

(c) All papers submitted must be in the hands of the editor not later than Feb. 1, 1913.

(d) Each paper must be marked with a synonym, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the real name and address of the contestant, the envelope to be marked externally with the same synonym as the papers submitted for the consideration of the judges.

(e) The judges will be selected by the editor, and no prize will be awarded if, in the opinion of the judges, the papers are not sufficiently meritorious to deserve a prize.

The Pharmacist and the Law

ABSTRACT OF LEGAL DECISIONS.

PAROL AGREEMENTS WITH SALESMEN. In an action for the price of a soda fountain the buyer's order had an agreement by him to pay all setting-up expenses stricken out. The seller wrote a letter accepting the order as per copy enclosed, which copy did not have the agreement as to setting-up expenses stricken out. It was held that, as the seller had made no claim on the purchaser for setting-up expenses, there was a completed contract, notwithstanding the discrepancy. The agreement contained a declaration that there were no conditions or agreements with the seller's salesman, except those therein stated. It was held that the purchaser was not entitled to show by parol an agreement to take his old fountain as part payment. The alleged agreement was claimed to have been made with the seller's salesman. This was, therefore, an offer to prove an agreement with the salesman at variance with the terms of the contract.

Spence Drug Co. v. American Soda Fountain Co., Georgia Court of Appeals, 75 S. E., 817.

MANUFACTURE OF SMOKING OPIUM. When smoking opium has been produced, it may be smoked more than once. The residuum left after a first smoke may be heated and smoked again. This residuum is known as yen shee. If to it some additional smoking opium is added, each time it is reheated, the process of resmoking may be continued longer. It is held by the Circuit Court of

Appeals that the mere mixing of such smoking opium with the residue of opium that has been smoked and heating it is not a "manufacture of opium for smoking purposes" within the meaning of the internal revenue act of 1890, imposing a tax on smoking opium and regulating its manufacture.

Shelley v. U. S., 198 Fed., 88.

SELLING LIQUOR ON PRESCRIPTION. A druggist and a pharmacist, it is held, may be convicted of selling liquor without a license, where a large number of witnesses testify that they purchased the liquor from the druggist on prescriptions from the physician, who was not their family physician, and who made no physical examination of them, and without inquiry as to the use to be made of the whiskey; that a number of the witnesses were men of known intemperate habits; and that one of the witnesses secured one quart and two pints of whiskey on a single day on three prescriptions.

Commonwealth v. Dudley, 46 Pa. Sup. Ct., 337.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS. The Colorado revenue act of 1902, as amended in 1911, provides that any one selling spirituous liquors shall pay an annual license tax of \$25 for each drug store. It is held that under this statute pharmacists desiring to make sales of such liquor, even for medicinal purposes on prescription, in anti-saloon territory, must procure a state license. The local option law of 1908 does not affect the statute in this respect.

Clayton v. People, Colorado Supreme Court, 123 Pac., 662.

VIOLATION OF CONTRACT OF SALE OF GOODWILL. A practicing physician and a specialist in the treatment of particular diseases employed in his specialty remedies prepared and used according to formulas of his own. The business prospered and became valuable. After selling an interest in the business to another, he sold out his remaining interest in the business. Action was subsequently brought against him and another alleged to be in collusion with him, by his successors in the business, to enjoin them from conduct destructive of the benefits and advantages flowing from the contract of sale. It was held that the contract involved in the case, limiting the right of a physician to practice a specialty, and limiting his right to sell or

disclose certain formulas used in such practice, was a valid one. While contracts in general restraint of trade or business are void, contracts less restrictive are invalid only when inimical to the public welfare, and they are to be judged, not by the arbitrary measure of extent in time or extent in space, but by their reasonableness under all the circumstances, having regard both for the liberty of a person to make beneficial use of his own and the public consequences of such use. Having made such a contract as that in question, the maker and any one in collusion with him, might be enjoined from doing any act which would prevent the vendees from enjoying the benefit of such influence and good will to the same extent as they were enjoyed before the sale.

