

An able summary of the labors of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacopœia appears on p. 602.

Material of much interest to graduates of the P. C. P. is printed on pp. 509-601, which appeals for careful reading and deep thought.

#### PRACTICAL DRUGGIST.

"*The Chemistry of the Radio-Elements*," by Harry F. Keller, (pp. 452-453) is informative and timely.

"*How to Treat the Man on the Other Side of the Counter*," by E. St. Elmo Lewis, on p. 452, is worthy of careful perusal.

"*The Sale of Insecticides and Fungicides by Druggists*," (pp. 434 *et seq.*) points out the trade-value of intimate knowledge of these substances.

#### THE APOTHECARY.

"*Starting in Business and Making Good*," by W. S. Denton, on p. 26, contains most admirable advice.

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### OUR NEW OFFICERS.

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#### WILLIAM CHARLES ALPERS, Sc. D.

##### THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

William Charles Alpers, Sc. D., the President-elect of the Association, was born at Hanover, Germany, July 7th, 1851. He attended the High School (Gymnasium) in Hanover, then the School of Technology, and later the University of Gottingen where he took courses in Natural Sciences and Mathematics. His studies were interrupted in 1870 by the Franco-German War, in which he took part. After the war, he came to America and was engaged in teaching for nearly ten years in the St. Matthew's Academy, New York. He entered the New York College of Pharmacy and later took a post-graduate course in chemistry at the University of New York, receiving the degree of Sc. D. in Chemistry. In 1881, he opened a pharmacy in Bayonne, N. J., where he remained until 1898.

After leaving Bayonne, N. J., Dr. Alpers was, for a number of years, manager of The Merck Pharmacy, New York, and afterwards conducted The Alpers Pharmacy on Broadway and 31st Streets. He withdrew from active business in 1905.

He became a member of the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Society, and was elected its President in 1896. He was a member of the State Board of Pharmacy from 1893 to 1898. In 1890 he was elected a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and was Chairman of the Scientific Section in 1896, Chairman of Section on Pharmacy and Dispensing in 1906, and Chairman of the Historical Section in 1913. In 1903 was elected First Vice-President.

He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Revision of the Pharmacopœia and is Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Syrups and Elixirs. Was trustee of the New York College of Pharmacy for three terms until his removal to Cleveland.

He has contributed for many years to Pharmaceutical and Chemical literature and is now editor of the *Apotheker-Zeitung*, New York. He is the author of many pamphlets and of two books, "*The Medicinal Plants of Staten Island*," and "*The Pharmacists at Work*." (Lippincott, 1896.)

Among Dr. Alpers most notable contributions to pharmaceutical literature is



CHAS. H. LAWALL  
1st V. P. Elect



F. A. RUDDIMANN  
2d V. P. Elect



LINWOOD A. BROWN  
3d V. P. Elect



DR. W. C. ALPERS  
President-elect



F. M. APPLE  
Council



H. V. ARMY  
Council



CASWELL A. MAYO  
Council

THE OFFICERS ELECTED AT THE RECENT ELECTION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

his History of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the first decade of which was published in the Journal of 1912, and of which the first portion of the second decade appears in this issue.

He was appointed Professor of Pharmacy and Dean of The Cleveland School of Pharmacy in 1914.

Dr. Alpers has been married twice, first to Miss Bertha Guden, by whom he had six children. His oldest son, William H., is a pharmacist in Los Angeles, Cal., and his youngest son, Otto, is a pharmacist in City Island, N. Y. Both attended the New York College of Pharmacy. In 1913 Dr. Alpers espoused the present Madam Alpers, *nee* Miss Mathilda VanDamm.



CHARLES H. LAWALL, PH. M.

Professor Lawall was born in Allentown, Pa., in 1871, his father being a druggist of that city. He was educated in the public schools, and in the State Normal School of Bloomsburg, Penn., to which city his family had removed when Charles was five years old. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of Moyer Brothers, of Bloomsburg, with whom he remained for a period of about four years, leaving them to go to Philadelphia, to enter the College of Pharmacy of that city. He graduated from that institution in 1893, and in 1901 he was appointed Instructor in the Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in his Alma Mater, and Associate Professor of the same department in 1905. From 1891 to 1904 he was in the employ of Smith Kline and French Co., being engaged principally in their manufacturing and analytical departments. In 1903 he became associated with Dr. Henry Leffmann, a prominent chemist of Philadelphia, and, a few years later, he succeeded to the business, which he has conducted ever since. In August, 1904, he was appointed Chemist to the Dairy and Food Department of Pennsylvania and for several years he was Food Inspection Chemist for the National Government at the Port of Philadelphia. In 1909, he was appointed Lecturer in Applied Organic Chemistry in the Wagner Free Institute of Science.

At the Pharmacopœial Convention of 1910 he was elected a member of the Revision Committee and is Chairman of the sub-committee on Inorganic Chemicals.

He is a voluminous contributor to pharmaceutical literature and has published one book on Chemistry, in connection with Dr. Leffmann.

He was married in 1907 and his spouse, who was educated as a pharmacist, acts as his secretary in his work.

His summer-home is at Longport, N. J., where he enjoys fishing and manual labor, in which he finds rest from his mental pursuits.



EDSEL ALEXANDER RUDDIMAN,  
M. D., PH. M.

Professor Ruddiman was born at Dearborn, Michigan, December 27, 1864. He is a graduate of the Detroit High School, and received the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist from the University of Michigan, and that of Ph. M. in 1887 from that institution. He graduated from the Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tennessee, in 1893, with the degree of M. D.

He was appointed chemist of the Tennessee Board of Pharmacy in 1897 and Food and Drug Chemist of the state in 1907. He is Professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica in Vanderbilt University. He is the author of "Incompatibilities in Prescriptions," "Whys in Pharmacy," and also of a "Manual of Materia Medica."

He married Miss Jennie Evelyn Perry, of Detroit, Michigan.



LINWOOD A. BROWN, PH. C.

Professor Brown was born September 21, 1881, in Hancock County, Kentucky, and received his early education in the public schools of Lewisport of that state. In 1897 he began the study of Pharmacy, having for his preceptor Mr. G. Orville Patterson, of Hawesville, Ky. He graduated from the Louisville College of Pharmacy in 1903, being honor-man and valedictorian of the Junior Class and he received the gold medal for highest general average for both junior and senior years. He received the degree of Ph. C. from the University of Michigan in 1904 and was appointed assistant to Dr. E. D.

Campbell, in the course of Quantitative Analysis, where he remained one year, specializing in analytical work. He was employed for a time with the Canadian Copper Co. at Copper Cliff, Canada, leaving there to enter the employ of Merck & Co. as analytical chemist. In 1906 he became Assistant Professor of Pharmacy in the North Dakota Agricultural College and was Drug Analyst of the State. He became Professor of Pharmacy in the college in 1908. In 1909 he was appointed Drug Chemist of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the State University of Kentucky, which position he now occupies. Professor Brown is a member of the following societies:

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

American Pharmaceutical Association, of which he is the Second Vice-Chairman of the Scientific Section.

American Chemical Society, being Vice-Chairman of its Pharmaceutical Section.

Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association.

He is also a Royal Arch Mason.

In June 1907 he espoused Miss Vera Johnstone, of Owosso, Michigan.



#### HARRY V. ARNY, PH. D.

Prof. Arny was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1868 and began his study of Pharmacy in New Orleans under the instruction of our esteemed fellow-member Fabius C. Godbold. He entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1887 and graduated therefrom in 1889. He studied at the University of Berlin and Göttingen from 1892-1896, making the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the latter year at Göttingen. He was Professor of Pharmacy at the Cleveland School of Pharmacy from 1897, until called to the chair of Chemistry and Physics in the Columbia University, College of Pharmacy. He be-

came editor of the Druggists Circular in January, 1914.

His association activities have been many and various, and at the present time, he is chairman of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association and Vice-President of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and a member of the Revision Committee of the National Formulary and the U. S. Pharmacopoeia.



#### FRANKLIN M. APPLE, PH. D.

Dr. Apple was born at Stone Church, Pa., February 14, 1870. The son of a clergyman, he passed his early days in an educational environment and graduated as valedictorian of the Bangor, Pa. High School in 1885. He entered the profession of Pharmacy at Bangor the same year, and after preliminary education, he came to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from which he graduated in 1890, receiving honorable mention. He was then appointed assistant to Prof. S. P. Sadtler. He began business on his own account shortly after, and has remained in touch with the retail business until the first day of this month when he retired from the retail drug business. His activities in the different organizations of the drug business have been so many and various that it would be almost impossible to recount them, and in every position he has occupied, he has been of material service to the trade.

His literary contributions on pharmaceutical matters would fill a book, and it is needless to recall to the minds of the members the great service which he rendered the membership committee by his paper on "Indispensable Insurance for Pharmacists" which brought in many members to our ranks. He was the originator of the coffin-shape for Bi-chloride of Mercury Tablets. He is now a lecturer on Prescription Compounding at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.



#### CASWELL A. MAYO, PH. G.

A complete life sketch of President Mayo was published in the September issue before the scientific section were not of tran-

## DR. WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

William Saunders, of international fame as a scientist, was born in Devonshire, England, on June 16, 1836, and died at his home in London, Ontario, on September 13, 1914, after an illness of many months. His early educational advantages were meagre, but he succeeded in obtaining a technical training in pharmacy and chemistry and then entered the retail drug business in London, Ontario. His geniality, honesty and untiring industry brought him a fair measure of success. His love of nature led him to the collection of wild plants and insects and he became an ardent botanist and entomologist. Finding many medicinal plants readily obtainable, he began the manufacture of fluid-extracts, which were so efficient that they attracted the general attention of the medical profession and led to the establishment of an extensive and lucrative business, both wholesale and retail. Years later, when he became Director of the Experimental Farms of the Dominion, he transferred the wholesale business to his eldest son, W. E. Saunders, and the retail department to two of his younger sons.

