

effect the purpose of organization the following articles of association are adopted:

Article I.

The name of this organization shall be The National Association of Retail Druggists.

Article II.

Object.—The object of this organization shall be to unite the representatives of associations of retail druggists in the United States in a central body for the improvement of the business conditions of the retail drug trade.

Article III.

Membership.—Section 1. The association shall be a delegate body. Membership is vested exclusively in regularly organized associations of retail druggists.

Section 2. Each state and local association shall be entitled to one delegate for each one hundred active members, or fraction of one hundred members. Such delegates shall be actively engaged in the retail drug business.

Section 3. The American Pharmaceutical Association shall be entitled to five delegates to all meetings of this association.

Article IV.

Section 1. The officers of the association shall consist of a president, three vice presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall each serve for one year, or until their successors have been elected and have qualified. The officers of the association may or may not be delegates, in the discretion of the association.

Section 2. The association shall elect an Executive Committee of five at each annual meeting.

Article V.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the association; to make the appointments prescribed in these articles of association and those required from the proceedings of the association; to call special meetings as provided by the by-laws, and to perform such other executive duties as the association may direct.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the vice-presidents, in the absence of the president, to perform his duties in the usual order.

Section 3. The secretary shall maintain an efficient headquarters for the association; conduct the general correspondence; act as the secretary for all standing and special committees, unless other-

wise provided; attend all regular and special meetings, and keep a record of the proceedings of the association, and submit an annual report of the work of his office; and attend to all such special work as may be turned over to him by the association, or by any standing or the Executive Committee. He shall receive such compensation as the Executive Committee may determine.

Section 4. The treasurer shall receive and receipt for all funds of the association, and disburse them on vouchers from the president and secretary, approved by the Executive Committee, or upon the vote of the association. He shall submit a detailed report at each annual meeting, and shall give such bonds as the association may require.

Section 5. The Executive Committee shall have charge of all business during the interval of annual meetings of the association.

Article VI.

Committees.—Section 1. Standing and special committees may be created for any purpose in regular or special session, or in vacation. And, if the nature of the duties to be discharged shall justify, the members of the committee may be reimbursed as the Executive Committee shall determine.

Section 2. The following standing committees were established:

(a) On National Legislation, 5 members.

(b) On Commercial Relations, 5 members.

(c) On Trade-marks and Patents, 5 members.

(d) On the Relation of the State Pharmacy Laws and Pharmaceutical Education to the Drug Trade, 5 members.

(e) On Transportation and Arrangements for the Annual Meeting, 10 members.

(f) Auditing Committee, 5 members.

Section 3. A special committee on nominations, consisting of one member from each state, shall be established.

Article VII.

Funds.—In providing funds the Executive Committee shall assess the different associations on the basis of their membership, and no association shall be entitled to representation until their assessments shall have been paid, provided each state organization shall be assessed for its members, and no one shall be assessed in more than one drug association.

Article VIII.

Any part of these articles of association may be amended or repealed at any annual meeting upon notice being given in writing at one session to be acted upon at any succeeding session by a two-thirds vote of all the delegates present entitled to vote in the proceedings of the association.

Gleanings.

NAFTALAN.—This name has been applied to a new natural product, which is said to possess extraordinary value in dermatological practice. In cases of psoriasis, and also in many local urinary diseases, such as catarrh of the prostate, it is said to be of great value. It is prepared from a special kind of crude petroleum found in the Caucasus. It is a dark green viscous mass, inflammable, of specific gravity .960. It becomes a fluid at about 70°, and is stated to contain no paraffins. Whether the prosperous future foretold for this article will be fulfilled or not remains to be seen.—*B. & C. D.*

PREPARATION OF URETHRAL BOUGIES.

—M. de Toledo advocates this simple method of preparing bougies without the use of a mould. The drug, iodoform for example, is massed in the ordinary way with powdered gum acacia and honey, to form a stiff mass, which is weighed out into one-gramme pieces and then rolled out into pointed cylinders on the pill machine in the ordinary way. In the meanwhile equal parts of white wax and cacao butter are melted together in a test tube; the bougies are impaled on a needle, plunged into the melted wax and withdrawn, finally cooled on a plate. The result is a bougie of firm consistence which is easy to use.—*L'Union Pharm., Phar. Journal.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR ACACIA.—According to R. Maestre y Olivares, *Chem. Ztg.*, the juice from the fruit of *Mesembrianthemum crystallinum* contains, besides small quantities of sugar and calcium carbonate, a gummy substance, which may be obtained pure by filtering the juice obtained by pressing, mashing, or boiling the fruits, and evaporating to a suitable consistency. The residue may be boiled with more water, and the process repeated, whereby a second grade of gum may be obtained.

iodo SPONGINE.—Harnack finds that iodine occurs in common sponges in the form of an albuminous compound, the yield being 1.5 to 1.6 per cent. Iodo-spongine is obtained by macerating sponge for eight days in a 38 per cent. sulphuric acid in the cold. After this time the sponge is entirely disintegrated, leaving only a pulverulent residue. This is dissolved in soda solution, and precipitated with acid. It is then dissolved in ammonia, again precipitated by saturation with ammonia sulphate. The pre-