Mills v. Ressler, Kansas Supreme Court, 125 Pac., 58.

POISONOUS LIQUID—SUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE. Action was brought against a druggist for injury to a customer's hands and lips by a preparation purchased for use as a hand lotion. The plaintiff testified that the medicine did not at first affect the hands, but in two or three days they commenced to get red and burn; that she used some of it on her lips, which became red and sore and scaled off; that she was confined to bed for five or six weeks, during all of which time her hands were very red and swollen, and had a scaly or burned appearance. This was corroborated by the testimony of other witnesses. The evidence was held sufficient to sustain a finding by the jury that the plaintiff's injuries were caused by the poisonous and unfit condition of the preparation delivered, and not by eczema, as contended by the defendant. If the plaintiff's testimony was true and the preparation blistered and burned the plaintiff's hands and lips, and rendered her helpless through the liquid becoming scattered through the body, it was a poisonous liquid.

Kelly v. Ross, (Mo.), 148 S. W., 1000.

PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST—SALE OF LIQUOR. The Washington statute, Rem. and Bal. Code, § 4744, prohibits the sale of liquor with or without a license within 2000 feet of any normal school. It was held that the statute applies to a physician who is also a

pharmacist, who prescribes whiskey for a patient in his capacity as a physician and fills the prescription at his pharmacy, which is located within the prohibited limits.

State v. Pomeroy, Washington Supreme Court, 123 Pac., 514.

COMPOUNDING PRESCRIPTION—ADMISSION OF LIABILITY BY PARTNER. In an action against a firm of druggists for negligently compounding a prescription, whereby the plaintiff was seriously injured, one of the partners admitted his liability. The defendants were represented by separate counsel, who did not act in harmony. While counsel for the defendant who admitted liability was making his argument to the jury, he was called to order by the court for suggesting that the administration of poison was not within the scope of the partnership business so as to bind the innocent partner. He then said that they did not plead the baby act, that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, and he hoped it would be given to him. It was held that the jury could not have construed these remarks as anything more than an admission of liability by the partner himself and not as a collusive admission of liability.

Reifling v. Juede, (Mo.), 147 S. W., 168.

MISBRANDING—INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION. Missouri Laws, 1911, pp. 261, 262, §1, make it unlawful for any person to have in his possession for sale any non-alcoholic drinks which are misbranded. Section 4 provides that such drinks are misbranded if the bottle containing them bears the name or brand of a manufacturer other than the one using it. An information under the statute charged the accused with using the name of other manufacturers, namely, "Queen City Broom & Bottling Company," and "Scholten Bottling Company;" but it did not specify whether these were the names of corporations, or partnerships, or of some individuals whose names were not given. It was held that the information was insufficient. Unless these were the names of other manufacturers, the accused would not be guilty of violation of the statute by using them; for he could use any name he wished upon his own product, provided he did not use a name used by another manufacturer.

State v. Murphy, (Mo.), 147 S. W., 520.

ALCOHOLIC MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE SALE OF WHICH SPECIAL TAX IS REQUIRED.

(Treasury Decision No. 1794.)

Special tax will be required for the sale of any of the prescriptions herein named, even though such sales are for medicinal use. The liabilities of dealers for sales for medicinal use of any of the preparations marked with an asterisk (*) will, however, be held to date from and after October 1, 1912.

The names of most of the preparations heretofore given on the various lists which have been published will be found included in this list, the only exceptions being those the manufacture of which have revised their formulas to meet the requirements of this office or which are no longer on the market.

Special tax should not, therefore, be required for the sale for medicinal use of any alleged medicinal compound not on this list until this office has been communicated with and specific instructions received.

The preceding paragraph does not, however, apply to the class of compounds usually described by the term "Cocktail bitters," which are suitable for and usually used as beverages.