In addition to his business life, Dr. Saunders took an active part in many other lines of work. Besides his scientific work in botany and entomology, he established a farm for fruit growing, and became a zealous member of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association, of which he was a director for many years and President from 1882-1885. He was appointed Professor of *Materia Medica* in the Western University, London, Ontario, in 1882; was Public Analyst for Western Ontario, President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy (1879-1881), and one of its founders, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. For over half a century, he was a zealous member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, having been First Vice-President in 1873 and President in 1877.

He contributed a number of exceedingly able papers to the annual meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association upon "Insect Enemies of Drugs," "Germination of Seeds of Medicinal Plants," "Medicinal Plants of Canada," "Pharmacy in Canada," "Cantharides," "Extract of *Cannabis Indica*," "Mexican Honey Ant," "Oil of *Stillingia*," "Rubber from Milk Weed," "Podophyllum Peltatum," "Preparations of Decoctions and Infusions," "Perfumes," "Sachets," and other subjects.

In 1862 he helped to found the Entomological Society of Ontario, of which he was President for the period of 1883-6, and in 1868, with C. J. S. Bethune, he began the publication of the "Canadian Entomologist."

In 1883, Mr. Saunders published his notable book, "Insects Injurious to Fruits," which is justly regarded as a classic by economic entomologists. In 1881, he was appointed by the Governor General of Canada, the Marquis of Lorn, one of the original Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada, and in 1906, was elected its President, the highest position of honor for scientific work in the Dominion of Canada. He contributed largely to the Transactions of the Royal Society. It has been said of him, by an American writer, that "By painstaking study and observation, he has risen to the topmost pinnacle of fame as an entomologist, horticulturist and experimental agriculturist."

In 1885, he was commissioned by the Canadian Government to visit various Experimental Stations in the United States and to report upon agricultural and experimental work in America and Europe. In the following year, he was appointed Director of the Experimental Farms of the Dominion of Canada. Here were carried on, under his direction, a great variety of experiments in breeding and feeding live stock, testing soils and water, growing fruit and ornamental trees of all kinds, selecting hardy varieties, improving the size and quality of fruits adapted to the climate of the Western Provinces, bee-keeping, studies in economic entomology, plant pathology and various other matters pertaining to the welfare of the farming community." The Canadian Entomologist (and from an admirable sketch of Dr. Saunders in this journal, October, 1914, 333, written by his very dear friend and co-worker, C. J. S. Bethune, is taken most of the data of this article), states that "Especially noteworthy was his work in crossing varieties of grain and producing new and improved kinds. One alone of these, the Marquis Wheat, is believed to have added millions of dollars to the value of the wheat products of the prairie country. All information thus acquired has been freely afforded to the farmers by distributions of seeds, and bulletins and reports on all manners of subject."

The ability and work of Dr. Saunders has been recognized in many ways. In 1896, he was given the honorary degree of L. L. D. from the Queen's University at Kingston, Ont., and in 1904, the same degree from the University of Toronto. In the same year, his work was commended by the British Association, and in the following year, he received the distinction of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, C. M. G., conferred by His Majesty, the late King Edward; and the Mantua gold medal for distinction in scientific knowledge. He was a Fellow of the Entomological Society of London, of the Linnean Society, of the Chemical Society and of the Royal Microscopical Society, an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and an active member of a large number of scientific societies in Canada and the United States.

## A SYMPOSIUM ON THE PHARMACEUTICAL SYLLABUS

PURDUE UNIVERSITY,  
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

It is impossible for a Pharmaceutical Syllabus to exactly fit the needs of any school of pharmacy or to express the views of any one individual pharmacist or pharmaceutical educator and still be broad enough to act as a guide for all. Therefore, there is probably no one but has some adverse criticism to offer.

However, we must not lose sight of the fact that what we may consider detrimental to the book, some one else may consider excellent, and what we may deem should be included, may be considered useless by others. With this in mind, I am well satisfied with the book and feel that the committee has done an excellent piece of work, and I wish to thank them for it.

C. B. JORDAN, PH. C.

NEW YORK.

I read with great interest the criticism which appeared in the November issue of the Journal (which I received only yesterday) in the report of the minutes of the last General Session of the Association.

*I do not agree* with our friend Mr. Hilton in his statement in criticism of the book. But I *do* agree with Mr. Mason in his statement that:

"No one ever would be satisfied with any Syllabus that was gotten out by any one individual because a Syllabus like a law, is a result of a compromise."

It must be understood that a curriculum, Syllabus or outline of studies must represent the ideal of education required and conditional amount of latitude must be allowed; and that the work of the Syllabus Committee represented the work of some of the best minds in the pharmaceutical profession.

It is assumed that a head of such a department is capable of outlining an ideal course which meets the requirements of the educational and practical side of pharmacy.

It remains of course for its intelligent examiners to carefully differentiate between the essential and less essential, and to formulate the examination accordingly.

J. LEON LASCOFF, PHAR. D.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In reply to your communication asking for an expression of my opinion of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus, 2nd Edition, I would say that I believe it to be defective in several important particulars. In the first place it attempts to crowd too much into the space of time allotted to the instruction in the recognized and approved course. This might be thought to be an error on the safe side, but as the book is intended as a guide for both State Board Examiners and Educators the condition will constantly arise when the selective action of the Educator will cause the elimination from the course of sections upon which the Examiner will later ask questions.

In the "Quantitative Chemistry" particularly the overcrowding is especially noticeable. Only a small fraction of the work outlined can possibly be accomplished in the 40 hours of laboratory work and 10 lectures given for general quantitative chemistry, (page 114); and in Drug Assaying the 50 hours, similarly divided (page 116) is ridiculously inadequate.

If the sections, with the work of which I am familiar, are so poorly planned, I think I am fair in assuming that many other sections with whose details I am not sufficiently conversant to enable me to criticize, are equally faulty.

The reference works show evidence of hasty or careless compilation. The reference on page 162 to the National Dispensatory, Stille & Maisch, and the United States Dispensatory, Wood & Bache, raises a question in the mind whether many others of less familiar works referred to are similarly obsolete.

The book will serve a good purpose however as a guide or a stepping stone to a more practical work which will probably come at some later time.

CHARLES H. LAWALL, PH. M.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

I am sending the following, concerning my views about the Pharmaceutical Syllabus. The book was designed to be a guide to the faculties of pharmaceutical colleges, by outlining the courses of study which it was thought desirable to teach in such institutions, and possibly this was its principal value.

Secondly, to inform members of boards of pharmacy of the nature of such courses, so as to indicate the scope of the questions permissible to be asked in board examinations.

Thirdly, it might give to a prospective student of pharmacy, (if he should ever see it) a bird's eye view of the studies he would be compelled to take up, although it is quite possible that after perusing it, he might come to the conclusion of the preacher in the Book of Ecclesiastics, "much study is a weariness of the flesh." The first edition, which was necessarily the work of a few, was published at the expense of the New York Board of Pharmacy.

It met with considerable criticism, some of it of an unfavorable nature. This edition being exhausted, and there being some demand for the book, it was necessary to prepare a new edition. It was thought that the book would be more representative in character if prepared by a larger committee, one representing the three great pharmaceutical organizations of our country, viz, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

In pursuance of a request to this effect, a committee consisting of seven representatives from each of these organizations was elected. After the organization of the committee, it was divided into three groups to consider the three main subjects of materia medica, pharmacy and chemistry. In the work of the committee much correspondence ensued which necessarily limited progress, as in a work of this kind there were at times somewhat discordant views. It was not until the Pittsburg meeting of the committee in December, 1912, that the book approached completion. At that time by the close application of some of the members, who worked from 10 A. M. of one day, until 3 A. M. of the next morning much progress was made.

There was considerable divergence of opinion as to the nature, and amount of matter which should be included in the book, those institutions having longer courses of study, pleaded for fuller courses of instruction than was desired by those institutions giving shorter courses, and we were continually reminded that we were preparing a syllabus for a two years course of instruction only.

In some cases a compromise was affected by putting some of the new matter in brackets, thereby indicating that its teaching was a matter of choice. Some of the matter considered by some of us essential, was left out entirely. In the course on Physiology, the Special Senses, (page 38), received so brief mention as hardly to give an intelligent idea of the subject.

The Sub-Committee on Materia Medica decided that the different subjects of that branch should be classified according to their action on the human body, but notwithstanding the vote, it was not done, the former classification being retained.

The general committee also by vote, ordered that the American Pharmaceutical Association be asked to take charge of the publishing and sale of the book, as the majority felt that the facilities of the association for this work, would give it a wider distribution, and greater prominence. Why this explicit command of the general committee was not carried out by the executive committee, I have never been able to learn.

It has been urged that the Syllabus is too technical for members of boards of pharmacy. While this objection may hold good in some cases (as politics at times influences appointments), it by no means holds good in all. A criticism might be made regarding the speed with which the Syllabus was adopted by the different boards of pharmacy. This, while complimentary to the book, hardly implies a careful examination of it, but would lead one to infer that action was contagious. It may be urged against the Syllabus that the different subjects are not taken up in the best manner, some other arrangement would have been better, but it is expressly stated on page 18, "It is not designed, however, to interfere with such flexibility in courses of study and freedom in methods of instruction as ought to exist in pharmacy schools." Special attention is called to Chapter VI, on Reference Works, this I consider a most valuable compendium of the literature pertaining to pharmacy.

Let me say in conclusion that no one of the committee considers the Syllabus a perfect book, but it is undoubtedly a step in the direction of the unification of courses of instruction in colleges of pharmacy.

