

ceiver of the business of such dealer shall have been appointed: *Provided*, That in either case above specified such uniform commodity shall have first been offered to the proprietor by the dealer, receiver, or trustee in bankruptcy, or the legal representative of the dealer, by a written offer at the price paid for the uniform commodity by such dealer, and that such proprietor, after reasonable opportunity to inspect such article or articles shall have refused or neglected to accept such offer, or providing such uniform commodity shall have become damaged, deteriorated, or soiled, and providing that such damaged, deteriorated, or soiled article shall have first been offered to the proprietor thereof by the dealer by written offer, at the price paid for the same by such dealer, and that such vendor, after reasonable opportunity to inspect such uniform commodity, shall have refused or neglected to accept such offer, and providing that such damaged, deteriorated, or soiled article shall thereafter only be offered for sale by the dealer with prominent notice to the consumer that such uniform commodity is damaged, deteriorated, or soiled and that the price thereof is reduced because of such damage.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this Act shall be construed as repealing an Act entitled "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," which became a law on the second day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety.

Comprehensive as this bill is apparently intended to be, with its precise definitions of everything connected with its subject, it does not make clear how a consumer could estimate his damages in a transaction where he had purchased goods at a less price than the one fixed, and the bill is somewhat objectionable because it leaves the punishment of the offender to private initiative. It is possible that this bill, with its provision for the punishment of offenders in this way, may be found acceptable, with a view to after amendment by which those who violate the law may be punished by public prosecution. We urge Price Standardization on the ground of the public weal, not to protect individuals, and we say that anyone who cuts prices is acting against the public interests and it would seem as though they should be punished as others are punished who commit offenses of that nature. But this bill, like the other, is to be commended as marking a distinct and positive advance toward better and more hopeful conditions and as such it should meet the approval of all friends of just and honorable methods in trade.

ERNEST C. MARSHALL.



PROPOSED ENTERTAINMENTS AT THE DETROIT MEETING.

IN preparing for the August meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association the various committees on Entertainment, Finance, and Ladies' Program have gotten down to real work, with every determination to make the '14 convention the Banner Meeting of the Association. They have ample "steam" and funds at their disposal, backed up by the very rich attractions which Detroit offers as a Convention City.

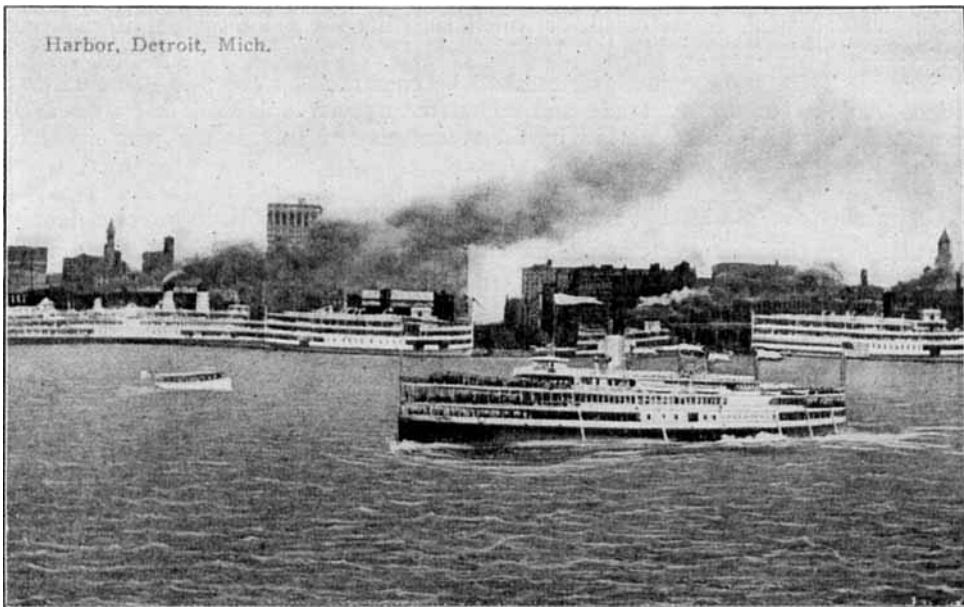
The Michigan travelers of the drug houses, headed by Mr. Frank Kerr, are making it possible to send the Journal of the Detroit Retail Druggists' Association to every druggist in the state. Each issue bears some interesting article or announcement pertaining to the August meeting.