It having been found in various instances that there are several preparations of the same name on the market, the names of the manufacturers of the preparations examined by this office are here given, and it should be understood that only the preparations as compounded by the manufacturer whose name is given is embraced in this list.

Special tax will be required for the manufacture and sale of beef, wine, and iron, unless the formula on page 1821 of the nineteenth edition of the United States Dispensatory or is otherwise sufficiently medicated to be unsuitable for use as a beverage. Special tax will also be required for the sale of the compound ordinarily sold under the name of rock, rye, and glycerine.

Collectors and revenue agents should continue to secure and forward to this office samples of preparations which they have reason to believe are or may be used as a beverage.

Ale and Beef—Ale & Beef Co., Dayton, Ohio.
 Allen's Restorative Tonic—Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo.
 *Alps Bitters—Peter Rostenkowski, Chicago, Ill.

American Alimentary Elixir—American Drug Store, 1115 Canal St., New Orleans, La.
 American Elixir—Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
 American Stomach Bitters—American Drug Store, New Orleans, La.
 Amer Picon—G. Picon (imported).
 Angostura Aromatic Tincture Bitters—E. R. Behlers, St. Louis, Mo.
 *Apshte—The Cordial Panna Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Arbaugh's Newport Bitters—Daniel Stewart Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Aroma Bitters—V. Gautier, 287 Hudson St., New York.
 Aromatic Bitters—Hanigan Bros., Denver, Colo.
 Aroma Stomach Bitters—J. S. Smith & Co., Burlington, Iowa.
 *Aromatic Bitters—C. N. Prior, Middletown, N. Y.
 *Aromatic Stomach Bitters—The S. Holtzman Co., Johnstown, Pa.
 Atwood's La Grippe Specific—Excelsior Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Angauer Bitters—Angauer Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Angauer Kidney-Aid—Do.
 Augustiner Health and Stomach Bitters—A. M. August, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Beef, Wine and Iron—Waudby, Son & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 *Beef, Iron and Wine—Crown Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 *Beef, Iron and Wine—The Jarmuth Co., Providence, R. I.
 *Beef, Iron and Wine—Lion Drug Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 *Beef, Iron and Wine—Owl Drug Co., San Francisco, Cal.
 *Ben Hur Kidney and Liver Bitters—Fred Reynolds, Detroit, Mich.
 Berg's Hawkeye Bitters—Berg Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Belvedere Stomach Bitters—Loewy Drug Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Bismark Laxative Bitters—C. Lange & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Bismarck's Royal Nerve Tonic—R. A. Smith & Co., Pana, Ill.
 *Bitter Wine—Struzynski Bros., Chicago, Ill.
 *Bitter Wine—Aug. W. Burggraf, Johnstown, Pa.
 Bitters—The Atlantic Vineyard & Wine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Blackberry—Karies Medicine Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak.
 Blackberry Cordial—International Extract Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Blackberry Cordial—Irondequoit Wine Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Blackberry Cordial—Strother Drug Co., Lynchburg, Va.
 Blackberry and Ginger Cordial—Standard Chemical Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 Black Tonic—Albert Niggemann, St. Louis, Mo.
 Bonekamp Stomach Bitters—Geo. J. Fixmer, Springfield, Ill.
 Bonekamp Bitters—J. S. Smith & Co., Burlington, Wis.
 Botanic Bitters—F. E. Mayhew & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
 Bradenberger's Colocynthis—Standard Chemical Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 Brod's Celery Pepsin Bitters—John Brod Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Brown's Utryme Tonic—A. E. & E. V. Brown Co., Mobile, Ala.
 Brown's Aromatic Cordial Bitters—Charles Leich & Co., sole agents, Evansville, Ind.
 Brown's Vin Nerva Tonic—Brown Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn.
 Buckeye Bitters—George Albert, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Carpathian Bitters—L. J. Sulak Land Co., West, Tex.
 Celery Bitters and Angostura—Frank J. Maus, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 *Celery Extract—The P. S. Abbey Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Clarke's Rock Candy Cordial—Colburn, Birks & Co., Peoria, Ill.

