closer up, repeating this performance three times in a year, when he found himself in the midst of the business district, with a moderate stock only and considerably in debt. He now carefully surveyed the field, in order that he might intelligently direct his course. His sales were averaging \$18 per day, rent, \$100, with light, water, license, insurance, etc., added. There were several fine stores within a stone's throw of his, unhampered by debt and enjoying a lucrative business, long established.

Here was a condition of affairs well calculated to discourage an older and more experienced man, but it appeared only to stimulate this young fellow and make him more determined than ever to overcome all obstacles. He had not embarked in this venture to illustrate a theory or to show how a modern pharmacy should be run on a high "professional" plane, but his object was simply to make money in an honorable way, and make it in the drug business.

One bright morning the city was covered with circulars proclaiming in bold type that Jones had "cut the price"—cut the price in two! Here followed a list of the leading patent medicines advertised at wholesale prices. The leading retail druggists of the city at once called a meeting, adopted resolutions denouncing Jones, and served notice on the wholesale drug houses to sell Jones no drugs under penalty of losing their patronage. Jones now began a crusade against Jones, and openly predicted his failure in ninety days. All this, as a matter of course, advertised Jones—just what he expected and wanted. Jones occupied considerable space in the city papers advertising his business, calling attention to the hostility of the "old time" druggists and their prophecy of his failure. His sales at once rose from \$18 to \$80 per day. He had previously shrewdly calculated all the difficulties he would have to encounter, and had laid his entire plans before a young and rich banker of the town, who promised to stand by him in case of a money crisis, which Jones plainly foresaw. This banker would not have made this agreement had he not been impressed by the frankness, honesty and business ability of Jones, who, so to speak, had a map and a diagram of all the events to follow, showing approximately the date of his unquestioned triumph.

It is needless to give a history in detail of what followed, but the obstacles and lack of cash had long before been discounted by Jones—he knew just when this and when that was due to happen, and had everything arranged accordingly. His rivals in business gradually



"Say, Maude, don't you wisht you was a giraffe?"

"Why, Willie?"

"If your neck was ten feet long ice cream soda would taste good all the way down."

went down, some of them succumbed outright, as Jones went up, for go up he did, in spite of everything and everybody. That was only six years ago, and now Jones' Pharmacy is one of the finest in the South, and his stock will inventory not under \$20,000, and his business is increasing month by month, and is by far greater than any of his competitors.

A large factor in the success of Jones was the attention given to the purchase of his stock. And no druggist can well succeed who does not do this, as well as manufacture every article that can be made in a drug store.

I have devoted much time to the investigation of prices, and I find some houses sell one or more articles lower than other houses. I select these low-priced articles of each house and find the saving considerable. Take the one article of F. E. Cascara Sag., and we find no two houses quoting it alike. I can buy this preparation in 5-pt. bottles at 50 cents per pint, and I know from my own experience and that of others competent to judge that it is as good as any on the market. Only last week I bought 2 gallons of F. E. Golden Seal (Aqueous) at 84 cents per pint, of a brand I have been selling for two years, and I know it is first-class.

Success as a pharmacist depends upon many things, and the right man will understand what they are. If you have a business that cannot be made to succeed or are in a place that will not properly support a drug store, quit it. Put in a full line of non-secret preparations and push their sale. Your 25-cent preparations can be bought for \$1 a dozen, 50-cent at \$2, and the \$1 sizes for from \$2.75 to \$3.50. Sell everything you can sell, bearing always in mind that your object is to make money, and not simply to be the spectacled proprietor of a dodo drug store. If H. M. has the right kind of stuff in him, I say by all means borrow that money and sail in.

A. M. R.

INDEXING PATENT MEDICINES.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: In answer to the question, "How to index patent medicines," would say the following way of indexing would suit me perfectly:

- Aperient, A's, B's, C's, etc.
- Balm, " " "
- Balsam, " " "
- Bitters, " " "
- Compound, " " " Pain's, etc.
- Cure, " " "
- Emulsion, " " "
- Expectorant, " " "
- Etc., etc.

I would continue this alphabetically to the end of the whole list, to Z.

I claim this way of indexing would be understood by the great majority.

N. P. FORCIER.

Meriden, Conn.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: I would do it:

Have the Cures by themselves,
Have the Compounds by themselves,
Have the Plasters by themselves,
Have the Pills by themselves,

with the name of manufacturer after each, as per form "C."

C. C. CHANDLER.

Enfield, N. H.

THE CUT-RATE STORE AT STE. GENEVEVE.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era:—In reference to a letter written by a Mr. Glazer of this city, will say that I have had the active management of this concern from February to May, at which time I had associated with Dr. H. Freidel, who severed his connection with this company about the middle of May. I am at present sole owner of this company.

CARSSOW DRUG CO.,
Per Oscar C. Carssow.

Ste. Geneveve, Mo., June 20, 1900.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: We have read with interest the several letters published in your issue of June 14 concerning the cut rate war in Ste. Geneveve, Mo., and in view of the fact that we are in a position to substantiate every word contained in the letters written by Drs. Rutledge and Lanning we are surprised at the position taken by Allan-Pfeiffer Co. In our opinion Mr. Allan was cognizant of the fact that Mr. R. B. Carssow was interested in the Carssow Drug Co., of Ste. Geneveve, from the fact that Dr. O. C. Carssow, of Ste. Geneveve, said to us prior to March 1 and at a time when it was not known that we were going to engage in the retail drug business, that he was going to put in a full line of Allan-Pfeiffer's products and that he could sell to physicians at jobbers' prices. R. B. Carssow cannot disprove his connection with the Carssow Drug Co., for in addition to the proofs set forth in the letters above referred to, we have a card handed us by R. B. Carssow in the left hand corner of which in bold type appears "Vice-President A.-P. Chem. Co.," and in the opposite corner the legend, "Secretary Carssow Drug Co., Ste. Geneveve, Mo." The card was handed us about a week before they advertised their cut rates. Mr. R. B. Carssow remarked to a prominent attorney of this place, and who is willing and ready to testify to the fact, "Oh, I had as soon sink five dollars a day in the drug fight as not." This after the cut had been on for several weeks. During our May term of court we went before the grand jury and had them find a true bill against the Carssow Drug Co. because of the fact that neither their manager, Mr. Feibleman, nor Dr. O. C. Carssow were registered pharmacists. In view of the facts that have transpired prior to and since the cut we can come at but these conclusions, viz.: That R. B. Carssow was and in all probability is now interested in the Ste. Geneveve store; that Mr. Allan is perfectly well aware of the fact, and that he is guilty of a deliberate falsehood when he denies it and that Mr. Allan is trying to run a bluff on the Era when he intimates that he will institute proceedings for damages, from the fact that Hinch & Douglass, Rutledge & Co. and R. W. Lanning are individually and collectively financially responsible for any damage they may do Mr. Allan or anybody else.

We are pleased to note the stand you have taken in this matter; it will strengthen your position with drug-gists.

Very truly,

HINCH & DOUGLASS.

Patent Leather Varnish.

Resin	1 ounce
Gum thus	1 ounce
Turpentine	1 ounce
Sandarac	2 ounces
Shellac	1 ounce
Methylated spirit	20 ounces
Lampblack	¼ ounce

Dissolve the resins in the spirit and finally add the lampblack.

UNAMES THE BOARD.

Cerro Gordo, Ill., June 6.

Editor Pharmaceutical Era: In your publication of June 7 I find in St. Louis items an article headed "Drug Clerk Famine in Egypt," which states that they can get no registered men in that part of Illinois. I have been a registered pharmacist in Illinois since 1889 and now have charge of the store of W. H. Bland in Cerro Gordo. There is another store here conducted by a man registered only as an assistant pharmacist, who has been reported to the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, to the State Attorney of this county, even to Governor Tanner himself, but nothing has been done and it is all of three months since that was done. If things go that way in Egypt, what difference does it make whether you have a R. P. or not?

This store has been run this way for nearly a year now and been reported time and again. Is there any pharmacy law in Illinois or not? I would like to know.

M. J. DAVIS.

SOME MALT SODA DRINKS.

Pure Malt.

In this form any of the leading malts may be served in small four-ounce minerals. A tall, slender glass is preferable for this purpose. Malt thus served should be ice cold. By serving in this quantity you only get three glasses from one bottle and cannot, therefore, afford to dispense for a sum less than ten cents.

Malt and Vichy.

This may be prepared by mixing three ounces of malt with an equal amount of Vichy in a six-ounce mineral tumbler. In the same manner malt may be served with any of the other leading mineral waters, such as Apollinaris, Kissingen, Seltzer, star, congress, lithia, etc., and makes a rather pleasant drink if a heavy malt be used. This should be dispensed at ten cents.

Malt Cocoa Syrup.

This is sometimes called malted chocolate. Extract of malt, eight ounces; extract of vanilla, one dram (the vanilla may be left out and replaced by two drams of essence of cinnamon); chocolate syrup, sufficient to make two pints. This may be served as cocoa malt phosphate by the addition of a few dashes of phosphate to a glass; otherwise served foamed in twelve-ounce same as any soda.

Malt and Milk.

Malt may be served with milk. Place two ounces of malt in an eight-ounce mineral glass and fill with ice cold milk, and serve at ten cents.

Malt Bitters.

Use two or three dashes of Angostura bitters to a four-ounce glass of malt and serve for ten cents.

Malt Phosphate.

This may be made by using two to three ounces of pure malt and a few dashes of phosphate to an eight-ounce glass of soda, or by using one ounce of the following syrup and making same as other phosphates:

Malt Phosphate Syrup.

Malt extract, twelve ounces or one bottle; vanilla syrup, one pint; almond syrup, sufficient to make two pints.

Malted Moxie.

Serve in regular moxie glass, using about one ounce of extract of malt and filling the glass with moxie and mix. Serve for five or ten cents, according to your trade.

—From The Spatula.

LIQUID BRONZE.—Dissolve in an earthen vessel by the aid of gentle heat, applied in the water bath, 10 parts of aniline red and five parts of aniline purple in 100 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol. When solution is complete, add 5 parts of benzoic acid, raise the heat, and let boil from five to ten minutes, or until the greenish color passes over to a clear bronze brown. For "marbling" or bronzing paper articles, this formula answers particularly well.

(For the Era.)

THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF COMMERCIALISM AND PROFESSIONALISM.

By D. KANTOR, New York.

A great quantity of ink has lately been spilled over the question, "What is to be done with the druggist of the future; how shall he be elevated from his present position to his rightful station?" It would seem that a flood wave of virtue has swept over those who are "in the swim," and that in their virtuous state they are so unselfish as to forget their own interests and that they are moved by kindly spirit to help their fellow man. Many remedies have been advocated, but the chief one and on which the majority of druggists are agreed, is the requirement of a higher standard of education and particularly a diploma of a college of pharmacy.

Plausible as it may seem at first, it acquires a different color when looked upon from the standpoint of the struggle for existence. I heard a prominent preacher say in the course of his sermon that in order that certain reforms should appeal to those in whose favor they are intended, it is necessary that not only should the beneficiary have his full confidence in the measure, but that the advocate of the reform should be enthusiastically imbued with a spirit of kindly feeling and that selfish interests should play absolutely no part in his advocacy of the reform.

There are, however, two kinds of reformers—the idealistic reformer who is eager to benefit his fellow man and is willing to sacrifice his own social position, personal material advantages, willing also to be ridiculed by a class of people who cannot or will not understand him.

There is the other reformer, who, under the mask of benefactor hides his real motive—personal gain. Yes, personal gain and nothing else. To this class belongs the druggist-reformer. I do not, however, disapprove of reformers. I do not even blame the druggist for being selfish. I merely wish to state what is already a fact—that self-interest is the prime mover in the agitation and the ardent "reformers" might as well come out from under their masks and declare in loud voice: "Give us a law that will protect us; put a barrier around our occupation that will keep out all new comers." Sacred ground; keep off!

Now let us see if a profession in general and the druggist's "profession" in particular is so sacred, so valuable, is of so much importance to the druggist himself as to justify all the talk and agitation. Aside from the well-known fact that conditions always point a road and that the necessity of systematic training will lead to such, whether it be in a college of pharmacy or by private individual effort, the sacredness of the profession does not warrant the seeking of legislation to this end. Let us take the medical profession as an example. Time was when a young man who made up his mind to study medicine had something better, higher, nobler, to look forward to. The struggle to make a living was not so keen as it is to-day. He could hope, if he was an ambitious man, to some day become a useful member of society; he could even hope to have enough leisure and the means to advance scientifically, and he perhaps hoped to be able to help suffering humanity. Then the butcher, the baker, the blacksmith, the shoe maker had not and could not have such ambition. Therein lay the difference between a common occupation and a professional calling. As time advanced and as the economic condition of society gradually changed, due to competition, this marked difference between a common and a professional occupation was gradually obliterated. Competition is the rule, and it is no more the competition for professional merit, it is for material advantages and material success. Two physicians meet, and their first question after the conventional greetings and hand shake, is "how is business?" There are, of course, exceptions, but they are only for those who are well advanced materially. It is not a question of how high did you advance in knowledge; it is not a question of how much good have you done your suffering patient; it is only a question of how much money did you make last month, and if the conversation is not a direct one on this line it will come up in an indirect way. The money thought is the foremost in their minds. We thus see that profession and busi-

ness have become synonymous. The difference between the two is only nominal, not actual.

I took the physican as an example simply because he has the most claim on the term "profession." In an ideal state of society his calling would be a truly professional one. His case lucidly illustrates the difference, or, as I stated before, the absence of difference, to-day between business and profession. Now, then, if the physician has lost his professional standing and has descended to the level of business, what, then, shall we say about the druggist?

Allow that it is the desire of the reform yellers, legislature sockers, to make the druggist a professional man, or, as they would say, to gain back the station he has lost. As far as knowledge is concerned the druggist of to-day is incomparably ahead of the druggist of twenty years back. He is brighter, more intelligent, knows more, and takes more interest in affairs pharmaceutical. All this was accomplished by the regular course of events, by the law of evolution, without legislative interference, without compulsion. You find colleges of pharmacy extending their curriculums and at the same time more and more young men are knocking at their doors for admission; you find private schools instructing in pharmacy filled with students eager to learn; you find a number of correspondence lectures such as the Era Course and others with thousands of enrolled students. Now tell me, reformers, did these results come about through your efforts? Did it come through legislative compulsion? Was your politician law maker the cause of this advance? Poor but brave brethren! In spite of all our difficulties, in spite of our utter enslavement, we still manage to keep our heads above water. Our degradation is not due to our present lack of shining diplomas with the brilliant signatures of our great shining lights—the aristocracy of pharmacy. Our degradation is due to other causes and mainly the economic conditions of society of which we are part and parcel. Let me mention at least one. The essential duty of a pharmacist is to correctly compound medicines according to the doctor's written order, otherwise called a prescription. He is thus made subservient to the physician. This in itself would not have been such an evil had the duties of each been strictly defined. Let us see, however, what there is to encourage the druggist to limit himself to this branch of truly professional occupation. Doctor Brown prescribes Peter's Compound Bitters; Doctor Black prescribes Gude's Peptomangan and emphasizes his prescription by under-scoring the word "Gude" with two pretty heavy lines. Such a prescription reminds me of the stern judge reminding the thief brought before him of "Thou shalt not steal." Dr. White tells his patient to be sure and get Scott's Emulsion or Fellows' Hypophosphites. The druggist's emulsion is not good enough for his patient. Is this the kind of compensation that will encourage the druggist to be better, higher, nobler than he is to-day? The druggist must live no less than the doctor. In order to live and support his family he cannot confine himself to his professional part of the business. It is the business that absorbs all his time, his energy and his thoughts. It is the business part of his occupation that gives him the means of making a living. He must sell articles; he must be cunning enough to sell such things as will afford him a decent profit. He must get up medicinal preparations with a view to profit and not professional glory. He must talk in order to sell them; in a word, he must be a merchant. The druggist to-day who is not a live merchant is only a cat's paw for the patent medicine man. The most successful druggist to-day is the one who can cunningly convince the public that he sells cheaper than the next fellow. All this is commercialism and in the struggle professionalism is lost from view. In a word the druggist is as much a slave to social economic conditions as the shoe store keeper or the clothing man. His profession and with him all other professions are gradually dropping into all the tricks of business. No amount of artificial reform and tinkering will improve matters. The thing is running its course. There is one hope for professional men and women—the coming of the time when society will be so constituted that an occupation that requires intelligence, education and scientific knowledge will be free from material cares and commercialism will have no place alongside of a profession. Then and only then will there be true professional people.

(Specially Prepared for the Era).

SCIENTIFIC PARIS.

The scientific world of Paris is mostly to be found on the left bank of the Seine, in the neighborhood of the Faculties of the University.

The Institute of France.

Just opposite the Louvre, is the home of the five Academies which ever since the days of Louis XIV. have grouped the majority of Frenchmen famous in science, art and literature. The Academie Francaise (with its forty members "Immortels") and the Academy of Sciences are known throughout the civilized world; the other three are devoted to the Fine Arts, Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres (languages, history, antiquities), and Moral and Political Science (jurisprudence, philosophy, statistics, etc.)

The Academy of Sciences

comprises eleven sections, five of which are classed as "Mathematical Sciences" (Geometry, Mechanics, Astronomy, Geography and Physics), and six as "Physical Sciences" (Anatomy and Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Medicine and Surgery, and Rural Economy). Each section consists of six members and there are two permanent secretaries (M. Berthelot for the Physical, and M. Bertrand for the Mathematical Group). Ten "free" academicians, unattached to any special section, bring up the Parisian total to seventy-eight. There are a hundred French corresponding members and eight foreign associates.

The History of the Academy of Sciences

is practically the history of French science itself. Its origin is very similar to that of the great sister body, the Royal Society of London, a little knot of scientists meeting periodically at a private house, noticed and patronized by the King and formed by him into an official body. Gassendi, Descartes and Blaise Pascal were among these pioneers of the modern institute, and the royal recognition took place in 1666. In 1669 Louis XIV. granted them the use of rooms in his own palace (the Louvre), three noble apartments that may easily be inspected by the amateur of history, as they now form part of the public Art Galleries. In 1801 Napoleon removed the Institute to its present premises, and gave the Academicians the special dress—cocked hat, small sword and costume embroidered with green palms—which they still wear at official ceremonies.

Among the Members

of the Academy of Sciences in the days before the Revolution we need only mention the zoologist Buffon and the chemist Lavoisier. The latter gallantly but unsuccessfully opposed the suppression of the Academy during the Reign of Terror. When the Institute was re-established Berthollet, Fourcroy, Chaptal, Vauquelin, Parmentier and many other famous names were among the scientific Academicians; while many among us can remember the centenarian chemist Chevreul, Dr. Brown-Sequard, Dr. Charcot, Pasteur, etc., as attendants at the periodical meetings.

The Academy of Sciences of To-Day

Includes its fair share of scientists well known throughout the civilized world. M. Berthelot, already mentioned, is an ex-professor of the Paris School of Pharmacy, also M. A. Chatin, who sits in the Botany Section. Three of the professors actually occupying chairs at the same school are Academicians—MM. Guignard (Botany), Moissan (Chemistry), and Milne-Edwards (Zoology). The Chemical Section likewise includes Prof. Ditte, Grimaux and Troost; MM. Lippman and Violle sit in the Physical Section. M. Carnot, brother of the murdered president, is, like Dr. Brouardel, a "free" Academician. Other well-known names are MM. Duclaux and Roux, of the Pasteur Institute; MM. Filhol, Freycinet, Dr. Lannelongue, MM. Mascart and Schloesing, the botanist Van Tieghem. Among the foreign associates are Lord Kelvin and Lord Lister, also Mr. Newcome, of Washington.

A Meeting of the Academy of Sciences

is interesting as an occasion to see a certain number of men whose names are known throughout the civilized world; otherwise it is a quiet, not to say dull, affair. The roomy, well-lighted hall contains tables covered with green baize and chairs upholstered in green velvet; at one side is a line of seats for the reporters and general public. At 3 P. M., every Monday, the Academicians stroll in and form chatty groups. They seat themselves when the tinkle of the president's bell announces the proceedings are opened, and M. Berthelot or his colleague reads, or rather summarizes, the correspondence without any undue striving after elocutionary effect. Then such of the members as have communications to make read their papers, usually of a very technical character, and confined to some minute point of one particular science. That a buzz of private conversation should go on almost persistently is not perhaps surprising when one reflects upon the mixed character of the assemblage. M. Moissan's description of some new wonder of the electric



INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

furnace has possibly but a relative interest for the mathematicians and astronomers; nor is M. Duclaux, of the Pasteur Institute, or the famous surgeon just opposite necessarily deeply absorbed by M. Janusen's astronomical observations on the summit of Mont Blanc.

