

ly. The woman pharmacist at the present time is earning as much as the average male dispenser and being educated and trained is capable of demanding equal remuneration. If pharmacies would employ more women pharmacists much of the trade that the department store now enjoys would be turned to the smaller pharmacies. Women form over three-fourths of the shoppers and those of the more refined classes will always prefer to buy from a woman. In any line of work, trained, educated women will be helpers which in time to come the world will demand.

WOMAN IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY.

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This is the age of the emancipation of woman, when, by the aid of man, she is striking off the shackles of custom and prejudice, and rejoicing in her newborn freedom; no longer the servant, chattel or plaything, but man's partner and companion, she is entering all lines of work and all professions.

Remove woman out of trade and we would see the wheels of commerce paralyzed, so largely has she entered into all lines.

The medical and pharmaceutical professions are alike open to her and await her successful achievement. It has long since been proven that woman can attain the theoretical knowledge in these various lines of endeavor, but whether she will achieve practical results remains to be seen. There is no reason why she should not if she so desires. I prophesy her success. In the meantime she should be holding among the highest positions in these professions.

This calls for much study, unremitting labor and research work, and a large amount of routine in general, but she will be equal to the demand. Madam Curie is a notable illustration of the progress of woman in the last century in scientific lines.

There are many women all over the United States today who are isolating themselves and concentrating their energies with man in the routine work of the various laboratories.

Woman should be peculiarly adapted to the pharmaceutical, the chemical, the electrical, the astronomical and the manufacturing food and drug laboratories.

The following is not a criticism, but the result of my observations of woman in the various lines of endeavor. Man and woman are distinctly different in their methods of activity. There is an initial difference between the feminine and masculine mind. Each grasps matters differently. From time immemorial woman has from circumstance had to deal with details and matters which require less concentration. She therefore excels man in detail work and has not his powers of concentration. Man largely deals in generalizations and hence his vision is wider due to his centuries of contact with the outside world.

These diametrically opposite traits of character are both necessary in the scientific laboratories. Woman is too prone to let her own personal ideas influence her judgment in matters of importance, and in dealing with matters on

the spur of the moment she acts from intuition. She has not been in the business world long enough, and it takes her longer to see all sides of a question. Broad mindedness will now develop in our future prospect of greater contact with the outside world. Woman has the faculty of accumulating much detail knowledge, but she has not yet acquired the art of generalization. To become successful she must remember the larger matters and become accustomed to picking up the details on short order.

Men study incessantly. We hear of our men specialists studying for years on a subject—and hence our true specialists. Woman uses a profession as a rule as a stepping-stone between girlhood and matrimony. Hence she seldom has been in the habit of mastering the subject thoroughly.

My advise to woman is to learn carefully the practical side of business.

Woman must remember that she is not "running the whole business" as she does the home. Man more easily recognizes a head and goes straight to his work and accomplishes more. Woman has been queen of all she surveyed so long that she sometimes forgets she is not monopolizing all departments of the business in which she is employed.

Woman as a class is superior to man in her motive and assiduity. She feels more keenly than man her responsibility, and is more conscientious. She sees to it that matters have a higher tone and aspect, due to the maternal instinct of peculiar care which is intuitively hers in rearing the young and being associated with them in their formative period.

The high-minded woman (and she generally belongs to this class who spend years of study preparing for the duties of a scientific laboratory), has a refining influence on the opposite sex.

Woman entered the social field first equal with man. Then her horizon broadened and she permeated to the heart of the business world. And now by man's sanction she is entering the political sphere, where she has the opportunity of expressing her ideas—and this expression will affect efficaciously her larger entrance into the affairs of humanity. Governments are simply a part of a great housekeeping scheme, and the feminine mind has much of good to impart for the improvement of the governments.

Man's world is commercial—woman's is ideal. Today in laboratories we need both the commercial and the idealistic. The commercial needs to be idealized to an extent that justice may prevail.

THE FIELD FOR WOMEN PHARMACISTS IN HOSPITALS.

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Women pharmacists are particularly adapted to fill the positions in the hospital pharmacies. The pharmacy or drug room is often one of the show places of the institution and under the supervision of a woman it usually is in more perfect order, is more scrupulously clean and in better "showing" condition than when under the care of one of the sterner sex, many of whom are not so apt to pay heed to the details which tend to give the pharmacy not only the professional air,