- Clayton & Russell's Stomach Bitters—Adams & Co., New York City.
 Clifford's Cherry Cure—Standard Chemical Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 Clifford's Peruvian Elixir—Do.
 Cinchona Bitters—Morris & Dickson Co., Shreveport, La.
 Crescent Star Jamaica Ginger—Gulf Manufacturing Co., New Orleans, La.
 Coca Wine—American Drug Store, 1115 Canal St., New Orleans, La.
 *Cocktail Bitters—Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Columbo Elixir—Columbo Elixir Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Columbo Peptic Bitters—L. E. Jung & Co., New Orleans, La.
 *Columbo Tonic Bitters—Iler & Co., Omaha, Neb.
 Cooper's Nerve Tonic—Muller & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Colasaya—Zwart's Pharmacy Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 *Cordial Panna—The Cordial Panna Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Crescent Tonic Bitters—Parker Blake Co., New Orleans, La.
 *Cross Bitter Wine—Eugene Parlsek Co., Chicago, Ill.
 *Damana Gentian Bitters—Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Dandelion Bitters—Beggs Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Dandy Bracer—Dandy Bracer Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 De Witt's Stomach Bitters—E. C. De Witt & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 *Didier's Bitters—J. A. Didier, Binghamton, N. Y.
 Dr. Brown's Blackberry Cordial—Texas Drug Co., Dallas, Tex.
 Dr. Brown's Tonic Bitters—Brown Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn.
 Dr. Bouvler's Buchu Gin—Dr. Bouvler's Specialty Co., Louisville, Ky.
 Dr. Bergelt's Magen Bitters—Imported.
 Dr. Fowler's Meat and Malt—Meat & Malt Co., Louisville, Ky.
 Dr. Gray's Tonic Bitters—Central Botanical Co., Cherry Creek, N. Y.
 Dr. Hortenbach Stomach Bitters—Dr. Hortenbach, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Dr. Hopkins Union Stomach Bitters—F. S. Amidon, Hartford, Conn.
 Dr. Hoffman's Golden Bitters—F. Trandt, St. Louis, Mo.
 Dr. Rattinger's Bitters—Rattinger's Medical Co., Sappington, Mo.
 Dr. Sterki's Ohio Bitters—Dr. V. Sterki & Co., New Philadelphia, Ohio.
 Dr. Sherman's Peruvian Tonic and Systematizer—Des Moines Pharmacal Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Dr. Worme's Gesundheit Bitters—J. D. Heimsoth, Chicago, Ill.
 Dozier's Apple Bitters—Bitter Apple Bitters Co., Hattiesburg, Miss.
 *Drake's Plantation Bitters—P. H. Drake & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dubonnet Wine—Imported.
 Dubonnet—Do.
 Ducro's Alimentary Elixir—Do.
 Duffy's Malt Whiskey—Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Elixir of Bitter Wine—Pleasant Tonic Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Elixir of Bitter Wine—V. Bokr, Chicago, Ill.
 Elixir Calisaya—Reid, Yeomans & Cubit, New York City.
 Elixir Calisaya Bark—Upjohn Co., New York, N. Y.
 Eucalyptus Cordial—Zwartz Pharmacy Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Eureka Stomach Bitters—Iowa Drug Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
 E. Z. Laxative Bitters—Carmeliter Bitters Co., New York, N. Y.
 Famous Wiener Bitters—Foxman Bros., Rock Island, Ill.
