

Editorial

JAMES H. BEAL, Editor.....Scio, Ohio
 ERNEST C. MARSHALL, Acting Editor.....63 Clinton Building, Columbus, Ohio

TIME TO HALT.

WE would especially call the attention of every member of the A. Ph. A., and, thru them, that of every member of the profession, to the wise, brave and strong words of Dr. Beal which are contained in this issue under the caption, "Legislative Problems in Pharmacy."

Every sentence of this article should be studied by the druggists of this country, particularly by those who are engaged in endeavoring to shape the legislation of the nation and its several states.

The country seems almost to have gone apothecary-law-mad in its efforts to restrain imagined evils,—or if not imagined evils, at least grossly exaggerated ones, and, as Dr. Beal so well says, the drug-trade seems to have been a target for restrictive legislation, as if they, and they alone, were the only evil-doers; the panderers to all the morbid and depraved appetites of the country.

The fear, that even simple remonstrance to the most vicious legislation of this character may cause the objectors to unwise and burdensome laws to be classed as wrong-doers, has often prevented druggists from objecting to such laws, and, in consequence, restriction upon restriction has been piled, like Pelion on Ossa, upon the already over-burdened backs of the members of our profession.

Such pusillanimity has encouraged these persistent pests who are engaged in the attempt of reforming the world according to their light, and deceived by the apparent plea of "Guilty" by the druggists and their lack of resentment, their not "fighting-back"; their "appetite grows with feeding" and they seek to restrict more and more our sales, until, unless they are checked, they will require a prescription to be shown for even sales of postage-stamps or the use of the telephone. And it is not alone these men who are silly in their ideas. Some of our own are as bad. Why should a person be required to have a prescription to buy seven and a half grains of corrosive sublimate of a druggist, when they can buy a pound without such prescription of any general dealer in chemicals or even of the village grocery-store?

Not only are these restrictions burdensome to the practice of pharmacy, but they oppose its respectable exercise. It is not alone the "yellow" journals which hold the drug-trade up to odium, but respectable journals lend their columns to disseminate the same reprehensible views. Recently one of these, with the largest circulation in the country, published an article entitled, "How Kansas Boarded the Water-wagon," which contained such slurring references as the "tipple of

drug-stores," the "drug-store joint," "liquor sold behind imitation prescription-cases," etc., etc.

Far beyond the exaggerated statements of the article in representing that no liquor is now sold in Kansas, in its importance to our profession is the demagogic representation that the drug-stores of Kansas were the persistent violators of the laws. Such insinuations are mean and despicable. As well might we hold up all writers for the press as drunkards because there are a few conspicuous examples in that class.

There are Police Gazettes in Journalism, but we should be unfair and unjust to class the Saturday Evening Post as one of that class of periodicals, and it is also unfair and unjust for that journal to allow its columns to disseminate the idea that the practice of the Profession of Pharmacy is connected with pandering to vice and the demoralization of the community.

It is time that we showed resentment against these injurious and false misrepresentations, especially when further quiet submission to them is but encouragement to more animadversion and the imposition of more vexatious burdens and also when a patient sufferance is interpreted as conscious guilt.



CONVENTION DISPATCH OF BUSINESS.

THE most annoying and delaying interference with the prompt and agreeable dispatch of business at our Annual Meeting, is said by many people who have observed matters carefully at previous conventions, to be the seeming utter disregard of the Chairmen of the Sections, to the time-schedule, arranged with care by the Local Committee, from which there results confusion, delay, and chaos in the dispatch of the program. For no matter how well-conceived and arranged such a program may be, or how zealously the Local Secretary and his Committee may have been in the planning of details, and in their work for the proper conduct of the Convention, these conditions must appear, without strict attention to the schedules arranged for the conduct of the meetings.

Think for a moment of the confusion that would take place in a railroad system if the conductors of trains paid no attention to the time-tables, and each man took his train from the station at any time he pleased, or when his passengers thought proper, and the conception of the results which would ensue from that course of action, will give one an idea of the result of a disregard of their time-schedules by the conductors, or Chairmen of Sections.

It has been often observed that members have come to Section Meetings at the times appointed for them, and observing no signs of any meeting, have gone away and not returned, either thinking the meeting postponed, or that it was being held elsewhere, and that enough of these members have so gone away as would have made an audience worthy of the Section.

At the Los Angeles meeting, the Chairman of the Section of Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, announced that his meeting would begin promptly at the time appointed, if not a member was present, with the result that the meeting was begun on schedule time with a large attendance, and was one of the most successful sessions held at the Convention.

