

the Directors and Staffs of these various Institutions.

The affiliated Wellcome Institutions, Physiological Research Laboratories, Chemical Research Laboratories, Historical Medical Museum, Museum of Medical Science including Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

"Furthermore, these several Scientific Research Institutions and Museums bearing Mr. Wellcome's name are conducted on strictly academic lines and should not be confused with, or mistaken for, the various special Industrial Research and Experimental Labor-

atories connected with the Chemical and Pharmaceutical works of Burroughs, Wellcome & Company, which are entirely separate and distinct from the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research and the several affiliated Institutions. Likewise all exhibits and awards are entirely separate and distinct."

We regret that in the obituary notice of the April JOURNAL, A. PH. A., it was stated that Dr. Power had been Scientific Director of the Schimmel & Company Branch near New York, etc., instead of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.

SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. P. CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the U. S. Pharmacopœial Convention was held in Washington May 13th-14th. All members of the Board were present, except Dr. S. Solis Cohen, who was absent on account of the serious illness of a member of his family. Mrs. H. M. Whelpley and the new Secretary—Samuel C. Henry—attended. Chairman E. Fullerton Cook, U. S. P. Revision Committee, recently returned from Europe.

DECORATION OF BUSTS AND STATUES OF FAMED PHYSICIANS IN WASHINGTON PARKS AND INSTITUTIONS.

On Monday, May 16th, as part of the Convention program of the American Medical Association, memorial meetings were held honoring the following:

Dr. Crawford Long, pioneer in ether anesthesia, physician-pharmacist, Statuary Hall, U. S. Capitol, by Dr. Charles Mayo, Rochester, Minn., introduced by Dr. Thomas Groover, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of Declaration of Independence, and Surgeon General, Central Division, Revolutionary Army, in front of Naval Hospital, foot of Twenty-Fourth Street, N. W., by Dr. Edward Martin, Philadelphia, introduced by Dr. C. W. Richardson, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Samuel Gross, famed Philadelphia surgeon and teacher, in the hall near the Army Medical Museum and Library, by Dr. Jabez Jackson, Kansas City, Mo., introduced by Dr. Charles S. White, Washington, D. C.

Bust of Dr. William C. Gorgas, sanitarian of

the Panama Canal: Introduction by Surgeon General Merritte W. Ireland, U. S. Army. Placing of wreath by Admiral Edward R. Stitt, Surgeon General, U. S. Navy.

Bust of Dr. Walter Reed, discoverer of the cause of yellow fever: Introduction by Col. Joseph M. Phalen, M.C., U. S. Army. Placing of wreath by Surgeon General Hugh S. Cummings, U.S.P.H.S.

Painting of Dr. John S. Billings, medical bibliographer and designer of Johns Hopkins Hospital: Introduction by Col. Fielding H. Garrison, M.C., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Placing of wreath by Dr. William C. Welch.

MEDICINE NEEDS OTHER SCIENCES' AID.

A statement issued April 30th, by Yale University, declared one of the greatest needs of to-day in the warfare against disease to be a closer coöperation between the medical profession and other scientists. The whole subject of chemo-therapeutics is one in which fundamental research must be made, if medicine is to solve the increasing problems of the health of the nation.

REPORT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SYLLABUS COMMITTEE.

BULLETIN XL—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1924	
Aug. 15	Cash on hand..... \$ 2.00
Oct. 24	Contribution, A. A. C. P... 25.00
Nov. 5	Contribution, N. A. B. P... 25.00
Nov. 17	Contribution, A. PH. A.... 25.00
Dec. 31	Sale of Syllabus, 8/15 to date..... 14.50

