

Howard, Warrington, Merck and others.

On the whole the work is satisfactory, but it is to be hoped that during the next fifteen years some effort will be made to change the constitution of the Pharmacopœia Committee so that pharmacists may have greater representation on it. The model of the Pharmacopœia Revision Committee of the U.S. is one that could be copied to advantage.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL ADDENDUM.

When the preliminary notice was sent out some years ago, Indian and colonial, pharmaceutical and medical societies were asked to make suggestions with regard to the publication of an addendum for the colonies. In almost every case the request was complied with, except from Canada. Recently the committee has issued a draft of the addendum and again requests suggestions; we hope it is not too late for Canadian societies to take a hand in the work.

THE B. P. C. CONFERENCE.

This year's meeting was held in Belfast, and was most successful. The majority of the papers presented were on subjects suggested by the new B.P., which came in for a good share of criticism.

THE A. Ph. A. MEETING.

The meeting this year was at Baltimore and was one of the most successful in the history of the association, both from the number and value of the papers read, the attendance and the entertainment features. The weather was abnormally hot, but otherwise the meeting was a success.

SOCIETIES OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Shortly after the close of the Baltimore meeting a representative assembly of western pharmacists was called to meet at Omaha, at which it was resolved to form a society exclusively of retailers. Officers were elected, a constitution was adopted, and it resolved to meet again in St. Louis in January. In the meantime, however, notices were sent out by the Chicago Apothecaries Society calling a meeting of delegates of the various local bodies throughout the States to meet at St. Louis during the meeting of the N.W.D.A. and the P.A. A large number of societies sent delegates and the National Association of Retail Druggists was organized with Henry Hynson, of Baltimore, as president. Conferences with the wholesalers and proprietors were held, at which the retailers told their grievances and made demands for more honest treatment from the proprietors. The meetings were successful and the officers have been encouraged to push on the work of organization, till now it appears that the efforts will be successful. If the new organization be a success, and we sincerely hope it will, the druggists of the U.S. will be the gainers. But, there have been two similar organizations already in existence,

the remnant of one existing as the commercial section of the A. Ph. A., and the other, the Interstate League, has been practically dead for some years past. With these examples before them the officers of the new organization can steer clear of the rocks and shoals which wrecked their predecessors, and the adoption of the delegate plan of organization shows that they appreciate one of the greatest causes of the the previous wrecks. An organization nominally founded for the benefit of retail druggists, The Universal Trade Association, which cut a wide swathe some years ago, but which was denounced as a fraud, still continues in existence, but only in the courts, or rather in lawyers' offices, as by means of letters they threaten druggists, who were foolish enough to sign agreements with this organization, to sue if their subscriptions are not paid up.

What effect the organization and success of the N. A. R. D. may have on Canadian pharmacy is, at this early stage, difficult to predict, but we think there can be little doubt that it will be a good one, both by example, and by results on the methods of proprietary manufacturers in dealing with cutters.

The experiment will be watched with great interest by pharmacists on this side of the line.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE STATUS OF NAVAL APOTHECARIES.

It is only in the English and American services that so little attention is paid to the pharmacal branch. In the military and naval services of all the continental powers and also in that of Japan, the pharmacist is an officer, ranking from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel, according to ability and time of service, but in all probability it will be many years before we see this plan followed in the English army and navy. The Americans have made a start in the proper direction by granting warrant rank to twenty-five naval apothecaries with pay ranging from \$700 per annum while on shore duty to \$1,800, and a strenuous effort will be made to extend the same to the hospital stewards. The projected great increase in the strength of the American army will give a chance for pharmacal reformers to insist on changes in the standing of the army dispensers and also for a great increase in numbers.

This, of course, is only of general interest to Canadian pharmacists, but it may be mentioned that several of the dispensers on American warships are Canadians, so that the matter is of more importance than at first sight. Mr. Thomson, dispenser at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., is an old Quebecker, who has been over twenty-five years afloat, and has dispensed medicines for Uncle Sam's sailors in every clime under the sun, and there are several others from this side of the line.

NEW REMEDIES.

Of these the crop has been greater than ever, but