When there is an election that is another matter, and all are alike interested. But in spite of the advanced age of many members this excitement is comparatively rare. The impatient and the envious declare that election to the Academy is a guarantee of longevity and that life insurance companies might safely lower the premium when one becomes a member.

Many Valuable Money Prizes

for scientific work are in the gift of the Academy of Sciences; they total probably over \$60,000 a year. None of the other four academies disposes of such a large sum.

Some account of the annual awards will usually be found in our Paris correspondence in December or January of each year.

The Academy of Medicine

ranks next to the Academy of Sciences as one of the most important scientific bodies of Paris. Founded in 1820, it continues the work of several previous societies which had special relations to medicine, surgery, remedies, mineral waters, vaccination, etc. A public meeting is held every Tuesday afternoon in the old chapel on the Rue Saints Peres, an antiquated and entirely unsuitable building which the Academy will very shortly quit, upon the completion of its new and handsome premises in the Rue Bonaparte. The collections of the Academy—600 portraits of medical men, a handsome library containing

many rare and curious medical works, a museum of instruments, etc., etc.—will here be fully installed. The vaccination services and the laboratory for chemical analysis will also be suitably lodged. Analytical work forms an important branch of the Academy's duties. Theoretically, every patent medicine should be submitted to and approved by this body before it is allowed to be sold in France. As a matter of fact, the Government always awaits the Academy's report on new remedies, treatments and hygienic precautions before they are adopted in hospitals and other public institutions. The committee of six members specially devoted to this work includes two professors of the School of Pharmacy. Another committee of seven reports on mineral waters before they are allowed to be bottled and sold in France or imported from abroad (Prof. Jungfleisch sits on this

tology, midwifery, surgery, legal medicine, hospital doctors, laryngology, etc., etc., etc.

The Society of Pharmacy

of Paris is nowadays a strictly scientific body and its monthly meetings are mostly frequented by the professors of the Paris School of Pharmacy and the head pharmacists of hospitals, although there is a very fair sprinkling of leading pharmacists who are in business. It meets in the large hall of the School of Pharmacy on the first Wednesday of each month, except during the vacation, at 2 P. M., and a couple of hours are usually occupied in reading papers on pharmaceutical science, with an occasional historical contribution from M. Planchon. It has recently given much assistance in the revision of the French Pharmacopœia or Codex, now nearly completed.

Its origin may be traced to the days when the apothecaries formed a guild or corporation more than 200 years ago and opened classes for apprentices, etc. The Revolution abolished the guilds, but the apothecaries turned the difficulty by forming themselves into a "Free Society of Pharmacy" and were the only body who safely traversed these troublous times, carrying on their periodical meetings and scheme of instruction with scarcely a break. But now, for nearly a century, the scholastic work has been under Government control and professional interests are looked after by the National Association, which, as we have explained in the Era, fulfils the same purpose in France as the N. A. R. D. is intended to do in America. The meetings of the Paris Society of Pharmacy are pleasant friendly meetings for mutual improvement and scientific intercourse, rarely ruffled by the storms of discussion, save when a young and active member galvanizes his audience by some all too new and quite insufficiently proved scientific statement.

The Chemical Society of Paris.

founded in 1857, has its headquarters in the Rue de Rennes. M. Grimaux, of the Academy of Sciences, is president; the four vice-presidents include MM. Moissan and



TOMBE OF PASTEUR.

committee). The two hundred members of the Academy are divided into eleven sections, varying from seven to thirteen members. We may just cite the Therapeutics and *Materia Medica* section, which includes the names of MM. Chatin and Milne-Edwards; the Chemistry Section including MM. Berthelot, Gautier and Bouchardat; the Pharmacy Section, M. Cavenot, son of the discoverer of quinine; M. Marty, military pharmacist, and eight professors of the Paris School, MM. Planchon, Riche, Jungfleisch, J. Chatin, Prunier, Moissan, Guignard and Bourquelet. M. Cadet de Gassicourt, of the Section of Pathology, is a descendant of the family of apothecaries so well known in Paris a century ago.

The prizes at the disposal of the Academy of Medicine, though as a rule less valuable than those of the Academy of Sciences, are numerous and important. Several of them—the Henri Bugnet, Demerle and Nativelle prizes for instance—are for researches in chemistry and pharmacy.

The papers read at the public meetings are usually on subjects connected with medicine and hygiene. The chemists and pharmacists usually content themselves with the silent but useful work of analysis and reports to the government on matters affecting the welfare of the public. But they take turns with their medical associates in occupying the presidential chair. Vauquelin was president in 1825, and Joseph Cavenot in 1845. The foreign associates are eight in number, five Englishmen, a Belgian and two Germans (Nirchow and Koch); and only one American name, that of Dr. Stiles, of Washington, appears among the list of thirty-seven foreign correspondents. But there are thirteen foreign vacancies for correspondents and twelve for associates which will likely be filled this year, five of these openings are in the fourth division (Pharmacy, Chemistry and Physics).

Having treated at some length these two important bodies, we can only briefly enumerate

The Other Scientific Societies

which are numerous in Paris as in all capitals. There are societies devoted to botany, mycology (the botany of fungi), mineralogy, zoology and anatomy, chemistry, pharmacy, photography and dentistry, besides the numerous associations of a medical or semi-medical character, the societies of hygiene, therapeutics, biology, derma-



TOWER OF ST. JACQUES.

Gautier. It has 350 members at Paris and 500 in the provinces and abroad. All countries are represented, from California and the far West to India and Java in the far East. The bulk are pharmacists, professors and chemists. Prof. Doremus, Prof. Witthaus, Mr. Marston F. Bogert, of Columbia University, and Miss Ida Welt, of New York; Prof. J. M. Crafts and Dr. Whitney, of Boston; Prof. Stokes, of Washington, and other names from Chicago, Philadelphia and the principal American cities figure on the list of members.

The Society of Botany

was founded in 1854. Some thirty pharmacists actually in business, besides a number of the professors and preparators at the School of Pharmacy, are included among its 500 members; in fact one of the preparators, M. Paul Guerin, is assistant secretary of the society. Its headquarters are in the Rue de Grenelle. A special annual meeting is usually held in some spot of botanical interest; last year the botanists gathered in the islands near Hyères, the well-known winter resort on the Riviera.

The Society of Therapeutics

consists of seventy-four doctors, six "vets" and twenty pharmacists. The latter take a very active part in the proceedings; M. Portes, head pharmacist at the St. Louis Hospital, occupied the presidential chair last year. Besides the "titulary" members, there are French and foreign "correspondents," and many honorary members abroad; this last section includes Mr. Welch, of the Johns Hopkins University, and a large number of Scandinavians.

These three societies (Chemistry, Botany and Therapeutics) hold two meetings monthly. They usually allow themselves a vacation during the months of July, August and September, but doubtless the Exposition will bring about certain modifications in this respect during 1900. A monthly "bulletin" or account of proceedings is issued by each of these three societies; the Academies of Science and of Medicine also publish their proceedings in periodical form.

A Few Scientific Institutions

must just be mentioned. Of the great schools and faculties we have spoken in previous articles; the Pasteur Institute and the School of Pharmacy have already been specially described in the Era, and the interesting municipal laboratories of analysis and toxicology may possibly be treated later on. The Bureau of Longitudes (astronomy and navigation) has its quarters at the Institute of France; the International Bureau of Metric Weights and Measures is just outside Paris; not far away is M. Berthelot's Station of Vegetable Chemistry; his neighbor is M. Janssen, of the Meudon Astronomical Observatory. The Paris Observatory is close to the School of Pharmacy; here M. Loewy is Director. There is some talk of removing it to a quieter and less busy spot. The Central Meteorological Observatory (M. Mascart, director) is in the Rue de Grenelle. The Paris Municipality has two weather stations, the best known is lodged in the Tour St. Jacques, a picturesque remnant of a medieval church, near the Hotel de Ville. At the College of France and the Sorbonne some of the laboratories of our leading chemists and scientists are worth a visit.

The Hospitals of Paris

are mostly still installed in convents confiscated by the Government at the time of the great Revolution; needless to say that these buildings, 150 and 200 years old, do not fulfill the dreams of the up-to-date practitioner and hygienist. The new hospitals are few; we may just cite the recently opened Hospital Boucicault at Grenelle, not far from the Exposition.

INFUSORIAL EARTH.—The abrasives included under this head consist of those porous siliceous earths of organic origin known as tripoli, diatomaceous earth, and infusorial earth. They are used to some extent in the manufacture of polishing powders and soaps, for which reason they are included among the abrasive materials. Their field is not limited to that use, however. Owing to the porous nature of infusorial earth it has been found to make an excellent absorbent for the manufacture of dynamite from nitroglycerine, and its non-conductivity to heat recommends it as a packing for boilers, steam pipes and safes. The production in 1898 amounted to 2,733 short tons, which was 1,100 tons less than in 1897. The value of the product was \$16,691, about 25 per cent. less than that of the preceding year. This amount does not represent its final value in manufactured articles. Of the total product in 1898, 2,528 tons represents the material in its crude state, or without other preparation than drying and grinding. The total value of this portion of the product was \$9,691, an average of \$3.73 per ton.

PERUVIAN BARK.*

With Special Reference to those Kinds Found at Present in the New York Market.

By J. H. STALLMAN.

It is not my purpose to present to you an exhaustive treatise in this very important subject on which, you know, volumes can be written without exhausting it. I will present this subject only briefly in a commercial way, without going too much into details, for which we merchants have so little time to spare.

There are almost endless varieties of Peruvian or Cinchona barks, which may be divided into two distinct classes, viz.: the wild growing bark and the cultivated bark. The wild growing bark was the only kind known to commerce to within about twenty years. I need not go into the history of this article, where and how it was discovered; this is pretty generally known and can be read in medical books. The trade was at first supplied with bark exclusively from South America, the northern and western part, Venezuela, Columbia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, etc. From the coast expeditions with supplies for an extended period would be sent into the interior, generally in boats up the river; forests of Cinchona trees would be searched for and when found work would be commenced; the bark taken off the trees, dried, baled and sent down to the coast, until the supply was exhausted and new forests would have to be looked for. The trees were destroyed by denuding them of the bark and naturally supplies would often become scarce, partly through destruction of the trees and partly through political revolutions interfering with the collection.

The percentage in these barks would vary between ½ per cent. or less to about 2 per cent. and prices would range from, say, 20 cents to \$1.

The barks were usually sent to this market on consignment from South American ports and the quinine manufacturers would pay for them according to the intrinsic value for manufacturing. Larger quantities were consigned to London and sold there to the European quinine manufacturers. After a season of short supplies a London speculator in 1882 bought up nearly all the available bark, expecting that the quinine manufacturers would be compelled to buy of him at greatly enhanced prices, but one great factor was left out in his calculations, because it was not known at the time. Large forests of a new species of trees were discovered in South America, the bark of which, the so-called Cuprea bark, was shipped in large quantities to the London and New York markets and completely broke the back of the speculation, which had looked so well on paper but turned out so disastrously to the operator.

Soon after this, in about the year 1883, the cultivated barks from Ceylon made their appearance in increasing quantities on the London market, sending the prices further and further down. This was the cause of a decline in quinine from a normal price of about \$2.50 per ounce to as low as 16 cents per ounce. The extremely low prices, however, made the cultivation of barks in Ceylon unprofitable; the cultivation was gradually abandoned, plantations uprooted and other products, such as tea, cardamoms, etc., substituted, and the shipments of barks consequently fell from a maximum of about fifteen million pounds to about half a million, approximately the present yield.

In the meantime the cultivation of cinchona trees was proceeded with in a more rational way on the island of Java, the planters employing only the better grades, rich in quinine and thus succeeding in marketing bark yielding an average of 5 per cent. sulphate quinine against an average of not over 2 per cent. for Ceylon bark. While the shipments of bark from Ceylon decreased, the shipments from Java increased and brought prices down to the lowest level of, say, one cent per unit. For the benefit of those not familiar with this term (unit) I will here state that the yield of 1 per cent. of sulphate quinine in bark is called a unit; for instance, 100 pounds of 1 per cent. bark yields 1 pound, or 16 ounces, sulphate of quinine, the higher percentage bark of course in proportion, and this 1 per cent. or unit is the basis of all calculations of the value of the bark.

*A paper prepared for a regular meeting of the New York College of Pharmacy.

I stated at the beginning that we have to distinguish between wild growing and cultivated barks; among the former I will mention the Maracabo, often called the Puerto Cabello bark, which is employed more for its color and appearance, but is very deficient in quinine; Rubingosa, a reddish soft bark; Loxa, which comes mostly in thin quills; red bark flat pieces; South American high test tree, Cuprea bark, so called on account of its coppery appearance, a very hard bark.

There are other wild growing barks, such as Pitayo, Carthagena, Cochabamba, etc., which are seldom found in this market.

Among the cultivated barks are Calisaya, flat pieces, from Bolivia; Java quill barks, in pieces of three feet down to a very few inches; Calisaya chips, high test bark; Calisaya chips, ordinary or low test; true red chips; East India red quills; Java yellow ordinary; Red bark chips, ordinary; Java siftings.

Some of these barks are taken off the trunks of the trees, some off the branches and others off the roots.

The samples submitted represent only grades usually found in this market and bought by druggists for their preparations, and they are not meant to represent any large proportion of barks found in other markets, such as London, Amsterdam, etc.

Among the producing countries of bark I have mentioned only South America, Ceylon and Java. Considerable quantities are, however, sent to market from India, the Malabar Coast, etc., Africa and other countries; but pre-eminently the Island of Java is now the great producing district on which the quinine manufacturers and the trade in general have to rely for their supplies.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

PHARMACY.

- 1.—State (a) How many grains there are in one kilogramme; (b) How many kilogrammes there are in three avoirdupois pounds.
- 2.—Convert (a) 92° F. into ° C.; (b) 432° C. into ° F.
- 3.—How many grams of corrosive sublimate are required to make one gallon of 1:500 solution?
- 4.—Name three official wines, giving official title of each. State what menstruum is employed.
- 5.—How many grammes of butyl alcohol can be prepared from 1005 grammes of official alcohol?
- 6.—Name all the components of Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita and describe the process of its manufacture.
- 7.—Donovan's Solution: (a) Give its official title; (b) Name its active constituents and state what per cent. of each is present.
- 8.—Citrine Ointment: (a) Give its official title; (b) State how it is prepared.
- 9.—When chiral hydrate and lime water are dispensed in the same mixture what new compounds are formed?
- 10.—Name a good solvent for each of the following: (a) an Oleo-resin; (b) a resin; (c) an alkaloid; (d) a gum.
- 11.—Oleate of Mercury: (a) State how it is prepared; (b) state what changes it undergoes upon standing.
- 12.—Give the official titles of three preparations containing ammonia gas, stating the per cent. present in each case.
- 13.—Name two official tinctures which are prepared by maceration. State why they are prepared in this manner.
- 14.—In what official preparations is ethereal oil employed? State how you would determine its absence from this preparation.
- 15.—Give the unabbreviated official title of each of the following: (a) Brown Mixture; (b) James' Powder; (c) Arsenic Antidote; (d) Lunar Caustic.

CHEMISTRY.

- 1.—Define the following terms: (a) Per; (b) Triad; (c) Bin; (d) Super.
- 2.—Name the compound which forms when two atoms of Iodine combine with one atom of Iron, and give its molecular weight.
- 3.—Name an official silver salt which may be fused without undergoing decomposition.
- 4.—How may the following be accomplished: (a) The conversion of a ferrous into a ferric salt; (b) the conversion of a ferric into a ferrous salt.
- 5.—What is an Amido-acid? How does it differ from an Acid-amide?
- 6.—What is an acid salt? Name two official ones, giving their formulae.
- 7.—What happens when a solution of Potassium Permanganate is brought into contact with organic matter?
- 8.—Name two non-metallic elements which readily form compounds with oxygen.
- 9.—When a solution of Potassium Iodide is added to a solution of Mercuric Chloride in excess, what compounds are formed?
- 10.—Give the chemical title of each of the following: (a) $KClO_3$; (b) $NaHSO_3$; (c) $Mg_3(PO_4)_2$; (d) PbO .

11.—Write the chemical formula for each of the following: (a) Mercurous Oxide; (b) Ferric Nitrate; (c) Cupric Oxide; (d) Manganous Chloride.

12.—How would you differentiate between Morphine Sulphate and Quinine Sulphate by chemical means?

13.—How many grammes of sodium Hydrate will be required to make one liter of deci-normal volumetric solution of Sodium Hydrate?

14.—Phosphorus:—(a) State how it is obtained; (b) name three solvents; (c) name three of its acids.

15.—Complete the following equations: (a) $MnO_2 + 4HCl =$; (b) $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + 2NaI =$; (c) $BaO + H_2O + 2HCl =$; (d) $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + heat =$.

MATERIA MEDICA.

- 1.—What alkaloids are obtained from the following: (a) Foxglove; (b) Broom; (c) Wormseed; (d) Stramonium; (e) Ipæacac.
- 2.—Name three official drugs that are hypnotics, and tell what you know about them.
- 3.—Name five drugs containing a fixed oil, five containing volatile oil. How do volatile oils differ from fixed oils.
- 4.—State the difference between the following: (a) Root; (b) Rhizome; (c) Stem; (d) Bulb.
- 5.—Describe Digitalis, common name, Habitat, Blood Root, giving habitat, appearance, and medicinal properties of each.
- 6.—Name two official drugs that belong to the natural order Cucurbitaceæ.
- 7.—Give the botanical name and habitat of the following: (a) Senega; (b) Culver's Root; (c) Blue Flag; (d) Black Snakeroot; (e) Corn Silk.
- 8.—Coccyth: Give common name, habitat, part of plant used, and official preparations.
- 9.—To what natural order do the following belong: (a) Wild Cherry; (b) Aloes; (c) Wormwood.
- 10.—From what are the following obtained: (a) Acetanilid; (b) Bromine; (c) Salicin; (d) Pyrogallol.
- 11.—Give the official titles of five vegetable drugs that are astringent. Three that are demulcent.
- 12.—Narcotic: Give common name, part of plant used, habitat, and official preparations.
- 13.—To what classes do the following drugs belong: Turpentine, Gamboge, Tolu, Acacia, Copaiba, Asafetida; Castoreum.
- 14.—Name the official salts of zinc. Give the official title of each in full, not abbreviated.
- 15.—Give the common names of the following: Rhus Toxicodendron, Pix Liquida, Mennispermum, Dulcamara, Cypripedium, Chimaphila.

TOXICOLOGY AND POISOLGY.

- 1.—Name one narcotic and three corrosive poisons. To what class of poisons does Oxalic Acid belong.
- 2.—Would you use potash, soda or lime in the treatment of Oxalic Acid poisoning? Why?
- 3.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by Veratrum Albidum by Iodine?
- 4.—In poisoning by silver nitrate, what chemical antidote should be given and how does it act?
- 5.—When should artificial respiration be resorted to and how is it performed?
- 6.—Name the antidote for lead acetate and state if its action is chemical or physiological?
- 7.—What antidote should be employed for poisoning by the copper salts? Does it act chemically or physiologically?
- 8.—What is the proper antidote for poisoning by corrosive sublimate? And how should it be given?
- 9.—What emergency treatment should be employed for poisoning by carbolic acid? By tyrotoxin (in milk, ice cream, etc.)?
- 10.—What symptoms would lead you to suspect strychnine poisoning? What would you give for strychnine poisoning?
- 11.—What does the law require the pharmacist to ascertain a dose when selling carbolic acid, laudanum or strychnine.
- 12.—What is the dose of Aconitine, Antipyrine, Chlorodyne, Salicin, Strychnine?
- 13.—What is the dose of Arsenous Acid, Extract of Digitalis, Ferrous Sulphate, Sodium Salicylate, Zinc Valerianate?
- 14.—What is the dose of Corrosive Mercuric Chloride, Fluid Extract of Aconite, Tincture of Colchicum, S-sed, Tincture of Indian Cannabis, Tincture of Ipecac and Opium.
- 15.—What is the dose of Creosote, Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid, Tincture of Opium, Tincture of Veratrum Viride, Wine of Antimony.

ETHERAL SOLUTION OF SOAP.—Skinner (British Journal of Dermatology) presents the following which can be made extempore: Oleic acid $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, methylated alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, strong liquor ammoniac q. s.; methylated ether to 2 ounces. The oleic acid and methylated alcohol are mixed and the ammonia added in order to neutralize the acid, care being taken not to add an excess. Then add the ether, which may be increased to 3 ounces, if a weaker solution is required. For an antiseptic, ether-soluble oils, etc., may be added. Petroleum spirit or benzine may replace the ether if necessary. The preparation is said to be superior to ordinary soap for cleansing ointment-laden surfaces.