1925		
Oct. 14	Contribution, A. A. C. P...	50.00
Nov. 6	Contribution, N. A. B. P...	100.00
Dec. 31	Sale of Syllabus, 1925.....	124.10
1926		
Mar. 29	Contribution, A. Ph. A....	50.00
Oct. 25	Contribution, A. A. C. P...	50.00
Nov. 3	Contribution, N. A. B. P...	50.00
Dec. 31	Sale of Syllabus, 1926.....	42.00
1927		
Jan. 21	Contribution, A. Ph. A....	50.00
Feb. 28	Sale of Syllabus, Jan. 1 to date.....	28.00
Mar. 1	Total since last report. <i>Expenditures.</i>	\$635.60
1924		
Nov. 4	State Street Trust Company, Boston, on account of note.....	\$ 13.49
Dec. 18	State Street Trust Company, Boston, on account of principal of note.....	50.00
	Discount on new note.....	12.13
1925		
Jan. 21	Postage stamps.....	3.00
May 15	Cartage.....	2.50
June 15	State Street Trust Company, Boston, on account of principal of note.....	50.00
	Discount on new note.....	10.68
July 10	Freight and cartage.....	16.35
Oct. 23	Riverdale Press, Brookline, Mass.	
	2000 letterheads.....	10.00
	1000 document envelopes.....	6.50
	1500 supplements to Syllabus.....	18.50
Nov. 3	Postage stamps for circulars.....	20.00
Nov. 24	Postage stamps for correspondence and mailing Syllabus.....	22.00
Dec. 4	Riverdale Press, Brookline, Mass.	
	1500 subscription blanks.....	7.50
Dec. 15	State Street Trust Company, Boston, on account of principal of note.....	100.00
	Discount on new note.....	7.54
1926		
Jan. 28	Postage stamps.....	5.00
Jan. 30	Exchange on check.....	.10

June 14	State Street Trust Company, Boston, on account of principal of note.....	50.00
	Discount on new note.....	6.10
Dec. 14	State Street Trust Company, Boston, payment of note in full.....	200.00
1927		
Feb. 17	Postage stamps.....	5.00
Feb. 28	Postage stamps and envelopes.....	6.00
	Total since last report.	\$622.39
Mar. 15	Cash on hand.....	\$ 13.21

Signed,
T. J. BRADLEY, *Chairman.*

BULLETIN XLI. MARCH 25, 1927.

This may be the final Bulletin of the series pertaining to the third edition of the SYLLABUS and it is devoted to a brief discussion of the present and future work of the Committee.

Membership.—The following changes in membership have occurred since the enclosed list in *Bulletin XXXIX* was prepared.

W. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed from the A. Ph. A. for the seven-year term ending in 1933, to succeed E. L. Newcomb.

E. F. Cook, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been elected to succeed himself, by the A. A. C. P., for the seven-year term ending in 1933.

A. L. I. Winne, of Richmond, Va., has been elected by the N. A. B. P. for the seven-year term ending in 1933, to succeed G. C. Diekman.

George Judisch, of Ames, Iowa, has been elected by the N. A. B. P. to complete the term of Mathias Noll, expiring in 1929.

C. J. Clayton, of Denver, Colo., has been elected by the N. A. B. P. to complete the term of Frank Schachleiter, expiring in 1931.

Finances.—As stated in the financial report in *Bulletin XL*, the notes for the balance of the cost of issuing the third edition of the SYLLABUS have been fully paid and there is a small amount of cash in the treasury, with no outstanding unpaid bills.

PREPARATION OF A FOURTH EDITION.

As was described in the last annual report to the parent bodies, the adoption of the three-year minimum course in pharmacy, makes necessary another revision of the "SYLLABUS," but this could not be undertaken until several conditions affecting its preparation were ful-

filled. These conditions are the issuance of new editions of the "United States Pharmacopœia" and "The National Formulary," the payment of all debts of the Committee, and the appearance of the report of the Commonwealth Fund investigation of Pharmacy from a functional standpoint. All of these conditions have now been fulfilled in the order named and it is now time to begin the work of revision. The Chairman and Dr. J. A. Koch have been appointed as members of a Special Committee of the A. A. C. P., to confer with Dr. W. W. Charters and other representatives of the Commonwealth Fund on coordination of their report with the work of the colleges of pharmacy. The Chairman, in the light of our experience in the preparation of previous editions, has noted several ways for the possible improvement of the "SYLLABUS." These suggestions will be submitted for the consideration of the Committee, in due course.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman is aware of his many shortcomings in connection with this work, but he finds some satisfaction in certain tangible results obtained. Appointed a member of the Committee in 1906, soon after its inception, he assisted in the preparation of the first and second editions, and, in 1914, after the second edition appeared, he was elected Secretary-Treasurer, to distribute that edition and clear the books of a debt of about five hundred dollars. In 1917, he was advanced to the Chairmanship and supervised the preparation of the third edition, during the difficult war period. This edition appeared in 1922, and again it was necessary to clear the books of a debt of about five hundred dollars, which has just been accomplished. While still far from being the ideal book we are striving for, the third edition is conceded to be a great improvement over the preceding ones, and the bitterness due to differences of opinion in the Committee has disappeared. It should be remembered that no one is paid for his services on the Committee, and, during the last dozen years, the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy has contributed clerical assistance on the work of the Committee which would probably have cost as much as all the other expenses, if paid for.