It is expected that the visitors will wish to catch some glimpses of the huge

industrial plants which have made Detroit the greatest manufacturing center in the world for drugs, automobiles, and stoves. The Committee are shaping their arrangements so that small groups can make their own selections for sight-seeing at their convenience. Those desiring it will be welcome to inspect the world-famous Ford plant, or any of the large stove works, or the well-known manufacturing pharmacies.

Entertainment is to be provided for each evening during Convention Week, if this can be done without prejudice to the work of the various sections.

In addition to the regular steamer excursion to the Ste. Claire Flats in which all the delegates and ladies will participate, a special boat ride is on the carpet for ladies only, to charming "Bob-lo" (Bois Blanc), at the mouth of the Detroit



River, where dinner will be served. Theatre parties, card parties, and automobile rides will not be overlooked, though the Committee are not yet able to make definite announcements.

One of the Convention evenings will probably be devoted to a smoker, with proper entertainment.

As for the general attractions by land and water, there is probably not another city on the Continent that offers the varied pleasures which Detroit holds out to the tourist and delegate. Belle Isle, connected by bridge with the city proper, is one of the most beautiful parks in the world. Surrounded by the two arms of the Detroit River, at almost equal distance from the American and Canadian shores, its outside drive is one long feast, charming every inch. The County of Wayne, in which Detroit is situated, is famous for its fine cement motor roads. In every direction one may drive for miles over the smoothest of highways. The facilities for rowing, sailing, and all-day steamer excursions across Lake Erie or Lake Ste. Claire are ideal.

"Where to go" is the perplexing question where there is such embarrassment of riches and the time is limited. Fortunately, the visitor to the August Convention will be spared the necessity of choosing, for he will have the benefit of a carefully planned program in the hands of men who thoroughly know the local ropes.

JOSEPH HELFMAN,
Member of Committee on Publicity.

IODINE IN JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

Crude iodine is produced all along the seacoast of Japan proper, principally in the Prefectures of Chiba, Miye, Kanagawa, Ibaraki, Shidzuoka, and Hokkaido. It is manufactured from a seaweed that is found in great abundance along the southern coast of Japan. The industry is carried on in a small way by numerous individuals and factories. The chief factory is situated at Hayama, near Dzushi, about twenty miles from Yokohama. The subscribed capital of this company is \$17,500.

No statistics of production are available, but the customs returns for 1912 show that 22,772 pounds, valued at \$44,979, were exported to foreign countries in that year, principally to Great Britain, Germany, Hongkong, and Belgium, in the order named. Buyers and commission merchants or their agents go to the manufacturing districts and buy what they can for the exporters in Yokohama and Osaka.

In a report published in December, 1910, it was stated that plans were being made to open a factory at Olga Bay for the manufacture of iodine from the iodine-bearing seaweed to be had in great quantities in that region. The project was dropped and no such factory has ever been built in the district. A Russian firm made experiments and found that iodine exists in commercial quantities in the seaweed. It is said that this concern sold out whatever interest it may have had to a German chemical company that wished to limit competition.

It is understood that in Japan the peasants burn iodine-bearing plants and ship the ashes to Europe. In the Russian Far East this is not done, as the Russian peasants do not understand the proper method of burning the plants and saving the ashes.

Iodine plants grow about Possiet Bay, Expedition Bay, Olga Bay, and other bays in the vicinity. There is a strong odor of iodine in the atmosphere about Expedition Bay, where a sanatorium has been established for sick soldiers, who sleep on beds filled with iodine plants until they are convalescent. As Expedition Bay is not included in the Russo-Japanese fishing convention of 1907, only Russian subjects can work there.—*Daily Consular and Trade Reports.*