 *Faxon's Beef, Iron and Wine—Faxon, Williams & Faxon, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Fernet-Carlisi Fernet Bitters—C. Carlisi Co., New York City.
 *Ferro-China Bascal—Basilea & Calandra, New York City.
 Ferro-China Berna—W. P. Bernagozzi, New York City.
 Ferro-China Bissleri (Felice Bissleri)—Imported.
 *Ferro-China-Blotto—Vittorio Blotto, New York City.
 Ferro-China Carlisi Tonic Bitters—C. Carlisi Co., New York City.
 Ferro-China-Citro Bitters—G. Citro & Co., Hoboken, N. J.
 *Ferro-China-Columbia—Columbia Distilling Co., Albany, N. Y.
 Ferro-China di Carlo—Lange Bros., New York City.
 *Ferro-China Frantantuono—Jos. Frantantuono, Providence, R. I.
 Ferro-China Ideal—Marrone & Lofar, Utica, N. Y.
 Ferro-China-Salus—Italo-American Liquor Mfg. Co., New York City.
 *Ferro-China Tito Manlio—Gennaro T. Manlio, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ferro-China-Trionfo—Basilea & Calandra, New York City.
 Ferro-China Universale—Imported.
 *Ferro-China Vitanova—Steinhardt Bros. & Co., New York City.
 Ferro Quina Bitters—D. P. Rossi, San Francisco, Cal.
 *Finafiavora—The P. S. Abbey Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Fine Old Bitter Wine—Struzynski Bros., Chicago, Ill.
 F. Miller & Co.'s Stomach Bitters.
 Folger's Aromatic Bitters—M. D. Folger & Sons, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 *Fort Henry Ginger Compound—Reed, Robb & Breiding, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Gastropohan—Edward Rimsa, Chicago, Ill.
 Gentian Bitters—Evans Smith Drug Co., Kansas City, Kans.
 Genuine Bohemian Malted Bitter Wine Tonic—Edward Rimsa, Chicago, Ill.
 Germania Herb, Root, and Fruit Tonic Bitters—Dr. F. G. Nordman, Chicago, Ill.
 German Stomach Bitters—Geo. Kuevers, Granite City, Ill.
 *German Stomach Bitters—Wm. W. Torge, Waukesha, Wis.
 Ginger Tonic—Loewy Drug Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Ginseng Cordial—American Ginseng Medical Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Glycerine Tonic (Elixir Pepsin)—W. P. Underhill, Concord, N. H.
 *Glycerine Tonic—G. C. Klimmerer, Canajoharie, N. Y.
 Graham's Brand Orange Bitters—Charles Jacquin, New York City.
 Green's Chill Tonic—M. V. Green, Son & Co., Selma, N. C.
 Greiner's Blackberry Cordial—Greiner-Kelly Drug Co., Dallas, Tex.
 *Gross Bros. Blood and Liver Tonic—Gross Bros., Ill.
 Harrison's Quinine Tonic—I. X. L. Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Health Bitters—H. Bitzgele, Chicago, Ill.
 *Health Bitters—Jos. G. Sporrer & Co., Toledo, Ohio.
 Herb Bitters—Otto F. Lentz, Petersburg, Ill.
 Herbs Bitters—Herb Medicine Co., Reading, Pa.
 Herpton—Hooper Medical Co., Hillsboro, Tex.
 Heublein's Calisaya Bitters—G. F. Heublein & Bro., New York City.
 Hop Bitters—Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 *Horke Vino Bitter Wine—Michael Bosak, Scranton, Pa.
 Indian Stomach Bitters—Dr. D. Winegardner, Hanna, Okla.
 I. X. L. Bitters—I. X. L. Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Jack Pot Laxative Bitter Tonic—J. B. Scheue Co., Chicago, Ill.
 *Jack's Indian Tonic—W. L. B. Jack, Portsmouth, Ohio.
 Jaffe's Intrinsic Tonic—Jaffe Wine Co., Sacramento, Cal.

