"Supplementing these records of the development of pharmacy, I am sure that an interesting exhibit of the early American appliances and models can still be obtained for such a museum. The proposed statue of Procter as the 'Father of American Pharmacy' could be made the dominating feature of such a museum, or it could be erected on a plot in front of the proposed Building and thus increase public interest in the Headquarters Building for American Pharmacy. Or should a mezzanine rotunda be provided at the entrance of the building with Procter's statue in the centre and the walls lined with portraits of those men who had devoted their lives to the promotion of pharmaceutical interests, it might be more acceptable. These might include the portraits of the Ex-Presidents of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, for instance, in which event I would be glad to donate the portrait of John F. Hancock.

"The Committee on the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION Headquarters Building will understand that no one wishes to interfere in any way with their duties. The members of the Committee are competent; their plans will need building stones, however, and if we have offered anything worth while in the way of suggestions, we hope that they, as its architects, will use what they see fit. Also I am personally interested in devising a memorial to my father, who initiated the Procter Memorial Fund and who was always sincere in his efforts for the advancement of American Pharmacy."

MERCUROCHROME AS A HISTOLOGICAL STAIN.

BY PAUL DAVID CARPENTER AND E. N. GATHERCOAL.

Mercurochrome can be used as a stain for histological material. Starch in particular takes the dye very readily assuming a light red color after treatment for one minute with a one per cent solution of mercurochrome in water. The stratifications are displayed clearly and the hilum is especially well defined. One striking advantage of this stain for starch is the fact that the color is not removed from the starch even after prolonged washing with alcohol, oil of cloves or water, hence botanical sections containing starch and stained with this dye can be thoroughly dehydrated without loss of color. Maranta starch stained with mercurochrome was washed with water for 96 hours and retained the red color. Starch so stained, dehydrated and mounted in balsam makes an excellent study. As a cytological stain it colors the protoplasm a bright red but is not good for differentiating the nucleus. It has the same advantages as with starch in that the color is not removed by washing with alcohol, water or oil of cloves.

In very dilute aqueous solution it rapidly stains the cilia of protozoa even while the organism is yet alive. Cellulose, suberized and lignified walls readily stain, taking a red color. The color is not lost by washing with alcohol, water or oil of cloves but rather improved by prolonged immersion in oil of cloves. It can, however, be covered with other dyes.

In the use of mercurochrome for double staining care should be exercised to avoid the use of acid dyes. It is very sensitive to acid, the mercurochrome being converted by even very dilute acids to a yellow resinous substance. Objects stained with mercurochrome change to a light yellow color when treated with an acid.