CLEMENT B. LOWE.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

The Pharmaceutical Syllabus has been criticized here and there by some individual because it did not seem to *him* what it ought to be. To me this is in a certain sense a certificate of character. The Syllabus ought not to represent the ideas of *any one man*. When it does that it is vicious: it is lop-sided: it is eccentric: it is unbalanced.

The Syllabus, as it stands to-day, is the result of the wisdom of twenty-one men, who for the most part have worked honestly and earnestly in an effort to get out something that would be a credit and benefit to American pharmacy. But when twenty-one men, or a majority among them, agree on any proposition, it is only as the result of compromise. You see this sort of compromise everywhere. President Wilson may have his idea of what a tariff or a revenue law should be, but when a house of representatives and a senate bring their wisdom to bear on the problem, changes and modifications are inevitable. The final result is not completely satisfactory to any one man—and it ought not to be.

The Syllabus may possibly be open to some valid criticism. For the most part, however, it represents all that is humanly possible at this time. The next edition will be better, and every future edition will register a distinct improvement. Fundamentally the whole Syllabus movement is one of vital importance to American pharmacy. Upon it will largely be based the educational growth, development, and unification of the future.

More than that, the Pharmaceutical Syllabus brings together for the first time examining boards on the one hand and colleges on the other. Through the medium of the Syllabus

these two groups of men are now working together in an earnest effort toward harmony and mutual understanding. This means a great deal in itself, wholly irrespective of what book or books may result as a consequence.

HARRY B. MASON.

BOONVILLE, MO.

The Pharmaceutical Syllabus, is not perfect; nor will it ever be. Criticisms on its contents will be made just as are being made on the pharmacopœia. This is perfectly natural, and it is well that such is the case. Otherwise there would be no improvements made. Progress and improvements come only after criticisms. The strength of the movement is in the fact that the Syllabus is being promulgated by three coördinating bodies, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and we should recognize that fact. The American Pharmaceutical Association is represented on the committee by only a certain part, and can therefore control the Syllabus to that extent only. 'Tis true that our beloved association represents the best there is in pharmacy, professionally and morally, and must, therefore, take the lead in every movement that pertains to the betterment of pharmacy. If, however, the Syllabus is to become a standard for all, other bodies must have a right to take part in its development. And that is just the condition at this time. The Syllabus is being promoted by delegate bodies, and in that way becomes a standard for all. I don't believe that a Syllabus, controlled entirely by the American Pharmaceutical Association, can ever obtain a legal recognition. The National Formulary, if it shall continue to hold its legal status, must, in the end, emanate from a different source than it now does. It must be revised by a delegate convention, as is the pharmacopœia. Had President Beringer's suggestion been, that the Council take careful consideration of the revision of *the* Syllabus, instead of *a* Syllabus, no objections would have been raised against his criticism. The Syllabus already exists, and we are only interested in its revision and perfection.

Let us then, encourage the committee having in charge the revision of the Syllabus, and in a proper spirit bring about further improvements in the work; and not destroy what has been done. The Syllabus has been approved and accepted by the pharmacists generally, and several schools and boards are adjusting their work to conform to it. The present revisions of the Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary will not be free of errors; and yet, as loyal Americans, the pharmacists will accept them as their guide. And I believe the Syllabus will be accepted in the same spirit. The American Pharmaceutical Association did well in not overthrowing the work of the old committee, and I believe when another revision is made more harmony and satisfaction will prevail, and the pioneer work of our New York brothers be better understood and appreciated. I, too, find objectionable features in the Syllabus and would eliminate some things and change others, if I alone were interested; but I realize that the field is large, and that others have a right to their views. The mere fact that this movement has brought out a spirited discussion, means that it is of value; otherwise the Syllabus would have died of inanition. My greatest objection to the course outlined in the Syllabus, is the inclusion of the subject of physiology. This subject should be covered by the student while he is attending the common or public school, and his time used in the college of pharmacy, mastering a business course as applied to the practice of pharmacy, as now conducted. Let us therefore accept the work of the Syllabus committee, and encourage and aid it, in perfecting the work, so that in time the desired uniformity in our college courses and board examinations will be realized.

WM. MITTELBACH.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

Regarding an expression on the recently published Pharmaceutical Syllabus will say that it is my opinion that we should use it, and give it a chance. I am inclined to think that much good can be done by carefully following the lines laid down in the Syllabus, and until the time is ripe for further improvement, I would consider it unwise to change it in any way. I believe that the committee in charge of the work has spent much time and has looked into this matter carefully, and I believe it is due the committee to test the present Syllabus as it is published.

C. OSSEWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

In reply to your letter of November 2nd asking for my views of the recently published Pharmaceutical Syllabus, I would state that although I cannot agree to many of the things as set forth in the present Syllabus, I am heartily in accord with the objects and *personnel* of the Syllabus Committee. I am of the opinion that if we are ever to have uniform instruction in pharmacy and coöperation between pharmaceutical instructors and state examiners, it can only be accomplished through a medium such as the Syllabus.

I am also of the opinion that a Syllabus prepared independently by any one of the three coördinate bodies now in charge of this work, without the help and suggestions of the other two, would prove a failure and, therefore, feel that the present plan of placing this task in



the hands of a committee, composed of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, cannot be improved upon.

I heartily approve of the system adopted by the Syllabus Committee of classifying all knowledge relating to *Materia Medica*, under the general head "Pharmacology" and have, therefore, in my text-book on "Biochemic Drug Assay Methods" given, *verbatim*, the definitions of the Syllabus for Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy, Pharmacodynamics and Therapeutics. I find, on practical application of this plan, that my students at the Medico-Chirurgical College are better able to coordinate the knowledge of *Materia Medica* than was possible to acquire, under the old system in which the importance of Pharmacodynamics was lost sight of.

PAUL S. PITTENGER.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

A National Syllabus which aims to provide an outline of subjects which should be taught in colleges and departments of pharmacy is an actual need. The American Pharmaceutical Association represents the professional and scientific element better than any other pharmaceutical organization in America and is qualified to frame a proper syllabus.

The book which has been prepared is entirely too voluminous and detailed and, in my opinion, cannot be used successfully because too much has been squeezed into it to adequately teach all of its subjects to even very bright students in the time allotted. It would be far better to establish a minimum basis which the colleges, large and small, can conscientiously follow in a two-year course than to try to cover the greatly enlarged field of modern pharmacy in the way demanded by the present Syllabus.

We are advised that the book is not intended to be followed in all of its details; then why send it forth at all? Why not remedy its defects at once and secure universal acceptance?

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, PH. M.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The Pharmaceutical Syllabus is not a perfect guide for the educator or the examiner. There is work outlined in it which may seem to be necessary in one college but not in another. Latin, for example, may be necessary in some colleges which require comparatively little preparatory work, while it may not be necessary in some colleges which require high school graduation. Why, the future pharmacist needs a course in business more than the future grocer or other commercial man, is not entirely clear. The introduction of doses into the Syllabus, does not seem necessary.

And so we might go on and find other points on which we disagree. Nevertheless, the Syllabus should have the support of every pharmacist. It is work in the right direction. The *curricula* of the colleges and the examinations of the boards, are getting more uniform and closer together. No organization of any kind could be better fitted to accomplish this end than representatives from the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Associations of Boards of Pharmacy, and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and if they fail, there is but little hope for any other body of men to succeed.

Statements made in the preface and in the introductory notes of the Syllabus, make it plain what it is. It is intended to be taken as a guide, not followed literally, and as such I am a strong supporter of it and am convinced that much good to pharmacy will result from it.

EDSEL A. RUDDIMAN.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE.

"The book accomplishes what it aims to do, in giving a concise statement of a scheme of instruction. It furnishes, not only to instructors but to many others seeking such knowledge, a systematic arrangement which is helpful to the instructor. It indicates the general scope and character of instruction which might be given by the teacher and the work to be accomplished by the student and this partakes of a national rather than of a local character which is decidedly advantageous. A conscientious instructor realizes the necessity of getting out of his local environment and getting hold of a broader and more comprehensive view than his environment is apt to give him.

"I understand the work as one that is not designed to interfere with the flexibility of courses of study. Nor does it in any way suggest the possibility of detracting from the value of the personality of the instructor.

"To my mind the work is in advance of the present time in reference to the basis of examination questions for use by boards of pharmacy and possibly many of our teachers. That is to say, boards of pharmacy and instructors alike may justly feel at times that details of the course presented in the Syllabus cannot be met by present conditions, or rather the present conditions do not demand such details. To do the amount of work that is required in the Syllabus without degrading it into a quiz-compend course would require considerable skill on the part of the instructors. This is, however, a material point which every instructor is to work out for himself."

L. E. SAYRE, Dean.

## THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

"A famous preacher once remarked that he had found a lot of human nature in this world" and this statement I believe applies to some of the criticism of the Syllabus.

The Syllabus is not perfect. No one expected it to be perfect and some of the criticism is, no doubt, just, especially the typographical errors, which are inexcusable.

The Syllabus, if adopted as a tentative outline of a minimum course of study, will help to unify the courses of instruction in our colleges and if used as a basis of state board examinations will correlate the work of the two.

The future editions of the Syllabus can be improved and criticism, if of a *constructive nature* is to be desired.

The committee representing the American Pharmaceutical Association, The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy is thoroughly representative of American pharmacy and they should have the coöperation of all in their honest effort in preparing a work which marks one of the great epochs in American Pharmacy.

WILBER J. TEETERS, Dean.

## STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY OF INDIANA.

"I have found the old Syllabus a great help in the preparation of Board Questions, and I think the new Syllabus is a great improvement over the first one. No board member should fail to use the Syllabus if he wants to grow and improve in his board work."