PRACTICAL POINTS ON ADVERTISING.*

By CHARLES C. DEAM, Bluffton, Ind.

By advertising I mean every influence, effort or method employed to call people's attention to the merchandise you have to sell. The means and effects of advertising must vary in different localities and at different times. It is this factor of variability that is often ignored and to which many a failure can be attributed. Nothing can live or at best thrive unless it adapts itself to its environment. If we should conduct a drug store in the United States like they do in some foreign countries we would fail. If a man should do business in the city like he would in a village he would surely fail. Be receptive to suggestions, but adopt no man's business policy, suggestions, schemes, sure things, etc., until you have thoroughly assimilated them and can adapt them to your business with profit.

My twelve years' experience in the drug store has been in a city of 5,000 and it is to my advertising experience and general principle of advertising that I beg to call your attention.

The most successful advertising is that which sells the most goods at a good profit. I have never been in favor of spending money in advertising and labor in selling goods at cost. Such methods are not only ethically wrong, but vicious. Cutting prices is war in business. It usually results in permanent cut prices, inferior goods and still worse substitution, loss of public confidence and the degradation of the dealer. The method of making a special sale on good goods to get people into your store and then depend upon selling them something else on which to make your profit is wrong. When you make a special sale of an article that is worth twenty-five cents for thirteen cents you not only supply the demand at cost and lose the profit you should have, but you show the customers your per cent. profit and subsequent purchases will be more or less reluctant. Cutting prices is often done to get new people into your store. Don't pay a man ten cents to come to your store to-day; he will expect it to-morrow. Don't buy your business. If you can get a man into your store only on bargain day you don't want him.

I admit we all want and need new customers, but don't resort to cut prices to get them. I am a great believer in trying to please and hold what trade I do have. It is an easy thing to lose a customer. You can do it by misrepresenting your goods, by short weight, inattention, by refusing to adjust grievances and in many other ways. A well pleased customer is the best advertisement you can have. Don't you know they tell their friends and relatives their confidence in you, your merchandise and prices and will take pride in bringing their friends to you? Let us note a few things that will help establish this confidence among your old customers and be the greatest inducement to new people to trade with you. First, the proprietor. He should first of all attend to his own business, but this should not exclude an interest in public affairs. He should be interested in public improvements. He should assist at all times by a liberal donation to have attractions in his town, such as Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, etc. Don't be known to be stingy or a kicker. Don't be an active politician. In the church don't try to do all the work yourself; let the brethren help. You can't manage a base ball club or race track without neglecting your business. Be sociable with your business neighbors. Occasionally drop in a few minutes and see them. There should be a more friendly feeling among all the business men and when combined effort is needed, it is easy to accomplish what is desired. Then this community of feeling among business men greatly neutralizes the antipathy the country people have for the town people.

Always meet people when they come into the store. Not with that sarsaparilla feeling; they may lose confidence in your remedies. Bid them the time of day pleasantly when they leave; ask them to call again. If they are to wait for purchases provide them with a seat and some sort of entertainment, such as a daily paper, magazine or something. Never keep a customer waiting longer than necessary. When a customer bands

you a bottle in the morning and asks you to have it filled when he calls for it at noon, why, have it filled, his name and price on the package. Don't forget or neglect it. These are small things, but they are some of the things that go to advertise you as having a store where there are gentlemanly clerks, efficient and prompt service. Always keep your shelf bottles well filled. Many of the public judge your stock by the amount your shelf bottles contain. When you dispense from a salt mouth bottle, always shake the contents of the bottle to the front when you replace it on the shelf. This gives uniformity and a fuller appearance.

It is a good idea to have a special label printed to put on filled prescriptions with a wording similar to this: "This prescription was filled and checked by a registered pharmacist. The quality of the ingredients is guaranteed." Mr. Blank, Pharmacist."

It is a good idea to have a special envelope to put family recipes in when you return them. On this envelope may be two blank lines. On the first may be written the name of the cure and on the second the name of the owner. Then follow with something like this: "This was filled last at Blank's drug store and we would like to fill it again." Usually the customer keeps this heirloom recipe in the envelope and when he wants it refilled your name suggests the place to get it filled.

Keep your window clean and well filled. Study the show window. Be original if you can in dressing it. Don't be afraid to spend time and money in window decoration. Always display seasonal goods. Advertise one idea at a time and change the display at least once a week. I find it profitable to correspond with progressive druggists and exchange ideas on window displays and other advertising. Always bear in mind the psychological law that first impressions are strongest and most lasting. The public can judge you and your store from your window displays.

Until the city council compelled me to remove it I used a black board in front of the store. This is a splendid thing. Like everything else, it must be a good one and well kept. The one I used was two boards thirty inches wide and five feet long fastened at the top with strap hinges. This was slatted with the best slating and renewed every two weeks. On this board appeared every morning by seven o'clock the date, weather indications and a seasonal advertisement. It is a good ad. and I advise all to try it where they will allow you to have a board on the sidewalk. It takes a good deal of work and time to do it right, and do not attempt it unless you can do it right. If changed every day people will always read it.

Always speak well of your competitor and his goods if you say anything. Better be friendly. Be charitable to him to the extent that you let him have the advertising space on programmes, hotel registers, city directories and the advertisement on the elephant.

Then I am addicted to one mean advertisement, namely: When I open my mail I save my envelopes and when I go to the country I drop them along the road with some advertisement in them. I have seen people jump out of buggies, roll off their bicycles, etc., to pick them up. Can't say what kind of an impression it makes.

I have furnished bakeries and dairy men with bread and milk checks. I have furnished the paper caps for milk bottles on which I stamp my advertisement. I have a receipt for sugar curing meat which I give the farmers at the proper season of the year, on which I advise them the success of the formula depends a great deal on the quality of the black pepper and salt petre used and that I had provided myself with the purest. This brings a good demand for black pepper and salt petre. I have a chart or folder that tells when, how and what to use to spray fruit trees, rose bushes, etc., which I distribute in season. I find the farmers retain them and my trade on insecticides increases.

I have put board signs in the country, painted signs on fences and buildings, but have abandoned this the last few years because it is too expensive for a druggist. I have used the metallic signs, men and darkies, and I regard these poor and expensive. I have used the muslin sign, 13x17 inches, with best of results. They are cheap, can be tacked on trees, fences and buildings and they can be put up cheaply. Fortunately in my county I am the only one who uses cloth signs.

*Portion of a paper read at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, South Bend, June 13-15.

I have bought some from novelty advertising companies, but doubt if it pays. My experience has been confined to fans, knife sharpeners, formulaary hooks, horse blankets and paper napkins. The paper napkins did me the most good. The free distribution of these articles creates some talk and a great number of callers to your store for them, but we must not lose sight of the fact that we want them to call to buy something I believe the public as a whole does not appreciate gifts. This I think is best exemplified in the distribution of calendars which I consider the most extravagant form of advertising. Then there is the newspaper advertising. This is so thoroughly discussed in our drug journals that I will only briefly mention it. The most essential thing in newspaper advertising is change. Never have the same thing appear twice, be it in daily or weekly papers. Some can use locals to best advantage and others display. One year I used display advertisements with illustrated cuts. Then I used plain display and now I use locals only with an occasional display. For me, locals are the best for either daily or weekly.

Be persistent in your advertisements. In writing an advertisement write essentials. Select an article to advertise and tell all about it, its price and where it is for sale in as simple language as you can. Don't try to display your learning, wit or poetry. Be natural. Talk to the people through the newspaper like you would from behind the counter. Always be truthful. Don't deceive. A special edition of a daily newspaper is a good thing. It has always paid me. This is the way it is done: A dry goods, clothing, shoeman and druggist go together and have a special edition of your daily paper run and exclude all advertisements except that of the four. Allot so many columns for advertisements and each pay in proportion to columns used. In our town we get 5,000 special papers for \$30 and this number will reach the head of every family in the county. You can get a list of names from the postmasters or from the assessor's sheets. Divide the papers among the four stores and you can address them as fast as they come from the press. To conform to postal regulations you are required to mark them sample copy. This way you reach every family in the county, and then your readers do not have your competitor's advertisements with which to compare yours. Always take all the standard patent medicine advertisements you can get, provided you do not have to overstock yourself on their remedies.

THE INTRODUCTION OF PARIS GREEN AS AN INSECTICIDE.—At the time this substance was introduced the best insecticides in use were the various forms of soap, tobacco, quassia chips, carbolic acid and hellebore, although the last was a comparatively new remedy and came into general use at about the time of the imported currant worm in the late fifties. The spread of the Colorado potato beetle into the Eastern States between the years 1850 and 1872 started a great deal of experimental work in regard to remedies, and Paris green was first used at some time early in the sixties. The name of the first man to use it is not known, but by 1868 it was being used by several persons. The editors of the American Entomologist (July, 1869) recommended it confidently as a result of experiments tried both in 1868 and 1869, and in the former year Mr. J. P. Wilson, of Illinois, took out a patent for one part Paris green and two parts mineral paint, to be used to kill potato bugs. The use of Paris green against the cotton caterpillar seems to have been first suggested by C. V. Riley at the St. Louis meeting of the National Agricultural Congress in 1872, although in January, 1871, T. W. Mitchell, of Texas, secured a patent for the use of a solution of arsenic against this insect. Its extensive use against the cotton caterpillar has been a great boon to the cotton planters of the South. In 1872 Dr. Le Baron recommended the use of Paris green against the Spring cankerworm, which was abundant that year. This was the first recommendation for its application to fruit trees.

Shaving Cream.

Naples soft soap.....	4 ounces
Lanolin	½ ounce
Alcohol (90 per cent.).....	½ ounce
Perfume	q. s.

Mix the soap and lanolin with the alcohol in a mortar, then add the perfume.

(Special Correspondence).

ENGLISH PHARMACEUTICAL NEWS.

London, June 15.

Doctors' Shops.—More or less over the United Kingdom but especially in Scotland, the practice prevails of doctors keeping chemists' shops which they often leave in charge of unqualified persons. In Lintnathow Sheriff Court on May 25, Kate Robertson, an unqualified person in charge of the shop of a Dr. Scott, was fined 47s. for illegally selling tincture of opium.

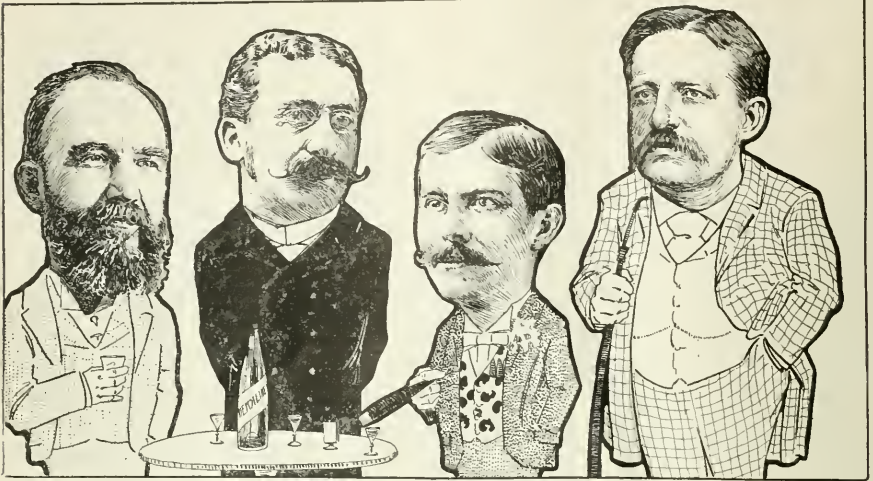
A Curious Will.—On May 30, in the Chancery Court, the will of the late Mr. Alfred Fenning, the proprietor of Fenning's Powders and other proprietary medicines, was the subject of legal consideration. Mr. Fenning left a considerable fortune, and at his death 126 envelopes were found addressed to various persons, some sealed and some unsealed. The unsealed packages contained checks in favor of the persons to whom the envelopes were addressed and the sealed packages were supposed to contain similar documents. The executors asked, for their own protection, for directions as to the disposal of these envelopes and their contents. The court declared that the contents of the open envelopes must go into the testator's estate, as the act of gift had not been completed, and it was also decided that the sealed envelopes should be opened by the executors. Power was also given to the executors to carry on the various proprietary medicine businesses.

Brunner, Mond & Co., Limited.—Sir John T. Brunner presided over the annual meeting of this company on May 30. A most successful year's trading was reported and a dividend of 35 per cent., 5 per cent. more than last year, was declared on the ordinary shares. The reserve fund now stands at £56,100. The business of Bowman, Thompson & Co., has been taken over. The retiring directors were re-elected. Brunner, Mond & Co. are the largest alkali manufacturers in the world.

The Chemists' Defence Association.—On May 31 the first case taken up by the Chemists' Defence Association was heard in the Court of Queen's Bench. It was a case under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and was taken up because of its importance to the trade, although the defendant was not a chemist and druggist. It appeared that an inspector under the act had purchased from a small shopkeeper at Linton six twopenny bottles of camphorated oil. The act enjoins that every article so purchased should be divided into three parts, one part to be left with the seller, one part to be given to the public analyst for analysis and one part kept for reference. The inspector, however, performed the division by leaving two bottles with the seller and so on. The magistrates who first heard the case declared that this did not comply with the act. The inspector appealed and the C. D. A. took up the respondent's case. The High Court has upheld the magistrate's decision, saying that each bottle was an article and must be separately divided into three parts.

Pharmacopœia matters also came in for a large share of attention, the Pharmacopœia Committee reporting that 31,500 copies of the B. P. 1898 had been printed and 28,782 sold. The Belgian Minister had approached the British authorities with a view to a conference to consider the question of an International Pharmacopœia limited to powerful drugs. It was suggested that delegates be appointed to such conference. The United States authorities had also been approached with a view to bringing about greater uniformity in regard to the preparations of the B. P. and the U. S. P., and it was hoped that by mutual concessions important approximations in the contents of the two works might ultimately be secured. It was hoped that a draft of the Indian and Colonial addendum to the Pharmacopœia would be ready for presentation at the next meeting of the Council in November. A valuable collection of British and foreign works dealing with Pharmacopœia construction had been got together, mainly through the efforts of Dr. Leech, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Ekin and Mr. Walter Hills, (the two last named are prominent pharmacists). An important report from Dr. John Attfield, the editor of the Pharmacopœia, dealing with the progress of the work in connection with the Indian and Colonial addendum was attached to the main report, and the report as a whole was adopted by the Council.

PHARMACEUTICAL CELEBRITIES.



THE BIG FOUR.

The principal reason for having this illustration made in two parts is that we might jump at once into the middle of the subject. This is a literary expression, and not to be construed literally. These four men look anxious. That is because they are "havin' their pickers took," and because they preside severally over the fortunes of the four important organizations of retail druggists in Greater New York, which is enough to make anyone look anxious. But this facial expression of perturbation is really only a bluff, the four associations being so successful and harmonious that official positions in them are veritable sinecures.

The gentleman on the left is Charles F. Schlessner, president of the German Apothecaries' Society, called for short Der New Yorker Deutschen Apotheker Verein. He is a German, his name indicates that.

The gentleman in black, in attitude of studied coyness, is J. Weinstein, president of the New York Retail Druggists' Association. His name has a Teutonic flavor; the artist evidently thought he was a German, also; at any rate, he is the next thing to one. The Rhine wine supports this supposition; but, adopting this reasoning, the other two individuals evidently have leanings in the same direction.

Number Three, he in the effulgent raiment, is Reuben R. Smith, president of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association. He may be of shorter stature, physically, than the others, but mentally, oh, my! The cigar is drawn large, not because Mr. Smith uniformly smokes weeds of such

obesity, but to indicate one of his leading characteristics; he knows a good thing when he sees it, and wants as much of it as he can get.

Oscar C. Kleine, Jr., at the extreme right, is new to official honors, but recently having been elected to the presidency of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society. But he doesn't look worried, does he? He has apparently one German trait, his affection for the leaf *Nicotiana tabacum*, though the artist possibly has unintentionally libeled him in this particular.

This "Big Four" is the "real thing." The four associations have an aggregate membership of nearly a thousand of the best druggists in this city. They are fraternal in feeling and action, exerting a not-to-be-underestimated (Germanism) influence in pharmaceutical politics, a healthy and progressive influence. The interests of pharmacists are well safe-guarded and furthered in all that works for professional and commercial advancement. There is no rivalry but healthy rivalry between them. The gentlemen here greeting you are mighty good fellows professionally and socially, and the conference in which they are depicted is not mere artistic license, but pictures things as they are. There are only one bottle and three glasses on the table, (the artist was stingy), but if you will join the presidents in mutual health and prosperity toasting, there will be forthcoming an elegant sufficiency of both bottles and glasses.



QUESTION BOX.

The object of this department is to furnish our subscribers and their clerks with reliable and tried formulas and to discuss questions relating to practical pharmacy, prescription work, dispensing difficulties, etc.

Requests for information are not acknowledged by mail, and ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVE NO ATTENTION; neither do we answer queries in this department from non-subscribers. In this department frequent reference is necessarily made to information published in previous issues of the Era. Copies of these may be obtained at ten cents each.

Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Succinatis.—(G. P. H.) See this journal, June 14, 1900, page 643.

Tared Capsule.—(W. S. A.) A "tared capsule" is a capsule whose weight has been previously ascertained. In connection with the operation of weighing the term "tare" is used to indicate the weight of the empty vessel (dish, bottle, box, jar, etc.) in which the substance is to be weighed. For the derivation of the word see one of the larger dictionaries.

Elixir Terpin Hydrate with Heroin.—(U. M. F.) Try the following: Terpin hydrate, 128 grains; saccharin, 2 grains; alcohol, 6 fl. ounces; glycerin, 2 fl. ounces. Dissolve by the aid of heat, then add heroin, 5 1/2 grains, previously dissolved in 8 fl. ounces of simple elixir. Solution of the heroin is readily effected by the addition of a few drops of acetic acid. Each fluid dram of this elixir contains 1 grain of terpin hydrate and 1/24 grain of heroin.

Testing Baking Powder.—(F. R. D.) There is no simple test for baking powder. The methods of analysis usually followed are directed toward determining the "strength" of the powder or its yield of carbonic acid gas, and its composition so far as to indicate the nature of the chief active constituents, etc. For an outline of these methods, tests, etc., see Bulletin No. 13 (Part V., Baking Powders), published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Subjects Covered by New Jersey Board of Pharmacy.—(Dr. M.) The examination embraces pharmacy, materia medica, chemistry, toxicology, pharmacognosy and practical exercises. An average of seventy-five per cent. is required for passing. Every applicant, whether a graduate of a college of pharmacy or not, must pass the examination in order to become registered. The next regular meeting for examination will be held in Trenton July 19 and 20. For more specific information address the secretary, Henry A. Jordan, Bridgeton.

Toilet Ammonia.—(K. P. S.) Some formulas for "violet" ammonia are given in the Era of May 3, 1900, page 474. Similar formulas may be constructed for perfuming ammonia with heliotrope essence or a solution of heliotropin. Here are two formulas: (1) Oil of bergamot, 20 minims; coumarin, 1 grain; heliotropin, 1 grain; cologne spirit, 1 dram; stronger water of ammonia, 2 fluid ounces. (2) Extract heliotrope, 2 fluid ounces; extract cassia, 1 fluid ounce; cologne spirit, 14 fluid ounces; spirit of ammonia, enough to make 16 fluid ounces.

Spotting Cigar Wrappers.—(Maduro.) See this journal April 13, 1899, page 477. Here is a formula for a process published some time ago in "Meyer Brothers Druggist": Place two ounces of finely powdered ammonium carbonate in a shallow dish and pour upon it 16 fluid ounces of solution of hydrogen peroxide; effect a solution of the salt by stirring, and by the use of a small whisk broom scatter the mixture upon the leaf and let dry.

When the above is put up for sale, place the ammonium salt in a glass bottle well stoppered, bearing a label with directions to mix with the solution which is in a separate bottle. Care must be taken that the hydrogen peroxide solution is of full strength.

Furniture Polish.—(Scrant.) We cannot give the formula of the furniture polish, a sample of which you submit. It contains gasoline, linseed oil and some other substances. Here are some formulas which have been recommended: (1) Linseed oil, 2 pints; vinegar, 6 ounces; benzine, 3 ounces; muriatic acid, 1 ounce; alcohol, 2 ounces. Mix in the order given. (2) Raw linseed oil, 32 fluid ounces; alcohol, 8 fluid ounces; dilute acetic acid, 8 fluid ounces; spirits turpentine, 8 fluid ounces; solution of chloride of antimony, 2 fluid ounces. (3) Resin of guaiac, 1 ounce; benzoin, 1 ounce; shellac, 1/4 ounce; raw linseed oil, 1 1/4 fluid ounces; benzine, 1/2 fluid ounce; alcohol or wood alcohol, 24 fluid ounces. Mix and dissolve. The polish is applied with a sponge or brush where it is allowed to remain a half hour. A linen cloth moistened with oil is then used as a rubber and a brilliant polish is obtained which is said to be very lasting and to be unaffected by water or any substances which usually injure varnish.

