

considerable ability. It was this fondness of music which brought him in touch with the late Winchell Forbes.

The following intimate friends of Mr. Steele have preceded him by a few years or less: W. M. Searby, John Calvert, J. McDommell, W. T. Wenzell and H. H. Behr, all from San Francisco. Each one of the men named represents a distinct landmark in the progress of pharmacy on the Pacific Coast.—*The Pacific Pharmacist.*

Council Business

COUNCIL LETTER No. 13.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1914.

To the Members of the Council:

The following communication has been received from Hugh Craig:

"I have perused with a great deal of interest Council Letter No. 12, dated February 19. The matter with which it has to do is one to which I have given a great deal of attention during the past four or five months, and the result of my consideration of the subject is not such that leads me to agree with President Beringer that a specific shape for tablets of corrosive mercuric chloride will afford the desired relief. Investigation carefully conducted by the New York Board of Health shows that out of all the deaths from this poison reported during the period of ten months in that city all but about 5 percent or 6 percent were suicidal. It is folly to expect an intelligent person to believe the reports of accidental poisoning with this substance as they appear in the daily papers. Who, for instance, ever heard of any one taking *four headache wafers dissolved in water?* Yet we are told by the press that four 'bichloride' tablets were dissolved in a glass of water by a woman and taken in mistake for headache wafers! These misguided folk who wish to rid themselves of the troubles of existence and the world of their troubled existence will adapt a coffin-shaped tablet just as readily as they will a round one. The shape of the tablet has nothing to do with the desired effect.

"As far as children are concerned, they cannot tell the word 'poison' on the tablet from the motto on the popular candy wafers so dear to the childish heart. Neither can they tell whether a coffin-shaped object is poisonous or is merely a round wafer with some of the edges broken off.

"In my opinion it is a waste of time and energy to attempt to regulate the misuse of mercuric chloride by endeavoring to formulate a restriction as to the shape of the tablet into which this substance is compressed.

The real means of reaching the crux of the situation is the restriction of the sale of this substance to physicians' prescriptions. Despite the wide popular demand for the handy tablet, which can be purchased in any department store, there will be no injury to anybody if all are required to get this drug through real restrictive channels. Restrictions should also apply to physicians who are very likely to leave three or four of these poisonous tablets wrapped up in a prescription blank on the table in a sick room and also to veterinary surgeons who dip them out by the handful and leave them with oral directions for their use with an ignorant stableman—yet these stablemen being of a little sensitive nature and more stolidly constituted, seldom eat these tablets in mistake for an after-drink breath perfume or a chew of tobacco!

"There is another side to the question contained in Letter No. 12 and that is, of the advisability of the Association's taking over any such proposition. While it might be possibly easier to over-estimate the influence such an action would have upon the consideration given to the Association by those who are at present engaged in the manufacture of these tablets in various shapes, this phase should not be lost sight of. This matter, I believe, can be dealt with, very satisfactorily by some of those who have a longer acquaintance with the Association and its purposes. To me it appears rather a departure for the Association to engage in the manufacture of or the supervision of the manufacture of any article of commerce—I have not, in making this statement, lost-sight of the fact that the Association publishes the National Formulary.

"There was not enclosed with the letter any voting card, and there was nothing about the letter which leads me to believe that a vote is to be taken at this time, but rather the matter is simply up for discussion. However, if a vote is expected, I should like to have mine recorded in opposition to the proposition."

President G. M. Beringer replies to Mr. Craig's comments, as follows:

"I have read with great interest the comments of Mr. Hugh Craig on Council Letter No. 12. I fear that Mr. Craig fails to grasp the real situation presented in that Council Letter. I agree with him fully as to the necessity of educating the public to the importance of exercising *the proper care in the handling of all poisons.*

"The question of an official shape for tablets of mercuric chloride is only *one* of the means of safeguarding the careful handling of these tablets, and it was not presented as the *sole* means that should be adopted. Through the clamor of the public press, the legislators of the country are very likely to enact in the various States and Congress, some form of legislation that shall define a shape for bichloride tablets and the proper precautions regarding labeling and selling of

these. This is evidenced by the bills that are now pending in Congress and in several of the state legislatures. Of all the shapes that have so far been proposed, there is none for originality and distinctness of character that is at all comparable with the proposition of a coffin shape tablet. As the latter form has never been used for foods, confections or harmless medicines, it has that distinct advantage of novelty and individuality, and its use could very readily be restricted solely to toxic tablets for external application without proving detrimental to manufacturers of other products.