If the rule should be adopted at the Detroit Convention, that the Chairman's gavel, falling to open the Section session, should drop at the precise minute appointed for the opening of that session, more would be done for proper dispatch of business than gallons of printers' ink used in discussing the number and name of the various sections; but without the adoption of this simple plan, no amount of work or change of method will be affective in bringing about a better result in the dispatch of business. The Local Committee requests the announcement that it earnestly requests the Chairmen of Sections to be promptly on hand to call their sessions to order at the times appointed, and announces that the first meeting to be called at the Convention, will be that of the Chairmen of Sections to consider this first and most important point of Fidelity to the Time-schedule.



SUPERSTITION IN MEDICINE.

From the most ancient times we read that more or less superstition was rife among the peoples of the earth; a belief in the possession of virtues in things unusual to possess them, and the more unusual or strange such belief, the more firm was the faith of those who attributed value to drugs or charms. Herbs should be gathered in the light or the dark of the moon, or with the repetition of cabalistic words at the time of their gathering, without which the herbs were of no remedial value. Strange things were used in pharmacy under the influence of this belief. Schenknius, Mizaldus and Rhasis commended, for the cure of mental troubles, "an old cock, a ram's head or a wolf's heart." A belief in the potency of gems to ward off or to cure disease was common; Paracelsus was a believer in the efficacy of the ruby, either powdered and taken, or worn in a ring, and Renodæus said that, "Precious stones defend us from enchantment, cure our diseases, drive away griefs and exhilarate the mind." Encilius commends the ruby as a remedy against sorrow, and a restorer of reason. Albertus wrote in praise of a stone called "Chelidonium" which was found sometimes in the belly of the swallow, and said it was a positive cure for lunacy. Lemnius praised the carbuncle and coral as possessing mystic power "to drive away fear and devils, overcome sorrow and repress troublesome dreams." One of the approved medicines of the ancient times, was "a ram's head, that never meddled with a ewe, cut off at a blow, and the horns only take away, boil it well, skin and wool together; after it is well sod, take out the brains, and put these spices to it, cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg, mace, clove, of each a half oz. Mingle the powder of these spices with it, and heat them in a platter upon a chafing-dish of coals together, stirring them well, that they do not burn; take heed that they be not too much dried or drier than a calf's brains ready to be eaten."

Amulets were much approved by Mizaldus, Porta, Albertus, and others. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia of 1790 has lingering traces of these strange beliefs in its inclusion of Crab's Claws and Eyes, Millepedæ and their preparation as a conserve. But after this period there does not appear much of the superstition in the pharmaceutical works of authority.

In all times there have been these beliefs in the occult and mysterious influences for good and for evil upon the destinies of man.

In Ben Jonson we read :

Subtle,—And

Beneath your threshold bury me a loadstone
To draw in the gallants that wear spurs ; the rest
They'll seem to follow.

This, the advice of the alchemist to the credulous Druggier, who comes for advice in regard to the equipment of his store, gives evidence of a prevalent belief in spells and charms in determining the affairs of life in those days, and a like belief has been maintained since the earliest days of recorded history.

Horace testifies, in the Fifth Ode of Book I, that it was customary to offer a sailor's garments to the powerful God of the sea :

*"Suspendisse impotenti
Vestimenta maris deo."*

And it is said that the walls of the Temple of Æsculapius were covered with tablets and inscriptions erected by those who thought their sacrifices to him had cured their ills. We smile perhaps at the credulity of these ancient peoples, but not long since, at a dinner-party at which there were present some of the men most eminent in the country,—those prominent in politics, literature and in journalism,—the subject of belief in things occult being broached, there was not one present who could deny their absolute unbelief in all the superstitions which are generally thought to belong to the province of the childish or uneducated. One man, and he a distinguished commentator on Darwin and Spencer, firmly avowed that he had actually seen the personal devil and gave a harrowing description of his appearance. One said he would never be a member of a dinner-party at which he made the thirteenth person ; another never would begin an enterprise on Friday, and when it was the thirteenth of the month there was "nuthin doin" for him. Thackery believed firmly in "luck" and Napoleon is said by Bourrienne to have believed in "his star."

How many of us "knock wood" when speaking favorably of our health or prospects ; like to see the new moon over our right shoulder, or like the man in Hoyt's play are "not superstitious, but don't like to walk under a ladder?" How many of us put on our right shoe first ; dislike to meet a funeral on our way to important business, or sneeze without ejaculating a prayer? A number of years ago, the question of launching a battleship on Friday was made the subject of discussion in the navy department of this great nation. And so it goes, and it must be feared that some of our present-day ideas are not far removed from those days of Horace and of Jonson. We are prone to look upon the other man as being weak and childish in his belief, while we at the same time may be carrying a horse-chestnut to keep away the rheumatism, or wearing a stocking wrong-side out for fear of changing our luck. As Carlyle says, "My doxy is orthodoxy, your doxy is heterodoxy."