LATIN NAME FOR CORN SMUT.—Arthur and Stuart (Report Ind. Agri. Exp. Station), in a study of the causation of corn smut state that the earliest mention of this fungus in European literature is at least 150 years subsequent to the introduction of corn into Europe, and in American literature it is three-quarters of a century later. In order to settle the question of the correct name of the fungus, and to find the earliest Latin name used in connection with a description identifying it, which by rights, and in accordance with rules now generally followed by botanists, should be recognized as the correct name, search was made through the early literature, especially in the universities of Bonn and Berlin, and more successfully in that of the British Museum. The name, as it should now stand, is, *Ustilago Zeæ* (Beckmann) Ung. The form heretofore most often used is *Ustilago Maydis*, which has usually been credited to Corda, but not infrequently to De Candolle, Tulane or Leveille, all botanists of note, who made important contributions to the subject. The following list of Latin names applied at various times to corn smut, together with the citation of the works in which they were first published is submitted. The list may not be complete.

Ustilago Zeæ (Beckmann) Ung.

Synonyms:

- 1708.—Lycopodon Zeæ, Beckm., Hannover, Mag. 6:1390.
- 1815.—Uredo segetum Mays-Zeæ DC. Fl. France 3:596.
- 1818.—Uredo Zeæ-Mays DC. Encyc. Meth. BoBt. 8:227.
- 1815.—Uredo Maydis DC. Fl. France 6:77.
- 1822.—Uredo Zeæ Schw. Schriften d. nat. Ges. 1:71.
- 1825.—Caeoma Zeæ Link, Linne Sp. Plant. 2:2.
- 1823.—Erysis Maydis Waalr. Fl. Germ. :215.
- 1836.—Ustilago Zeæ Ung. Einfl. d. Bodens. :211.
- 1842.—Ustilago Maydis Cda. Icon. Fung. 5:3.
- 1847.—Ustilago Schweinitzi Tul. Ann. Sci. Nat. III. 7:83.
- 1881.—Ustilago Zeæ-Mays Wint. Rabh. Krypt. Fl. 1:67.
- 1895.—Ustilago Mays-Zeæ Magn. Deutsch. Bot. Mon. 13:50.

Drugs stores have been sometimes very numerous in places where the saloon has been "put down." This must be admitted. In such a New England town a gentleman wished to get some burnt alum. He went to a drug store whose proprietor was once a saloon-keeper, but who gained possession of a druggist's license by employing a registered man as clerk. When the gentleman dropped in to get the burnt alum the registered man was out and the ex-saloon-keeper stood behind the counter. The customer walked up to the counter and told him he wanted 25 cents worth of burnt alum. "I haven't any," replied the proprietor of the drug store. The customer was about to leave when he spied a bottle on the top shelf of a case. He turned to the drug store keeper and said, "Why, yes, you have. There is a bottle full on the top shelf." "Well, if there is a bottle full on the top shelf it is going to stay there," retorted the drug man. "Sure, if I sell that I'll have to get some more."—(N. E. Drug.)

The German Patent Office has truck out the words "Lanolin" and "Lanolinum" from the register of trademarks. The words will for the future be free to use in Germany.

Notice to Students of the Era Course.

EXAMINATIONS.

As all students of the Era Course know, the examinations are now in full swing. The quiz master is actively engaged in grading and comparing the papers received, and the prizes will be announced to the successful candidates from time to time as the awards are made. The work of grading will require from two to three weeks.

As heretofore, the prizes will be divided into General and Special, or prizes for general excellence in all subjects and for special excellence in particular subjects, since this arrangement gives the greatest number of chances to the greatest number of students.

In deciding upon the names to which awards of prizes will be made, the same rules will govern as heretofore.

RULES.

- (1) Every student of the Era Course will be considered a contestant unless he expressly advises us to the contrary.
- (2) Students not able to send in the required number of recitations and examinations before the close of the Spring term may forward them any time during the Summer vacation. They will not, however, be graded or returned to the student until after the opening of the next Fall term.
- (3) Satisfactory recitations and examinations are those upon which the student receives a grade of not less than seventy-five per cent.
- (4) The ratings will be taken from the quiz master's official records, on file in the office of the Director, and from the examination papers received from students.
- (5) In determining the general average ratings, the first and most important factor will be the accuracy and excellence of the answers.
- (6) In the event that two or more students shall receive the same rating as determined by the preceding rules, then the following additional factors shall be taken into consideration in order to determine which shall be entitled to precedence: Spelling, composition and correct use of English, penmanship and use of capitals.

HONORABLE MENTION.

In addition to the prizes granted, the names of the fifty students in each class, Junior and Senior, whose grades are highest for the year will be included in the list of Honorable Mention.

GRADING RECITATIONS.

Students should remember that in determining standing the work of the entire year is taken into consideration, so that the members who have been most attentive to their studies throughout the term and have been the most regular in sending in their recitations and examinations will have these counts in their favor as against those who have been irregular, inattentive and careless in their work.

It should also be remembered that not every student who thinks he should have a prize will receive one. As long as there is not a prize for every member of the class, some will always feel disappointed.

Past experience has shown that the earnest student who works from pure love of study and a desire to become a master of his subject is more frequently found among the prize winners than the one who works with no other end in view than the attainment of the honor and distinction conferred by the award of a prize. Oftentimes students complain that since they have answered questions in the exact words of the lectures, they certainly should have a grade of 100 per cent. As a matter of fact, the use of the exact language of the lectures is the best evidence that the student is not deserv- ing of high grade. The highest evidence of sound scholarship is that afforded by the recitations which show upon their face that the student is so thoroughly imbued with his subject that he is able to give an intelligent account of it in his own language. Recitations of this character deserve and receive the highest grades.

THE "TRIP PRIZES."

Some weeks ago a vote of the students was taken to determine whether the two trip prizes offered to students should be to Paris or to some of the great natural scenic portions of the United States. The vote showed a preference of over three to one in favor of the home trip. Nevertheless, to avoid disappointment, it has been decided that in case these prizes or either of them should fall to those who selected the Paris trip, their wish will be gratified, as it is a matter of indifference to the publishers which be taken, the cost being practically the same in each case.

VACATION.

While the summer vacation properly begins June 14, in order to accommodate belated students, the quiz master will remain at his desk until the close of the second week in July.

DELATED STUDENTS.

Remember that students who are in arrears either in recitations or examinations can send them in any time during the summer and they will be examined and graded after the quiz master's return to his duties at the beginning of the Fall term.

By keeping the foregoing facts in mind, students may save themselves and the Director much needless correspondence.

PASSING GRADES.

In order to be entitled to a diploma, members of the Senior Class must make satisfactory recitations upon forty-five Senior Lectures and pass a satisfactory examination.

Junior students to be advanced to the Senior Class must make satisfactory recitations upon forty-five lectures and pass a satisfactory examination upon the work of the Junior year.

As previously stated, both Juniors and Seniors may send in recitations and examination papers until the opening of the Fall term.

THE REVISED ERA COURSE.

During the summer the Director and his assistants will give the Era Course a complete revision. The changes will be the most important of any that have been made since the Course was organized and will doubtless add greatly to its popularity and usefulness.

Watch the Era for announcements.

The prizes so far as they have been determined upon are as follows:

GENERAL PRIZES.

Awarded for excellence in all subjects.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Prize.—"The Pharmacist's Library," consisting of one copy each of the United States Dispensatory, Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, Lippincott's Medical Dictionary, and Sadtler & Trumble's Chemistry. Presented by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

Second Prize.—Handsomely engraved silver medal. Presented by The Pharmaceutical Era.

Third Prize.—Coblenz's Handbook of Pharmacy. Presented by P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

Fourth Prize.—One copy of Lyons' New Synonym Book. Presented by Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Prize.—Handsomely engraved gold medal. Presented by The Pharmaceutical Era.

Second Prize.—National Dispensatory. Presented by Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Third Prize.—Caspari's Treatise on Pharmacy. Presented by Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fourth Prize.—Lyons' Assay of Drugs. Presented by Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Awarded for excellence in particular subjects.

PHARMACEUTICAL PHYSICS.

First Prize.—Handsomely engraved "Loving Cup." Presented by James W. Tufts, Boston.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

First Prize.—Prescription Scales. Presented by Whitall, Tatum & Co., New York.

OPERATIVE PHARMACY.

First Prize.—Finely engraved gold medal. Presented by William R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia.

MATERIA MEDICA.

First Prize.—Cabinet of Materia Medica. Presented by Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS.

First Prize.—Hoffman & Power's Analysis of Medicinal Chemicals. Presented by Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

First Prize.—One copy of Prof. J. U. Lloyd's celebrated literary work, "Etidiorpha." Presented by the author.

PHARMACEUTICAL BOTANY.

First Prize.—One copy of "The Art of Compounding." Presented by the author, Prof. Wilbur L. Scoville, Boston.

PHARMACEUTICAL MICROSCOPY.

First Prize.—One copy of "The Era Formulary." Presented by The Pharmaceutical Era.

THE DIRECTOR.

Grand Old Staples.

The preparations of the J. C. Ayer Co. have been before the American people for more than an average lifetime. If your father and grandfather were druggists, it is more than probable that the names "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," "Ayer's Hair Vigor," "Ayer's Sarsaparilla" were as familiar to them as they are to you. Think for a moment of the wrecks that line the pathway of even the past ten years. Then consider what it means to have attained the age of these fine old remedies.

It means, first, intrinsic value of the highest order—articles the value of which depends solely on the way in which they are advertised do not live to grow old.

It means a strong and steadfast purpose to do always the best thing that can be done—honesty is the best policy, besides being the decent thing.

You want to sell goods that will build up your business instead of tearing it down. Two classes of goods work distinctly and positively in these two ways. To sell a man something that he can feel is of full value for his money and that does for him what he wants done is to tie a string to him that will pull him back to you when he wants the same thing again—or another thing that he knows you keep. We want to help you to build your house, and we invite correspondence on any matter of mutual interest.

Our goods are so widely known and advertised that they are very easy to sell. Your jobbers will always be glad to supply them.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor, \$1.00 size only; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, three sizes, 25c., 50c., \$1.00, 25c. size is a very rapid seller; Ayer's Pills, 25c., more for the money now than ever; Ayer's Sarsaparilla, \$1.00, in new cartons with sample box of Pills free; Ayer's Ague Cure, 50c. now, new and improved; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters, 25c., "they take the ache."

A new world-beater coming soon — Ayer's Comatone

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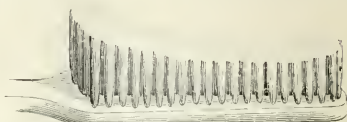
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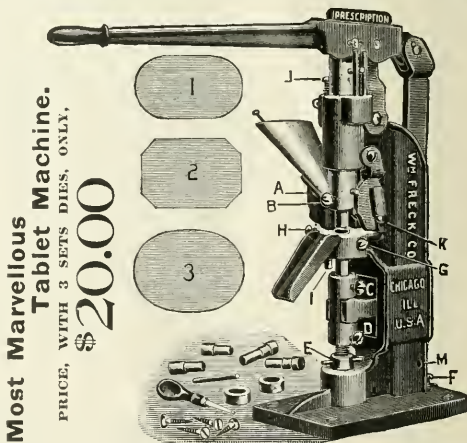
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News and Trade Department.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Compiled for the Special Convenience of Era Readers.

FOREIGN.

China.

The disturbances in China are still most serious in Peking, Tien-Tsin and the region between. Nearly all of last week Peking and Tien-Tsin were cut off from communication with the rest of the world and the most alarming reports of the massacre of foreigners by the Boxers prevailed. Tien-Tsin was bombarded by the Chinese and the American consulate and other foreign buildings were destroyed. The Taku forts fired on the foreign warships after the foreign admirals had ordered them vacated last week, and the foreign warships bombarded them and took them by assault.

Many vague reports of the death of the Chinese emperor, the suicide of the Empress Dowager, the overturn of the Manchu dynasty and other rumors were current last week, but could not be confirmed.

Among other rumors discredited in London is one that Admiral Seymour, commanding the international relief column, has been killed at the Chinese capital. The Chinese minister at Washington continues his confident declaration that there is no state of war existing. The State Department holds to the same view, basing its position on the absence of authentic information showing that the Chinese Government has directed or been party to any of the overt acts so far committed against the foreign interests in China.

The Ninth Regiment has been ordered from Manila to Taku and General MacArthur has been asked how many more troops he can spare in case the Chinese imbroglio becomes more serious.

The American minister at Tokio telegraphs that two transports with 1,300 men and 300 horses have sailed from Japan for Taku; that 400 Japanese troops have already landed and that five Japanese war vessels are at Taku. The Japanese Government is prepared to send more forces if necessary.

Under orders from the United States authorities, the American fleet in the Far East, when reinforced by war ships ordered to Taku will have a force nearly equal to that of any of the great powers already there, and Admiral Kempf has discretionary authority to act conjointly with the other nations in the protection of all American interests that may be involved.

Secretary Hay has been notified by the Russian Embassy at Washington that 4,000 Russian troops have been dispatched from Port Arthur to Taku.

The French Government will dispatch a cruiser division and 4,200 troops to China.

The fitting out of the Japanese battleship Asahi, of 15,200 tons, at Clyde Bank, Scotland, is being hurried and she is under orders to sail within a week.

The Netherlands Government has instructed the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies to dispatch a war ship with troops to China.

South Africa.

General Buller's forces are advancing westward along the railway from Laining-Nek to Johannesburg, many burghers surrendering rifles and horses on the way.

Despatches from Lorenzo Marquez reiterate the statement that Secretary of State Ritzel, of the Transvaal Republic, sailed for Europe recently on a Dutch warship.

Lord Roberts reports to London that General Hunter has occupied Kruger's (west of Johannesburg) without opposition, and that General Methuen, June 19, routed a Boer force which was opposing his entry into Heilbron, in the Orange River Colony.

Lord Kitchener may have been notified from capture by the Boers last week by fleeing on horseback for a relief train.

Lord Roberts reports that all is quiet in Pretoria and Johannesburg, with business resuming its normal state.

A steamer cleared last week from New Orleans for Cape Town with 1,000 horses for the British Government.

A proclamation has been issued by the Governor of St. Helena forbidding, during the continuance of the war in South Africa, persons to land on the island.

It is reported that President Kruger is in a feeble condition.

The Philippines.

The President has caused General MacArthur to issue a proclamation to the Filipinos offering them complete amnesty if they surrender and recognize American rule. Each one will receive free transportation to any part of the islands and will be paid \$27 for his rifle.

The same day that the amnesty proclamation was given out 200 Filipinos who have been active in leading and aiding the insurrection met in Manila to devise honorable methods for securing peace. Their main requisites are that the insurgent leaders be given good positions and that the friars be expelled from the island.

Commander F. P. Gilmore has been detached from command of the Luzon at Cavite and ordered home for retirement.

Fifteen hundred recruits for the regular army in the Philippines are now being enlisted at two points in New York harbor and Columbus barracks, Ohio, to sail on the transports Buford and Kilpatrick about the first of November to take the places of enlisted men whose terms of service will expire this year.

The transport Thomas has sailed from San Francisco for Manila with 400 recruits and officers and a large cargo of supplies.

Other Foreign Affairs.

Gold has been discovered in Jamaica. The sudden death of Count Muraviev, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, occurred last week at St. Petersburg.

The Khedive of Egypt is visiting England.

Imperial circles at Berlin are greatly displeased by the course of Bavaria in increasing, instead of diminishing, her special treaty rights with the empire. The latest illustration of this disposition is the appointment of a Portuguese minister at Munich.

Reports from the native rebellion against British rule in Comassie say that Sir Frederic Hodgson, the Governor, was wounded and eight officers killed in recent fighting; the place is closely invested and there is no prospect of relief.

The British Government has approved a movement of German manufacturers for an exhibition of agricultural machinery in Russia as a rival to the American exhibition.

The South Polar expedition promoted by ex-Captain Oscar von Baendhal of Berlin, will sail at an early date from Hamburg.

The Irish Nationalist convention in Dublin last week adopted a resolution condemning the war in South Africa and hoping that the republics would maintain their independence.

The King of Denmark is visiting the Emperor of Germany.

The insurrection in Bulgaria is spreading. Fifty peasants have been killed by the military at Duran-Lekah. The wine jury at the Paris Exposition threatens to bar the American wine brands. Abbe Mareux, the Paris astronomer, has discovered a new spot on the sun and predicts great heat during the months of July, August and September.

DOMESTIC.

Politics.

William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt were unanimously nominated for president and vice-president by the Republican Convention in Philadelphia; Senator Hanna was re-elected chairman of the National Committee.

The platform adopted by the Republican National Convention declares for the gold standard, for aid to American shipping, for legislation against criminal trusts, for the establishment of law and order in our new lands and the extension of civil government to them as soon as possible. Cuba is promised independence.

Governor Beckham has issued a statement formally announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination in Kentucky.

The fight between the Clark and Daly wings of the Democratic party in Montana resulted in two conventions being held last week. Contesting delegations will be sent to the Kansas City Convention.

Other Domestic News.

It is expected that Estes G. Rathbone, the suspended Cuban Director of Ports, will be arrested soon, charged with being implicated in the Neely frauds. Extradition will also be asked for the head of the printing house in Muncie, Ind., accused of sending fictitious bills.

There is now \$3,000,000 in the Cuban treasury. The appeal which was taken in the case of Fitzharris and Mullet, the Poncey Park murderers, detained in New York by the immigration officials, has been decided against them and the men sailed last week for England.

A constitutional convention will be held in Cuba shortly to prepare the way for independence.

The strike situation in St. Louis seems to be more quiet. The strikers intend to resort to a boycott. A conference of the authorities last week in regard to discharging the sheriff's posse resulted in a decision to keep it on duty until after the Fourth of July at least.

President Henry Wade Rogers, of Northwestern University, has been forced to resign on account of his anti-expansion views.

The amount of bonds exchanged to date at the Treasury for the new 2 per cents. of 1930 is \$300,000,000, of which \$73,218,550 were received from individuals and institutions other than the national banks.

Fire at Bloomington, Ill., last week, destroyed the County Court House and five blocks of business buildings. The loss is estimated at from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

A statement from the Division of Customs and Consular Affairs of the War Department shows a decrease of \$855,027 in the exports from the port of Havana, Cuba, for the first five months of 1900, as compared with the same period of 1899.

The gas trust in New York City has advanced the price of gas to \$1.05 per thousand feet.

Brigadier-General Joseph Wheeler received his commission last week from the President and was assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes with headquarters at Chicago.

N. A. R. D. NOTES.

Chicago, June 23.

Preparations for entertaining the delegates to the Detroit Convention of the N. A. R. D. are receiving attention. The following, extracted from a letter of Secretary Charles F. Mann, of the Detroit and Wayne County Retail Druggists' Association, will be of interest: "Our local association met a week ago to-day, and selected delegates to the N. A. R. D., and also appointed a committee on entertainment. Our plans to be offered to you will be about as follows: The D. and W. R. D. A. will tender the N. A. R. D. a boat ride in the afternoon; Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. will tender a banquet to the N. A. R. D., and the local druggists in the evening. Arrangements will also be made to allow the delegates an opportunity to see P. D. & Co.'s laboratory in the afternoon. We would like to work this in on the second day. We don't propose to take 'No' for an answer on this question, and hope the Executive Committee can see its way clear to peacefully accept our terms. This I realize takes away from the work can be so arranged that you may still get through with your time, but realize that there is not much to spare. I assure you the delegates will be well pleased with what we can do for them if they will only give us the chance."

The Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association at its twenty-fourth annual convention, enthusiastically endorsed the N. A. R. D. The sentiment of Capt. J. K. Williams, of Hartford, that "the Connecticut Association is determined to support loyally the National Association in any policy it might adopt" was heartily applauded. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the N. A. R. D. has satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to advance the business interests of the retail drug trade and thereby improve its financial interests; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association pledges anew its support of the principles and policies of the N. A. R. D.

Resolved, That the treasurer of this association is hereby directed to pay to the treasurer of the N. A. R. D. the amount of the per capita assessment levied on affiliated bodies for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1900.

Resolved, That the president of this association be directed to appoint delegates to the annual convention of the N. A. R. D. at Detroit, September 12 to 14, 1900.