- Jerome's Dandelion Stomach Bitters—Jerome Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Johnston's Cherry Elixir—Parker Blake Co., New Orleans, La.
 Jones Stomach Bitters—Natchez Drug Co., Natchez, Miss.
 June-Kola—Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Juniper Kidney Cure—Juniper Kidney Cure Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 Karle's German Stomach Bitters—Karle German Bitters Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak.
 Karlsbader Stomach Bitters—Jos. Landshut, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Katarno—Katarno Co., New York City.
 K. K. K.—Morris & Dickson Co., Shreveport, La.
 Koehler's Stomach Bitters—Koehler Bitters Co., New York City.
 Kahn's Iron and Malt Whiskey—Kahn Brothers, New York City, N. Y.
 *Kennedy's East India Bitters—Iler & Co., Omaha, Nebr.
 *Kidniwell—Brown Drug Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
 Ko-Ca-Ama—The Wm. Brooks Medicine Co., Russellville, Ark.
 Kola and Celery Bitters—Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Kola Wine—Reid, Yeomans & Cubit, New York City.
 Kreuzberger's Stomach Bitters—B. Kreuzberger, Logansport, Ind.
 Krummel's Bonekamp Maag Bitters—Hry. Krummel, New York City.
 Kudros—A. M. Hellmann & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Laxa Bark Tonic—Natchez Drug Co., Natchez, Miss.
 Lee's Celebrated Stomach Bitters—Lee's Anti-Trust Medicine Co., Joplin, Mo.
 *Lekko Stomach Bitters—Struzynski Bros., Chicago, Ill.
 Lemon Ginger—Ballard Snow Liniment Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Liverine—T. S. Mitchell Co., Providence, R. I.
 Lutz Stomach Bitters—Chas. M. Lutz, Reading, Pa.
 *Lyons Stomach Bitters—Lyons Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Magador Bitters—E. J. Rose & Co., Tacoma, Wash.
 Magen Bitters—A. J. Waberkay, Chicago, Ill.
 *Magen Bitters—Mrs. Ingeborg Rosmer, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Mark's Famous Stomach Bitters—R. Marks, Milwaukee, Wis.
 McCorrison's Compound of Golden Seal—O. S. McCorrison, Union, Me.
 Meta Multa—Bernheim Distilling Co., Louisville, Ky.
 *Mexican Stomach Bitters—Iler & Co., Omaha, Nebr.
 Mikado Wine Tonic—Mikado Medicine Co., West Manchester, N. H.
 Milburn's Kola & Celery Bitters—Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Miller Brand Bitters—Pure Food Cordial Co., New York City.
 Miod Honey Wine—Struzynski Bros., Chicago, Ill.
 *Nature's Remedy for Kidney Troubles and Blood Poisoning—Dr. J. T. Sumpter, Bowling Green, Ky.
 Neuropin—J. B. Scheuer Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Newton's Nutritive Elixir—Parker-Blake Co., New Orleans.
 Novak's Stomach Elixir—John Novak, Chicago, Ill.
 Obermuller's Bitters—Jos. Bollenbeck, Madison, Wis.
 O'Hare's Bitters—O'Hare Bitters Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Old Dr. Scroggin's Bitters—A. J. Adye, Adyeville, Ind.
 Old Dr. Jacques Stomach Bitters—D. F. Giles & Co., Concord, N. H.
 Orange Bitters—A. L. Joyce, Traverse City, Mich.