"The desirability of this shape for bichloride tablets appealed to Vice-President Apple and President-elect Mayo as well as to myself. It is apparent, however, that if this shape is to be monopolized by a patent controlled by any one manufacturer, no matter what benefit might accrue to the public from this safeguard, it could not be endorsed by either the Association or the U. S. Pharmacopœia. The proposition presented in Council Letter No. 12 by which monopoly could be prevented and every honorable manufacturer be given the privilege of making such a standard tablet, was the only plan that appeared to be feasible to assure the public of the greatest amount of benefit and safety.

"In presenting this plan to the Association, we were quite aware that this was a departure from the usual line of activity of the American Pharmaceutical Association, but I conceived that it is well within the scope of usefulness of the Association to thus exert its influence for the benefit of the public. If the American Pharmaceutical Association will not accept this unusual opportunity, then, no doubt, the Norwich Pharmacal Co. will prosecute their patent to completion and monopolize the manufacture of such tablets in the United States.

"Mr. Craig is certainly in error in stating that "after a careful consideration of the question from every possible view point, the Association is opposed to any provisions of the U. S. Pharmacopœia or National Formulary prescribing the shape, size or color of mercury bichloride or other poisonous tablets, or shape, size or color of the package in which they shall be furnished." The Committee of Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia have already, by vote, decided to introduce a bichloride of mercury tablet, and as many of the members of that Committee of Revision are likewise members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, such a statement coming officially from the Association would be inconsistent. Some of the foreign pharmacopœias and formularies have fixed standards of bichloride of mercury tablets, and the U. S. Pharmacopœia in fixing a standard for bichloride tablets will simply follow precedents already set in other pharmacopœias. We need not necessarily adopt standards and shapes that were adopted in other countries, but well may fol-

low the most advanced American thought for an American standard.

"I hope that Mr. Craig will modify his resolutions so as to make them entirely consistent with the real view of the Association. May I likewise point out the inconsistency of his objection to a uniform shape for poison tablets and then to propose a special receptacle as a container for all poisons."

Secretary J. H. Beal writes that he is heartily in favor of taking over the assignment of the patent which it is hoped will be obtained by the Norwich Pharmacal Company; also, that the patent should be accepted by the Association as a trust, and its free use to the medical and pharmaceutical professions permitted without charge and without restrictions, further than necessary to prevent the use of the design for confections and harmless medicaments. He offers the following resolutions, which are seconded by G. M. Beringer:

"(1) *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association accept the complete assignment of the patent-rights of the Norwich Pharmacal Company in and to a design patent for a poison tablet, serial number 801,748, as tendered by the said Norwich Pharmacal Company in their communication to the President of the Association, dated February 16, 1914, and presented in Council Letter No. 12.

"(2) *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association hold such design patent exclusively for the free use of the medical and pharmaceutical professions of the United States, without restrictions except such as may be necessary to prevent possible abuse through use of the design for confectionery or other non-poisonous substances.

"(3) *Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association hereby tenders to the Norwich Pharmacal Company a vote of thanks for their generous and public spirited proposition."

The above will be regarded as *Motion No. 25 (Assignment of Patent-Rights for Poison Tablet.)*

The following communication has been received from F. W. Nitardy:

"In his address at Nashville, President Day recommended that a portion of the annual dues from members of local branches be remitted to the branch treasurer. The committee on the President's address referred the matter to the Council for action.

"I believe President Day's recommendation is a valuable one, one that will work to the benefit of both the national body and the branches, and one on which early action by the Council would be advisable.

I shall appreciate it if you will submit the subject to the Council for discussion or vote together with my argument based on the experience of the Denver Branch.