WM. H. RUDDER,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

"As to the practicability and fitness of the Syllabus there will always be differences of opinion among individuals, and undoubtedly each school teacher or examiner will use such portions as seem to him best and reject the rest. This is the best criterion of its usefulness."

WILBUR L. SCOVILLE, PH. D.

DETROIT, MICH.

"In examining the Pharmaceutical Syllabus which came to me sometime ago, I have been very favorably impressed with the work of the committee which has had this matter in hand. The committee has been very fortunate in the members comprising it as well as in the method of its selection, constituting as it does, the most comprehensive representation of all the various workers in pharmacy.

"While it is impossible in a work of this kind to meet in detail the approval of any one man or body of men (and I presume this includes the committee itself) yet it is this very fact—that of being a compromise—a compromise of ideas of men studying the needs of pharmacy from every angle—that gives it its especial value. In just the degree in which it might fail to be a compromise, or the degree in which it might fail to reflect accurately the composite idea of the committee representing pharmacy as a whole—in just that degree would it fail of its mission.

"The writer believes that a future edition will doubtlessly be an improvement on this one, certain defects may be discovered, some inconsistencies ironed out but that this reflects no discredit on the work of the present committee which work will, he is sure, be of great assistance to members of examining boards from whose view point more especially he considers the work."

LEONARD A. SELTZER, PH. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

"Responding to your letter desiring information concerning my opinion of the recently issued Pharmaceutical Syllabus, I would say that the classification of the science that treats of drugs and medicines, their nature, preparation, administration and effect, under the general head 'pharmacology' meets my hearty approval. This is of course an old classification and the Syllabus has been criticized for going back to it, but no less authority than Hermann Professor of Physiology in the University of Zurich, and one of the leading authorities in experimental vivisection, in the introduction to his 'Experimental Pharmacology,' a hand book of methods for studying the physiologic action of drugs, said, 'Pharmacology, in its widest scope, embraces the study of drugs from all points of view, and the information thereby acquired may be useful under the most diverse conditions; to the physician, to enable the recognition and proper treatment of cases of poisoning, or to permit of the use of drugs for therapeutic purposes; to the public, to permit the avoidance of noxious substances; to the physiologist and pathologist, to enable the application of information derived from the study of the action of poisons to the advancement of their sciences. The study of pharmacology may therefore be limited according as one or more of these points of view occupy the first place in the mind of the investigator.'

"The definition of 'pharmacology' given by the Pharmaceutical Syllabus includes pharmacognosy, pharmacy, pharmacodynamics and therapy-dynamics. This is in harmony with the definition published in the Standard Dictionary which defines 'pharmacology' as 'the science

of medicines, their nature, preparation, administration and effects: including pharmacy, pharmacodynamics and pharmacognosy.' The definition is likewise in harmony with Webster's Dictionary and with the Century Dictionary.

"The advantage of this classification to pharmacy and the pharmacist becomes at once apparent in the work of classifying the newer vegetable drugs, as anyone can testify who has had experience in doing this work.

"In the next place, this classification associates in proper relationship knowledge of all the branches of materia medica science, and brings out very clearly the fact that pharmacy, as a branch of pharmacology, is the science and art of preparing, preserving, compounding and dispensing medicine, and that it is related to pharmacognosy, which 'treats of the identification and selection of vegetable and animal drugs;' that it is also related to pharmacodynamics, which 'treats of the action of medicines on healthy organs;' and is also related to therapy-dynamics, which 'treats of the action of medicines on diseased organs.'

"All of these branches of pharmacologic science are correlated and mutually dependent. Consequently, no person can become proficient in the knowledge of that science without acquiring an education in the science of the materia medica as a whole. Proper knowledge of the method of applying medicine to the treatment of the sick requires some acquaintance with pharmacognosy, pharmacy, pharmacodynamics and therapy-dynamics, and special knowledge of the action of drugs on healthy and diseased organs. The medical curriculum should therefore embrace the study of pharmacology. To select, prepare, preserve, compound and dispense medicines requires knowledge of pharmacodynamics and therapy-dynamics, as well as knowledge of pharmacognosy and pharmacy. Therefore, the pharmaceutical curriculum should include the study of pharmacology as a whole, with special attention given to the selection, preservation, preparation, compounding and dispensing of drugs.

"Proper education in pharmacologic science on the part of both physician and pharmacist would bring the medical and pharmaceutical professions together in the study of the common science and elevate the practice of pharmacy to a profession in fact as well as in name.

"In a monograph entitled 'An old system and a new science' published in 1882, I advocated a return to the classification in which knowledge relating to the materia medica is embraced under the general head 'pharmacology;' in my address as Chairman of the Section on Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics, delivered at the Forty-seventh Annual Meeting (1896) of the American Medical Association, I again suggested a return to this classification. In numerous papers on the subject since contributed to medical and pharmaceutical societies and press, I have repeated the same plea again and again.

"It was therefore gratifying to me when the National Committee representing the boards and schools of pharmacy of the United States adopted this classification. It was also gratifying when the classification was incorporated into the New York State Pharmacy Law, and adopted by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, for the guidance of teachers of pharmacy in that state.

"While I am fully in harmony with the objects and plans of the Syllabus Committee, I am not as fully in harmony with the Syllabus itself. I am aware that the Syllabus as it now stands represents a large amount of work by experts who have had much more experience than has fallen to my lot as an educator, and I therefore hesitate about criticising the Syllabus. In conducting my Chair on Materia Medica in the Department of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the Medico-Chirurgical College, I have associated with me a specialist in pharmacognosy, also a specialist in pharmacodynamics, in so far as the so-called physiologic testing of materia medica products is concerned. We are using the Syllabus as a basis of our work, and modifying the plan to meet conditions pertaining thereto. As I understand the object of the Committee, it is to place in the hands of the teaching faculties a general plan for teaching pharmacologic science, the same to be modified by each institution to meet its own requirements, hoping thereby to promote and facilitate the development of the plan of the Syllabus, and make it practical. The plan of the Syllabus is therefore in the state of evolution, and does not pretend to be completed.

"I am well aware that leading educators in pharmacy are entirely opposed to the plan of the Syllabus Committee. Some of these educators are my seniors and have had far more experience in teaching than I have. In this respect, therefore, they have an advantage over me. On the other hand, I feel that I have an advantage over them in the fact that I am a physician as well as pharmacist, having graduated from the P. C. P., and the Jefferson Medical College, and practiced both professions for some years, although not in conjunction. I have also had the peculiar advantage resulting from a lifetime study of the problems pertaining to the relations which I believe should exist between the medical and pharmaceutical professions. I believe that pharmacy and medicine are branches of the same science and practice; that they are closely related and mutually dependent; that the only justification for the existence of either is the prevention and cure of disease; that the application of drugs for prevention and cure requires a medical education; that the selection, preservation, preparation, compounding and dispensing of medicines requires a pharmaceutical education; that the practice of the physician and pharmacist should each be limited to its own sphere, except at the point where both from necessity overlap, and that in this middle ground of domestic medicine, both should consider the interests of the public as paramount to selfish interest, and

coöperate with each other in protecting the public from the results of ignorance and greed on the part of those who would dishonestly exploit the sick-room for gain.

"To the extent that the adoption of the Syllabus for the teaching of pharmacologic science in both medical and pharmaceutical schools can be made subservient to these objects, I am entirely in harmony with the National Syllabus Committee."

F. E. STEWART, M. D.

PITTSBURG, PENN.

In reply to your request will say that the Pennsylvania Pharmacy Board at a recent meeting approved and adopted the second edition of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus, excepting however, the matter pertaining to physiology and to commercial pharmacy, the latter plays no part in the proper preparation of medicines, and an imperfect knowledge of the former subject, may only serve as a suggestion to counter prescribing.

It appears to be high time that more or less uniform methods are adopted by schools of pharmacy, in instructing their students, and by pharmacy boards, in the examination of those who aim to hold themselves up to the public as being proficient in the art of preparing medicines. The Syllabus may be regarded as a primary step; many steps may be needed before perfection is reached, but after the first step is taken there is encouragement for further progress.

Personally, I take little interest in entrance-requirement methods of teaching *et cet.* My interest centers on the finished product, and I have a private opinion—which may not look quite polite if put in cold type—of the system which turns out as finished pharmacists, students whose conceptions of an element are as follows:

"Anything having a chemical formula, or can exist alone, marble is an element." "Any substance which is found existing naturally in the earth." "One of the constituents of the atmosphere." "Anything which exists and is essential to life." "Any substance which may be obtained from the ground." "An element is what bodies are made of."

The above replies were given by graduates in pharmacy, at the recent board examination, whose college record shows that they were graduated on a record of "sufficient," and they are here given to show that a *perfect* pharmaceutical syllabus will not cure all of our ills.

LOUIS EMANUEL, President.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Those concerned in the production of this volume have felt that they were engaged in constructive work. The authors of this work have been traveling mostly over an uncharted sea. The Committee itself had many discussions before reaching a substantial agreement upon many questions of detail. Under these circumstances it is not at all singular that earnest workers in the cause of pharmacy outside of the Committee, find things to criticise in the volume.

Sharp differences of opinion have often been found in New York State where the Syllabus idea has been carefully fostered. Yet, after ample discussion unanimous agreement was reached. Thinking the experience of New York State may be of service to all interested in the Syllabus, pro and con, the following records are submitted: As a word of explanation it might be stated that the "Pharmacy Council" in the State of New York consists of the deans of its five colleges of Pharmacy and of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Higher Education.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PHARMACY COUNCIL.