JOHN W. LOWE,
CHAS. FLEISCHNER,
JAMES DUGGAN,
Committee.

The treasurer will, it is expected, forward the dues of the association at once.

Mr. E. B. Heinstrat, secretary of the Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy, writes, with reference to the formation of a number of new county associations in his State, as follows: "It was always my idea that we should have: First, a good State association; second, district associations; third, county associations. The county sends delegates to the district associations, and they to the State association. In this way we could draw them all in. Already the work I have done has more than repaid, for as soon as a county society is organized they commence to look out, both to see that the pharmacy law is enforced and that legitimate prices are maintained. These county societies I have organized myself, and I shall continue the work as far as I can. If there is

The commerce of the United States for the fiscal year closing this month will be the heaviest on record. The exports will probably amount to \$1,400,000,000. Imports have also been heavy.

General Rodriguez, Nationalist, was elected Mayor of Havana in the recent Cuban election, polling 15,073 votes against 4,331 for Senor Mora, present mayor. Perfect order prevailed at the polls throughout the island and the people seemed to be indifferent to the result.

Governor General Wood telegraphs from Havana: "Reports from all over the island show that the elections were orderly and peaceful. Not a single disturbance was reported. Nearly the entire registration voted. All reports indicate satisfaction. Major-General Wesley Merritt has reached the age limit and will be retired."

anything you wish to bring before our State association at its meeting in September, I will help all I can, as I shall have plenty of time to look after these matters, and my heart is in the work just as much as when I was an officer in the association."

The following account of the meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, held last week, was sent by Chairman Holliday, who was present, to the N. A. R. D. Executive Committee: "The Missouri State meeting was the largest and best for several years. They are with us heartily. The council ordered the treasurer to pay the N. A. R. D. dues, and as they have the money in the treasury, it ought to be sent in promptly. Four members were present who attended the St. Louis meeting—Love, of Kansas City; Fleischman, of Sedalia; White, of Webb City, and Brandenberger, of Jefferson City, and we should have a number of new local organizations as a result of the meeting."

Ex-Secretary Carl Brenner, of the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, Druggists' Association, writes under date of June 13: "Last Thursday our association held a meeting, and we had present with us organizer E. R. Cooper and Mr. L. C. Hopp, of the Northern Ohio Druggists' Association, also Mr. Harper, of Akron. The meeting was held at Warren, Ohio, and was preceded by a banquet. Our association, both as a body and individually, joined the N. O. D. A. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected by the Mahoning Valley Association: President, C. H. Krauter; vice-president, D. G. Lewis; secretary and treasurer, L. H. Thayer."

Chairman Thomas Stoddart, of the National Legislative Committee, writes: "I am very grateful to learn that the Chicago druggists are using their best efforts to have Hon. H. S. Boutelle returned to Congress. He made a grand plea in our behalf." The committee will take steps to see that the interests of the N. A. R. D. are cared for when the Ways and Means Committee meets during vacation, as has been authorized by Congress.

The Florida Pharmaceutical Association held no meeting this year, and it has held none for three or four years. The N. A. R. D. has an active subordinate association in Jacksonville, and, using this as a nucleus, the National Association hopes to rehabilitate the Florida Association next year. There is little price cutting in the State, and the drug trade is in a fairly prosperous condition.

Six State pharmaceutical associations will hold their meetings in July. The dates and places of meeting are as follows: Iowa, 10-12, Clear Lake; Maine, 11-13, Portland; Virginia, 17, Ocean View; Illinois, 17-19, Chicago; Tennessee, 18, Kingston Springs; North Carolina, 18-19, Wilmington.

Treasurer Heller has received donations from each of the following members of the Pharmaceutical Association of South Carolina: Frank M. Smith, Charleston; W. R. Zemp, Camden; Edward S. Burnham, Charleston, and W. L. De Pass, Camden.

The most recent additions to the membership of the N. A. R. D. are the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Retail Druggists' Association, the Medford (Mass.) Retail Druggists' Association, and the Elmira (N. Y.) Retail Druggists' Association.

THE DRUG NEWS.

New York and Vicinity.

DRUG CLERKS ELECT OFFICERS.

An interesting meeting of the Pharmaceutical Clerks' Association of Greater New York was held in the New York College of Pharmacy Wednesday evening, June 20, when officers for the year were chosen as follows: President, C. W. Dietz; vice-president, C. F. Dyna; treasurer, Alexander Deutschberger; secretary, N. Cohn; registrar, E. P. Wendler. There were several candidates in the field for some of the offices, but the contest was pleasant and the best spirit prevailed. The amendment to the by-laws, proposed at the meeting in May, to reduce the number of vice-presidents from five to two, was brought up and carried. One new member was elected, Adolph Werner, of No. 1247 Third avenue. The association unanimously endorsed the proposition to have an amendment made to the pharmacy law of the State requiring graduation from a college of pharmacy as a prerequisite for registration by the State Board of Pharmacy. A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to the secretary of the State Association.

NOTES.

—Two friends came together in a peculiar way last week, it being the first time they had seen each other in twenty-five years. One was Commodore Tompkins, of the firm of Schieffelin & Co., and the other a former acquaintance, Edward Hall, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco. The way it all happened was simple, yet it was proof of good memory on the part of each. The "Commodore" was walking along the street when some one suddenly slapped him on the shoulder and earnestly inquired, "Where are you going Fourth of July?" Without turning round Commodore Tompkins said: "Hello, Ed., I haven't seen you for quarter of a century, but I know it's you from that old saying." Then he turned around, and the greetings that followed were lengthened into reminiscences exchanged in a more advantageous spot than the busy thoroughfare on which the two friends met.

—Owing to the small attendance at the meeting of the New York College of Pharmacy, Tuesday evening, June 19, the paper, "The Present Cinchona Barks of the New York Market," to have been read by J. H. Stallman, of Stallman & Fulton, was held over until the October meeting. The small number of persons at the meeting was due, undoubtedly, to the session of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association the night previous. An interesting report from Prof. Diekman was read on the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and Prof. Rusby gave an entertaining account of the workings of the convention for the revision of the Pharmacopoeia at its recent meeting.

—Among those who visited the trade last week were: S. E. Finley, Wilmington, Del.; S. I. Vanderveck, Islip, L. I.; Dr. T. C. Wood, Haverstraw, N. Y.; John Baer, Charleston, S. C.; O. F. Fuller, of Fuller & Fuller Co., Chicago; P. S. Armstrong, Plainfield, N. J.; W. N. Purdon, Pennsylvania representative of Schieffelin & Co.; O. J. Katz, Rochester, N. Y.; A. Lavino, Philadelphia; J. C. Miller, Pennsylvania salesman for McKesson & Robbins; G. B. Alexander, Greenville, Miss.; John W. Phillips, of L. L. Lyon & Co., New Orleans; E. T. Vance, Ansonia, Conn.; W. H. Sheldon, Middlebury, Vt.; George T. Meyer, St. Louis, Mo.; Whitton Evans, Philadelphia.

—Charles Brenner, formerly a drug clerk at Asbury Park, N. J., and now residing there, returned last week from Cuba, where he had just completed a sentence of five months in prison for attempting to fool the Customs House officers of Havana. Mr. Brenner, realizing the value of quinine pills in the island, concealed 3,000 of them in the tires and framework of his bicycle, and then endeavored to take the machine with him to Cuba. The Customs officers at Havana were suspicious when they

lifted Brenner's bicycle and on examination they found the pills.

—Correction of a couple of items published here last week is necessary. The resolution adopted at the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association meeting condemning the action of a local drug journal was amended to read: "The pharmacists of the City of New York," in place of the words "German Apothecaries' Society." The second error was in the item referring to W. S. Rockey, giving the address of his old store and not the new one, the latter at Broadway and Forty-second street, to which location he removed some time since.

—Schedules of the C. C. Chemical Company were filed by the secretary and treasurer, William P. Ferguson, last week. This action was precipitated by the filing of a petition in involuntary bankruptcy against the firm some time ago. The schedules show liabilities of \$20,629.12; assets, \$15,535.83. Real estate, the value of which cannot be estimated, is also included in the papers. A mortgage on the entire property of the company for \$10,000 is held by Stephen R. Brant, of Brooklyn.

—An auspicious event which about forty members of the drug trade in and about Malden Lane attended Tuesday evening, June 19, and, from all accounts, seemed to have enjoyed, was the wedding of Jacob Friedland, which took place at Webster Hall, in East Eleventh street. Mr. Friedland has served the down town trade with papers and periodicals for the last five years. He has saved nearly \$5,000, and intends going into the manufacturing business.

—The police of Syracuse have rounded up a number of thieves who had been systematically robbing the wholesale drug house of Charles Hubbard, Son & Co., of that city, recovering over \$300 worth of goods. The robberies had been going on some time, until suspicion fell on a number of the employes last week, the arrests quickly following. The firm estimates a large loss.

—Some of the members of the trade have circulated a good story to the effect that while McK. and R. may stand for the Republican party candidates for President and Vice-President, they also stand for McKesson and Robbins. The firm expects it will have a direct connection with McKinley and Roosevelt as far as initials go for some time.

—John Kimpel, Jr., druggist, of No. 1641 Summit avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J., left with Mrs. Kempel, on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse last Thursday for a three months' tour of Europe. They will visit England, France, Holland, Switzerland and Germany, and will stop two weeks at the Paris Exposition.

—Oxford University, England, has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Prof. Charles F. Chandler, of the Columbia College School of Mines, this city. Prof. Chandler is president of the Society of Chemical Industry and will preside at its annual meeting this year.

—William Muir, of Brooklyn, one of the recently elected members of the All-State Board of Pharmacy, was in attendance at the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia last week. Mr. Muir went to lend his voice and strength to boom Hon. Timothy M. Woodruff for Vice-President.

—The Century Chemical Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey to manufacture chemical compounds. The factory is located at Maywood, N. J. The capital is \$700,000, and the directors are Fred. W. Van Balcarun, Wilbur G. Manson and Harris J. Westerholt.

—The second annual outing of the Retail Druggists' Bowling Association will be held Saturday, July 7, the objective point being Coney Island, where dinner will be served. The party will leave Pier 1, North River, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

—Mrs. W. K. West, proprietor of a large drug store in the Boody House, Toledo, O., was in the city making purchases and visiting former friends last week. Mrs. West took up the management of the store when her husband died, some time ago.

—Parke, Davis & Co. announce the receipt of the first shipment of new crop chamomile flowers, for which they are asking 22c. It has been the custom of the firm to be the first to make this announcement for several years back.

—Wm. R. Warner, president of Wm. R. Warner & Co., and A. D. Roche, representative of that firm in Ohio and Kentucky, will sail Saturday on the City of Rome for Paris, where they will spend some time at the Paris Exposition.

—The Revenue Department will extend the laws of the United States into the Hawaiian Islands, which are now recognized as a part of the United States. A notice was communicated to members of the trade in this city last Thursday.

—Miss Sophie Norwalk, of the class of '98 of the New York College of Pharmacy, was operated on for appendicitis Wednesday, June 13. The operation was successful, and the patient is convalescing rapidly.

—Horace Yeomans, of Toronto, Canada, brother of A. G. Yeomans, of Reid, Yeomans & Cubit, 140 Nassau street, this city, has accepted a position in the store of Reid & Yeomans on Sixth avenue, Brooklyn.

—Exports of drugs last week amounted to \$73,511. Included in this was one shipment of \$26 worth of cassia to the British West Indies. This is viewed as rather an extraordinary exportation.

—James C. Kehoe is now engaged in detail work in the city for W. C. Alpers, proprietor of the drug store on Thirty-first street, near Broadway. Mr. Kehoe was formerly with R. Hudnut.

—H. N. Bain, proprietor of the Palatine Hotel, at Newburg, spent a few hours in this city last week, while en route for the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia.

—A. Cressy Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Baking Powder Company, was married last week at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to Miss Emma Webster Conway.

—At the recent destructive fire in Moscow, N. Y., the drug store of Botsford & Curtis was completely burned down. The loss was estimated at \$12,000; insurance, \$8,000.

—Col. J. W. Lowe, of New Haven, Conn., stopped in this city one day last week while on his way to Philadelphia to attend the Republican National Convention.

—Richard Reid, clerk with Reid & Yeomans, Union street and Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation in Northern New York and Canada.

—Percy E. Anderson, of the firm of A. V. Andrus & Co., of this city, spent a few days in Bordentown, N. J., during last week.

—J. Van De Leyster, with G. R. Baker, of Chicago, was a guest of Mr. Cubit, of the firm of Reid, Yeomans & Cubit, of this city.

Needham's Red Clover.

One of the oldest and best known proprietary preparations sold by druggists is Needham's Red Clover. They advertise it as the best blood purifier known. It has been on the market for many years, and its merit seems to be attested by thousands of testimonials, which the proprietors have on file at their office. Counter advertising with the dealer's imprint is supplied on demand.

Mayer's Magnetic Catarrh Cure.

Among the new advertisements in this issue is one which calls attention to Mayer's Magnetic Catarrh Cure, made by the Mountain City Drug Company, Pittsburg, Pa. Mayer's Catarrh Cure sells for \$8 per dozen, and can be had from any wholesale druggist. The manufacturers are creating a demand for it by selling it under a positive guarantee to cure if used according to directions. They will give the dealer credit for it or replace every bottle returned by a dissatisfied customer, and they say that not one in a thousand is returned. They want at least one druggist in every town to handle their goods, and are advertising for salesmen.

IN AND ABOUT BOSTON.

PHARMACISTS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Boston, June 23.—There was a fair attendance at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts state Pharmaceutical Association, in Newburyport on June 19, 20 and 21. The chairman of the Board of Aldermen of Newburyport welcomed the delegates and the vice-president, Fred. A. Hubbard, of Newton, responded on behalf of the association.

Reports were read by the Committee on the Revision of the Pharmacopoeia, on National Pharmacy Law, on the National Association of Retail Druggists and by the delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association. The president's annual address dealt mainly with legislation affecting pharmacy. It was shown that forty-nine bills affecting druggists had been reported to the present Legislature. The address contained many practical suggestions, and later a committee, consisting of George M. Hoyt, of Weymouth; Fred A. Hubbard, of Newton, and Thomas B. Nichols, of Salem, was appointed to consider the suggestions. They then made the following recommendations, which were adopted:

"That the association continue its membership in the National Association of Retail Druggists; that it urge the raising of hospital stewards in the army to the rank of commissioned officers; that a committee be appointed to modify the pharmaceutical laws; that the laws be so amended that the State board can no longer revoke certificates in pharmacy, but may suspend them; and that a committee recommend to the Governor a proper person to fill the vacancy on the State Board of Pharmacy in 1901, when the term of John Larrabee, chairman, expires (in October); also that \$100 be appropriated for the Legislative Committee."

Secretary Guerin, of Worcester, reported a present membership of about 600, with twenty-one applications to be considered. Prof. Julian W. Baird and Robert Greenleaf, of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, were elected honorary members.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, F. A. Hubbard, Newton; vice-presidents, L. G. Heinitz, Holyoke; W. J. Bullock, New Bedford; Charles L. Davis, Newburyport; secretary, J. F. Guerin, Worcester; treasurer, Thomas B. Nichols, Salem.

Several interesting papers were read. F. T. Drake's was on "Drugs and Chemicals That Vary from the Standard Strength and Purity." C. B. Emerson, of Haverhill; Charles Wheeler, of Lawrence, and Amos Tilden, the veteran druggist of Boston, gave pleasant reminiscences of the drug business as they had found it within the last twenty-five years.

There were many social times, including a reception, a trolley ride to old, historic Newbury and to Merrimack, and a dinner at the Cushing, at Salisbury Beach. There were no exercises after dinner, but the pharmacists enjoyed themselves by witnessing a vaudeville performance and many indulged in surf bathing. Previous to the banquet the delegates were called to order and the newly-elected officers were installed. President Hubbard announced his committees and appointed delegates to the national and pharmaceutical meetings in other States. Amos K. Tilden, who for so long was a pharmacist at the corner of School street and City Hall avenue, Boston, was formally requested to become the historian of the association and to prepare biographies of the past presidents of the association and also other matters of historical and pharmaceutical interest.

"Brandy" Drops Cause Much Trouble.

Boston, June 23.—Because a ten-year-old boy in Haverhill became the worse for a mild "jag" resulting, so it was alleged, from his eating drug store "brandy" drops, the State Board of Health has taken up the matter and prohibits the sale of these candies to anybody under sixteen years of age! As a result, a State inspector this week brought 'nto court in Malden, E. L. Pinkham and his employer, J. A. Morgan, who keeps a drug store in Medford; H. E. Brier, druggist, and Angelo Mollico, fruit and confectionery dealer and his clerk, John Cusolito, and C. E. Jackson, of Malden. They all claimed that the brandy drops are non-alcoholic and asked for a

continuance of the case. This was granted them. The inspector claims that "brandy" drops have been sold in large quantities during the past few weeks to children. He has had a small boy assisting him, and in this way obtained his evidence. The same inspector also entered a complaint against three Lynn men for selling to minors "brandy" drops containing liquor with more than 1 per cent. of alcohol. The accused are William L. Young and S. O. Jenkins, employed by Dav's & Young, and Arthur C. Hodgkin, 12 Central Square.

NOTES.

—Many a glass of free soda has been dispensed, or a clear given, recently by Frank Decker, a well-known Beverly druggist, upon his receiving congratulations because of the birth of a daughter on June 14. This particular day plays a remarkable part in the history of the Decker family. Mr. Decker's parents were married on June 14; Mr. Decker himself was born on June 14, was married on June 14, and now comes this daughter on June 14.

—The inventor of "Epsom Salts," Dr. H. S. Lucas, a native of Blandford, and who lived for a long time at Chester, Mass., died on June 20, at Franklin, N. C. He was 83 years of age, and was prominently known as a scientist of note and, as the first discoverer of Epsom Salts, became famous. He it was who discovered also the large deposits of emery in Chester.

—W. S. Thurlow, of Boston, is president, and H. A. True, of Somerville, the treasurer, of the United States Chemical Company, recently organized at Portland, Me., under the laws of that State, with a capital of \$350,000, of which nothing has yet been paid in. The company is to manufacture and deal in chemicals of various kinds, cement, plasters, fertilizers, etc.

—The drug store of C. H. & J. Price, at No. 226 Essex street, Salem, is the rendezvous of many sight-seers and visitors from afar to the old "Witch City." The store is the headquarters of C. H. Hayward, a professional guide who is a life-long resident of that city, and much interested in its early history.

—Garfield's drug store, in the Linden district of Malden, was made an emergency hospital, when a fifteen-year-old boy was recently injured by being thrown from his horse when the animal shied at an electric car. The druggists cared for him until a physician could reach the scene.

—Burwell's Adams House Pharmacy has been a busy place this week, as it was selected as the down-town office from which to sell reserved seats for the Buffalo Bill Wild West Show. This brought many people into the drug store, and the soda fountain profited largely thereby.

—A woman druggist—Mrs. W. J. Gearon—is to conduct the drug store at No. 124 Boston street, in Salem. She has begun well by having the place refitted and made over, and has put in a new stock of fresh goods. She intends to personally look after the store's welfare, too.

—McVey Bros., druggists at the corner of Cottage and Summer streets, East Boston, where they have been open for from two to three months, have petitioned to have their store made a sub-station for the First Section of the Boston Post Office Department.

—Henry G. Young, a prominent druggist of Winchester, has sailed with his wife on the Kensington, of the Red Star Line, for Europe, for two months' travel in the Old World. They will visit London, Paris and spend some time in Germany.

—Among the delegates to the Republican Convention at Philadelphia was Alfred E. Rose, of Lowell, treasurer of the J. C. Ayer Company.

—The "Gardner Drug Store," corner of Derby and Daniels streets, in Salem, has been bought by William E. Hagney, of Boston.

—The Maine Commissioners of Pharmacy examined twenty-five applicants for registration at Augusta, June 13. Secretary Heseltine reported that stores which displayed "a pharmaceutical front with a bar attachment in the rear" had either closed up shop or the proprietors have hired registered pharmacists.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 23.