"Our branch is very active. It has gained some seventy-five new members for the A. Ph. A., holds regular and well attended meetings, which in turn are responsible for quite a number of members retaining their interest in the A. Ph. A. In order to maintain such a branch more or less money is needed. It may be raised by assessing each member several dollars yearly in local dues, but this frequently acts as a stumbling block in gaining and holding members. We have contented ourselves with yearly local dues of \$1 with a result that a deficit occasionally exists in our treasury. This has from time to time been quietly wiped out by some of our more prosperous and generous members. Our greatest handicap has always been lack of money. The local branch carries all of the burden, while the benefits of its existence are without question shared by the national body. Every city in the U. S. with a population of 100,000 or over could support a good local branch and do it better if it could obtain a little financial help from the national body. If branches would be established in all communities as large as Denver or larger, the membership of the A. Ph. A. would increase very materially, and what is more, we would have something substantial to help hold the interest of new members, especially such as cannot attend the annual conventions, of which there are many.

"If the national treasurer could remit \$1 yearly of the dues of any branch member paying not less than \$1 yearly local dues, on request, to the local branch treasurer at the end of the fiscal year, providing such request is accompanied by a list of dues-paid branch members and a copy of the treasurer's report covering the year in question, a substantial aid would be rendered, at the same time protecting the national body against paying out any money for which it could see no returns.

"In case a scheme like that outlined above meets the approval of the Council, I should like to move its adoption.

"Now, in regard to Council Letter No. 12. I have read very carefully the letter, also the bulletin on "The Sale of Bichloride Tablets" by Martin I. Wilbert (Reprint 151—Public Health Reports) and believe President Beringer's recommendation is a step in the right direction towards solving the bichloride problem and heading off unwise legislation in the matter.

"If it has not already been done, I move the acceptance of the very generous offer of the Norwich Pharmacal Co., also, that we tender them a vote of thanks and that notice of this action be sent to the pharmaceutical press."

The following communication has been received:

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1914.

Why the A. Ph. A. Home Should Locate in Nashville, Tenn.

WHEREAS, At the last annual meeting of the A. Ph. A. held in this city the proposition to provide a permanent home for the Association was referred to the Council for future consideration; and

WHEREAS, Efforts are now being made by other cities to secure the location of this permanent home.

Therefore, We, the members of the Nashville Branch, respectfully submit for the consideration of the Council, the following reasons why the home should be located in Nashville, Tenn.:

(1) Because Nashville offers a free site for the home.

(2) It is about the center of population of the U. S. and within 24 hours' travel for the great majority of the pharmacists of the United States.

(3) The climate is unexcelled for the proposed botanical gardens.

(4) Has the second largest facilities in the U. S. for printing.

(5) Is the greatest educational center in the Central-Southern States and one of the greatest in the entire United States.

(6) Has progressive pharmaceutical schools for both races.

(7) Has a live growing A. Ph. A. Branch.

(8) Affords ample hotel facilities for future A. Ph. A. conventions.

(9) Has low freight rates, proximity to needed supplies considered.

(10) Incorporated bodies for educational purposes on a non-profit basis are not liable for taxation.

(11) Has been proven to have the cheapest cost of living of any city in the U. S.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. White,
S. C. Davis,
Ira B. Clark,

Committee.

The above resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of the Nashville Branch of the Association.

Nashville Branch, A. Ph. A.,

J. O. Burge, Ph. G., President.

Williams R. White, Secretary.

We, the undersigned commercial organizations representing the entire business interests of Nashville, Tenn., do hereby heartily endorse the above resolutions and invite the American Pharmaceutical Association to locate its home in our city.

The Nashville Industrial Bureau,

J. M. Gray, Jr., President.

A. P. Foster, Secretary.

The Nashville Business Men's Association,

M. S. Ross, President.

J. R. Beesley, Secretary.

J. W. ENGLAND,

Secretary of the Council.

415 N. 33rd St.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

List of changes of stations and duties of commissioned and other officers of the United State Public Health Service for the period ending March 17, 1914:

Rucker, W. C., Assistant Surgeon General. Directed to proceed to Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of attending the annual mid-winter conference of the American Medical Association on Public Health, Legislation and Medical Education, February 23-24, 1914. Also designated as the Service representative on the National Legislative Committee of the American Medical Association. Also directed to deliver an address on "Public Health Legislation" before the Federation of State Medical Boards of the United States, February 25, 1914, and on "Common Sense in Public Health Administration" before the Chicago Medical Association, February 25, 1914. February 19, 1914.

White, J. H., Surgeon. Granted 1 month and 7 days' leave of absence from March 11, 1914. Granted 10 months and 23 days' leave of absence, without pay, from April 18, 1914. February 24, 1914.