It is of course useless to argue against these things,—as well try to argue a Christian Scientist out of his belief that there is no pain, even when an exposed nerve is causing him to groan in anguish.

"Such fools these mortals be."

Doubtless the reason, to some extent at least, for this belief in spells and

amulets and charms, is that men realize their insufficiency to cope with the vast powers of nature, and also their ignorance of what is in store for them in the Great Beyond. He is thus led to rely upon those things which his sober senses should assure him have no more power to influence his life, than the "Mumbo Jumbo" of an African tribe has over the destinies of those who bow before it in humble adoration.

Druggers hoped by the loadstone to draw in patrons, not relying upon the fact that in himself should be the magnetism to draw to him all who came within the circle of his influence. It is a misfortune for a man not to realize and to depend upon this positive fact. Let the young druggist, in the founding of his store, place for its corner-stone the desire to serve his patrons honestly and sincerely. Let him inscribe upon it the resolve to sturdily resist the sordid commercialization of his business; let him earnestly strive to maintain the high professional standards of the most honorable and best profession in the world,—one that has numbered in its ranks the truest and noblest of mankind, and to him will be gathered not only the monetary return which always follows such ambitions and such service, but that lasting reward which comes to every man who does his duty well and faithfully, the approval of his conscience and the knowledge that, in so far as lay in his power, he has advanced the profession he has chosen for his life-work.

TO EVERY MEMBER—FROM THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.

"Of course" you are coming to the A. Ph. A. Convention, which will be held in Detroit the week of August 24, 1914.

The Committee of Arrangements have planned a most elaborate program for your entertainment, the principal features of which will be a Reception and Grand Ball on Monday evening, August 24, the music for which occasion will be furnished by a famous Berlin orchestra of sixteen pieces. Other attractive features will be a theatre party, dinner and card parties, shopping expeditions, and a boat ride to Bob-Lo Park and dinner for the ladies, and a smoker and vaudeville performance for the men, and for all the members a day-light ride to the "Flats," the "Venice of America," on the palatial steamer *Brittania*, and a four-hour ride thru our parks and boulevards. All this for your pleasure and entertainment.

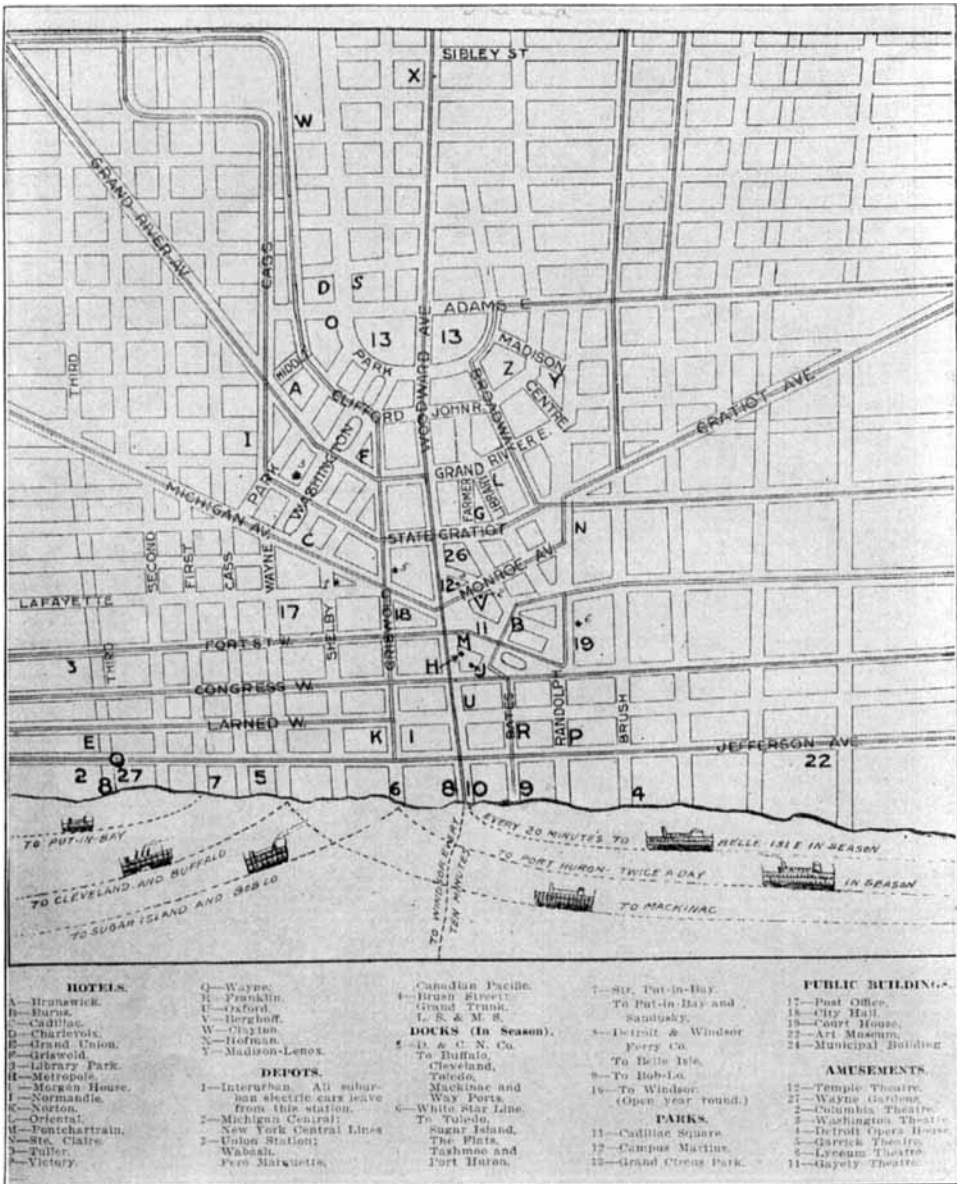
The same care has been exercised in arranging the business program, so that the various sections will not conflict, and you can attend any or all of them as you desire; there will be no tedious waits as the gavel will fall at the time appointed for the meetings. This meeting will be an innovation to you, so just throw a few things in your grip, and come along, and bring the ladies with you, as every preparation is being made for their care and comfort.