 Our Ginger Brandy—Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Ozark Stomach Bitters—Lee's Anti-Trust Medicine Co., Joplin, Mo.
 Pale Orange Bitters—Field, Son & Co., London, England.
 Panama Bitters—Richardson Drug Co., Omaha, Nebr.
 *Panama Bitters—W. R. Reeve, Dorchester, Mass.
 *Parker's Beef, Wine, and Iron—Parker-Brown Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Pepsin Stomach Bitters—(E. L. Arp) Imported.
 Peptonic Stomach Bitters—Ross, Flowers & Co., Chicago and New York.
 *Peruvian Bitters—Reed, Robb & Breiding, Wheeling, W. Va.
 *Peter Paul Stomach Bitters—Paul P. Fashbender, Detroit, Mich.
 Peychaud's Bitter Wine Cordial—L. E. Jung & Co., New Orleans.
 Pilsener Bitter Wine—Prenstat Bitters Co., West, Tex.
 Pioneer Ginger Bitters—Dr. Koehler Medicine Co., Appleton, Wis.
 Pond's Ginger Brandy—Pond's Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Pond's Rock and Rye—Do.
 Quinquina Dobonnet—Imported.
 *Rex Ginger and Brandy Tonic—Rex Bitters Co., Chicago, Ill.
 *Rex Ginger—Do.
 Rheinstrom's Stomach Bitters—Rheinstrom Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Riley's Kidney Cure—Jas. S. Riley, Hayne, N. C.
 Rimsovo Malto-Sove Vino Chino—Ed. Rimsa, Chicago, Ill.
 Rockandy Cough Cure.
 *Rosolio—The Cordial Panna Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Royal Pepsin Tonic—L. & A. Scharff, St. Louis, Mo.
 *Royal Pepsin Stomach Bitters—Do.
 *Sarasina Stomach Bitters—Wm. Blech, New York City.
 St. Rafael Quinquina—Imported Scheetz.
 Scheetz Bitter Cordial—Percy R. Hentz, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 *Schier's Famous Bitters—Wendell Schier, Alexandria, Ind.
 *Schmit's Celebrated Strengthening Bitters—Geo. W. Tepe, Evansville, Ind.
 *Schroeder's German Bitters—Milburn & Co., Baltimore, Md.
 Simon's Aromatic Stomach Bitters—Samuel B. Schein, St. Paul, Minn.
 Sirena Tonic—Sirena Manufacturing Co., New York City.
 Smart Weed—Francis Cropper Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Smith's Bitters—Van Natta Drug Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
 Smith's Vitalizing Bitters—Ben Smith, Scranton, Pa.
 Steinkonig's Stomach Bitters—Adam Steinkonig, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Stomach Bitters—Imported by J. G. & J. Boker, New York City.
 Stoughton Bitters—A. L. Joyce, Traverse City, Mich.
 Strauss Exhilarator—Wm. H. Strauss, Reading, Pa.
 Sure Thing Tonic—Furst Bros., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 *Tamerina—Ellis-Lillybeck Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Tatra—B. Zeman, Chicago, Ill.
 *Tokay Quinine Iron Wine—Burger & Erdeky, Chicago, Ill.
 Tolu Rock and Rye.
 True's Magnetic Cordial—Standard Chemical Co., Fort Smith, Ark.
 U-Go—Fritz T. Schmidt & Sons, Davenport, Iowa.
 Uncle Josh's Dyspepsia Cure—Dr. Worthington's Drug Co., Birmingham, Ala.
 Underberg's Bonekamp Maag Bitters—Imported by Luyties Bros., New York City.
 *Vigo Bitters—F. C. Aitmeer & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Vin de Michael—Imported.
 Vin Mariani—Mariani & Co., New York City.
 Vino-Kolafra—Mead, Johnson & Co., Jersey City, N. J.