To the Pharmacy Council of the State of New York:

The Syllabus Committee of this state takes pleasure in reporting that after several years' labor the second edition of the *National Pharmaceutical Syllabus* has been completed and published. The new volume follows the general plan of the first edition. The principal change made is in the addition of 100 hours each to the subjects of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, so that a minimum course of 1200 hours is outlined instead of 1000 hours.

Probably no member of the Syllabus Committee of twenty-one, representing the colleges, the boards and practical pharmacists, would claim that the work is perfect. It represents a compromise between many conflicting opinions. The influence of the schools giving courses of two years approximating 1200 hours of instruction tended to reduce the material contained in the volume, while the interests of schools giving three year courses or covering 1800 hours or more, tended to increase the subject matter of the book. It is recognized by all those who have carefully examined this edition that its contents cannot be properly taught in 1200 hours.

This raises the question as to whether an injustice will be done the schools with 1200 hour courses when the Syllabus is adopted by boards of pharmacy as a guide of their examinations. In this state this difficulty is happily avoided by our system of selection questions by which an examiner is permitted to answer ten questions out of a total of fifteen. It is not believed that this theoretical difficulty will prove to be an actual one in any state.

The first edition was prepared for a syllabus period of five years. The second edition, however, has no specific time for operation. It was thought wise by the committee that as the book is more or less experimental it would be better to preserve the opportunity of revising

it if found unsatisfactory in two or three years, or if found acceptable to those interested, to use it for an indefinite period.

The question arises as to what may be involved by its adoption either by schools of pharmacy or by boards of pharmacy. To give light upon this subject a number of quotations from the book itself are given.

Page 8, line 9, "But a syllabus like a living language is necessarily in process of constant change. It must not be used to dam the flow of increasing knowledge either of fact or practice."

Page 16, line 1, "Definition. The Pharmaceutical Syllabus is prepared to indicate the general scope and character of the instruction to be given by the teacher and the work to be done by the student."

Page 16, line 10. "It is not designed, however, to interfere with such flexibility in courses of study and freedom in methods of instruction as ought to exist in pharmacy schools."

Page 17, line 23. "The Syllabus is intended to allow the individual teacher or school the widest possible liberty as to order and grouping of these topics and method of presentation. Its object is to specify what topics are to be taught by the schools and expected by the boards without concerning itself with the manner in which this result is reached by any school, teacher or book."

Page 141, line 1. "The selection of the particular line of experiments to accompany a course of lectures upon pharmaceutical *technique* must necessarily be left largely to the judgment of the instructor, the choice of the latter naturally depending upon his opinion of the portions of the subject which need the emphasis of laboratory work."

Page 146, line 10. "Prepare the following official preparations and such additional U. S. P. or N. F. preparations as the time will permit as far as possible selecting such additional preparations from those which especially require skill and careful manipulation."

Page 149, line 4. "The time allotted for dispensing pharmacy should be arranged to give a liberal number of hours for actual work in the compounding of prescriptions."

With this indication of the purpose and spirit of the work it is not believed that it will be found to be a harness that will gall the user, nor a rigid mould that will prevent initiative or kill enthusiasm in either teacher or examiner. We, therefore, recommend that it be adopted by this Council and recommended to the schools of pharmacy in this state and to our Board of Pharmacy for adoption by each of such organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIS G. GREGORY,  
AUGUSTUS S. DOWNING,  
HENRY H. RUSBY,  
State Syllabus Committee.

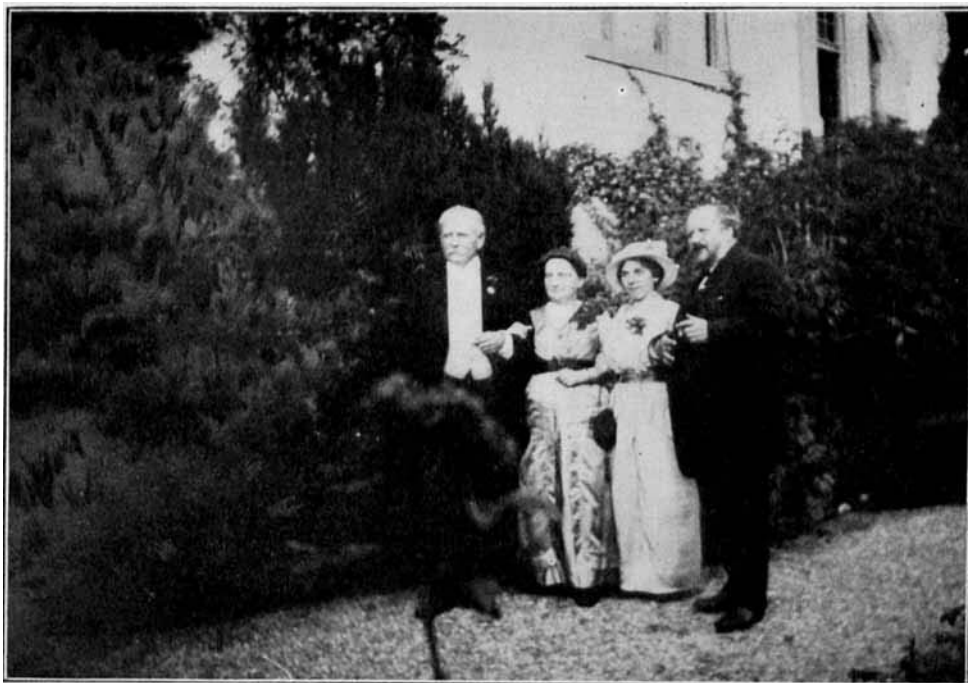
A. Voted unanimously that we recommend to the pharmacy schools of the state the adoption of the second edition of the *National Pharmaceutical Syllabus* as a general guide for courses of instruction to take effect July 31st, 1914.

B. Voted unanimously that we recommend to the State Board of Pharmacy the adoption of the second edition of the *National Pharmaceutical Syllabus* as a general guide for examination of candidates for pharmacists' licenses to take effect July 31st, 1916.

At the first meeting of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New York, following this action by the Pharmacy Council and after considerable discussion of the whole Syllabus proposition the Board voted unanimously to adopt the second edition of the *National Pharmaceutical Syllabus* as a general guide for the examination of candidates for pharmacists' licenses, to take effect July 31st, 1916.

It might be stated in passing that under this action of the Board of Pharmacy was the belief that whatever inconsistencies or defects there might be in the Syllabus they would not be at all commensurate with the evils of an entire lack of standardization in the teaching of the Colleges and the examinations of the Boards.

WILLIS G. GREGORY.



Dr. Alpers, Mesdames Tschirch and Alpers, Dr. Tschirch, at the Tschirch Villa, Berne.

### APOTHECARIES ABROAD.

ON THE GRAND TOUR WITH THE

NEW YORK DEUTSCHER APOTHEKER VEREIN.\*

PROF. GUSTAV BACHMAN

Minneapolis.

July 2nd, 1914, our party, of about 130 pharmacists representing nearly every state in the Union, sailed on the S. S. Barbarossa for Europe, under the auspices of the German Apothecaries Society of New York City.

On July 13th we arrived in Bremen.

Our visit in Berlin of only three days will always be remembered with great interest and pleasure. We were here the guests of the German Apothecaries' Society, an organization composed of pharmacists from throughout Germany. It owns a large manufacturing establishment and wholesale house. In connection with the factory, is a colossal club-house in which reception-rooms, banquet-halls and rest-rooms are arranged.

Our party was invited to meet at the Club House soon after arriving in Berlin. After listening to an address of welcome by the president of the association, we were divided into a number of groups for the inspection of the establishment, the several groups being distinguished by different flowers, such as white rose, red rose, carnation, etc. Competent guides were assigned to each group, who explained the points of interest both in German and in English. Contrary to our expectations, we saw few patent medicines and proprietary articles in stock. Most of the floor-space was occupied with large pharmaceutical and analytical laboratories, where we saw official preparations in process of manufacture in large quantities. One room in the factory was used exclusively for filling ampoules with potent liquids. In another spacious laboratory we saw the spreading of plasters on linen by machines, gauze bandages made into long rolls and cut into pieces of different widths. After partaking of a banquet fit for the gods, we visited the Institute of Pharmacy of the University of Berlin. Dr. Thoms, the head of this department, gave us an interesting and instructive lecture which was illustrated with spectacular experiments. The most interesting experiments were made with liquid air. After this we inspected the pharmaceutical laboratories. This Institute was recently built and is therefore well planned, lighted, ventilated and equipped with the latest scientific apparatus. All museum cases containing chemicals that are affected by light, have amber colored glass doors.

Our next visit was to the Botanical Gardens of the "U" of Berlin. The gardens are

under the direction of Dr. Gilg and are the most complete of their kind. Trees, shrubs, flowers and medicinal plants, indigenous to every country in the world, are to be found in the gardens where they grow under conditions similar to those prevailing in their native country. Here we saw the wonderful vegetation of Japan, then suddenly found ourselves in Africa, then in Cuba, etc. When we came to the United States gardens I could imagine myself in Minneapolis. In Berlin our attention was called to the two kinds of stores; namely, the Apotheke meaning a pharmacy and a Drogerie meaning a drug store. Upon inquiry, we learned the differences between these two stores. An Apotheke is a pharmacy which can only be managed by a registered pharmacist who confines his activity to selling drugs and the filling of prescriptions, while a Drogerie or drug store can be managed by anybody. Such a store carries druggists' sundries, patent medicines and sick room supplies. No prescriptions are allowed to be dispensed in a Drogerie. The government designates where an Apotheke is to be located and the number to be established. Only one Pharmacy is allowed in a community of 10,000 people. The prices charged for a prescription are also regulated by law. The price is based on the cost of ingredients, the time required to fill the prescriptions and the cost of the container. Prescriptions are not numbered nor placed on file, but are always returned to the patient. All prescriptions containing liquids are dispensed by weight. No graduates are, as a rule, to be found in the store. Poisons are kept in closets and can be reached only by unlocking three doors. Phosphorus must be kept in the basement, where a specially built-in closet is constructed in the foundation of the building.