Cobb, J. O., Surgeon. Granted 1 day's leave of absence, February 15, 1914, under paragraph 193, Service Regulations. February 14, 1914.

Cumming, H. S., Surgeon. Detailed, at the request of the President of the Maryland Conservation Association, to deliver an address on "The bearing which the pollution of tidal waters has on health," at Johns Hopkins University, February 25, 1914. February 19, 1914.

Lavinder, C. H., Surgeon. Detailed, at the request of the State Commissioner of Health of Virginia, to deliver a lecture on pellagra, at the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, February 24, 1914. February 19, 1914.

Lumsden, L. L., Surgeon. Detailed, at the request of the President of the Maryland Conservation Association, to deliver an address on "The value to Maryland of controlling waterborne diseases," at Johns Hopkins University, February 25, 1914. February 19, 1914.

Sweet, E. A., Passed Assistant Surgeon. Detailed to make as complete studies as practicable of the migration of tuberculous per-

sons in New Mexico in interstate traffic. February 20, 1914.

Krulich, F., Passed Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty at the San Francisco quarantine station and directed to report to Surgeon Woodward for duty at the Exposition Hospital. February 24, 1914.

Ruoff, J. S., Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., and directed to report to the medical officer in charge of the Marine Hospital, Stapleton, N. Y., for duty and assignment to quarters. February 18, 1914.

Phelps, E. B., Professor of Chemistry. Directed to proceed to Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of making necessary preliminary surveys in connection with investigations of the pollution of navigable waters. Also to proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, for conference with officer in charge of Service investigations, stopping enroute at Indianapolis, Ind., for conference with the Secretary of the House Board of Health, relative to pollution of the Ohio river and its tributaries by industrial wastes. February 20, 1914.

Hammon, Harry B., Sanitary Chemist. Directed to proceed to Washington, D. C., for instructions in connection with sanitary disposal of industrial wastes. February 10, 1914.

BOARD CONVENED.

Board of medical officers established at San Francisco, Cal., for the re-examining of detained aliens. Detail for the board: Surgeon W. C. Billings, chairman; Surgeon M. W. Clover, member; Assistant Surgeon L. W. Jenkins, recorder. February 19, 1914.

Banks, C. E., Senior Surgeon. Leave of absence for 4 days from February 20, 1914, amended to read "7 days' leave of absence from February 20, 1914." February 19, 1914.

von Ezdorf, R. H., Surgeon. Directed to report at the Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 4, 1914, for conference relative to malaria investigations. March 2, 1914.

Lumsden, L. L., Surgeon. Detailed, at the request of the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, to deliver an address before that society, at Baltimore, Md., March 9, 1914, on "Public Health Education." March 2, 1914.

Robinson, D. E., Surgeon. Relieved from temporary duty in the Hygienic Laboratory and directed to proceed, via New York, N. Y., to Cincinnati, Ohio, for investigations of tu-

berculosis in relation to occupation and environment. February 25, 1914.

Corput, C. M., Surgeon. Granted 4 days' leave of absence from February 23, 1914, under paragraph 193, Service Regulations. February 22, 1914.

Thometz, H. M., Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty at the Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., and directed to proceed to the San Francisco quarantine station, Angel Island, Cal., and report to the medical officer in charge for duty and assignment to quarters. February 28, 1914.

Ruoff, J. S., Assistant Surgeon. Granted 30 days' leave of absence from January 24, 1914, on account of sickness. March 3, 1914.

Wayson, Newton E., Assistant Surgeon. Directed to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Surgeon John D. Long for duty in plague suppressive measures. February 28, 1914.

Galloway, Thomas C., Jr., Assistant Surgeon. Directed to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the medical officer in charge of the Marine Hospital, for duty and assignment to quarters. February 28, 1914.

Waller, Clifford E., Assistant Surgeon. Directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., and report to the medical officer in charge of the Marine Hospital for duty and assignment to quarters. February 28, 1914.

Sutton, Don C., Assistant Surgeon. Directed to proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the medical officer in charge of the Marine Hospital for duty and assignment to quarters. February 28, 1914.