- Walker's Tonic—Dreyfuss, Weil & Co., Paducah, Ky.
 Warner's Stomach Bitters—Warner, Friday & Co., Sioux City, Iowa.
 Webb's A No. 1 Tonic—Webb's Co-Operative Co., Sacramento, Cal.
 Westphalia Stomach Bitters—E. R. Behlers, St. Louis, Mo.
 White Cross Bitters—V. Gautier, New York City.
 White's Dyspepsia Remedy—W. L. White & Co., Louisville, Ky.
 *Will Do—The Will Do Co., Detroit, Mich.
 Williams's Kidney Relief—Parker, Blake & Co., New Orleans, La.
 *Wine of Chenstohow—Skarzynski & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 *Wine of Pomelo, with Beef and Iron—Irondequoit Wine Co., Rochester, N. Y.
 Woodbury Brand Bitters—Steinhart Bros. & Co., New York City.
 Zeman's Medicinal Bitter Wine—B. Zeman, Chicago, Ill.
 Zien Stomach Bitters—Zien Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Zig-Zag—Walker's Tonic Co., Paducah, Ky.
- ROYAL E. CABELL, Commissioner.

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LEGISLATIVE BODIES WHICH WILL HOLD SESSIONS IN 1913.

- Sixty-second United States Congress, Dec. 2, 1912, to March 4, 1913.
 Sixty-third United States Congress, March 4, 1913.
- Arkansas, Jan. 13 1913; 60 days session.
 California, Jan. 1, 1913; no limit.
 Colorado, Jan. 1, 1913; no limit.
 Connecticut, Jan. 8, 1913; no limit.
 Delaware, Jan. 7, 1913; 60 days session.
 Florida, April 2, 1913; 60 days session.
 Georgia, June 25, 1913; 50 days session.
 Hawaii, Feb. 13, 1913; 90 days session.
 Idaho, Jan. 6, 1913; 60 days session.
 Illinois, Jan. 4, 1913; no limit.
 Indiana, Jan. 5, 1913; 60 days session.
 Iowa, Jan. 13, 1913; no limit.
 Kansas, Jan. 14, 1913; 50 days session.
 Maine, Jan. 1, 1913; no limit.
 Massachusetts, Jan. 3, 1913; no limit.
 Michigan, Jan. 2, 1913; no limit.
 Minnesota, Jan. 3, 1913; 90 days session.
 Missouri, Jan. 8, 1913; 70 days session.
 Montana, Jan. 6, 1913; 60 days session.
 Nebraska, Jan. 7, 1913; 60 days session.
 Nevada, Jan. 20, 1913; 60 days session.
 New Hampshire, Jan. 1, 1913; no limit.
 New Jersey, Jan. 7, 1913; no limit.
 New York, Jan. 1, 1913; no limit.
 North Carolina, Jan. 9, 1913; 60 days session.
 North Dakota, Jan. 7, 1913; 60 days session.
 Ohio, Jan. 6, 1913; no limit.
 Oklahoma, Jan. 3, 1913; 60 days session.

- Oregon, Jan. 8, 1913; 40 days session.
 Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1913; no limit.
 Porto Rico, Jan. 6, 1913; 60 days session.
 Rhode Island, Jan. 7, 1913; 60 days session.
 South Carolina, Jan. 14, 1913; 40 days session.
 South Dakota, Jan. 3, 1913; 60 days session.
 Tennessee, Jan. 2, 1913; 75 days session.
 Texas, Jan. 14, 1913; 60 days session.
 Utah, Jan. 13, 1913; 60 days session.
 Washington, Jan. 8, 1913; 60 days session.
 West Virginia, Jan. 8, 1913; 45 days session.
 Wisconsin, Jan. 11, 1913; no limit.
 Wyoming, Jan. 10, 1913; 40 days session.

The Bulletin Board

A LETTER FROM DR. SCHELENZ.

Cassel, Germany, Oct. 4, 1912.

Prof. J. H. Beal, General Sec'y A. Ph. A.

Dear Sir: The American Pharmaceutical Association has shown me great honor in my election to honorary membership. I enjoy the distinction heartily and extend my sincere thanks for this great honor. It is quite a satisfaction and pleasure to me that at that distance my work in pharmacy, of which profession I am proud to be a member, has found such honorable recognition. The Association may rest assured that this will encourage me for the rest of my life to exert myself in like manner.

I beg you to extend my heartiest regards to the American Pharmaceutical Association, the true representative of American Pharmacy.

Yours sincerely,

HERMANN SCHELENZ.

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CRITICIZES DR. FANTUS' VIEWS

Cleveland, O., Nov. 13, 1912.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Dr. Bernard Fantus in the November issue of THE JOURNAL, under the heading of "How Some Doctors View the U. S. P. and N. F. Propaganda," raises some interesting questions.

He at least gives one the impression that a little commercialism as well as altruism is