Arriving in Vienna we were the guests of the local pharmacist's association. A splendid



BERLIN. COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN.



BERLIN. AMERICANS ENTERING GERMAN APOTHECARIES ASSOCIATION.

program was planned for us. The first day we visited the University, whose organization dates back to the year 1365. It is to-day a model institution, beautiful, spacious and well arranged. A rare opportunity was extended to our party to inspect the Pharmacy Depot of the Military Department. Considering the excitement preceding the declaration of war between Austria and Servia, we were indeed fortunate to be given the privilege of visiting this department. Here the supplies for the entire Austrian army are made. Our guide was an officer, who was very courteous and willing to explain things in detail. We saw the preparation of gauze bandages, adhesive plasters and absorbent cotton. These packages were pressed into flat pieces in order to reduce their bulk so that they would take up less room in a soldier's knapsack. Every soldier is provided with a case containing supplies for "first aid" to the injured. In Vienna we visited the oldest Apotheke in Austria. It was established in 1551. Here they prepare everything needed in a pharmacy. They employ 30 people who are busy making pills, tablets and other preparations not, as a rule, made by pharmacists in the United States. The proprietor of this store said the physicians of Vienna prescribe many American-made preparations, because of the fact that so many American physicians, who are taking post-graduate work, introduce the proprietary articles.

The next city of special interest to me was Munich. I spent an afternoon in the German Scientific Museum. Here we were shown a large glass globe, possibly 8 feet in diameter, into which was placed a miniature Universe—the earth, the sun, the moon and the planets with their moons, and all these, one could see revolving in a correct astronomical manner. One could see just how an eclipse of the sun occurs, and at what time of the year and just what part of our earth would see it. It is the most marvelous and wonderful work of science I have ever seen. Every other instrument in that department was working upon some mathe-

matical principle. The first instrument invented in the field of electricity, was exhibited and all others down to the very latest. This was also true of printing presses, photography, musical instruments, etc. I saw the first "Condenser" invented by Liebig, and all the other varieties of condensers, invented since his time. I saw there, the first Bunsen burner made, which, of course, is now greatly improved.

A side trip to Berne was arranged by Dr. Alpers while we were in Lucerne, Switzerland. Only about fifteen out of our party embraced this rare opportunity. We were entertained at dinner by the Swiss Apothecary Society and in the afternoon were invited by Prof. Tschirch to visit the Pharmacy Institute of Berne University. Afterwards a reception in honor of our party was given at Prof. Tschirch's villa. I consider this the best treat of the entire tour; first of all to have come in personal contact with Prof. Tschirch, an authority in botany and pharmacognosy, and, secondly, to have been one of the guests at his home. It is good to be in the presence of such a great man. The Pharmacy Institute is not of the latest up-to-date kind, yet is complete in every detail. Prof. Tschirch prides himself upon having the most complete pharmaceutical library and museum in the world. The museum is a wonder; it contains many thousands of samples of original packages and containers of drugs from all parts of the world. Many of his specimens cannot be duplicated to-day. The professor has ordinarily from twenty to thirty students and hopes never to have more as he makes it a point to give each student personal attention at least once a day. Is it any wonder, therefore, that under such a teacher, Switzerland produces eminent pharmacists?

On Aug. 1st we arrived in the city of Heidelberg. This city has many old historic sights. The famous Heidelberg Castle is located here. Germany had declared war on Russia by this time and we found it rather difficult to visit places of interest. The University was no longer in session but we were able to go through several of the buildings. The guide showed us the room where the final oral examinations are held. The examinations are very hard and occasionally a candidate for a degree, failing to pass will take his life rather than to be disgraced. Students from all countries attend this famous university. Several of our party climbed a hill, of several thousand feet in height, to see the Heidelberg observatory. We were well repaid for our exhausting trip. We were shown a number of powerful telescopes and an instrument which records the vibrations of the earth. Out of curiosity we asked to be shown the chart showing the disastrous earthquake of San Francisco. This chart was produced, much to our astonishment.

Darmstadt was the next city we visited. Merck's Chemical Works are located here. Our party was invited to inspect the factories, but the day before we arrived in Darmstadt, about 5000 of the employees were called to the army, which necessitated the closing down of the factory temporarily. We were greatly disappointed at not being able to visit this noted establishment. Here the party broke up, some remained in Germany thinking it to be safer to remain than to leave, while others left for London. Only fourteen out of the party arrived in the United States on August 20th.

TRUMAN GRIFFIN

Minneapolis.

Responding to a request for a recital of my experiences on my trip abroad with the German-American Apothecarys' Society of New York City, I will say, I had a most interesting and instructive time and, after we arrived in the war zone, a most exciting time; certainly one hard to duplicate. The ambition of my life to make a foreign tour was fully satisfied.

I visited sixteen cities and the five countries: Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Holland and England. Aside from the educational enlightenment pertaining to pharmaceutical matters acquired, my interest was centered on the characteristics of the people as expressed in their dress, their mode of living and the architecture of their buildings. While the people as a whole do not differ in appearance essentially from those of our own country, I was impressed with the peculiar head-dress of the women of Leipsic, consisting of a very large black ribbon about eight inches wide and two feet long, worn on the back of the head; the wooden-shoe clad people of Holland, and the many colored and peculiarly styled dress, adorning the women of Bremen, were of great interest. The peculiar homes of the people, some of Flemish styles and the peculiar gabled roofs, covered with tiles and even some with sodded moss were very interesting. The architectural beauty of all their government buildings, museums, universities and cathedrals, adorned with works of art and sculpture, and filled with the finest specimens of craftsmanship, faithfully represents the work of men with ideas and imagination.

The palaces of the Imperial families were not impressive, architecturally. Their massiveness, however is pronounced. Their parks and gardens plainly show the work of the landscape artist. Standing at their entrance, you look down broad avenues and roadways, bordered with shrubs and trees, across splashing fountains and broad pools of water, over the many hued colors of their flower beds, on to vine clad walls and columns. Time will not permit me to describe, except in a very general way, the sights I saw; Bremen: Cathedral with its lead chamber of mummies, and the famous Rathskeller. Berlin: University and Pharmaceutical Institute with Botanical Gardens. Auto-ride through the city, famous street



"Unterden Linden," Palace of Kaiser Wilhelm. Entertained by Berlin Pharmaceutical Society at their club building. Suburb of Potsdam; through the Palace of Frederick the Great.

Leipsic: Visited exposition, aerodrome field and drive through the city. Dresden: Visited Grüne Vaults of Royal Palace, wherein were contained precious gems, jewels and antiques handed down by kings and queens.

The art gallery, with over 1500 works of art, contained the priceless treasure, Raphael's "Madonna di San Sisto," within a sanctuary of its own. Vienna: Was received in person by the Burgomaster in the beautiful city. Visited University of Vienna, Museum of Natural History, Vienna Hospital, "Schönbrunn," the summer home of the Emperor. At the Palace of the Emperor we visited the Royal treasury vaults, containing jewels, crowns and coronation robes of kings and queens. Here were exhibited ancient religious relics of the Romano-Germanic times: a piece of wood and a nail from the cross of Christ, a remnant of cloth taken from the table-cloth used at the "Last Supper". Nurnberg:—St. Sebaldus' Church, built between 1240-1477, Church of Our Lady, between 1355-1361, famous wall around the city preserved from olden time with its towers for protection of the city. Munich: "Nymphenburg," the Kaiser's summer palace and park; visited "Alte Pinakothek" containing paintings of old masters, Rembrandt, Van Dyke, Rubens and others; also "Glyptothek" which has a collection of classical sculpture. Lucerne: Alps and beautiful Lucerne. Strassburg—Capital of Alsace Lorraine; drive through old French part of city. Also visited large fort where our carriage was stopped by soldiers who searched us for fire-arms, my first war



BERLIN. OUR SPECIAL TRAIN.



VIENNA. HOLY GHOST DRUG STORE.

experience. Heidelberg: Aug. 1st, war declared against Russia. Reached Frankfort Aug. 3rd, where we were held for ten days during mobilization; were under restraint all the time. Aug. 3rd, I was awakened at one o'clock, by a bombardment of over twenty minutes; soldiers were firing on a French air-ship which was attempting to drop bombs on a station from which were to depart, that night, thirty-eight train-loads of troops. I was held under suspicion as a spy, but was released on showing my passport. Secret service men were at every hand. We had no direct casualties and on Aug. 13th we folded our tents, asserted our American independence and stole away, sailing nearly two hundred miles down the Rhine into Holland; crossed the English Channel to London and then, via Liverpool, home to our native soil. This was a trip never to be forgotten.

#### MAX MENZEL

Minneapolis.

Since returning to the United States the question has been asked me a number of times: "Are you disappointed in your trip?", referring, of course, to the disturbance and inconvenience caused travelers by the war. To all, I am ready to reply "No." Although I found it necessary to change my program a few times because of the war, I have seen enough to counterbalance any trouble, by witnessing the excitement incident to the soldiers going into the field, which will leave an everlasting impression on my mind.

Perhaps a short synopsis of my trip to Europe will best illustrate the pleasant times I had on the excursion.