The only reason for making the above statement is in connection with the selection of a Chairman, to take charge of the preparation of the fourth edition. The present Chairman

feels that he has held the office for a long time and done his share of the work, and he sincerely wishes to relinquish the position. Stated in another way, he will decline to accept a reelection, unless convinced that it is his unmistakable duty to accept it. Action on this matter will be requested before long, and, in the meantime, an expression of the views of members of the Committee is asked for.

Signed,

T. J. BRADLEY, *Chairman.*

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN DRUG MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The 16th annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association held in New York City, April 4th to 7th, was largely attended, and is said to have been one of the most successful in the history of the Association.

The officers elected are, *President*, Charles G. Merrell, Cincinnati; *First Vice-President*, A. Homer Smith, Baltimore; *Second Vice-President*, Nicholas H. Noyes, Indianapolis; *Third Vice-President*, J. H. Foy, Newark, N. J.; *Secretary*, Carson P. Frailey, Washington, D. C.; *Treasurer*, Franklin Black, New York; *Members of the Executive Committee*, Oscar W. Smith, Detroit; S. B. Penick, Dr. John F. Anderson, New York City; and Milton Campbell, Philadelphia.

Among the speakers of the occasion as delegates of other organizations were E. F. Kelly for the A. P. H. A.; E. L. Newcomb for the N. W. D. A.; Thomas H. Potts, N. A. R. D.; Ralph R. Patch, A. P. M. A.

Charles G. Merrell, elected President of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, is President of the William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, which was founded in 1828 by his grandfather. Mr. Merrell was born August 2, 1867, at Cincinnati, and after attending the Cincinnati High School entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was graduated in 1884. That fall he joined the company he now heads, organizing the firm's laboratory. He was made plant superintendent in 1892 and Vice-President in 1895. In 1915 he was elected President and still occupies that position.

Mr. Merrell has been a Vice-President of the A. D. M. A. for some years and a member of the executive committee for a still longer period. He has taken a most active part in the conventions for a decade and has been one of the most regular attendants at meetings. He is also a member of the AMERICAN PHARMA-

CEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, American Chemical Society, Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati Club and Cincinnati Bowling on the Green Club.

EUROPEAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS (NATIONAL).

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES.

France.—Association générale des Syndicats pharmaceutiques de France.—*President*, M. Barthet, Rue de Phalsbourg 1 Paris. *Secretary*.—M. Collard, Rue Ballu 13 Paris.

Spain.—Union Farmaceutica Nacional.—*President*, D. Juan Rhodes Garridom Cabanilla del Campo, Guadalajara. *Secretary*, D. Emiliano Colmenar, Alberto Auguilera, Madrid. Bureau. Cardenal Cisneros, 56 Madrid.

Italy.—Sindacato Nazionale Fascisti die Farmacisti, Via di Lucchesi. 31 Rome.

Switzerland.—Schweizerischer Apothekerverein.—*President*, J. Lang, Davos. *Secretary*, Dr. H. Spillmann, Zürich, Weinbergstrasse 97.

Belgium.—La Nationale Pharmaceutique.—Bureau. Avenue de Cortenbergh, 24 Bruxelles. *President*, Valère Haazen, Avenue Isabelle, Anvers. *Secretary*, J. Breugelmans, Rue de Veeweyde, 5 Bruxelles.

Holland.—Ned. Maatschappy, ter Bevoordering der Pharmacie. *President*, Dr. J. J. Hofman, Schenkweg 4, La Haye. *Secretary*, V. van Itallie, Nicolaas Beetsstraat 130, Amsterdam.