—S. C. Blair, proprietor of a drug store on the corner of Tenth and Ogden streets, will never again attempt heroic measures in order to rid his store of flies, since his experience on Friday of this week. The gay and blithesome members of the family "Musa domestica" have been making life burdensome for the druggist and his clerks recently, and it seemed as though this store had been selected as a rendezvous for all of the members of the family residing within a radius of several blocks. On Wednesday evening at closing time the flies seemed to be having a political convention, probably for the purpose of nominating officers for the approaching election. Happy thought! Why not shut the doors and exterminate the whole lot? Accordingly, the doors were closed and after discussing ways and means, it was decided to burn a sulphur candle in the store all night and sweep out the remains in the morning. The candle was lighted, and the druggist and his clerks left the building. About two hours past midnight, one of the tenants of the house over the store awoke, and his first impression was that he was in that section of Hades where the furnaces are located. The air was blue almost to phosphorescence with sulphur dioxide fumes. Staggering to a window he attracted the attention of passers-by, who summoned a policeman. A glance at the situation and the policeman's club smashed in the front door of the store, and he removed the offending candle to the gutter. The next step was to call the remaining tenants, and it proved none too soon, for several were unconscious, and required medical assistance for resuscitation. There was trouble in store for the druggist when he arrived in the morning, and he will let the flies eat up the store fixtures now before he lifts a hand against them.

—Martin A. Chestney, a graduate of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, entered the drug store of F. S. McCartney, at Ninth and Spring Garden streets, on Friday, and asked for some prussic acid for photographic purposes, tendering a bottle of the acid which he claimed had become discolored. Upon receiving a fresh bottle of the acid, he immediately pulled out the cork and drank the poisonous liquid. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but without avail, as he died in a few moments. The bottle which he had returned did not contain prussic acid, but was part of a well played trick to obtain the poison.

—George Freshell has sold his West Philadelphia pharmacy, at No. 3526 Haverford avenue, to Edward A. Eyer, formerly manager of Mumma's pharmacy, at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets. Mr. Freshell has lately purchased a store in Jenkintown, Pa., and sold his West Philadelphia store in order that he might devote all of his attention to the one at Jenkintown.

—John B. Raser, one of Reading's most prominent pharmacists, recently sailed for Europe with his family. While abroad he will visit the Paris Exposition, and also make a tour of Italy, Germany and Switzerland.

—T. S. Nagle, a well known Allentown druggist, was in Philadelphia this week attending the convention.

—E. M. Wallington, of Vineland, N. J., visited his Philadelphia friends one day this week.

—J. W. Agrellius, of Youngsville, Pa., was seen in one of the wholesale drug houses one day this week, and it is supposed that he came to the city to help nominate McKinley.

—James Gayley, an alumnus of Lafayette College, class of '76, has presented the institution with \$30,000 for the purpose of erecting a new chemical laboratory.

—Steward M. Hohl, a well known Easton druggist, spent several days in the City of Brotherly Love attending the Republican convention this week.

—B. E. Staples came down from Jersey Shore, Pa., to help shout for McKinley and Roosevelt this week, and called on the wholesale trade while here.

—Alexander Shreeve Moore, a Delaware County, Pa., druggist visited Philadelphia last week and called on several of the manufacturing firms.

—N. P. Clayton, pharmacist of Cranberry, N. J., escaped from his store long enough to spend a day or so in Philadelphia a few days ago.

—W. C. Thompson, of Cotesville, Pa., found time to run down to Philadelphia a day or so ago, and called on his friends while here.

—J. H. Redsecker, the well known Lebanon pharmacist, was one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the National Convention this week.

—Dr. A. D. Cuskaden, of Atlantic City, N. J., took a short vacation this week and came up to Philadelphia to see the sights.

—The quarterly meeting of the members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held at the college on June 23 at 4 p. m.

—William Webb, with W. S. Rishton, at Bloomsburg, Pa., was in Philadelphia this week seeing the convention sights.

—E. S. Powers is fitting up a new drug store at No. 52 North Twelfth street, between Market and Arch streets.

—Dr. C. E. Quail, of Auburn, Pa., was in this city for a few days to see McKinley nominated.

—Renben Moyer, a druggist of Reading, Pa., has been nominated for the office of Coroner of that city.

—Cyrus Laubach, a well known Easton druggist, was a visitor to the city during the convention.

—C. F. Dare, the well known pharmacist of Bridgeton, N. J., was in Philadelphia a few days ago.

—The employees of the H. K. Mulford Company, manufacturing pharmacists of this city, had their annual picnic Saturday, June 23, at Glenolden, Pa. A special train was chartered to carry the merry crowd, and the entertainments provided were of such a character as to make the event long remembered by the participants. The committee having the arrangements in charge was composed of Joseph W. England, Agnes G. Carr, Benjamin P. Duffield, Charles E. Hayward and Charles H. Walters.

A NEW JOB FOR PROF. REMINGTON.

To the Editor of the Pharmaceutical Era: From the daily press I learn that on Wednesday last a lunatic leaped from the pier in Atlantic City, bent upon committing suicide. The unfortunate man would never have been foolish enough to make this attempt had he noticed that Prof. Joseph P. Remington, of Philadelphia, was hard by, seated upon a coil of ship's cable. Bystanders afterward remarked that the Professor was looking fixedly across the water, and it is assumed that he was seeking light upon the Eastern situation. Whether he heard the splash is not known, but his vision was evidently refracted by the ripple, and he at once sought the cause, and observed the struggling man. Seizing the end of the cable, he quickly made a running noose and, advancing to the end of the pier, sent it, seething, in serpentine whirls, etc., straight at the man's head. He had no fear of knocking out the man's brains with the heavy cable, for the man evidently possessed none. Still, the latter saw the missile coming, and had sense enough to dive to escape it. But the Professor was expecting this, and was prepared for it. With a dexterous twitch of his left wrist, he depressed the shooting noose, so that, as the man dove, his head went directly into it, a thing which, it is said, has often happened to the Professor's students at Philadelphia. Surprised, the man dodged again to the surface, and was quickly hauled in, the largest fish landed upon the pier that day, though not so large as some which have been hooked by some Camden fishermen out in the boat, but which had "got away."

This incident certainly shows a rare ability in the handling of the lassoo, and leads me to offer a new opening to the Professor, through the medium of your valuable journal.

I have some friends in Texas engaged in the cattle business, who find great difficulty in securing good lassooists, this art having declined greatly since the good old days when the Comanches and Arapahoes supplied the material for our juvenile literature. Good lassooing is in demand, not only for catching cattle, but for subduing unruly cowboys and others when they show a disposition to paint the town or to coerce the ranchmen. The latter do not wish to kill them, as they require their services, hence the use of the lassoo. Now I have always appreciated and greatly admired Prof. Remington's skill in "rounding up" unruly members at the various conventions, but never, until I read yesterday's papers, did

I know that he was so accomplished in the actual use of the lariat. His persistence in staying at a memorable bull fight in the City of Mexico, "whence all but he had fled," is now explained. He evidently made good use of the afternoon's opportunities.

Now, I am writing to say that I think I could secure for him some very wholesome occupation with my friends. It is perhaps not so lucrative as research work, but it offers lots of fun. Unfortunately, the Professor could not practice water-lassoing in Texas, for the inhabitants of that wide-awake State are careful never to get near enough to water to fall into it. But then, Texas sand is almost as good a thing to flounder in as water, and it takes some sand, of which J. P. R. has a plenty, to do it. An early reply from the Professor will be greatly appreciated by

AN ADMIRING WHARF-RAT.

DETROIT.

Arrested for Drug Smuggling.

Detroit, June 23.—Another arrest has been made at Detroit for smuggling coal tar products, other drugs and rubber goods into the States. The alleged transgressor this time is Jesse A. Buel, who claims Springfield, O., as his home, and who has there a wife and child.

It is so comparatively easy to bring goods over from Windsor to Detroit that the risk is frequently run. The express offices of this city are, however, watched for outgoing packages. Drug packages, especially, are quite apt to be under suspicion, as several important seizures of such goods have been made through the agency of the express office. A short time ago a man presented himself at the National Express Co. office with three packages. They were properly directed, but a clerk noticed that the name of the sender was not on the boxes and suggested that it had better be put there as a precautionary measure in case the package went astray. The man agreed and immediately wrote on two of the packages the name of a Detroit firm, address, Detroit, Mich. On the third, however, he wrote the same firm, but evidently forgot himself and wrote address, Windsor, Ont. The discrepancy was noticed by the express company and it was decided to hold the packages awhile, on the supposition that the sender would be notified that they had not been received and would call to find out why. All happened as anticipated and the man was kept at the express office until Special Agent of the Treasury Parker could send a deputy over there to arrest him.

The man gave his name readily, but would not tell any more for a long time. At last he gave his boarding place and officers were sent to search his room. Three trunks and several satchels were found filled with the drugs and rubber goods and in a cupboard were found still more. In all, about \$1,000 worth were found. The rubber goods include surgical devices, gloves, toys and so on. Embalming fluids and other undertakers' supplies filled one of the satchels. Significant circulars were found in great bundles. These were headed "Ontario Rubber Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers, Windsor, Ontario." Then a long list of articles with prices follows and then these words: "For your own personal use, and we ask that you show it to no one else. Correspondence strictly confidential and all letters destroyed." The circular closes with a cipher code for ordering chemicals.

Buel was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Graves. He claims to be the American agent for the Ontario Rubber Co., and that he received the goods at Canton and sold them in the United States. He claims that his business in Detroit was merely to confer with the Windsor parties. His bail was fixed at \$500 and was procured on Wednesday. He will have his examination on Friday, June 24.

NOTES.

—There is a great deal of complaint among the Detroit wholesalers that the big manufacturing chemists of the city are soliciting trade direct from the retailers and physicians, instead of through the jobbers. It is claimed that this is being done largely out of the State as well as in Detroit. The retailers, too, are complaining about the direct sales to the physicians. The jobbers think

the manufacturers are making a mistake and that it will be recognized as such some day.

—The boys of the city department of the Michigan Drug Company had their annual outing on Wednesday, June 19. It consisted of a lunch at the Detroit Boat Club, a ride down the river in a steam launch, with a wind-up at Wonderland for the evening. The weather was perfect and everybody enjoyed himself.

—The Michigan Drug Company baseball team are so victorious as to be almost monotonous. Last Saturday they defeated the Ireland & Matthews Manufacturing Co. team in a score of 14 to 0. To-day they play the Delatas, the second of the D. A. C. teams.

—Maxwell W. Benjamin, clerk for Druggist Lacajewski, Detroit, has been graduated from the Law College and will abandon the drug business for the legal profession.

—Frank Gendanalik, head order clerk of the city department, Farrand, Williams & Clark, was married on June 19 to Miss Dueweke, a Detroit young lady.

—John McKerrow, of Farrand, Williams & Clark, is home, sick, threatened with fever.

CHICAGO.

Illinois Board Meets.

Chicago, June 25.—The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy met this week in Springfield. Eighty-five applicants for registration were examined, twenty-two of whom were given certificates as registered pharmacists and seventeen as assistant pharmacists. Five men in addition to these were registered under the time clause. The next meeting of the board will occur on October 8 in Chicago. W. C. Simpson, the member from Vienna, Ill., was called away from the meeting by the sudden and serious illness of his wife. Col. Jewett was severely ill during the session, but manfully stuck to his post.

Mr. Bodemann, of the Committee on Complaints and Prosecutions, reported in part as follows:

In several prosecutions we had the opportunity to see letters from the jobbers who had sold patent medicines to non-druggists for retail purposes, informing the retailers that no legal restriction could hinder them from retailing these medicines.

I would recommend to address a circular letter to all wholesale druggists and such other wholesale merchants who handle patent medicines in this State, asking them not to get their customers into trouble.

Jobbers should not sell medicines to consumers, and should not sell medicines to non-druggists, who in turn want to sell them, for the very reason that the retailing of medicines by non-druggists is prohibited by the Pharmacy Act in Illinois.

NOTES.

—The Searle & Hereth Company yesterday entertained the members of the North Side Druggists' Association. The druggists were shown through the manufacturing plant of the company on Wells street, after which they were served with a neat and elegant luncheon.

—John T. Plummer, formerly treasurer and credit manager of Morrissou, Plummer & Company, was in Chicago this week visiting his relative and friends. Mr. Plummer is now located in Denver, Col., where he is engaged in the manufacture of ore cars.

—The new catalogue of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, is now ready for distribution. It is a neat pamphlet of thirty-five pages, profusely illustrated.

—The A. R. Bremer Company, manufacturers of Coke Dandruff Cure, have purchased the trade mark and manufacturing rights of J. Schirman & Company's Egg Shampoo.

—A. V. Lane, the well-known druggist at Twelfth street and Wabash avenue, returned this week from a very enjoyable fishing trip to Fox Lake.

—R. H. Trull, of Austin; Otto J. Hartwig and E. M. Warhanik have gone to Lake Minnetonka, Minn., on a fishing excursion.

—C. G. McClure has added a new soda fountain to his drug store at Twenty-sixth street and Lawndale avenue.

—R. Moreau, a North Chicago druggist, accompanied by his daughter, was in Chicago this week buying goods.

—Dr. H. F. Darcy has bought the Hyde Park Drug Company's store at 108 East Fifty-third street.

—C. F. McLean has bought the drug store formerly owned by W. J. Lumley at 3255 State street.

—Golden Brothers are reported to have opened a new drug store at 5617 West Madison street.

—It is reported that U. G. McClure has bought the Douglas Park Pharmacy on Ogden avenue.

—It is reported that Michael J. Welch has sold his drug store in Maywood.

THE NORTHWEST.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION.

St. Paul, Minn., June 22.—The Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting at Owatonna on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The first day some seventy-five members listened to an address of welcome by Albert Sperry, who, because of the absence of the Mayor, delivered the keys of the city into the hands of the visitors. President Nielson gave his yearly address, which was followed by the reports of Secretary Wilson and Treasurer Reitzke. A paper on the use of the metric system aroused considerable discussion, but a motion favoring the use of the system was passed.

An open air band concert in the evening was followed by a lecture on "The Evolution of the Earth," by Dean Wullung, of the College of Pharmacy, State University.

Wednesday morning, H. G. Webster, of the State Board of Pharmacy, made the annual report on the work of that board. His report was adopted. Resolutions were passed asking that the pay and rank of army and navy druggists be raised from steward to that of first lieutenant. The Committee on Pure Goods reported in favor of legislation along that line, and appointed a committee to look over legislation now pending and that which may come up during the year, and report to the association. The following names were proposed as eligible to be elected to the State Board of Pharmacy: R. H. G. Netz, of Owatonna; John Nelson, of Ortonville; Ray Humiston, of Worthington; L. Trautmann, of Wabasha, and Robert Lamm, of Mankato. A. J. Eckstein submitted the report of the Committee on Trade Interests. The report was adopted. Steward Gamble, of Minneapolis, read a paper on "Short Hours and Early Closing."

The visitors were given a carriage drive during the afternoon to all points of interest about the city, while in the evening they listened to a most interesting entertainment by the children of the State public schools at Assembly Hall, State Public School Building. The day ended with a ball and cake walk, the winners of which were awarded elegant prizes.

Thursday, the last day, the following officers were elected: President, B. F. Kyseth, Sleepy Eye; first vice-president, C. A. Jack, Princeton; second vice-president, Miss E. Williams, Minneapolis; third vice-president, W. G. Alvin, New Ulm; secretary, E. B. Wilson, Minneapolis; treasurer, H. W. Reitzke, St. Paul; Executive Committee, John Danek and Stewart Gamble, of Minneapolis, and H. G. Hall, of St. Paul. The place of the next meeting was left to the Executive Committee. It will probably be Minnetonka. It was voted to organize a traveling men's auxiliary to the association, which shall be in the nature of an entertainment committee. In the afternoon the members indulged in games and athletic contests of various kinds.

State Chemist Hunting for Alum.

St. Paul, Minn., June 22.—State Chemist Hummel is engaged in an extensive analysis of baking powders, including all brands supposed to contain deleterious substances. He will make a report on his investigations to the State Food and Dairy Department, and prosecutions will follow. Every doubtful case will be brought before the courts so that the questions at issue may be finally settled. For some time there has been a dispute as to whether alum was a "deleterious" substance. The old law requires the manufacturers of baking powder to put the list of ingredients on every can, and the new law further provides that no "deleterious" substance shall be used. The law does not state, however, which are dele-

ST. LOUIS.

Big "Arcade" Rumored.

terious substances, and hence prosecution has been brought only where the State Department felt sure. Some firms have put such ingredients in as glauber salts on their labels without being prosecuted, and, as a rule, only those who used deceptive labels were liable. The State Dairy and Food Department will proceed on the theory that alum is a deleterious substance, and that certain other ingredients come under the same head. After the courts have decided each specific instance the State chemist will keep a sharp lookout for all powders containing condemned substances.

NOTES.

—There are indications that the druggists of Fargo, N. D., are to have the same experience as those of Grafton, that State. A. Lindele, the secretary of the North Dakota Enforcement League, is in the city, and is spending some time in conference with the members of the league at Fargo, and in the inspection of the reports of the druggists of the monthly sales, as filed with the county court. The investigation shows that in some cases the same individual has made frequent purchases from the same druggist on the same day, and assigned different complaints as a reason why he should have whisky for medicinal purposes.

—O. A. Sleeper, the North St. Paul druggist, was fairly certain Wednesday night that he was awakened by a noise in the store room below where he lives. It was three o'clock in the morning and his regard for his stock of goods was such that he arose to investigate. As he reached the store room he saw two men running away. Although an alarm was given and a thorough search made of the neighborhood, the burglars escaped, carrying with them a lot of plunder. They took a pair of glass enclosed drug scales, a lot of strychnine in bottles, a lot of cuff and collar buttons, a dozen each of silver-plated knives and forks.

—George Mock, formerly of this locality, but now owning a drug store (with Mr. Hanke) at Bristol, S. D., was visiting in the city this week, looking prosperous, and says the crop outlook is good enough in that locality.

—The wholesale houses had calls from Max Wirth, of Duluth; D. Shesgren, of the same place; J. M. Lindmark and others, this week.

—A. A. Toffe, an old time druggist of Fisher, Minn., who recently sold out, is looking around with a view to another start in the business.

—H. R. Strehlow, Casselton, N. D., who was completely burned out in January, will have a new store in operation July 1.

—Bert Barker, having sold out his interest in Bemidji, Minn., is looking up locations in the Southern counties.

—George Walstrom, who has been absent on sick leave, has returned to his old post at Warren, Minn.

—J. W. Peterson, Garfield, Iowa, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

—C. W. Tyler & Co. have succeeded Charles W. Tyler at Mellen, Wis.

—New: C. A. Rice, St. Paul, Minn.; Fred Foderberg, Braham, Minn.

—E. O. Bartlett, St. Paul, Neb., has sustained a fire loss.

—A. Lofgren, West Duluth, Minn., has sold.

There is some good horse sense in the following paragraph, which we quote from J. C. Ayer Company's advertisement in this issue:

"You want to sell goods that will build up your business instead of tearing it down. Two classes of goods work distinctly and positively in these two ways. To sell a man something that he can feel is of full value for his money and that does for him what he wants done is to tie a string to him that will pull him back to you when he wants the same thing again—or another thing that he knows you keep."

It is well to remember in this connection that the preparations of the J. C. Ayer Company have been sold by American druggists for more than an average lifetime, and they are just as staple to-day as they were thirty years ago. There certainly must be merit in goods which can stand the test of time like this, and it pays to sell such goods.

St. Louis, June 23.—A bill has passed the City Council and is now pending in the House of Delegates authorizing the sale of the Union Market, which covers the square bounded by Broadway, Sixth street, Lucas avenue and Morgan street. It is stated that the ground is to be purchased by a syndicate composed of retail dealers in all lines, who will combine in operating the largest general store west of the Mississippi River. It will not be a department store in the usually accepted sense, it is declared, but will be conducted along the lines of an arcade, each dealer conducting his business independently of the others.

Will Not Sell the "East Side" Cutter.

St. Louis, June 23.—As far as can be learned, every one of the St. Louis wholesale drug houses has individually instructed its East St. Louis salesmen not to sell the new cut rate firm, which has started up in East St. Louis under the name of the Anti-Monopoly Drug Company, as stated in last week's Era. It is reported that a quantity of goods were shipped to them from a certain West End (St. Louis) drug store this week.

NOTES.

—The Missouri Pharmaceutical Travelers' Association held their annual election of officers at Fertle Springs during the recent Mo. Ph. A. meeting. It resulted as follows: President, W. E. Leach; first vice-president, George L. Parsons; second vice-president, George W. Krebs; third vice-president, J. C. McKeown; secretary, Ed. G. O'Rear; treasurer, J. H. Stolle; council, F. V. Perry, C. H. Jenner, O. H. Swift, O. H. Ott and Dr. J. B. Woods.

—Druggist N. H. Allen, of Kirkwood, Mo., has been awarded a verdict for \$250 against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for damages caused by sparks from a locomotive, which ignited the grass on the lawn of Mr. Allen's home, and destroyed a number of fruit trees and a section of hedge fence.

—J. J. Hoischer, who recently sold his drug store at Twenty-ninth street and Manchester avenue, to J. C. Hoffner, has bought the Kings Highway Pharmacy, northeast corner of Kings Highway and Suburban tracks, and will move it into the building on the southeast corner of the same streets.