July 2nd, the day of our departure across the Atlantic arrived, so we wend our way toward Hoboken, where the North German Lloyd S. S. Barbarossa is anchored, ready to take its load of human freight to the shores of our forefathers. Already most of the passengers are on the dock ready to embark. It is a motley crowd of American citizens, consisting of

about 400 souls, of which about 125 belong to the druggist's party, those who have joined the excursion fostered by the N. Y. Deutscher Apotheker Verein. All is hustle and bustle for about an hour, a farewell shake of the hands of the friends, who have come to see us off, when the band strikes up the national air, the gangways are drawn up, the anchor is raised and soon we are moving away from the dock on an eleven-day journey on the sea, leaving our cares behind. Gliding slowly down the New York harbor, we watch the unequalled line of skyscrapers and the statue of Liberty disappear in the distance, and then a feeling of loneliness creeps over us, which however is soon dispelled, for we look up our Minnesota delegation, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Truman Griffin and Prof. Gustav Bachman. Although the weather was fine and the water was smooth, the sea soon demanded its tribute, to which a number of the passengers were hastening to respond before evening. Even our Minnesota crowd did not fail to contribute their little mite.

July 4th, our national holiday, was duly observed by a march of the passengers around the decks, preceded by the band. Patriotic orations were then delivered in English and German.

In the evening a concert was given by the ship's orchestra, interspersed by readings and remarks.

A week passes. Fishing boats and steamers are getting numerous and sea-gulls are following in the wake of the ship, an indication that we are nearing land. Soon the first lighthouse comes into view and then the Scilly Islands. Although almost bare, they are welcome sight after the endless ocean of water.

Sunday, July 12th, about noon, we reached Boulogne-sur-mer, France, where the ship makes its first stop to unload 32 passengers. It seems like losing old friends, for we have become very well acquainted with some of them.

Another 24 hours and we catch the first glimpse of Germany, the mother-country, from which I parted 30 years ago, and to which, next to my adopted country, I owe so much.

After inspecting our baggage, we board a special train for Bremen, where we spend the balance of the day and the next, admiring the old buildings, so rich in history, built centuries ago. One of the most notable being the Cathedral, with its historic lead-cellar, erected in the 12th century.

Arriving in Berlin, during the afternoon of July 15th, the American druggists received a cordial reception by a delegation of Berlin druggists. Arrangements had been made to convey us to our hotels. The next day we were elaborately entertained by the German Druggists' Association. After a sight-seeing tour about the city, we were received at the Association building, where a speech of welcome was delivered by Dr. Salzman, the President of the association, which was responded to by Prof. Alpers of Cleveland, Ohio. We then inspected the manufacturing and wholesale establishment of the association, conducted along cooperative lines and an institution, the workings of which might well be copied in this country. After a sumptuous dinner, we were again taken in "autos" and driven to the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University of Berlin, where a lecture, given by Dr. Thoms, was the principal feature, and then guides took us through the large botanical gardens adjacent to the institute. To finish the day so full of instructive entertainment and enjoyment we were taken out to the beautiful lake "Wannsee". A boat ride around the lake dampened our appreciation of this somewhat, for a heavy rain came up during the trip, which drenched a number of the passengers who were on the edge of the boat. Landing at the "Swedish Pavilion," another feast awaited us, after which, to the music of a fine orchestra, some terpsichorean exercises were indulged in, lasting until the last train took us back to the city. The American druggists all agreed that the Berlin druggists are indeed royal entertainers, and the hope was expressed that an opportunity would be presented to show our appreciation by entertaining them on American soil.

After another day in Berlin, one day was spent in Leipzig and two days in Dresden. On the way from Dresden to Vienna, Austria, we passed through some of the prettiest sections of Germany, called the Switzerland of Saxony. An ever-changing panorama of natural beauty was presented to the eye and fields of various products were spread over the hillsides and valleys like checkerboards. The harvesting of grain, principally rye, of which there seemed a good crop, was in full swing, most all of the work being done by hand, the women working like men.

We arrived in the city of Vienna on the evening of July 21st, where we were officially received by the druggists of Vienna. We assembled at the University of Vienna, for which the distinction is claimed of being the oldest university in existence. At the Rathhaus we were received by the Vice-Burgomaster, and as a token of good will and of appreciation of our visit, he presented us with an album of the city. His speech of welcome was responded to by Prof. Alpers, who translated the message of the Burgomaster to the non-German-speaking members of our party. While in Vienna, a number of us visited the Imperial Military Direction, where most of the supplies for the Austrian army are prepared. There we witnessed the packing and cutting of cotton and gauze and the filling of ampoules by the vacuum system. We found this place a very busy one, for the war cloud was then already hanging over Austria. We visited a couple of well-appointed pharmacies and found that business is conducted there about as it is here. The patent medicine evil seems to have

encroached upon the foreign market about as much as here. Found many of the old-time American nostrums on the shelves of the drug stores in Austria as well as in Germany. One thing that struck us odd was that every drug store is named after animals or other objects, the strangest one, perhaps, being the "Apotheke zum Heiligen Geiste." (Pharmacy of the Holy Ghost).

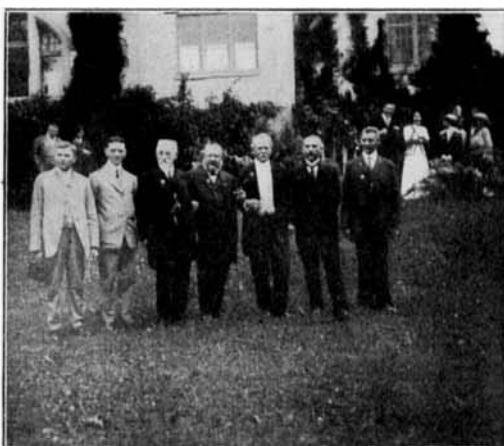
Leaving Vienna on the morning of July 24th we started for Nuremberg. One of the places pointed out to us on the way was the castle of the late crown-prince of Austria and his wife, whose untimely death is the cause of the present European war. They are interred there in a mausoleum, built under the direction of the crown-prince during his life.

No doubt, from an historic point of view, Nuremberg is the most interesting of the cities we visited. The old buildings and their quaint style, give the city an appearance so different from any place I know of. In feudal times this city was surrounded by strong city walls with moats between them. Much of these walls still remain in a fair state of preservation with many towers. Four main towers represented the four seasons of the year, twelve smaller ones to represent the twelve months of the year, 52 to represent the 52 weeks and 365 to represent each day in the year, with an additional one for the extra day in leap-year. However, I would not vouch for the correctness of this statement as the veracity of the sight-seeing guides is sometimes questionable.

Sunday, July 26th, we arrived in Munich, where great excitement prevailed on account of



MAX MENZEL, MINNESOTA.  
"A Soldier of the Legion."



BERN. AT THE HOME OF DR. TSCHIRCH.

the declaration of war between Austria and Servia. Thousands of people were lined up in the square adjacent to our hotel, where the night before an altercation had arisen between a Servian restaurant-keeper and his guests, because he had refused to allow patriotic songs to be played by the orchestra. His guests, mostly students, became angry at his refusal and demolished the place. All of the fine marble tables, chandeliers and furnishings and every plate glass window, of which there were many, became a prey to the fury of the mob. It took a number of foot and mounted police to keep order about the place and open the way for street cars and vehicles to pass. July 28th found us on the way to beautiful Switzerland. Feasting our eyes on the wonderful scenery during this trip, we arrived in Lucerne about supper time. Unfortunately the next day was somewhat cloudy and unsuitable to get the full benefit of the scenery for which Switzerland is so justly famous. So while the greater number of our party decided to climb the noted "Rigi," with the expectation that the clouds would be lifted, a few of us decided to accept the hospitality of the celebrated botaniker and pharmaceutical instructor, Dr. Tschirch of Bern. Dr. Tschirch, who received us in person at the depot in Bern, at once conducted us to the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University, of which he is the dean. He showed us a great many things of interest, of which might be mentioned his pharmaceutical library, the second largest in existence, also a very unique collection of containers of crude drugs, perhaps the only collection of its kind in the world. A hurried inspection of the industrial exposition of Switzerland was then made, of which I want to say that although it was small, it was the best of its kind I have ever had the pleasure to see, showing the wonderful resources of this small republic. Not content with administering to our intellectual need, Dr. Tschirch and several of his able assistants did not neglect our physical wants, but took us to a very fine restaurant of the

exposition, where previous arrangements had been made for a sumptuous banquet. A drive about the city of Bern, surrounded by majestic snow-capped mountains, to the beautiful villa of the doctor, where another luncheon awaited us and a few hours of unrestrained enjoyment in the circle of his estimable family was spent, ended our visit, which will ever stand out in our remembrance as one of the most pleasant events of our European trip.

Regretting to leave this land of natural beauty we departed for the city of Strassburg, Germany, on the morning of July 30th, arriving there after a five hour ride. The time to look over this city was very limited, for we left again the next day for the University city of Heidelberg. A guide conducted us through this famous place of learning, where the traditional student life with its duels and drinking feasts are still carried on as of yore. One of the features for the tourists to see, is the "Carcer" or prison of this institution. It seems to be the ambition of the students to bear the distinction of having been incarcerated there, and they will sometimes go to extreme lengths to realize their desire. A visit to the ruins of the old castle Heidelberg, is worthy of mention. One of the features to be seen there is a colossal wine barrel, holding 49000 gallons. During its existence it has been filled three times the last time in the 18th century.

August 2nd, the first day of the mobilization of troops for the war, finds us in Darmstadt, the home of the world renowned house of Merck. Entertainment was to have been provided there for us, with a visit to their factory of chemicals, but the war is about to begin and time is too valuable to stop for the entertainment of guests. Great excitement prevails, caused by the gathering of troops of cavalry and artillery. Big auto-trucks are busy all over the city, picking up supplies and hundreds of "autos" and trucks are gathered together on a vacant square ready to be rushed to the front. Sight-seeing is a thing of the past, for our crowd is about to break up. We are told that our special train will not take us any farther and that everybody must look out for themselves, to get to the next place on our list. The exodus of people has commenced and various trains, crowded to the utmost, land our party at Frankfort. Informed that the railways will take passengers only two days longer, that thereafter every train is to be used for the movement of troops only, we lose about half of our crowd, who rush to various ports to get transportation to our peaceful country. The balance stayed at a very good hotel, where arrangements had been made for our care, until the excitement incident to the first days of the war and the movement of troops was over, and arrangements had been made for the return to our beloved U. S.