England.—Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—*President*, Fred E. Bilson, Lansdowne Crescent, Bournemouth. *Secretary*, Hugh N. Linstead, Bloomsbury Square 17, London, W. C.

Germany.—Deutscher Apotheker Verein.—Bureau. Levetzowstrasse, 16 B. Berlin, Vereinshaus. *President*, Dr. H. Salzmann, Joachimsthalerstrasse, 22 Berlin, W. 15.

Austria.—Allgemeiner Oesterreichischer Apothekerverein.—*President*, Dr. Franz Stohr, Wien. *Secretary*, M. F. Minarik, Apotheker in Wien.

NEW YORK STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Chairman Samuel S. Dworkin has arranged a pamphlet on price standardization which will be of great help to Association workers; it contains the following articles: "Chain Stores and the Drift Toward Monopoly in the Retail Field," by Clyde L. Eddy; "The Sherman Law Fosters Monopoly in Distribution at Retail," by Felix H. Levy; "Why Congress

Should Amend the Sherman Law," by Clyde L. Eddy; "Price Standardization Awaits Amendment of the Sherman Law," by Samuel S. Dworkin, and "How You Can Help." Copies may be had for distribution at \$5.00 per hundred.

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

The International Society of the History of Medicine holds its congress every two years. The next session will convene at Leyden and Amsterdam, July 18-23, 1927. The meetings will be held in the lecture rooms of the universities. In the communal museum at Amsterdam there will be an exhibit of paintings and old books dealing with anatomy and medicine. The general Secretary is Dr. J. E. Kroon, Stationweg 25, Leyden.

WEST VIRGINIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The West Virginia Capsule is an historical issue, commemorating the birthday of the State Association, in 1906. In speaking of two active members of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION the *Capsule* says:

"There has always been a strong fraternal feeling between the druggists of West Virginia and their sister State, Ohio. For over two decades, there have been two Ohio druggists especially, who have given their time, their talent and ability to aiding the West Virginia State Organization. The names of these men are Dr. J. H. Beal, the Dean of American Pharmacy, and Theo. D. Wetterstroem, Secretary of The Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association. These friends assisted in the organization of The West Virginia Association, twenty-one years ago. They, along with other druggists of national fame, will be honored guests at the Deer Park meeting in June."

A group picture of those in attendance at the first annual convention is reproduced in the number referred to.

DEBATE ON "OWNERSHIP OF DRUG STORES SHOULD BE LIMITED TO REGISTERED PHARMACISTS."

A debate on above subject was decided in favor of the contestants for the negative at the School of Pharmacy, Medical College of Virginia, April 29th. The students of the latter institution gained the decision; the debaters for the affirmative are students at the University of Maryland, School of Pharmacy.

THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

Alcohol has continued to be the subject of legislation and proposed legislation, and of much controversial publicity. The denaturation of alcohol has been attacked in the public press and in the halls of Congress as tantamount to deliberate potential wholesale poisoning, and proposals for levying a tax upon it have not been wanting.

In spite of this unrest which is born of the continual controversy for and against prohibition and over the methods for the enforcement of prohibition, no very great change in the alcohol situation has taken place during the last year. The industries have kept out of the controversy that has been waged over the merits of prohibition and the degree of failure or effectiveness of its enforcement.

The proposal to tax denatured alcohol has not at any time assumed formidable proportions for the probable reason that most Congressmen who give it thought realize that such a tax would serve no good end, and on the other hand would defeat many good ends.

The agitation against certain formulas for the denaturation of alcohol, especially those involving the use of methanol, is attributable mainly to three causes: an ignorant belief that denatured alcohol without added poison would be a beverage and that poison is added by the Government to make its use as a beverage dangerous; the vote-attracting possibilities of any measure that is aimed to protect the "innocent" drinker of denatured alcohol or of illicit drinks made from it; and the vague hope that such agitation may result in changes that will make the bootlegger's work easier and the drinker's supply more plentiful and safer.

No matter what the cause of this agitation may be we must not lose sight of the fact that denatured alcohol is unmistakably unfit for beverage purposes when sold, and that if criminals improve the taste and odor so that it appears to be potable without removing any possible poisonous character the guilt is theirs. The primary reason for denaturing alcohol is not to poison it but to render it unmistakably non-potable, and the Government must insist on denaturants that are hard to remove in all denatured alcohols that are readily procurable and permitted to be used without stringent regulation.