Faget, Frank M., Assistant Surgeon. Directed to report to the medical officer in charge of the New Orleans quarantine station for duty and assignment to quarters. February 28, 1914.

Lison, John H., Assistant Surgeon. Directed to proceed to Detroit, Mich., and report to the medical officer in charge of the Marine Hospital for duty. February 28, 1914.

Akin, Charles V., Assistant Surgeon. Directed to proceed to New Orleans, La., and report to the medical officer in charge of the Marine Hospital for duty and assignment to quarters. February 28, 1914.

Miller, Knox E., Assistant Surgeon. Directed to proceed to Stapleton, N. Y., and report to the medical officer in charge of the Marine Hospital for duty and assignment to quarters. February 28, 1914.

Wilson, Joseph C., Assistant Surgeon. Directed to report to the Chief Medical Officer, Immigration Station, Ellis Island, N. Y., for duty. February 28, 1914.

Staton, L. W., Acting Assistant Surgeon. Directed to proceed to West Point, Va., for investigation of case of smallpox on schooner "Lizzie Hall." February 27, 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

Doctors Newton E. Wayson, Thomas C. Galloway, Jr., Clifford E. Waller, Don C. Sutton, Frank M. Faget, John H. Linson, Charles V. Akin, Knox E. Miller and Joseph G. Wilson commissioned Assistant Surgeons in the United States Public Health Service. February 24, 1914.

BOARD CONVENED.

Board of medical officers convened to meet at the Marine Hospital, Mobile, Ala., for the physical examination of First Lieutenant of Engineers C. S. Root, U. S. R. C. S. Detail for the board: Surgeon R. H. von Ezdorf, chairman; Assistant Surgeon R. C. Derivaux, recorder.

Mathewson, H. S., Surgeon. Directed to proceed to Ellis Island, N. Y., to study methods there used in the examination of aliens suspected of mental defects. March 7, 1914.

Spratt, R. D., Passed Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., and directed to proceed to Gloucester City, N. J., reporting to Surgeon Fairfax Irwin for duty in the examination of arriving aliens. March 7, 1914.

Frost, W. H., Passed Assistant Surgeon. Detailed, at the request of the Director of the Illinois Water Supply Association, to attend a meeting of that Association, to be held at Urbana, Ill., March 9-11, 1914. March 3, 1914.

de Valin, Hugh, Passed Assistant Surgeon. Upon completion of duties as Recorder of Board of Examiners, directed to make a study of the question of the pollution of railway tracks between Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1914.

Guthrie, M. C., Passed Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty in the examination of arriving aliens at Gloucester City, N. J., and directed to proceed to the Canal Zone and report to the Governor of the Panama Canal, relieving Surgeon J. C. Perry, for duty in connection with the maritime quarantine of the Canal. March 7, 1914.

Herring, R. A., Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., and directed to proceed, by way of Washington, D. C., to Spartanburg, S. C., for duty, under Surgeon Joseph Goldberger, in connection with pellagra investigations. March 3, 1914.

Ridlon, J. R., Passed Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty at Philadelphia, Pa., and directed to proceed, by way of Washington, D. C., to Spartanburg, S. C., for duty, under Surgeon Joseph Goldberger, in connection with pellagra investigations. March 3, 1914.

Gillespie, J. M., Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty at the Hygienic Laboratory, and directed to proceed to Ellis Island, N. Y., and report to the Chief Medical Officer for duty. March 7, 1914.

Thometz, H. M., Assistant Surgeon. Granted 6 days' leave of absence from January 26-31, 1914, on account of sickness. March 10, 1914.

Townsend, J. G., Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty at the Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md., and directed to proceed to Ellis Island, N. Y., and report to the Chief Medical Officer for duty. March 3, 1914.

Hoskins, John X., Sanitary Engineer. Directed to proceed, as instructed by the officer in charge of the Ohio River investigations, to various points for laboratory studies and sanitary surveys of the Ohio River watershed. March 5, 1914.

Lowe, Dan., Epidemiologist. Directed to proceed to Washington, D. C., for conference and instructions, and thence to such places as directed by the medical officer in charge of the work, for duty in connection with the epidemiological survey of typhoid fever. March 7, 1914.

BOARD CONVENED.

