

The now comeil with their vote is therefore as follows:-


The ohd council was composed as fol. lows:-

| Sherris, | Qlark, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Polson, | Ilobart, |
| Sanders. | Foster. |
| Poarin, | Ncker. |
| McGregor, | IIall, |
| Inowe, | W'alvignon. |

The new board as compared with the old is as follows:-

| Old Miembers. | Now Members. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Walters, | Jeffrey. |
| Hall, | Slaven, |
| D'Avignon, | Lawrence, |
| McKice, | Mackenzic, |
| MicGiregor, | Petrie. |
| HI <br> Hobart, Sanders. |  |

The scrutincers were Messrs. Lawis, Gaynor and MeCam.

## AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

From special telegraphic reports to the New York Mruggists' Circular, we glean the following note of the annual meeting. which took place at San Francisco, on June $24 t h$ and four following days. The attendance was somewhat smaller than usual, but the arrangements for the entertainment of visitors were very complete and a large mumber of interesting papers were read.

The following were elected ollicers for the ensuing year:- Prosident: Emlen Painter, of New York: First Vice-President, Karl Simmon, of Minnesota ; Second Vice-President, W. M. Searby. of California ; Third Vice-President, J. W. Echford, of Mississippi : 'Ireasurer. S. A. D. Sheppard, of Massachusetts: Permanent Secretary, Prof. I. M. Maisch, of Philadelphia; Repoiter on Progress of Pharmacy, C. Lewis Diehl, of Kentucky.

The mombership of the Association was reported to be 1.373 , a loss over That. year of $13: 115$ names having been dropperd from the roll and 106 new ones added. The next meeting will be hold at Old Point, Va., on the secoud Monday in September, 1890.

## PHARMACISTS AND THE PHONOGRAPH.

A phonorraph company is being formed in Kansas City, with a capital of $\$ 200,000$, and many of the druggists are looking forward to the time when these instruments will be given aromed freely for the small sum of $\$ 40$ per ammm. It will then be possible for them to keep a list of prescriptions with the utmost exactitude. For instance, if a physician comes into the olfice and wants to give a preseription, he will be invited to talk at the "machine," which will not only take down exactly what he says, but the modulations of the voice, so that in the future there will be double evidence against him, as no man would have the face to deny the authenticity of his voice. Whenever a man who contemplates suicide comes to the drug store, says the National Druggist, he will be asked to whisper into the car of the phonograph the means he proposes to employ for the same, and what other excuses he las. In court, the variousacquaintances of the man, when they hear his demands repeated in his natural voice, will be convinced that there was no foul play in his death, but that he himself sought the bourne from which no traveller ever returns. When the average citizen of Kansas desires to take a little medicine of the spirit kind, he will be asked to speak into the throat of the telephone, and there his voice will be scheduled, and in future when the talons of the law catch hold of the druggist, he will be able to prove that he was more simned against than simning, and the guilty man will be brought to justice. In fact, this machine is destined to mark a revolution in the annals of the drug business.

## A WORD TO THE RETAIL DEALER.

Are you in the habit of carofully reading the advertising pages of your trade paper? If not, will you allow us to apecially call your attention to them, and to point out to you the fact that they form a very important and val uable feature that shuuld nover be neglected if you hope to do a prolitable busineas. Perhaps you may be under the impression that the trade paper could be gublished without them. If so, permit us to disabnse your mind of that idea, and to inform you that there is not a single trade paper in the land that could print its reading payes alone if the publishers depended solely on your subscriptions. In
the advatising pages of the trade paper you find the most reliable information in regard to noveltics, seasmable and now goods, as well an the staplen, without which you could not hope to carry on your businens. But staple linen, however necessary they may bo, are sold oll a close margin, and without the novelties and seamonable articles your protits would be grently reduced. For this reanon the advertising pages should receive as care. ful attention as the reading mittor, which, while more interesting to yout, perhapa, for the moment, may not he as valuablo in a business sense.

In the advertising rapes of this issue are presented for your consideration a varied line of goods suited to your needs. Some of them you may now be selling, while others you may never have huard of before. The advertise. ments have cost monoy to the merchants and the manufncturers, and they have placed them in our pages ospecially with the hope that you will read them. Many of them are attractive outside of their purely business aspect. We trust, therefore, that before laying this paper aside you will examine it from cover to cover, and if within these pages you find something that fills your needs, that you will write to the advertiser regarding it. Your inquiries will receive prompt and careful attention. The advertisements are meant to draw your trade, and iuquiries from dealers are never averlooked. And when writing to acivertisers do not neglect to mention the name of the paper you saw the advertisement in. Next to receiving inquiries from possible customers tho advertiser is gratified in knowing where his advertisements are calling attention to what he has to sell. This as also of great importance to the publisher of the trade paper, as the advertiser will continue his announcements where they are benefiting his business.

## MOOT POINTS IN DISPENSING.

The pharmasist everywhere claims that his remuneration for dispensing should le based upon a higher scale than that for ordinary trading transactions, because proficiency in the art amounts to professional qualification, and the duty is on the whole so onerous as to deserve a return commensurate with the responsibility, andskill and knowledge involved. The claim is one which, fortunately, the medical profession and the public recognise to a certain extent, and even "cutting" shops and stores recognisethe fact that the profiton dispensing transactions should be on a higher scale than profits usually are. The truth is that there is a limit below which dispensing does not pay ; for in the majority of cases a reasonable profit on the drugs used in a prescription wonld recompense the dispenser most inadequately for the mere labour of compounding, and unless skill and knowledge were in some measure re-