Prohibition and industrial alcohol administration have continued under the control of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cooperating with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

On March 3, 1927, an act was passed creating a Bureau of Prohibition within the Treasury Department, the officers of which bureau shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and shall be subject to his authority. They will be charged with the Administration of the National Prohibition Act, as amended. The act takes effect on April 1, 1927. (Became effective.)

This act, which met with no serious opposition, differs decidedly from previous attempts to set up a Prohibition Bureau and which met with opposition from the industries as they were, attempts to establish a Prohibition Commissioner vested with autocratic power, some of them providing no possible means of appeal from any action the Commissioner might choose to take.

It is hoped that the arrangement provided by this new law for the administration of Internal Revenue, Customs and Prohibition matters will work for greater efficiency, but no one should be deceived into thinking that the administration of the National Prohibition Act, as amended, can be made easy matter through legislation, or by means of regulations.

Independent action by the several States on alcohol matters has probably abated that except the agitation against certain denaturants is almost sure to invite a flood of unwise measures against denatured alcohol in State legislatures.

A bill was introduced in the last Congress to increase the tariff on so-called "black strap" or waste molasses for use in distillation of alcohol to a figure that would prove to be prohibitive. This type of legislation is not economically sound as it places burdensome taxes on raw material, and this particular measure, which is apt to be brought up again in the next session of Congress, would disrupt the whole alcohol industry and seriously affect other industries, in order that some people might hope to get a little higher price for corn.

On January 1, 1927, the tax on pure non-beverage alcohol was reduced by 55 cents per proof gallon. There will be a further similar reduction on January 1, 1928, after which the

tax will be \$1.10 per proof gallon where it was before the war.

MARTIN H. ITTNER, *Chairman*
 RAYMOND F. BACON
 J. H. BEAL
 E. H. KILLHEFFER
 EDWARD MALLINCKRODT, JR.
 RALPH H. MCKEE
 H. W. RHODEHAMEL
 FREDERIC ROSENGARTEN

NARCOTIC RULES REVISION.

Regulations No. 35, applying to the administration of the Harrison Narcotic Act, are to be revised as part of the general reorganization which is going on under the new prohibition law. Administration of the law is now vested in the new Bureau of Prohibition of the Treasury Department to which it was transferred from the old narcotics division of the prohibition unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau. L. G. Nutt continues in charge with the title of deputy commissioner of prohibition instead of chief of the old narcotics division.

Mr. Nutt in discussing the revision of Regulations No. 35 said that some changes would be made in addition to those necessitated by the new law. A tentative draft of the regulations will be submitted to the interested trade association before they are fully promulgated. Several weeks will be required in the revision.

Officials of the Bureau of Prohibition are receiving suggestions with respect to the revision of Regulations Nos. 60 and 61, the former applying to intoxicating liquor and the latter to industrial alcohol.

Under the new system of numbers regulations No. 1 of the B Bureau of Prohibition will be an office manual covering various administrative details. Regulations No. 2 will be the old Regulations No. 60 and Regulations No. 3 will be the old Regulations No. 61. The new narcotic regulations have not been given a number.

One of the changes included in the new Regulations No. 3 is a liberalization of bond provisions under which a smaller bond is sufficient to cover the withdrawal of certain quantities of alcohol.

ABOLITION OF THE BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former head of the Bureau of Chemistry, writing in *Science*, states

that "the proper way to have gone about this thing (the abolition of the Bureau of Chemistry) would have been the introduction of a bill abolishing the Bureau of Chemistry, establishing a new Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, and creating a new unit of administration for the Food and Drugs Law, with a repeal of that part of the Food Law which charged the Bureau of Chemistry with its enforcement. If this proposition had come before the Congress of 1906, which enacted the Food and Drugs Law, I doubt if it would have received an affirmative vote in either house. Numerous attempts were made during the pending legislation for the law to take the administration away from the Bureau of Chemistry, but every one of these attempts was overwhelmingly negated. The only persons, then, who really wanted to see the Bureau of Chemistry divorced from the Food and Drugs Act were the adulterators of foods and drugs."