DETROIT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



O. W. GORENFLO. W. A. HALL. J. H. WEBSTER. J. H. HACKNEY. G. W. STEVENS.
H. B. MASON. C. F. MANN. L. A. SELTZER.

PLAN OF A. P. H. A. HEADQUARTER'S ENVIRONMENT AT DETROIT.



Duplicate small figures refer to City Ticket offices.

FACTS OF INTEREST ABOUT DETROIT, THE CONVENTION CITY.

It covers an area of 41.76 square miles, has twenty-nine public parks, among them being Belle Isle, the most beautiful island used for a public park in the world; and its handsome boulevard, which encircles the city, is said to be the finest in the country.

It is the first city in the world in pharmaceutical-manufacturing, automobile-production, pin-manufacturing, wire cloth, and stove-making, and several other important lines of industry.

More than 20,000 people are employed in the chemical and drug-industries of the city, the larger firms being, Parke, Davis & Co., F. F. Ingram & Co., Frederick Stearns & Co., F. A. Thompson & Co., and the Nelson, Baker Co., which firms are to be the generous hosts of the Association in the entertainment features of the Convention,—and at whose establishments visitors will be cordially welcomed.

The Local Secretary urges the members to make reservation of their accommodations in Detroit as soon as possible, as the city is a popular resort at the time of the Convention and much better service and accommodation will be assured to members by securing early reservation of their rooms. It is also requested that those who reserve rooms bring the letters in relation thereto with them in order to save any misunderstandings.

One of the most popular features of Detroit is the fact that it is surrounded by so many beautiful and interesting spots, places that can be reached by boats and trolleys, away in the morning and back in the evening. Some place new to go every day and all different, is the way it has been expressed a million times.

WHERE TO GO.

Amherstburg, a quaint old Canadian town near mouth of Detroit River, overlooking Lake Erie; reached by the D. & W. boats and electric cars from Windsor; also good auto roads.

Ann Arbor, the home of the University of Michigan, forty miles from Detroit; reached by inter-urban cars and Michigan Central. Good auto roads.

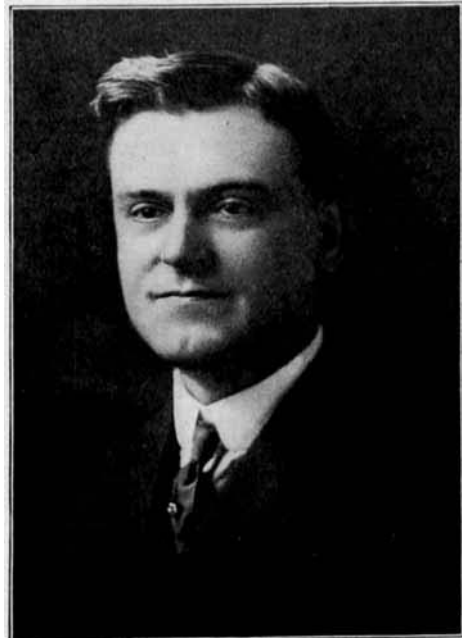
Belle Isle is known the world over for its beauty. Steamer every ten minutes from the foot of Woodward avenue, ten cents for round trip or ride on steamer all day for ten cents; also Jefferson avenue car line to Boulevard and thence automobile bus line operated by the City of Detroit; automobile fare six cents round trip.