C. A. ROBINSON

Minneapolis.

We sailed on a German boat, the Barbarossa, leaving New York July 2, under the auspices of the German Apothecaries' Association of New York. Ten days' time was consumed in the passage from America to Germany. On the 13th of July, we arrived at the city of Bremen, a beautiful place of well-kept homes, public buildings and residences. I must certainly give the German nation credit for the great care they take and the immense amount of work they must do in keeping their cities, villages, and the entire country in a clean, wholesome and well-kept condition. Members of our party were much interested in one sort of business that I for one did not know existed in that country and that was known as a droguerie; that is, a store where supplies are sold and dispensed outside of the prescription business or what would be known as a dispensary. These stores sell patent medicines, proprietary articles, fancy and toilet goods but do no dispensing or prescription work whatever. Our method of travel was by a small special train of six cars or coaches. We were under the direction of a conductor who in turn was guided by the company in whose care we were, and from whom we purchased our steamship, hotel, railroad, transportation, "bus" and baggage tickets. The time consumed in traveling between Bremen and Berlin was far from being tiresome or uninteresting as we passed through many small cities, towns and a beautiful country. The latter resembles our western territory with the exception, of course, that it is under a high state of cultivation and well populated. There are very few large farms, nearly all being, as near as we could judge, from five to forty acres in extent. The principal crops are rye, wheat, oats, sugar-beets, poppy seed. Very seldom would we see a field of what we call Indian corn. Arriving at Berlin, we were met by the professors, instructors, and members of the college of pharmacy and conducted to our hotels. Berlin is a beautiful city and as you know the largest in Germany, with clean, well paved, wide streets, beautiful parks, and even the congested part of the city as wholesome and clean as the outlying districts. The medium and high-class hotels are a great credit to the city, everything about these places showing great care as to general cleanliness. There are no back-alleys, for tin cans, rubbish or garbage. The courts of these hotels, usually filled with unsightly objects in our country, are perhaps the cleanest and best kept parts, where white cloth-covered tables and chairs, graveled walks and overhanging trees and palms enable one to enjoy a meal in a very pleasing and satisfactory manner. The story would be too long to tell you of the many receptions and entertainments afforded our party in the city of Berlin, all carried out in a business-like manner by the members of the colleges and places of learning who received our party.

Of course, the entire trip gave us only a bird's-eye view of these cities and the country, and yet to tell you every point of interest visited and every entertainment afforded us would take

too much time. While in Berlin, our association and party was given a reception by the American Ambassador, and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Girard. Several of our party were somewhat startled at receiving this invitation, thinking that perhaps they would be called upon to wear dress-suits, but Mr. Girard at once eased our minds, by saying that it would be strictly informal, and, when we arrived at his house, we found that this democratic gentleman had kept his word and he appeared in his business suit, not at all more showy than any member of our party. He and his wife mingled with the company, expressing themselves as pleased indeed to see friends from America.

Our next stop was at Leipzig, certainly an interesting city, where we were very much interested in seeing the general conditions existing and the manner of living in this old German town. From Leipzig we went to Dresden, another beautiful, well kept, small city where we visited numerous old churches and enjoyed trolley and automobile trips about the city and surrounding country. From Dresden we proceeded to Vienna, the capital of Austria and here we were again received by those interested in pharmacy and they seemed untiring in their efforts to see that our party of Americans were well taken care of. Interesting visits were made to the hospitals and places of learning, and to the many beautiful parks and museums. I believe our most interesting ride was from Vienna to Nuremberg, and hardly a moment passed but what exclamations of surprise were heard as we passed through the beautiful country and along the valley of the river Danube. Fruits were being gathered, the harvest was just commencing and as our train passed through the country, we saw the methods of harvesting and general farming carried out in Europe. Very little machinery was seen. Occasionally, one of the old time reapers was observed. Most of the grain is cut with what we would call a cradle, not the heavy sort used in America but a light three-pronged affair, the grain, of course being laid on the ground and bound later. Hundreds of smaller fields were cut in the manner of Bible times by grasping a handful of grain and then cutting with the old fashioned grass sickle. A great deal of this, of course, was done by women. The farmers do not have their little homes located on each separate farm or tract of land but build them in little villages from two to three miles apart. Occasionally, where there was a large population, a small church spire would be noticed. Nearly all railroad crossings are either over or under the tracks; there are very few grade crossings, but where there are an attendant is at hand and gates are raised and lowered. As far as the eye could reach, these small farms could be seen stretching away over the rolling country all in the highest state of cultivation. In passing through wooded sections, no rough territory would be seen; that is, every log, branch, or twig had been cut and preserved in the homes of the villagers, piled up and covered, so that all could be made use of in winter. A certain wild flower or weed that is troublesome in that country, is a wild poppy, a very pretty blossom and was really ornamental. At nearly all of the larger stations that we passed through our train would stop long enough for the members of our party to disembark and obtain light lunches, such as sandwiches and the liquid refreshments which Germany is so famous for; beer, Rhine and Mosel wine. Nuremberg is the center of the German toy industry. From this point we went to Munich and in describing a trip in Germany, our strictly temperance hearers must bear with us if we mention the all important industry of this city, as it is known as the beer center of Germany. Beer, however, in Germany must not be compared with the product of this country, as you all know that the amount of alcohol in beer in Germany has been considerably reduced, as we understand the Kaiser realized the vast amount consumed and that perhaps it would be better for his people that this step be taken. At this city, the first, (or at any rate the first we saw) marked indications of war presented themselves and on the morning of our arrival we saw large plate glass windows in the retail stores that had just been broken by the mobs in their endeavors to capture Russian spies. Nearly all night long, great crowds paraded the streets singing German songs and cheering for their country. We went to Lucern, Switzerland, next, a beautiful country of snow-capped mountains, fertile valleys and pretty towns.

An invitation was received at Lucern on our arrival extending an invitation for those of our party who were interested to visit the capital, Bern, about fifty miles from Lucern. Here is located the pharmacy college under the direction of Professor Tschirch. Nothing was left undone to make it very pleasant for about 15 members of our party who decided to make the trip to Bern. Strassburg, located near the French border, was our next viewpoint, equally as interesting as the other cities we had visited and noted for its beautiful churches, statuary, and interesting scenery. Heidelberg, next on our list, was interesting on account of its University and the great number of students, its old historic castle, which brings many visitors to the city. At this city we were astonished to see such strong manifestations of war, troops marching, cavalry mobilizing, cannons and horses being transported and every day appeared stronger manifestations of war. In fact at this point some of our party, who were perhaps a little too free with their cameras, were arrested, in view of the fact that war had been declared at this time, but they were quickly released when it was known that they were Americans and members of our party. On our arrival at Darmstadt where the firm of Merck & Co. is located, a reception committee from this company met us on our arrival, and informed us that if it was our intention to endeavor to proceed to France, they greatly feared that we would never reach that country and would not have an opportunity of seeing the city of Paris and I regret to say that this proved true. These representatives of Merck & Co.

informed us that over five thousand men had been taken out of their laboratory and were already in uniform prepared for war. Darmstadt is a mobilizing point, barracks being located there, and all day Sunday, the day of our visit, soldiers of all ages, from seventeen to fifty years, were parading the streets in their new uniforms. All day, trains were arriving bringing, from the surrounding country, men and boys, in their citizen's clothes, with their little parcels of personal belongings, to the barracks that they might receive their uniforms and equipments. We left Monday morning going directly to Frankfort, but were destined to be disappointed regarding the balance of our trip, for while we were enjoying our luncheon, the conductor of our party informed us that the last regular train would leave Frankfort at 3 o'clock that afternoon. After that hour, all the trains would be taken over by the war officials for moving their troops to the front. A hurried consultation was held and about thirty-five of our party decided to take this train and go hurriedly across the country to Cologne on the Rhine River, crossing that river at Coblenz, where the famous Appollinaris Springs are located. The ride along the Rhine afforded us many beautiful sights.

We arrived at Cologne about 10 o'clock at night but were not allowed to get out of our coach. We were ordered to keep all lights burning and windows closed. The railway officials informed us that while it was known that we were an American party, the German army officials did not know who might be with us, as spies who might drop messages from the windows. From this point our route was almost due west through a small part of Germany and across Holland to the town of Flushing, on the Holland coast, where we arrived the next morning at about 9 o'clock. At this point we embarked on a Holland boat to cross the English Channel.

We arrived at the town of Queensboro about 6 o'clock in the evening, after having been stopped a number of times by British cruisers who sent officers on board our boat to investigate as to what passengers were carried. Our party arrived at the city of London about 9 o'clock in the evening, and experienced some difficulty in securing hotel-quarters, owing to the general rush to London from the continent by American tourists. Our stay in London was quite pleasant for about ten days, and we were enabled to visit many interesting points in the city and surrounding country. At the end of this time our party gradually broke up, different ones leaving London on the many steamship lines, especially British and American, that would take them back to good old America.

At this writing even, Oct. 20th, not all of our party have reported as having returned, as all did not take advantage of the last train as we did in getting out of Germany, but trusted that opportunities would present themselves, to enable them to eventually leave the country safely.

The statue of Liberty certainly did look as good to the many returning tourists, we feel sure, as it did to the writer. We are now very glad that we went and are equally pleased and satisfied to get back.



MEDIEVAL EXECUTION TOWER, NUREMBERG