

Dispensatory, *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacology* (Culbreth), *National Formulary*, *Manual in Chemistry* (Luff and Candy), *Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia*, *Latin Dictionary*, *Chemical Dictionary*, *Merck's Index*.

PROF. RAUBENHEIMER:—"I have thoroughly investigated this question, being somewhat of a 'book-worm' myself. The conclusion I have reached is that the average library of the average pharmacist of the United States is a disgrace to the profession. Is it not sad that, even in the Empire State of New York, which pretends to be a leader in things pharmaceutical, a provision had to be made in the Pharmacy Law requiring every pharmacist to have in his pharmacy copies of the *Pharmacopœia* and the *National Formulary*? The pharmacist who invests fifty or one hundred dollars in books pertaining to pharmacy, chemistry, botany, pharmacognosy and toxicology will receive an abundant return within a very short time. I have had in mind the preparation of a list of books which should be possessed by every pharmacist, both in city and in country and hope soon to furnish such a list as is called for by the query."

PROF. LASCOFF:—"Very few pharmacists have a complete library, or even the most necessary books of reference. In my opinion, fifty dollars to one hundred dollars expended on books of value to pharmacists would be a paying investment from a commercial standpoint, as without books of reference I do not think any reputable pharmacist could get along. I would suggest the following list of books as desirable for a library. For city pharmacist: *U. S. Pharmacopœia*; *National Formulary*; *U. S. Dispensatory*; *Hager* (3 volumes); *Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopœia*; *Text Books*, (Arny's, Remington's, Caspari's); *Volumetric Analysis* (Coblentz & Vorisek or Schimpf); *Latin Grammar*; *Incompatibilities in Prescriptions* (Ruddiman); *Weights and Measures*; *Outlines of Physiology*; *Botany and Pharmacognosy* (Kraemer); *Polyglotta* (Rosseau); *Proceedings of A. Ph. A.*; *Manuals of Toxicology and Microscopy*; *Journal American Chemical Society*; *Purdy's Practical Uranalysis*; *Journal Am. Ass. Advancement of Science*; *Five Pharmaceutical Journals* (to be bound); *Pharmacology and Therapeutics* (Cushny); *Materia Medica* (Rusby). For country pharmacists: *U. S. Pharmacopœia*; *National Formulary*; *U. S. Dispensatory*; *Hager* (3 volumes); *Incompatibilities in Prescriptions* (Ruddiman); *Proceedings of A. Ph. A.*; *Two Pharmaceutical Journals* (to be bound.)"

DR. WILBERT:—"The *Pharmacopœia* was not much in evidence in New York State before its possession was made compulsory. Some two years ago I took it upon myself to make an investigation into this matter. I found some *pharmacopœias*, but they were not like those of which Mr. Jones and Prof. Raubenheimer have spoken. Those I found were in a most excellent state of preservation and they had a thick layer of dust on top of them."

MR. OSSEWARD:—"It seems strange to me that any pharmacist can get along without a *pharmacopœia*. We have constant use not only for the *pharmacopœia* of this country but also for those of Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Scandinavia." In addition to the books mentioned I would suggest one entitled "*Modern Materia Medica*."

MR. NITARDY:—"I have found a book entitled '*Elementary Chemistry*,' by Dr. Gordeen, a very good book for a retail pharmacist to have."

PROF. RAUBENHEIMER:—"The most thorough book of which I have knowledge is *Von Schmidt's Pharmaceutical Chemistry*. It is printed in German and, so far as I know it has not been translated. The author of the book is an honorary member of our association."

Mr. Richardson read the following paper in reply to this query:—

DRUG-STORE LIBRARIES.

FRANK RICHARDSON, PH. G.

The average pharmacist has not the reference-books that he should have. The average drug-store library in this section is composed of the books required by the law, viz.: The *United States Pharmacopœia*, The *National Formulary*, and one of the *Dispensatories*, and the pharmacist without a good working-library, is like a mechanic trying to work without suitable tools.

The pharmacist in most rural communities, is looked upon as a man able to answer all sorts of questions and nothing he can do will add more to his prestige than his willingness and ability to answer satisfactorily the many questions asked by his customers, and to do this he must have the tools to work with.

In my own store I have several times the five feet mentioned in the question submitted.

I would recommend for the country pharmacist the following:—

The United States Pharmacopœia, The United States Dispensatory, Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Formulas, Simon's Manual of Chemistry, Diseases of Cattle, (Department Agriculture), Scoville's Art of Compounding, Homeopathic Pharmacopœia, Gould's Medical Dictionary, The National Formulary, The National Dispensatory, The Era Formulary, Manual of Toxicology, (Brundage), Culbreth's Materia Medica, Diseases of Horses, (Department of Agriculture), Ruddiman's Incompatibles, Schimpf's Volumetric Analysis, The Modern Materia Medica.

Add to these the Legislative Manual published by the State, for reference in regard to political questions that are often referred to the pharmacist, and the World Almanac in answering general questions.

In addition to the above books every pharmacist should take an active interest in and be affiliated with his State Association, and lend his support to their efforts for the betterment of pharmacy and also the American Pharmaceutical Association and have its valuable Year Book at hand for ready reference. Last, but not least, every pharmacist who desires to keep abreast of the times, should be a subscriber and careful reader of one or more of the splendid journals devoted to pharmacy.

This list, of course, could be largely extended, but I believe that with such a library, the pharmacist would be well equipped to meet any emergency and would find the money expended in procuring it well invested.

For the city store much the same list would apply, with the exception of the books on Diseases of Horses and Cattle.

Question 15:—Do pharmacists as a rule select the right kind of boys for apprentices, considering that they are the timber from which the pharmacy of to-morrow will be built?

PHARMACISTS AND THE RIGHT KIND OF APPRENTICES.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS, B. S., PHAR. D.

The query, "Do pharmacists as a rule select the right kind of boys for apprentices, considering that they are the timber from which pharmacy of to-morrow will be built?" requires the consideration of several existing conditions before it can be answered intelligently.

First of all, what is the modern conception of the word "apprentice," as applied to pharmacy? Is an apprentice a boy whose environment necessitates the earning of money outside of school hours, in order that he may obtain a common grammar-school education, and who finds that the corner drug-store can use him during the hours he does not spend at school, both day and night? Is an apprentice a high-school student who earns his "pin" money, or more, by afternoon or evening work in a drug-store? Or, is an apprentice a high-school graduate who selects pharmacy as his life work as other high-school graduates select medicine, law, architecture, or finance?