Bob-Lo, popular and attractive island in Detroit River, reached by D. & W. steamers. Athletic field, bathing, boating, dancing and modern cafe; no liquors; 35 cents round trip.

Cedar Point, on Lake Erie, noted for its bathing and numerous summer attractions. Steamers Kirby and Put-in-Bay from Detroit; \$1.25 round trip.

Chatham, Ontario; superb boat ride from Detroit up the beautiful and picturesque Thames River.

Detroit Art Museum, Jefferson avenue, open every day in year to public; fine pictures, sculptor works, art collections of various kinds including some of the finest foreign productions on this continent. Value many millions of dollars. FREE.



LEONARD A. SELTZER, LOCAL SEC'Y,
32 Adams Ave. West, Detroit, Mich.

CENTRAL VIEW OF



Hotel Pontchartrain

Hammond Building
Ford BuildingPenobscot Building
Dime Savings Bank Building

City Hall

Free Press Building
(Background)

The Flats, called the "Venice of America," about 30 miles from Detroit, and the finest water ride in the world; paradise for fishermen; reached thrice daily by White Star Line boats; fine motor-boat trip. Round trip rates 60 cents.

Fort Wayne, United States army post, located on river just below Detroit; reached by city cars.

Gladwin Park, fronts Jefferson avenue, four miles east of Woodward avenue.

Grand Boulevard, nearly twelve miles long, encircling central portion of city, and crossed by all the principal avenues. Excellent automobile trips around the city.

Grosse Pointe, the fine summer residence district of Detroit, should not be missed. Reached by Jefferson-Grosse Pointe cars and elegant auto driveway.

Kingsville, an Ontario resort; place of note, is on Lake Erie and can be reached by the W. E. & L. S. electric line from Windsor, giving strangers a beautiful ride through Canada.

Lakeside Inn is near Mt. Clemens, looking over Lake St. Clair, and can be reached by trolley; automobile ride being fine and auto boat route the best out of Detroit. Golf links and other amusements.

Mount Clemens, year round health and pleasure resort, just twenty miles from Detroit and near Lake St. Clair; reached by two trolley lines of D. U. R. and Grand Trunk railroad. Good auto roads.

Palmer Park is one of the finest show places of Detroit. Reached by Woodward avenue cars marked Log Cabin.

Pontiac, and the Oakland county lake region, finest fishing in Michigan. Fine lakes. Two hours from Detroit by two trolley lines. Fine auto roads.

Port Huron, overlooking Lake Huron, five hours from Detroit; White Star Line and D. & C. steamers; Grand Trunk and D. U. R. inter-urban.

Put-in-Bay, historic and beautiful island located in Lake Erie; fine bass fishing, bathing beach, boating, etc. Reached by steamer Frank E. Kirby and steamer Put-in-Bay. One hundred and twenty miles; round trip 60 cents.

River Riding is one of the summer pastimes at Detroit, the D. & W. Ferry Company operating the finest fleet of excursion steamers on fresh water in the world; hours and hours, up and down the river, just enjoying life, at a cost that is not greater than riding in a street car in your own city.

Stag Island, first stop this side of Port Huron. Good fishing, bathing, and excellent hotels and cottages. Ideal island for outing.

Sugar Island, at mouth of Detroit River, overlooking Lake Erie; reached by White Star Line steamers from Detroit and Toledo. Fine picnic park, bathing and numerous summer attractions; 35 cents round trip.

Tashmoo Park, a beautiful summer spot at the Flats, reached only by White Star Line steamers; athletic field, picnic grounds, boating and fishing; 60 cents round trip.

OUR CONVENTION CITY.



Majestic Building

Detroit Opera House

Temple Theatre

DETROIT CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

Leonard W. Seltzer, Local Secretary

Publicity Committee.

H. B. Mason, Chairman
Joseph Helfman
J. W. T. Knox

Norman Taylor
Andrew Cunningham
E. O. Geissler

W. A. Hall
G. W. Stevens
O. W. Gorenflo

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R. W. Rennie, Chairman

Geo. M. Schettler

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F. O. Taylor

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J. W. T. Knox
Prof. W. H. Allen

W. L. Scoville
W. Ohliger

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C. F. Mann, Chairman
F. W. R. Perry

F. E. Bogart

W. H. Dodds

Reception Committee.

G. W. Stevens, Chairman
F. G. Ryan
E. H. Nelson
David M. Gray

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R. E. Bell
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Chas. E. Knight
J. H. Hackney
J. H. Webster

Transportation Committee.