REGULATIONS FOR HANDLING DRUGS IN HOSPITALS.

It is not unlikely that the action taken by the Chicago Health Department was responsive to the unfortunate accident referred to in the April *JOURNAL* on pp. 287 and 362. The Department issued new regulations, April 15th, concerning the handling of drugs in hospitals. Each hospital is now required to post written rules, approved by the Board of Health of Chicago, in close proximity to each medicine cabinet and in the drug room to safeguard the distribution and preparation of all medicines and solutions. All drugs and stock solutions used in hospitals must be prepared under the direction of a registered pharmacist or physician and carefully labeled. All poisonous drugs must be kept separate at all times from non-poisonous drugs. All medicines shall be administered only on the written order of a physician, except in extreme emergency. The following rules have been approved by the city Board of Health:

All containers of drugs or chemicals shall be plainly labeled. So far as possible all labels on stock or solution bottles should be made permanent.

All drugs for internal administration shall at all times be kept in their respective medicine cabinets under lock and key.

Nurse shall not remove drugs from one container to another, nor make any change in labels. Have labels renewed by the pharmacist when necessary.

All poisonous drugs for internal administration shall be kept in a separate cabinet or compartment marked "poisons" in distinctive bottles or boxes plainly labeled as to contents and bearing a distinctive poison label. Non-poisonous drugs shall not be kept in a poison cabinet.

All poisonous drugs or solutions, for external use, shall be kept separate from non-poisonous drugs or solutions and shall be plainly labeled as to contents, and shall also bear a distinctive "poison" label.

When about to use any drug or solution a nurse shall read the label when she takes the container in hand, again when she removes the contents, and again when she replaces the container.

All prescriptions shall be written on the proper blank and signed by an attending physician or intern. All prescriptions for compounding shall be written on the proper blank and signed by the attending physician or intern.

All drugs or solutions shall be prepared under the direction of a registered pharmacist or physician. Nurses shall make no changes in solution except that, when a weaker solution is desired, she may dilute the original solution for immediate use only.

Sterile water for drinking purposes for infants shall not be prepared nor kept in a room used for the preparation or storage of drugs or solutions.

No drugs shall be taken from the medicine cabinets or elsewhere for administration to patients by interns, nurses or others without proper record being made.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.*

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

INSPECTOR, ANTINARCOTIC ACT, AGENT, ANTINARCOTIC ACT.

Applications for inspectors and agents, Antinarcotic Act, must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than May 31st.

*Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the board of U. S. civil service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

The examinations are to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Prohibition, and in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The entrance salary for these positions will range from \$2100 to \$2500 a year, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee as shown in the examination and the duty to which he is assigned. Promotion to higher salaries may be made in accordance with the civil service rules as vacancies occur. Employees are allowed subsistence and actual necessary traveling expenses when away from post of duty on official business.

The duties of the inspectors will consist of the inspection of records of manufacturers and importers of and wholesale and retail dealers in narcotic drugs and investigations of illicit traffic therein; also those of practitioners of medicine and manufacturers and dealers in preparations exempt under the Harrison Narcotic Act, as amended by the Revenue Act of 1918 and amendments thereof approved February 24, 1919.

The duties of agents will consist of the investigation of illicit traffic in opium and coca leaves and their salts and derivatives, and the securing of evidence of such violations.

Competitors will not be required to report for written examination at any place, but will be rated on their training and experience. Competitors attaining an eligible rating on training and experience may be required to report for oral examination which will be held at points as convenient for candidates as conditions will permit.

PROHIBITION SERVICE.

There are about 2500 positions to be filled; many have been filled; the notice came too late for inclusion in April JOURNAL; the salaries run up to \$6000 per annum and the positions are: Prohibition Administrator, Assistant, Deputy; Zone Supervisor, Investigator; Chief of Field Division, Associate, Inspector; Prohibition Agent, Investigator; Warehouse Watchman, etc. Examinations for these positions are held in the larger cities. Information relative to vacancies in the Bureau of Prohibition can be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington. Inquiry at the Government Building in your locality and of your Representative or Senator may be helpful. We are making these suggestions, because the information came too late, as stated, for the April JOURNAL.