

ethical principles involved in business, then in the essentials of business success, followed by an outline of business terms, customs, and methods and, afterward, enough practical use of the machinery of business to give the necessary familiarity and confidence in banking procedure, common law, legal documents, insurance, general financing, accurate, but simple accounting, etc.

Such a training is proper for any professional man and will become an important factor in the success of his professional career. The giving of courses of a more essential commercial character, such as advertising and salesmanship, are open to differences of opinion, but the foregoing should properly find a place in a school of pharmacy course.

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### HISTORICAL OR EARLY PHARMACY IN INDIANAPOLIS.\*

BY FRANK H. CARTER.

Pharmacy and the drug business of Indianapolis have changed just as in all other cities, towns and communities, and the people have changed with them.

Craighead & Browning, afterward Browning & Sloan, and still later Browning & Son, conducted and owned "The Apothecary Hall" on Washington Street. They were, no doubt, known to more people in Marion County and, to an extent, throughout Indiana, in their day than any other firm I can mention. George W. Sloan, after leaving the firm of Browning & Sloan, was prominent as a local druggist, as adviser and helper of young men. He was active in all movements for the betterment of schools and civic conditions and nationally favorably known in pharmaceutical affairs.

John C. Green, at the corner of Delaware and Washington Streets, was succeeded by W. A. & I. N. Pattison. A. Metzner conducted a store in the small, old frame building at the corner of Virginia Avenue and Washington Street, and was succeeded by Stilz & Hoffman, now in the new Indiana Trust Building. C. C. Dennis, on Pennsylvania Street, near Market, succeeded Swing & Dennis, and James R. Perry followed Perry Brothers.

J. W. Bryan was located near the old Union Station and F. A. Bryan on Massachusetts Avenue and Vermont, in the quaint one and a half story frame building. J. W. Dryer, a brother-in-law of the Bryans, had a store at Noble and Washington Streets.

H. H. Bates had a store in the old Bates House, on Illinois Street, on the same ground occupied by the present building. He was succeeded by Gray & Beyschlag, who conducted for many years one of the best known stores of the town. Cobb & Hay were located at the N. E. Corner of Illinois and Washington Streets, in the store which is still standing and its looks indicate that it was one of the first buildings erected on this thoroughfare. They did a prosperous business, not only in drugs, but also in carbonated water of the kind sold in these earlier years.

Binford Brothers conducted a store on the Washington Street side of the Bates House in the '60's. On the night of the Andrew Johnson misunderstanding this store was a refuge for many of the crowd after the shooting began. The

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\* Read before Section on Historical Interests, A. Ph. A., Indianapolis meeting, 1917.

writer was recently reading the bronze memorial on the corner of this building and was reminded thereby that he could go a long way back into Indianapolis history and pharmacy.

Of later date, there is Herman Frauer, J. B. Dill, Doc. Snyder, Sigman Muhl, Adrian Bowens, W. W. and J. M. Scott, Robert P. Blodau, George F. Traub, Frank H. Carter, Charles Woods, Louis Schulmeyer, Charles H. Schad, M. C. Staley and Henry Kielhorn. Dr. J. N. Hurty, as an ethical druggist, with an ethical drug store, was located on the site now occupied by the Federal Building. He was succeeded by Hurty-Francis and this firm by J. R. Francis Company.

Many of the stores mentioned have disappeared and in many instances the sites are not known to our present generation, a few still remain in remodelled and modernized buildings. Many of the owners have passed away, others are still among the living and doing their bit as good citizens in their every-day work and as members of national, state and local associations.

The writer has not mentioned all who are deserving of mention, but in an experience of nearly half a century has endeavored to touch slightly upon the events and people as he has known them.

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#### SMALL PERCENTAGE OF SOLDIERS DIE OF WOUNDS OR DISEASE IN HOSPITALS.

The War Department authorizes the following statement by the Chief of Staff:

In connection with the casualties among the American Expeditionary Forces in the Marne-Aisne offensive, it should be stated, upon the basis of the officially attested experience of our associates during four years of this war, that of wounded soldiers sent to hospitals for treatment fewer than 1 in 20 die.

Of all the soldiers sent to the hospitals only 45 in every 1,000 die. These include those who die of disease as well as those who die of wounds. Of all soldiers wounded in action more than four-fifths return to service, many of them in less than two months. It is necessary to discharge for physical disability only 14.5 per cent.

These figures are based on an average of both British and French official figures, including both officers and men. The two are averaged together, since American troops are fighting with both the French and the British under conditions which vary.