J. H. Webster, Chairman
G. W. Stevens

R. W. Rennie

E. Kimmick
H. C. Hamilton

Travelers' Committee.

F. W. Kerr
C. C. Creedon

G. H. Halpin
Walter S. Lawton

H. L. Bump

Ladies' Committee.

Mesdames J. H. Webster
R. W. Rennie
C. F. Mann

Mesdames H. B. Mason
W. L. Scoville
W. A. Hall

Mesdames C. A. Weaver
J. M. Francis
G. W. Stevens

THE SCIENTIFIC SECTION

A Partial List of the Papers to be Presented at Detroit.

Glycerite of Bismuth, by W. L. Scoville.

The Necessity of a Method of Estimating the Intrinsic Value or Essential Qualities of Coffee, by L. E. Sayre.

Third Alkaloid from Gelsemium, by A. E. Stevenson and L. E. Sayre.

Examination of Calycanthus Floridus for Alkaloids, by E. R. Miller and H. W. Brooks.

Stillingia Sylvatica, by E. R. Miller, R. L. Brooks and C. P. Rutledge.

The Analysis of Emulsions, by C. H. LaWall and L. Forman.

The Analysis of Some Additional Coffee Products and Coffee Substitutes by the Method Recently Proposed for the Detection of Chicory in Decoctions of Chicory and Coffee, by C. H. LaWall and L. Forman.

The Determination of Glycerin in Tablets and Confections, by L. Forman.

On Physiological Assaying, by F. W. Connolly.

New Science of Immunology, by F. E. Stewart.

A Photographic Presentation of Some Phases of Lloyd's Reagent, by J. U. & J. T. Lloyd.

Official and Other Tinctures, by M. I. Wilbert.

The Differentiation of Senna and Henna Leaves, by W. R. White.

The Quality of Morphine Nitrate and Morphine Acetate, by H. Engelhardt and O. E. Winters.

The Estimation of Elementary Phosphorus, by H. Engelhardt and O. E. Winters.

Estimation of Calomel, by R. I. Grantham.

Laboratory Notes, C. E. Vanderkleed and G. E. E'we.

Assay of Opium, A. R. L. Dohme.

The Structural Variation of Allspice, by Wm. Mansfield.

Notes on a Glycerin Substitute, by Jos. Feil.

Uniformity in Dosage of Radium Emanation, by W. J. Schieffelin.

Glands of Internal Secretion and Their Importance as Therapeutic Agents, by C. P. McCord.

The Pharmacy of Adrenalin, by C. P. Beckwith.

Cannabis Sativa: Is the Medicinal Value

Found Only in the Indian-grown Drug? by H. O. Hamilton.

What is the Best End-point of the Reaction in the Frog-heart Method of Digitalis Assay? by H. C. Hamilton and L. W. Powe.

The Analysis of Cigarettes, Cigars and Tobacco, and the Use of Lloyd's Reagent in the Determination of Nicotine, by Azor Thurston.

A Simple Form of Nitrometer for the Assay of Spirit of Nitrous Ether, by T. J. Bradley.

Notes on the Assay of Hydrastis and of the Fluidextract of Hydrastis, by H. W. Jones.

Report of the Committee on the Quality of Medicinal Products, by E. L. Patch, Ch'm.

The Pharmacognosy of the Medicinal Rhamnus Barks, by E. N. Gathercoal.



SECTION ON PHARMACOPŒIAS AND FORMULARIES.

This Section has always had as feature of its first session, after the Chairman's address, the reading of the reports from the Chairman of the U. S. Pharmacopœia Revision Committee; the Chairman of the American Pharmaceutical Association Committee on the U. S. Pharmacopœia; the Chairman of the National Formulary Revision Committee; the Chairman of the Committee on Unofficial Standards, and the Chairman of the Recipe Committee.

Dr. Bernard Fantus promises to discuss the Pharmacopœia as a help to the physician.

Mr. Beringer will present a review of the new Homeopathic Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Wilbert will give a review of the Norwegian Pharmacopœia, and possibly a review of the new British Pharmacopœia will be at hand.

The second session will be devoted to an exhibition of a large number of the new or modified U. S. P. IX and N. F. IV preparations, together with an exhibit by Professor Newcomb of the University of Minnesota of the crude drugs of both books. The preparations of the Exhibit have been made by a number of the members of the Association, each preparing six samples; the proposed formulas for the new editions being followed minutely in every case. Those who have prepared these specimens will report upon the merit of the processes. About fifty mem-

bers have taken part in the preparations of this display.

This session should prove of interest to the members of the Association and should materially assist the members of the two Revision Committees at this time in the Revision; the final manuscript for both books being in course of preparation.