—Henry Barth, of Lincoln, Neb., is in St. Louis visiting relatives. Fifteen years ago, Mr. Barth went from St. Louis to Lincoln as a drug clerk. Now he owns one of the largest drug stores there, is a member of the State Board of Pharmacy and an officer of the Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association.

—Tony Doherty, who for years represented the Collins Bros.' Drug Company up to the time of their retirement from business, and who has a prosperous pharmacy of his own at Clay City, Ill., will represent the Meyer Brothers Drug Company in southern Illinois, and is now at headquarters "posting up."

—Carl F. G. Meyer, of the drug buying department of Meyer Brothers Drug Company, and son of C. F. G. Meyer, president of the company, was married Wednesday evening at St. Mark's Lutheran Church, to Miss Eleanor Newell. After the reception they left for a bridal tour of several weeks.

—Virgil Dillon, the well-known traveler for the Moffitt-West Drug Company, is at Geneva Beach, Alexandria, Minn., his usual summer resort. He is keeping the wires hot advising his friends of remarkable fishing exploits.

—Peter and Jacob Gain, prominent druggists of East St. Louis, have the sympathy of the trade in the death of their mother, which occurred this week.

—The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, at its meeting last week, voted unanimously to pay its assessment of 50c. per member to the N. A. R. D.

—T. C. Westmoreland, who represents Meyer Brothers' Drug Company in South Carolina and Georgia, is at headquarters this week.

—Dr. William Grebe, of the Grebe Drug Company, East St. Louis, will open his new branch drug store there in a day or two.

—Price & Co., Clarksdale, Miss., who were recently

burned out, have resumed business with a new stock and fixtures.

—H. D. Meyer, of H. D. Meyer & Son, druggists, St. Charles, Mo., was recently married to Miss Broeker, of that city.

—Will Bryant, formerly clerk for E. A. Bernius, has bought the drug store of L. C. Haagen, No. 1401 Belt avenue.

—Mr. Lincoln, junior member of the Lincoln Drug Company, Little Rock, Ark., was here two days this week.

—Tony Vinke, the druggist of St. Charles, Mo., leaves on July 7 on a visit to his aged mother in Germany.

—C. W. Hahn, the well-known druggist, is on a three weeks' vacation in Canada with his family.

—Dr. F. L. James, editor of the National Druggist, has gone to Mobile, Ala., for the summer.

—At the examination held by the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy, in Springfield, June 19-21, the following passed as Registered Pharmacists: E. D. Allen, Marseilles; A. F. Barth, North Altou; H. D. Biden, Chicago; A. Brandenburg, Rock Island; L. N. Benton, St. Charles; G. W. Case, Peoria; W. R. Coynor, Galesburg; R. W. Dentler, Oak Park; E. W. Elliott, Jr., Riverside; C. T. Flacheneker, Jerseyville; E. Freeman, Auburn; J. T. Griest, Peoria; W. E. Ham, Urbana; D. Hayes, Bloomington; G. J. Houseman, Chicago; J. Heald, La Grange; C. F. Lewis, Belvidere; J. F. McGlone, Chicago; I. A. McNichols, Carmi; W. H. O'Brien, Chicago; E. W. Rose, Chicago; W. H. Roberts, Piper City; H. C. Siegle, Peoria; B. W. Strickland, Bloomington; S. Sucherman, Chicago, and B. Zaleski, Chicago, Assistant Pharmacists: J. L. Bonnett, Bloomington; W. H. L. Booth, Chicago; F. B. Clarke, Chicago; H. Diffenderfer, Chicago; F. H. Drallmeier, Quincy; I. Geerlings, Chicago; A. J. Leonard, Chicago; V. C. Michels, Alton; C. W. Morton, Mattoon; J. D. McDougall, Chicago; Z. G. Oldham, Urbana; W. R. Phillips, Chicago; P. A. Pfeffer, Columbia; A. H. Schulze, Chicago; H. E. Shawvan, Chicago; M. A. Shapiro, Chicago; P. G. Stahlfeld, Chicago; G. E. Steyer, Chicago; J. W. Tudor, Homer. The Board of Pharmacy desire to have it distinctly understood that no applicant who has gained his experience in Illinois drug stores will be examined or given an interview until after being regularly registered as an apprentice. The next meeting of the board for examination will be held in Room No. 144, Thirty-ninth street, Chicago, Ill., October 9, at 9 a. m. New applications must be on file in the office at Springfield at least ten days previous to the above date, those having applications already on file must also give a like notice should they desire to appear for this examination. This requirement is necessary in order that the secretary may make suitable arrangements for the class, and will be strictly enforced. Affidavits from registered pharmacists of time service must be filed at least three days before the examination. Address all communications to L. T. Hoy, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

—The Missouri Board of Pharmacy held a meeting at Sedalia, June 11. Thirty-one applicants were examined, seventeen of whom passed, as follows: George F. Ballew, Hale; Guy Bolton, Clinton; W. M. Bunch, Brookfield; Roy Cable, Kansas City; J. U. De Golla, Gilmore City; Stewart C. Edle, Kansas City; J. S. English, Paris; A. V. Fore, Brookfield; Emmett Harrah, Kansas City; C. D. Hunter, Versailles; J. M. Jackson, Appleton City; J. L. Kantzmann, Sedalia; C. E. Kummacher, St. Louis; W. W. Martin, Doniphan; G. A. Pelsue, Sarcoxie; N. G. Witcher, Sweet Springs; R. E. Walsh, St. Louis. The next meeting will be held in Le-derkranz Hall, Thirtieth and Chateau avenue, St. Louis, October 8. Aug. T. Fleischmann, secretary, Sedalia.

Ross's Lime Juice.

One of the most popular lime juices now on the market is Ross's, made by William A. Ross & Brother, New York City. It is unexcelled for purity of flavor.

Business Record.

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We desire to make this a complete record of all new firms, all changes in firms, deaths, fires and assignments which occur among the houses connected with the drug trade in the United States. Our readers will confer a favor by reporting promptly such items from their respective localities.

Subscribers to the ERA DRUGGISTS DIRECTORY can correct their copies from the record, and the term "D. D. List," used here, refers to this directory.

We exercise due care to insure the authenticity of items here recorded, but they are obtained from such a variety of sources that their absolute correctness cannot be guaranteed.

Address, THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA,
New York.

ALABAMA.—Birmingham.—Amzi Godden Co., 2027 Second avenue, sold to Nabers, Morrow & Binige.
ARKANSAS.—Mount Vernon.—J. H. Warden, deceased.
COLORADO.—Denver.—Louis N. Depeyre, 2341 Clear Creek avenue, removed to corner West Forty-first avenue and Goss street.
Longmont.—M. F. Maples & Co., succeeded by M. F. Maples.
FLORIDA.—Greenwood.—R. A. Willis, succeeded by Willis & Blow.
ILLINOIS.—Maywood.—M. J. Welch, sold to V. N. Swan.
INDIANA.—New Albany.—D. A. S. Warner, East Fifteenth and Vincennes, discontinued.
Terre Haute.—Oscar Rhoads, Thirtieth and Poplar streets, sold to R. H. Burns & Son.
IOWA.—Des Moines.—Ezra Lawrence, Ninth and Grand streets, sold to George Mahnke.
Grundy Center.—Ladage & Co., sold to H. C. Ady Drug Co.
Luverne.—George Lacy, succeeded by Luverne Drug Co.
Villisca.—Lynch & Childs, succeeded by K. J. Lynch.
MAINE.—Lewiston.—D. W. Wiggins & Co., 213 Lisbon, sold to D. P. Moulton.
MARYLAND.—Baltimore.—The Crystal Glass Works, 902 Ridgely street, name changed to The Ridgely Glass Works, same address.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Boston.—Joseph L. Parker, 232 Tremont, assigned.
Conway.—Estate of H. W. Hopkins, sold to Edward Affhäuser.
MISSOURI.—Gilman City.—P. F. Honan, sold to W. D. Haines.
Palmyra.—Moore & Jameson, succeeded by Moore & Bates.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—G. W. Shaw, sold to Beaudoin & Purington.
NEW YORK.—Windsor.—L. H. English should be added to D. D. List.
OHIO.—Tremont.—Simon Wolf, 806 Croghan street, deceased.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Hoytville.—M. E. Sine should be added to D. D. List.
Philadelphia.—H. F. Voshage, 2800 Lehigh avenue, sold to John E. Stanton.
South Williamsport.—The Holmes Drug Co., new store.
SOUTH DAKOTA.—Aberdeen.—S. C. Lacey & Son, sold to M. Bennett.
Faulkton.—Jarvis & Jarvis, sold to F. Outton & Son.
TEXAS.—Abilene.—Bass Bros., succeeded by Bass Bros. Drug Co., inc.

—The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy held a meeting at Marinette, June 13. Certificates were granted to the following licentiates from other boards: C. H. Frees, Hudson, from Minnesota; J. A. Meller, Madison, from Illinois; A. N. Gunz, West Superior, from Minnesota. Twenty-two candidates were examined for registration; the following received first grade certificates: E. S. Thacher, Milwaukee; W. W. Beebe, New Richmond, and E. T. Lowe, Milwaukee. Guy Leonard, of Racine, was granted an assistant's certificate. Secretary Heimstreet reported that many general dealers, particularly in the middle and northern parts of the State, were selling goods in violation of the pharmacy law. One case was tried in Marquette County in April, in which general dealers were fined \$50 and costs. Three cases are now in the court, two in Clark County and one in Iowa County. After the examination the members of the board made a trip to Sturgeon Bay. The next meeting for examination will be held at Waupaca, September 7, at the same time as the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

ASSOCIATIONS.

NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING NOW BEING HELD AT NEWBURG.

Newburg, N. Y., June 26.—At 10.45 this forenoon President William Muench, of Syracuse, called the twenty-second annual meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association to order. The attendance was very large. Mayor Wilson welcomed the visitors in an eloquent speech, in which he spoke of the beauties and historic associations of Newburg, and hoped the visiting delegates would have a most enjoyable time. He closed by presenting President William Muench with a golden key, signifying the freedom of the city. C. W. Holmes, of Elmira, on behalf of the association, responded to the Mayor's address. After a speech by W. H. Rogers, of Middletown, Vice-President Felix Hirseman was called to the chair while the president, Mr. Muench, read his annual address. In this address the president favored the formation of local societies, commended the National Association of Retail Druggists, and said that if the latter was properly sustained it would certainly better the condition of the retailers throughout the entire country. He thought the Stamp Tax Law was not only obnoxious, but a very expensive luxury for druggists, and he advised the association to work hard to secure its repeal. He reviewed the work of the Legislative Committee which secured the All-State Pharmacy Law, and advised the members not to resort to pharmaceutical politics in the election of members to the State Board of Pharmacy, which was soon to take place. He thanked the out-going Board of Pharmacy, and said that members who had closely followed the excellent work which had been done were unanimous in the verdict that it had accomplished much to elevate the standard of pharmacy. On the subject of education he had much to say. He thought the time had come when more decisive action should be taken and when the qualifications of the future pharmacists should be more accurately defined. He thought the right to dispense medicines was the natural privilege of the pharmacist, and that, as such, it should be secured to him by law. He favored the holding of a college diploma as a prerequisite to examination by the Board of Pharmacy, and recommended that January, 1905, should be the time set for such a law to take effect.

The address was referred to a committee, consisting of Oscar Goldman, New York; A. Paradis, Brooklyn; W. G. Gregory, Buffalo; C. W. Holmes, Elmira, and A. B. Huested, Albany.

Forty applications for membership were received. Secretary J. B. Todd, of Ithaca, reported a total membership of 749. Treasurer T. W. Dalton, Syracuse, reported receipts \$2,219, and expenses \$1,152, leaving a balance of \$1,067. Previous to adjournment a motion was passed to call a preliminary meeting of the pharmacists of the Middle Section of the State to select five members for the new State Board of Pharmacy. At this meeting a large number were in attendance. S. S. Van Saun, of Warwick, was chosen chairman, and J. B. Todd, of Ithaca, secretary. An attempt was made to defer till to-morrow the election of the new board, but the motion was defeated by a vote of 44 to 18. C. F. Brown, of Portland, placed in nomination the names of G. P. Merritt, of Newburg; W. L. Bradt, Albany; J. C. Smith, Plattsburg; C. E. Sears, Auburn, and B. M. Hyde, of Rochester. The members of the retiring board, consisting of A. B. Huested, Albany; C. H. Haskin, Rochester; F. L. Norton, Delhi; J. C. Smith, Plattsburg, and E. S. Dawson, Syracuse, were also re-nominated, with C. C. Tenbroeck, of Kingston running as an independent candidate. The speeches favoring the various nominees came thick and fast from both factions. After an hour of balloting the following nominees were elected: G. P. Merritt, Newburg; W. L. Bradt, Albany; J. C. Smith, Plattsburg; C. E. Sears, Auburn, and B. M. Hyde, Rochester.

At four o'clock the regular session of the association

was resumed. After reading of the minutes ten new applications for membership were presented. R. G. Eccles, of New York, precipitated a hot fight by offering a resolution which stated that no new members shall be elected until after the officers of the association were elected. He charged New York members with attempting to pack the convention to control the election. The discussion was long and acrimonious, and the president ruled the resolution out of order. Dr. Eccles finally withdrew his motion, and the new members were unanimously elected. The credentials of delegates from other organizations were presented, and these were followed by speeches from the various delegates. Felix Hirseman read his report as a delegate to the meeting of the N. A. R. D. at Cincinnati last September. After the transaction of some routine business, the association adjourned. In the evening the president was tendered a reception at the Palatine Hotel, which was followed by music, refreshments and dancing. To-morrow the guests will take a trolley ride and visit Washington's headquarters. In the evening they will be entertained with progressive euchre.

A detailed account of the meeting will appear in the Era next week.

MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Baltimore, June 23.—The annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at Hagerstown came to a close last evening after four days of profitable and delightful intercourse. Guessing, bowling and pool contests, supplemented by a trip to the battlefield at Antietam, the scene of the only great fight on Maryland soil during the Civil War; by a reception, and by a musicale and ball banquet, provided most agreeable diversion, and the visitors were also the recipients of special attention on the part of the town authorities.

Many matters of importance to the pharmacist were discussed. One vital subject considered concerned the relations between physician and druggist, the action taken being calculated to bring about a better understanding and lessen the antagonism which makes itself felt in counter prescribing by the druggist, and in the dispensing of medicines by the doctor. The backwardness of Maryland in the matter of pharmacy legislation also elicited discussion.

The sessions were opened with an address of welcome by Mayor E. M. Schindel, a prominent druggist of Hagerstown, to which Henry P. Hynson replied in a happy vein. He said among other things that the State of Maryland had not shown appreciation of pharmacy by throwing around it laws for its protection, such as had been enacted in other States. After the transaction of routine business, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, the retiring president, read his annual report. It covered a wide range of subjects, and was listened to with the closest attention.

He said the membership had been increased from 132 to 167, and that the unsuccessful efforts to secure a pharmacy law for Maryland was not work done in vain, and its good effects would be shown in the future.

Concerning further increasing the membership of the association Dr. Dohme said: "If we could only get our membership up to a fair proportion of the total number of pharmacists in the State, we would have a much better opportunity and standing before the Legislature, when we appear before it in behalf of a bill we are offering." During the past year an effort was made by the local branch of the N. A. R. D. to bring about more friendly relations between the retail and wholesale druggists of Baltimore. It was not entirely successful. The so-called card system of the N. A. R. D. has been inaugurated in Baltimore, but also without success, and justly so. Until all the jobbers of Baltimore and the neighboring large cities can be brought into line, and until at least ninety per cent. of the retailers can be induced to agree to the system, it is unreasonable to expect either side to subscribe to it. Until the organization of the N. A. R. D. becomes more general all over the land, it is useless to expect it to succeed in a large city. It is absolutely impossible to expect to attain a perfect system of checking the cutting of prices. * * * I believe that there are to-day among the professed friends of the rebate system in the wholesale and retail drug trade, and especially among those who are working for its success, and condemn its violation in speech and in print, persons and

firms who are making considerable money by surreptitiously supplying cutters all over the land with goods of all descriptions. This is nefarious, but how it can be prevented by law is beyond my ability to suggest."

He advised a continuation of the agitation in favor of repealing the war-revenue law and commended the action taken by the National Pure Food and Drug Congress. He also suggested a change in the manner of selecting meeting places, that instead of going from place to place it would be better to select Ocean City for the Eastern shore and Blue Mountain House for the Western shore, meeting at these places alternately.

The address was referred to a special committee. It was decided to extend an invitation to the physicians of Hagerstown to meet with the association on the following afternoon, to listen to the reading of a paper and of a special report on the relations between physicians and pharmacists.

Secretary Charles H. Ware's report stated that the association had 153 members, with a number of applications to be acted upon. D. C. Aughinbaugh, Hagerstown, chairman; Prof. William Simon, Henry P. Hynson, of Baltimore, and Capt. C. C. Walton, of Hagerstown, were named a committee to select the time and place for the next meeting.

An interesting report on trade interests was submitted by H. P. Hynson. He recommended the formation of a commercial league, to be a part of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Hynson said there were three branches of the trade represented in the association—the retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer—and argued that each of these three branches should be brought into closer touch with every other branch through the proposed committee, with the result that a larger measure of co-operation could be secured. The matter was referred to the committee on laws.

The report of the committee on adulterations was made through Dr. Daniel Base, who submitted several samples of adulterated drugs, after which Dr. Church, of Church Falls, Va., was introduced and made an address on the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Hynson, acting for a committee of six, three members representing the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and three the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, submitted a set of rules to govern the relations between the two professions. They provided that pharmacists shall refuse to prescribe for customers, except in emergency cases, and that physicians shall carry emergency remedies only; that substitution shall not be resorted to; that physicians shall regulate their charges and pharmacists shall do likewise; that pharmacists shall not refill prescriptions when directed by physicians not to do so; that druggists shall see physicians before filling prescriptions supposed to contain errors, and that pharmacists shall not disclose the contents of prescriptions to customers. These regulations were approved, the only one rejected being the requirement that druggists need not put caution labels on bottles unless directed to do so by physicians.

Lou's Schulze read a paper on free dispensaries. He said that these institutions were abused by the well-to-do, and recommended the appointment of State physicians to visit the indigent sick. This paper was referred to the joint committee of physicians and pharmacists. J. C. Muth, of Muth Bros. & Co., reported that statistics gathered in the State showed that the sale of patent medicines had undergone a slight decrease. Thursday a trip was taken to the Antietam battlefield. On Friday the proceedings opened with the reading of the report from the committee on pure food and drugs, which encouraged support of the efforts to secure national legislation on the subject. Dr. Dohme read a paper on "What Have Been the Causes Preventing the Enactment of a Pharmacy Law for Maryland." "Are Headache Remedies Containing Acetanillid Dangerous?" was a subject discussed by J. Emory Bond. It brought out some remarks by W. C. Aughinbaugh and others, who advised that these remedies be used with caution.

At the afternoon session the committee on trade interests made its report. It recommended that the Maryland Association continue to support the N. A. R. D. Robert S.-McKinney, Taneytown, chairman; W. C. Powell,

Snow Hill, and H. P. Hynson and J. G. Beck, Baltimore; were appointed a board of directors of the Retail Druggists' League, to be formed as an adjunct to the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. Non-members as well as members of the State association may belong to the new league, which has for its object the organization of all the retail druggists in Maryland.

J. M. Kenney read a paper in reply to the query, "What is the Best Preservative for Fruit Juices?" He said that formaldehyde was as good as anything.

The following officers were elected: President, W. E. Turner, Cumberland; vice-presidents, L. H. Mobley, Hagerstown; J. F. Leary, Rock Hall; W. E. Brown, Baltimore; secretary, Louis Schulze, Baltimore; treasurer, William M. Fouch, Baltimore; Executive Committee, H. R. Rudy, Hagerstown; and O. C. Smith and J. Emory Bond, Baltimore.

The time and place of the next meeting were left to the Executive Committee with the stipulation that all future meetings shall be held at summer resorts.

The gathering closed with a musicale and banquet at the Hotel Hamilton in the evening. Covers were laid for nearly 400 persons. Dr. Dohme presided and General H. Kyd Douglas acted as toastmaster. The toasts were: "Hagerstown and the Ladies," Gen. H. Kyd Douglas; "The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association," Dr. Dohme; "Medicine," Dr. J. McP. Scott; "Our Retiring Officers," W. C. Aughinbaugh; "Our New Officers," W. E. Mobley; "College of Pharmacy," H. P. Hynson; "Our Hosts," R. S. McKinney. On Wednesday evening Prof. William Simon delivered a lecture on "Wireless Telegraphy." Prizes donated by the Baltimore jobbing and manufacturing houses, Parke, Davis & Co. and others were awarded to the various successful contestants who took part in the games and sports provided for by the committee.