Board of commissioned medical officers convened to meet at the Bureau, Monday, March 9, 1914, for the examination of candidates to determine their fitness for appointment as Assistant Surgeons in this Service. Detail for the board: Assistant Surgeon General W. G. Stimpson, chairman; Surgeon C. H. Lavinder, member; Passed Assistant Surgeon Hugh de Valin, recorder. March 3, 1914.

Banks, C. E., Senior Surgeon. Granted 7 days' leave of absence from March 6, 1914. March 5, 1914.

Guiteras, G. M., Surgeon. Leave of absence for 1 month amended to read "4 days'

leave of absence from February 21, 1914." March 14, 1914.

Wertenbaker, C. P., Surgeon. Granted 10 days' leave of absence from March 10, 1914. March 13, 1914.

Brown, B. W., Surgeon. Relieved from duty at Yokohama, Japan, and directed to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report arrival to the Bureau and there await orders. March 11, 1914.

Lavinder, C. H., Surgeon. Relieved from temporary duty at the Hygienic Laboratory and directed to rejoin station at the Marine Hospital, Savannah, Ga. March 11, 1914.

Lumsden, L. L., Surgeon. Directed, at the request of the Health Department of Cumberland, Md., to proceed to that city for the purpose of addressing a public meeting on March 13, 1914, on the subject of means necessary to prevent typhoid fever. March 13, 1914. Granted 2 days' leave of absence, on account of sickness, from March 2, 1914. March 11, 1914.

White, M. J., Surgeon. On request of the Industrial Commission of Indiana, directed to proceed to Indianapolis and other points within that State, to co-operate with said Commission and representatives of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics on investigations of sanitary conditions of factories and workshops and studies of physical status of workers. March 10, 1914.

Fricks, L. D., Surgeon. Directed to proceed to Victor, Mont., for the purpose of carrying on operations for the prevention of the interstate spread of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. March 17, 1914.

Moore, Dunlop, Surgeon. Granted 1 day's leave of absence, March 2, 1914, on account of sickness. March 10, 1914.

Gwynn, M. K., Surgeon. Granted 2 days' leave of absence, March 2-3, 1914, on account of sickness. March 11, 1914.

Schereschewsky, J. W., Surgeon. Directed to proceed to New York, N. Y., for the purpose of attending the postponed meeting of the Hygiene Committee of the National Council for Industrial Safety, March 12, 1914. March 10, 1914.

Bogges, J. S., Surgeon. Relieved from duty at the Mobile quarantine station and directed to proceed to Yokohama, Japan, for duty in the office of the American Consul-General. March 11, 1914.

Wilson, R. L., Surgeon. Granted 7 days'

additional leave from March 24, 1914. March 14, 1914.

Parker, H. B., Passed Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., and directed to proceed to Guayaquil, Ecuador, for duty in the office of the American Consul-General. March 11, 1914. Granted 1 month's leave of absence from March 10, 1914. March 11, 1914.

Collins, G. L., Passed Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty in connection with the trachoma clinic at Hindman, Ky., and directed to proceed to Boston, Mass., and report to the medical officer in charge of the Marine Hospital for duty and assignment to quarters. March 14, 1914.

Turnipseed, D. C., Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty in Quarantine Service of the Philippine Islands and directed to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report arrival to Bureau and there await orders. March 11, 1914.

Kearny, R. A., Assistant Surgeon. Granted 20 days' leave of absence from April 20, 1914. March 13, 1914.

Watkins, J. A., Assistant Surgeon. Granted 7 days' leave of absence upon completion of course of instruction at Hygienic Laboratory. March 13, 1914.

Laughlin, J. B., Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty at the Gulf quarantine station, and directed to proceed to the Mobile quarantine station and assume charge, relieving Surgeon J. S. Boggess. May 11, 1914.

Bolten, Joseph, Assistant Surgeon. Relieved from duty at Detroit, Mich., and directed to proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the medical officer in charge of the Marine

Hospital for duty and assignment to quarters. March 11, 1914.

Voegtlin, Carl, Professor of Pharmacy. Directed to proceed to Spartanburg, S. C., for conference with Passed Assistant Surgeon R. A. Herring to determine the availability of that location for special studies of metabolism in relation to the causation of pellagra. March 13, 1914.

Wickliffe, T. F., Acting Assistant Surgeon. Directed to proceed from Hyden to Jackson, Ky., to take charge of the trachoma work at the later place. March 12, 1914.