E. FULLERTON COOK, Chairman.



SECTION ON PRACTICAL PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

Ferdinand W. Nitardy, Ph. C., the Chairman of the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, has sent out the following list of suggestions for subjects of papers to be read before that Section at Detroit, and requests that answers or comments thereupon be sent to him in time to be included in the program of the Section:—

1. B Creosote1 dr.
Compound Syrup of Hypo-phosphites8 oz.
Cod Liver Oil.....8 oz.
Mix..... Sig.....
How would you fill it? Why?
2. What do you think of using a specially shaped bottle for dispensing poisonous or dangerous preparations? Where would you draw the line as to what should and what should not be dispensed in these kind of bottles?
3. What is the best container for dispensing ointments on prescriptions?
4. Does the ordinary shop label as supplied by most label houses give intelligent directions for use, proper and available antidotes in case of poisons, and such other information as is desirable? Are abbreviations desirable? Do you consider a bottle of spirit of camphor put out under a label reading "Spts. Camphor" any reflection on the pharmacist's knowledge?
5. How would you advertise your prescription department?
6. What constitutes good prescription service?
7. What utensils and apparatus do you consider necessary for the prescription department of the average pharmacy? What further equipment would be desirable?
8. How far may the druggist go in marketing his own preparations without usurping the rights of the physician or becoming unethical? Would there be any difference, ethically, in marketing preparations made by the druggist or those made by some co-operative organization to which he belongs? Would there be any difference from the same standpoint between preparations of such

a co-operative organization and any regular patent medicine manufacturer?

9. What do you think of tinctures made by diluting fluid extracts? Should formulas for making tinctures that way, be given on fluid extract bottles?
10. What are essential qualities of a good cold cream? A good hand lotion? Can you offer a formula embodying these qualities?
11. What arguments have you in favor of the retail druggist making his own tinctures, syrups, elixirs and other simple pharmaceuticals? Have you any arguments against such practice?
12. How much of the trouble encountered by pharmacists in making official preparations is due to the use of crude materials of improper quality and subsequent improper keeping of the finished product?
13. Did you find it necessary to have your pharmacopœia rebound before it has been subjected to much wear? Is the binding as substantial as it should be or does it compare favorably with the binding of other books intended for constant use?
14. Has the average pharmacist such reference books as he should have? Would \$50.00 to \$100.00 expended on books of value to pharmacists be a paying investment from a commercial standpoint? What books would you include in five feet of reference books for the country pharmacist? The city pharmacist?
15. Do pharmacists as a rule select the right kind of boys for apprentices, considering they are the timber from which pharmacy of tomorrow will be built?
16. What plan would you suggest to make our profession more attractive to the better class of young men?



THE GERMAN APOTHECARIES' TOUR.

The sympathy of the JOURNAL and of the members will go out to those participating in the European Tour of this society, on its summary interruption. On Friday, July 24, the party was scheduled for Vienna, the focus of the disturbance, and the day before the declaration of war they were to have been at Strasburg. In view of the disturbed state of the districts included in their itinerary, it is too much to hope that they will not experience great annoyance and that the trip can be further pursued. Our members accompanying the party are:— Gustav Bachmann, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bongartz, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Clauss, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Connolly, H. A. B. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. T. Griffin, H. Kantrowitz and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kring, R. S. Lehman, Dr. A. W. Miller, Mrs. Charles Rehfuss, Leonette Rehfuss, E. W. Runyon and wife, H. W. Schimpf, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Utech.

A CORRECTION.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 18, 1914.

The Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR—Referring to your editorial about the Convention City, allow me to say that the French word "*etroit*" means "narrow," and D'*etroit* by derivation means the place on the narrow (of the river). Compare: Des Moines, the place of the monks. You see how near and natural the derivation really is.

I appreciate the JOURNAL so highly that I do not like to let this little *faux pas* pass unnoticed. Sincerely yours,

LORENTZ CANTOR.

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For the Editor:

I write about a matter dear to my heart. I desire to awaken an interest in a National Veteran Druggists' Association under the auspices of the A. Ph. A. If the requirements for membership of the Chicago Veteran's Association were adopted by such an Association, viz., twenty-five years' connection with pharmacy and the furnishing of a photograph and autobiography, the future historian of American Pharmacy would have "a cinch." Give me the autobiography of the present leaders,—and—you have the History of Pharmacy. And if the Chicago experience is repeated in the country at large, most men will have less trouble to write their biography before their funeral than after.

Men who make their mark, generally come to the surface in the space of time of a quarter-century.

I would suggest that local chapters be formed in larger cities, or in counties or states, but let the A. Ph. A. be the focus.

Whether the local chapters will write Goodfellowship on their banner is a matter for them to settle. But, if you ask for my opinion, I say in hundred horse-power voice, "Let Goodfellowship Reign Supreme."