COLORADO PHARMACAL ASSOCIATION.

The Colorado Pharmacal Association held its annual meeting at Manitou, July 13 and 14. Several business sessions were held, the annual address being delivered by C. L. Provitt, of Denver. The following officers were elected: President, Charles E. Barnes, Denver; vice-presidents, W. L. Shockey, Cripple Creek; Daniel Y. Wheeler, Denver; treasurer, J. F. Fezer, Greeley; secretary, Charles E. Ward, Denver; local secretary, P. B. Fox, Manitou. Fred J. Mill, of Salt Lake, was elected an honorary member. Manitou was chosen as the place for the next annual meeting, and the dates June 18, 19 and 20 selected as the time. The auxiliary association, comprising the ladies of the association, and known as the "Silent Partners" elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Charles Ford, Denver; vice-presidents, Mrs. Charles Ward, Denver; Mrs. Harry Canfield, Leadville, and Mrs. Hatfield, Colorado Springs; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. Bridgman, Denver; recording secretary, Mrs. J. J. Cronin, Denver. Mrs. Ford, who was elected as president, was presented by the ladies of the association with a beautiful cut glass bowl and mirror. About seventy members were in attendance.

ARKANSAS ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS.

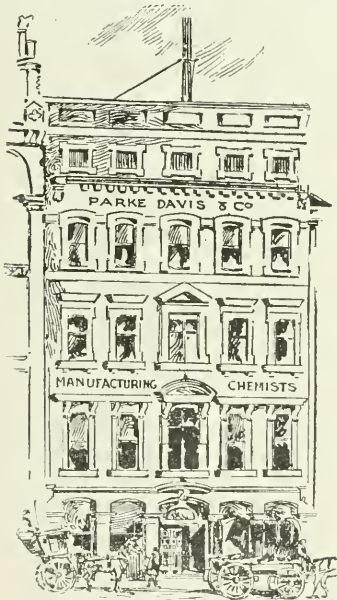
The Arkansas Association of Pharmacists held its annual meeting at Little Rock, June 11 and 13. Twenty-six new members were elected. Interesting papers were read by J. H. Chestnutt, Hot Springs; W. W. Kerr and J. W. Feidelman, Little Rock. Resolutions were adopted for a closer affiliation with the National Association of Retail Druggists, and memorializing Congress to abolish the stamp tax on patent medicines. The following officers were elected: President, E. F. Klein, Hot Springs; vice-presidents, W. L. Dewody, Pine Bluff, and M. A. Eisele, Hot Springs; secretary, James A. Gnocchio, Little Rock; treasurer, John A. Jungkind, Little Rock; Executive Committee: Charles K. Lincoln, J. B. Bond, Jr., and J. F. Dowdy, Little Rock. The official stenographer, Miss Mary Fein, was presented by the association with a handsome silver-mounted umbrella. The association then adjourned to meet May 21, 1901, in Little Rock. On June 12 the Arkansas Board of Pharmacy examined a class of seventeen applicants for registration. The names of the successful candidates are to be announced.

TRADE NOTES.

Manufacturers' Announcements, Notices of New Goods, Special Offers, and General Information for Enterprising Drug Buyers.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN LONDON.

On Monday morning I had a walk over Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s New Premises in Queen Victoria street (No. 111), the widest street in the city of London, and which intersects Cannon street opposite the C. & D. office. The premises are the third office and warehouse which the world-known American firm have had since Mr. F. M. Fisk came to establish a European branch of the business in London. This third establishment is a five-floor-and-basement building which the G. P. O. occupies as a headquarters branch of the Savings Bank, and to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. it was peculiarly well adapted because the floors were practically undivided, thus enabling them to put in the fixtures without the expensive preliminary structural alterations so common to London. The artistic



SKETCH OF NO. 111 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.

tone of the office is the first thing that strikes one on entering No. 111. The regulation heavy outer door is here replaced with a handsome hammered-iron gate, and the "glass door" is of light oak with metal scroll-work in front of the glass. The light oak is seen to be a feature of the fittings as one proceeds. Let me say before going further that the basement is used as the receiving and despatching department, and the ground floor as the principal warehouse where town and country orders are attended to. There is a lighting idea in the basement which is worth inspection by those who have to borrow light from street gratings. In this case the gratings are filled with familiar prism glass, but an essential part of the scheme is a pair of glass doors with small squares of glass pressed into slanted lines. On moving these doors to a certain angle the glass catches the light from the prism overhead and deflects it from the 45 degree angle into horizontal lines. It is a much better arrangement than the silvered-mirror idea that prevails in the city. The first floor is the office,

towards which a handsome oak staircase leads. The floor of the office is in oak parquet, all the fittings are of oak, with bronze and brass scroll work screens or obscured glass screens, according to the location. The street frontage is divided into a series of rooms occupied by Mr. Fisk and others, while several private rooms on the floor have been arranged for the medical adviser of the firm, the head of the correspondence department, head of the advertising department, and the like. The front rooms overlook the College of Heralds, behind which the dome of St. Paul's looms gigantic. A bevy of fair maidens have abundance of light and room here for typing, and that all-important personage, the cashier, catches the eye of the visitor as soon as the top of the stair is reached. The second floor is the invoicing department, the third is devoted to stock, the fourth to stock and a long showroom, which is destined to contain examples of American sundries, and on the fifth floor are the printing and sample department. I have not attempted to go into detail regarding the place, for I hope to visit it and the new factory and laboratories of the firm at Hounslow another day. To Hounslow the laboratory-equipment which the firm had in North Row has been removed, and it has, I understand, been considerably augmented, for it is intended to manufacture a more varied series of products than hitherto, the object being to meet British requirements. In this connection I may mention that the firm's laboratories in Detroit have recently been greatly extended, a new block of buildings for what are known as physiological products (serums and the like) having been erected to the right of the old pharmaceutical laboratories facing the Detroit River.—The Chemist and Druggist, April 28, 1900.

Soda Water Checks.

Every druggist who has a soda fountain should establish the check system. Brass and aluminum soda checks are made by C. L. Safford, No. 181 East Madison street, Chicago. He makes hundreds of other time, money and labor-saving devices, all of which are fully set forth in his 50-page catalogue, which is sent free to any druggist who is willing to send for it. See his advertisement on Page 10 of this issue.

Wire Corkscrews.

Every manufacturer of a proprietary preparation should attach to each bottle a wire corkscrew. The Clough Corkscrew Company, Alton, N. H., are the original patentees of this device, and they will send a free sample to any manufacturer who is interested. Their advertisement is on Page 10 of the current issue.

A-Corn Salve.

A-Corn Salve gives the retailer more profit than any other corn remedy on the market. The manufacturers of this preparation, the Giant Chemical Company, Philadelphia, make an offer by which a druggist can get a gross for nothing and make \$21.00 besides. It would not be a bad idea to see what this offer is.

Trefoil Corks.

The Trefoil brand of corks, "M" and "B," are the well known brands made by the R. W. McCreedy Cork Company, Chicago. "M" is their best quality, and "B" their next best. Either is good enough for prescription use. The quality of each is guaranteed, and all jobbers keep them.

French Chalk.

One of the leading dealers in talc and French chalk in this country is E. S. Jackson & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. They are first hands, and solicit correspondence with all large buyers, and will send samples on application.

The Lightning Medicine Company, Muscatine, Iowa, known in the trade as the "Dollar Draft Remedy Co.," are making an exceptional offer this month in our advertising pages. The progressive druggist who appreciates good advertising will not allow the opportunity to escape him, especially since he can get the advertising free and make 91 per cent. profit on the business end of the operation. They certainly have a unique proposition which seems to be taking well everywhere.

STATE OF TRADE.

Business Steady and Generally Satisfactory.

New York, June 26.—Business in a routine way has continued of satisfactory volume for this season of the year and in nearly all departments of the wholesale market a steady feeling is manifested on the part of holders. Prices with very few exceptions have a firm support, and in the few instances where declines are recorded the causes are wholly natural, and consequently not of a disturbing character. Opium is one of the leading commodities which is an exception to the general steadiness, lack of important demand and easier foreign markets having a more or less depressing influence. In a jobbing way former quotations are still current, but it is evident that concessions would be necessary to attract attention from large buyers.

Quinine shows continued steadiness under the influences heretofore noted, but there is no change in manufacturers' quotations. Outside holders, however, are much firmer in their views, and for German brands they have advanced their quotations fully 1c. per oz. above those of manufacturers. The movement has continued slow, but the aggregate volume of business has been of fair proportions for this usually quiet period. The bark situation continues favorable to firm prices and at the monthly auction in London last week the average unit value was fully on a parity with that of the last Amsterdam sale.

Cocaine is somewhat steadier owing to a good consuming demand, light stocks and stronger primary markets for raw material. Competition among manufacturers has ceased and the tendency of values is toward a higher basis. Permanganate of potash is 1c. per pound lower from first hands, the decline being attributed to lower markets abroad and keen competition among manufacturers. Carbolic acid is decidedly firmer, but there is very little demand for consumption and the market has a quiet appearance. The firmer feeling is wholly due to corresponding improvement at primary sources of supply, but outside stocks have been reduced and principal holders, which adds to the generally improved conditions. The position of ergot continues strong, but the advancing tendency of prices has been checked by a slight demand from consumers and efforts on the part of interested parties to depress the market for the purpose of covering short sales.

In the department of essential oils, cubeb is higher in sympathy with a marked improvement in prices of the berries. Caraway also is higher owing to increased cost of seed, the crop of which this year promises to be very short. Anise is stronger on account of favorable reports from Europe where stocks are said to be light and prices tending upward. Another stimulating influence is the unsettled condition of affairs in the far East, which is affecting all China products to a varying extent.

For the change statistical position of the article, stocks being materially reduced both here and in Europe, while cables from Singapore report that the new crop will be only 40 per cent. of the usual average. Russian isinglass is again higher owing to reduced stocks and reports that no fresh supplies will be available at primary sources for several months. Red rose leaves are firmer on poor prospects for the new crop of French. Grains of paradise are again offered more freely and prices are said to be light and prices advanced noted last week. Poppy seed is firmer both here and abroad and first hand spot prices are 3/4c. per pound higher. Silver label gelatine is in reduced supply and a shade higher. Blue Aleppo Bergalls are stronger on account of an advance in the import cost.

Enthusiastic Over Good Trade.

Boston, Mass., June 23.—Everyone is enthusiastic over the good trade, which has been experienced this week in this city. Unlike other places, Boston has enjoyed a holiday, Monday being celebrated in observance of the 17th of June, "Bunker Hill Day." In nearby places like Cambridge, Chelsea, Malden, Everett, Medford, Lynn and elsewhere the day was also celebrated and thousands of people from these cities hit Boston and Charlestown for the day. This all made much extra business for the soda departments in every drug store hereabouts and the receipts that day, which was perfect as regards weather, were enormous. With the wholesalers and jobbers the week has been a busy one and considerable business has been transacted in the remainder of the week after the holiday. The jobbers all report the retail trade pretty good just now. There is no material change in the general market. Chemicals show little variation, except that caustic soda is lower. Oxalic acid also is reported lower. English bleaching powder is less firm than recently. No feature is found in the general list of drugs. Only moderate demands are made for alcohols and cologne spirits. There are simply fair sales of Brazilian waxes at fair rates.

**ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
SALT.**



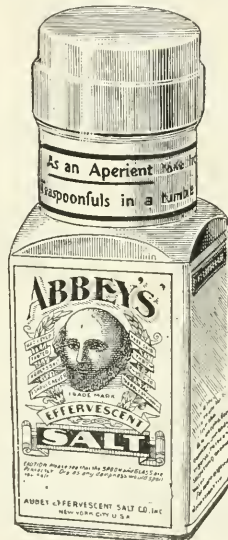
It is to your advantage to handle a preparation that sells, and that affords you a good profit.

We have arranged the prices on Abbey's Effervescent Salt so as to yield all druggists a living profit.

No other manufacturer so effectively co-operates with you in creating a demand for his product. Our advertising campaign for 1900 will be of much greater magnitude than that of last year.

Co-operation with us in pushing sales will be mutually advantageous.

YOUR WHOLESALER WILL FILL YOUR ORDER.



- - THE - -

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

9-15 Murray Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES RETAILING AT 25c., 50c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

TRADE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Improvement in Baltimore.

Baltimore, June 26.—Business among the jobbers has an indication that the supplies have been decreasing and that a large number of articles must be replenished. Sanitary conditions in the city are very satisfactory and there is little sickness, so that ordinarily the sales would be moderate. The manufacturers of pharmaceuticals continue very active in the laboratories and while competition reduces profits to a rather low margin, large quantities of goods are being disposed of. Retailers and their soda water trade are an increasing factor in the receipts, and their condition is correspondingly improved. The movement of heavy chemicals is normal for this season of the year.

Very, Very Dull.

Detroit, June 23.—"The usual midsummer quiet" is hardly stronger in this city to express the sort of stesta the wholesalers of this city are now enjoying, especially in the city departments. Prices are remarkably regular, about the only change worth speaking of being the drop of ½c. a pound on lead yesterday. If "miscellaneous company" the drug merchants have plenty. All lines are complaining. Travelers for hardware and dry goods say they hardly dare put in an appearance at their headquarters. Things are dull. The Employers all over are speaking of their firms in a very respectful manner these days, handling each other, even, very carefully. A change is longed for.

Not Very brisk.

Chicago, June 23.—The jobbers this week have been quite busy during a part of the week. The last few days, however, have been rainy, cold and not very agreeable and business has in consequence fallen off. This is the coldest June in many years, and this condition has perhaps affected the trade. The newspapers gravely attribute this climatic change to the influence of the Chicago Drainage Canal.

Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, considering the season, are quite busy. While they are doing more business each year, each year the competition becomes keener, so that everyone is compelled to exert himself strenuously to keep in sight of the procession. Collections are good and dealers in sundries, fountains and glassware are fairly busy.

Slight Falling Off.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., June 22.—As compared with a month ago the jobbers of these cities notice a slight falling off in their trade. They have nothing to complain of, to be sure, for business is still satisfactory and ahead of last year at this time, but they are not obliged just now to regularly break their necks every day in filling orders as was the case last month and indeed for many months prior to this one. The markets remain very steady. Conflicting reports are made by the retail men, most of whom have found this week rather a dull one. In St. Paul this is due largely to the fact that a two weeks' carnival is being held by the Elks, and the festivities attract most of the people in the evening who are wont to haunt the drug stores and buy something. This loss of trade is not offset to any marked degree by the presence in the city of an unusual number of visitors from the country. Collections continue almost "aunt for publication." There is no apparent excuse for this. It is simply because so many are not yet quite ready to settle that little bill.

Trade Keeping Up Well.

St. Louis, June 23.—This is always the dulllest month in the year for a business of this character, but wholesalers say that business is keeping up well to the standard for the month and shows an increase over the corresponding month of last year. City trade continues to suffer greatly from the effects of the great street railway strike and the network of boycotts which have bothered other lines is catching the drug trade to some extent. An officer of one of the wholesale houses was seen riding on a trolley car. If it started, and since then several druggists in districts where unionism waxeth strong have notified salesmen that they will have to forego the pleasure of buying from them for the present. Of course, this is absurd and unjust, but facts are facts.

There is a steady, if not large, demand for Teething Necklaces. The idea that to wear one keeps the child 'n a healthy condition is an imported one, but it finds ready acceptance in Germany, Switzerland, France and Belgium, and has been transplanted in this country. Many persons believe that they correct acidity, prevent and cure convulsions and give tone to the whole system. Many druggists have had orders on this simple appliance that could not be filled, and to such dealers we call attention to the advertisement of the Swiss-American Company, Detroit, on another page.

MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 26.—There is an average seasonable demand from consumers and business in the aggregate continues of satisfactory volume, with fluctuations in prices wholly the result of natural causes.

OPILUM.—Quiet and unchanged. Retail jobbers quoting the old grade at \$3.35@3.40 for 9 per cent. and \$4.35@4.60 for 11 per cent., the outside figures for single pounds.

POWDERED OPILUM.—A continued quiet feeling has prevailed and in the absence of new features jobbing quotations are unchanged at \$4.45@4.65 for 13 per cent. and \$5.15@5.35 for 16 per cent., according to size of order.

MORPHINE.—The consuming demand continues active and jobbing prices are steadily maintained at \$2.95@3.05 in ounces and \$2.40@2.50 in eighths according to brand.

QUININE.—There is no material improvement in demand, but conditions continue favorable to holders and the market has a firm undertone with quotations for jobbing quantities firmly maintained at \$19.62c. for bulk in 100-oz. tins, 33@34c. in 50-oz. tins and 38@39c. in ounce vials, as to brand.

COCAINE.—Values are firmer in sympathy with a stronger position of raw material and jobbers have advanced quotations to \$5.25@5.50 for large crystals and \$5@5.25 for small.

ISINGLASS.—The Russian variety is very scarce and higher quotations for jobbing quantities showing an advance to \$4.90@4.75.

CUBE BERRIES.—Foreign markets are stronger and jobbers have advanced their prices to 15@20c. for whole and 20@25c. for powdered.

OIL CUBEBS.—Firm in sympathy with the berries, and quotations have been advanced to \$1.15@1.30.

OIL ANISE.—A stronger feeling has developed owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in China and prices have been marked up to \$1.87@2.05, as to quality and quantity.

OIL CARAWAY.—Increased cost of seed due to crop shortage has caused an increase in jobbing quotations to \$1.85@2.10 for pure and \$1.35@1.60 for ordinary.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—The market is again better supplied and prices have reacted to 9@70c. for whole and 7@60c. for powdered.

ROSE LEAVES.—Red are firmer owing to prospective scarcity due to drought in producing districts and jobbers have advanced quotations to \$1.15@1.30.

CARBOLEIC ACID.—Primary markets are stronger and holders here are firmer in their views but the demand continues light. The revised quotations are 20@27c. in drums, 30@45c. in pound bottles white, and 35@40c. in amber 5-lb. bottles 3c. less.

POPEY SEED.—Owing to scarcity and higher foreign markets jobbers have advanced quotations to 12@15c. as to quantity.

NUTRALS.—Conditions abroad are favorable to holders of blue Aleppo, and jobbing quotations show an advance to 35@40c. for whole, 37@42c. for bruised and 40@45c. for powdered.

TIN CRYSTALS.—Manufacturers have reduced quotations 2c. per pound and in consequence prices for jobbing quantities show a decline to 55@40c.

SENEGAL ROOT.—New crop has begun to offer and the market is easier with prices in a jobbing way reduced to 50@60c. for whole and 55@65c. for powdered.

SPICES.—Among the changes of noteworthy importance are a decline in cloves to 12@15c. for whole and 16@20c. for powdered; decline in allspice to 16@12c. for whole and 16@20c. for powdered, and an advance in red pepper to 18@22c. for whole and 21@25c. for powdered.

CASTOR OIL.—Quotations for No. 3 have been advanced by jobbers to 11@12c. in barrels, 12@12½c. in cases and 12½@13c. in 40-lb. cans.

GOLDEN SEAL ROOT.—The market is easier in tone and jobbers have reduced quotations to 70@80c. for whole, 75@85c. for ground and 90@85c. for powdered.

NAPHTHALINE.—Manufacturers' prices are lower and jobbers have reduced quotations to 2½@3c. for balls and 2½@2½c. for flake in barrel lots; smaller parcels of either 4@6c.

AQUA AMMONIA.—Quotations for concentrated have declined to 74@73c. in carboys, 9@10c. in jugs and demi-johns and 12@15c. in bottles.

FLAXSEED.—Primary markets continue to harden and jobbing prices show a further advance to \$6.75@7 for whole by the barrel and 4½@6c. per lb. for less; ground, 3½@4c. in barrels and 5@7c. for less.

SHELLAC.—The import cost is a shade lower and jobbers have reduced quotations to 32@35c. for D. C.; 22@27c. for native and 27@30c. for orange.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS WEEK'S ERA.

Ayer Co., J. C.	7	McCready Cork Co., The	5
Chattanooga, Med. Co.	7	R. W. Wood	5
Frank & The Wm.	8	Mt. City Drug Co., The	4
Herb & Frerichs Chem. Co.	3	N. Y. Quinine & Chemical	1
Ideal Rubber Co.	7	Worcester, Gov D	1
Lenn & Fink	9	Ohio Normal University	2
Lightning Medicine Co.	4	Sharp & Dohme	1
Maryland College of Pharmacy	2	Smith, Kline & French Co.,	5
Pharmacy	2	The	5



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