Hommon, Harry B., Sanitary Chemist. Directed to proceed to Baltimore and Luray, Md., and other places on the Potomac River watershed to make special field studies of sanitary wastes. March 17, 1914.

Stearns, W. L., Pharmacist. Reassigned to duty at the Marine Hospital, Stapleton, N. Y., effective March 24, 1914. March 13, 1914.

Smith, L. G., Pharmacist. Directed to proceed to Blackbeard's Island, to arrange for the transfer of property to the Savannah quarantine station, to be utilized in pellagra investigations. March 16, 1914.

BOARD CONVENED.

Board of medical officers convened to meet at the Bureau, March 18, 1914, for the purpose of revising the Telegraphic Cipher Code of the Service. Detail for the board: Assistant Surgeon General L. E. Cofer, chairman; Assistant Surgeon General W. C. Rucker, member; Passed Assistant Surgeon Hugh de Valin, recorder. March 17, 1914...

Official: RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon General.

THE NUMBER OF TECHNICAL CHEMISTS IN GERMANY.

According to the annual statistics published by the Society of German Chemists in 339 German chemical works 268 were either proprietors or directors, while in all there were employed 2,467 university-trained chemists and 384 technical chemists, i. e., without a university education. There are at present twenty firms which each employ over twenty chemists; these employ altogether, in addition in forty-five independent chemists, 1,477 chemists, and 154 technical chemists; that is to say, that over half of all the chemists included in these statistics are in the employ of these twenty large firms. During the year 1912-13 winter term there were 3,082 chemical students working in the laboratories of the German universities, of whom 2,649 were Germans.—*The Chemist and Druggist* (London).

PUSHING PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

The business builder has one of his finest opportunities here. Most druggists realize this. In all the smaller towns you will find druggists carrying full lines of cameras and supplies and doing a roaring business. Almost every human being gets the camera craze at some stage, and this tendency is certainly good for business. It makes cameras almost as staple as shoes. Of course, not all of us can gratify our little desires, but most of us can. The business in photographic supplies is naturally very large. It may be augmented by encouraging camera clubs, or organizing the same where none exists. Every town should have a camera club. It gives the young people the right kind of recreation and will be found helpful to the standard of citizenship in that town. Towns where the young men loaf on street corners, making smart remarks and exchanging doubtful stories, are not good towns for turning boys into high-minded men. A camera club has a social side and helps out wonderfully in places where there is little offering in the way of high-class entertainment. Some dealers offer cash prizes for photographs, and some very interesting contests have been worked up along these lines.

In one contest of this kind, cash prizes were offered as follows: A first prize of \$25 for the best photograph posed with living figures, second prize of \$15 for the best photograph of a local building inside the town limits, third prize of \$10 for the best photograph of a residence within the county but outside the town limits, and fourth prize of \$10 for the best photograph of any farm scene taken inside the county. The decisions were rendered by a committee elected by the camera club with the town mayor as chairman. The entire town and county participated more or less in this contest, the local paper gave it some good advertising, and altogether a great deal of interest was aroused. An exhibition of the photographs is a good thing, and this may be held in the rooms of the camera club, with the general public invited.

It might be practicable for all dealers in photographic supplies in a certain town to combine and offer prizes open to all amateurs. These enterprises boom business, enliven the town, and are good things all around. You can always get hearty co-operation from the local press and plenty of free advertising. When a town is dragging along in a rut, it always helps when somebody starts a proposition of this kind. A friendly rivalry wakes the people up, the surrounding country becomes interested, trade is brought into town, and the town gets some good advertising. Such are the things that boards of trade in all towns are working for. The whole population benefits. Money put into circulation helps everybody.

Annual, or semi-annual exhibitions are good things. Many camera clubs have given these, in the larger cities as well as in small towns. The druggist in the large city can handle cameras and photographic supplies to advantage. He can't get all this trade, as some of it will go down town to the regular supply houses. But druggists should bear in mind that a big city is only a collection of small towns. If you are out on the edge of the city you are still in the center of your own settlement. Many of your customers will buy all their supplies from you. Occasionally they go shopping down town, but by going after it, you can get the bulk of their business.—W. S. Adkins in *The National Druggist*.