We, in Chicago, prohibit the discussion of business, religion or politics at our meetings; thus avoiding all infection of friction microscope. We lead, uplift, and reform professional spell-binders and speakers, and don't touch the blessed article "Reform." Aside from these, nothing is prohibited, not even indulgence in cold water;—but no cold hearts are tolerated.

The principle of our branch is to foster

the *entente cordiale*, to cast a hue of gold over the setting sun, and to demonstrate the fact that filthy lucre is not paramount everywhere. With us, all are alike, rich or poor,—all are friends,—all work for all and one for all,—and our emblem, a pink carnation, blazes the way,—in burning rays,—

"Cheers for the living, and tears for the dead."

I wish the leading members to give the matter a pre-convention thought. I am satisfied to start the Krupp Guard of the A. Ph. A., the organizers, to thought on this subject.

If these constructing and consulting engineers formulate a working formula, I feel fully recompensed in having started "the ball rolling."

W. BODEMANN.

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THE DRUGGISTS' NATIONAL HOME.

To the Editor:

Probably every druggist in the United States knows the history of the Home. A property costing some \$120,000, was sold to the druggists of the United States for \$60,000, this including repairs.

Some \$10,000 was sent in and the prospect looked good to have it all paid for in a few months. During the summer of 1913 the Home was open to all and was well patronized. We were promised donations from all over the United States. The property was bought on the lease system, the trustees signing papers that if \$20,000 was not paid by April 10, 1914, the property would revert back to the owner with all repairs. During the winter of 1913-1914 the house was practically closed, only three people being there. The trustees became discouraged, and one by one they resigned their offices, until only I was left.

April 10 Mr. Hedenburg claimed the property according to the contract, and it was turned back to him. He then stated he had done this to protect himself, and he then appointed me his agent and put me in charge of the property, and with the understanding the deal was still open to the druggists of the country, and he (Mr. Hedenburg), would give them the first chance.

Mr. Hedenburg and I am still sanguine over it that the druggists will rally and accept this beautiful place. Since October I have cared for the place without any charges. May 1, 1914, the Home was opened for the reception of visiting druggists and

has been visited by many to prove the statements made by the trustees that it has paid expenses so far this season. It is now open to all who wish to make it a visit.

The property, as stated, cost \$120,000—it was bought for \$80,000. It is now in good repair and we can have it according to the original contract. We have fifteen applications, now, for admission. All of them are from old druggists who have spent a lifetime in their work, and are now “down and out.”

We have six other applications from old druggists who have money and can and will pay a good price, but want to spend their

days at the Home. If the N. A. R. D. and the American Pharmaceutical Association would take this up, appoint the trustees from their executive committees, the entire sum could be raised in a short time and in five years the place would be self-sustaining. At present there are no officers, so it will be only necessary to elect a board of managers. The full amount need not be paid down. Two dollars and a half per year (5 cigars) from each druggist in the U. S. will give us and sustain for us a Home that we will all be proud of.

Respectfully,
E. B. HEIMSTREET.

Book Reviews

THE BULLETIN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, June, 1914.
Published by the College. Edited by Theodore J. Bradley, Dean.

The very excellent *brochure* of the College has come to the A. E.'s table full of interesting matter in relation to the M. C. P. Its special items are the report of Treasurer Godding, which shows the College to have assets over all liabilities of \$238,227.94; the comment upon the Course in Commercial Pharmacy, conducted by Professor La Pierre; President Packard's address in full to the graduating class of this year, and the address of Joseph H. Cooney, a member of the class of this year on “Cut Prices.”

The entire *ensemble* of the Bulletin is most praiseworthy from cover to cover.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SYLLABUS. Second Edition. Outlining a Minimum Course of Instruction of Twelve Hundred Hours. Revised and Published by the National Committee, Representing The American Pharmaceutical Association, American Committee of Pharmaceutical Faculties, National Association of the Boards of Pharmacy. Copyrighted. All rights reserved. Price \$1.25. Postage 10 cents.

The pharmaceutical profession will welcome this syllabus with enthusiasm, for it is the first one published in this country of a national character, and one which will have a most potent and beneficial effect upon pharmaceutical education throughout the country, and which, by the elevation of instruction, will give to pharmacy a standing, long-jeopardized by lax and inefficient standards, varying according to locality and individual opinion.

Here is a well-ordered plan of instruction, which, if definitely adhered to, will result in immense advantage to the profession.

The committee are to be congratulated on their admirable work and they should receive the thanks of every well-wisher for pharmacy in the world, and it is earnestly to be hoped that no time will be lost in the adoption of this plan of instruction by every institution in the United States.

Copies may be secured of H. I. Taylor, Treasurer, Albany, New York.