

PHARMACY ABROAD.

PHARMACIST IN GALICIA.—The *Przeglad* says that in Galicia there is generally only one pharmacy for 30,000 inhabitants, and in some districts even for 72,000 to 79,000. Some small towns of 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants have no pharmacy at all.

NEW PHARMACIES IN MUNICH.—It is said that in Munich there are six new pharmacies going to be established next concession time. At present Munich has for 380,000 inhabitants only 33 public pharmacies—one hofapothek (pharmacy belonging to the Royal family), two hospital pharmacies, and one military hospital pharmacy.—*Pharm. Post.*

A NEW "CUTTING" PHARMACY has just been established in the Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, under the style of "La Grande Pharmacie." In a somewhat voluminous catalogue distributed to customers, this establishment claims to be the "most practical and the cheapest pharmacy in France." Timid people are assured that prescriptions are dispensed only by assistants with diplomas, and (should any then hesitate) "with assiduous cares." The economically inclined are promised from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. reduction on specialties, and roysterers may be glad to find the night service will be regular. In connection with this innovation a steam factory is advertised as existing at St. Quentin, and a great point is made of the telephone, this word being affixed in large letters outside the shop and on the windows.

PHARMACY IN HOLLAND. The average continental pharmacist still clings dearly to his professional dignity. In his eyes the maintenance of the dignity entails the public manifestation of abhorrence for anything so vulgar as the advertising of pharmaceutical preparations; hence, whenever an apotheker breaks through the icy ring of etiquette and starts boldly upon a career of publicity his colleagues gather their robes of righteousness closer around themselves and point the finger of obloquy at the offender. There is a progressive chemist in Holland just now who has commenced to put up liquid extract of cinchona (*De Vrij*) in bottles of a peculiar shape, and advertises his preparation as "the genuine" one. Dr. de Vrij himself states that when the pharmacist gave him notice of his intention to bring out this specialty he disapproved of it, but it is not denied that Mr. Nanning, of the Hague (the chemist in question), has as good a right to put up the extract as anyone else. For advertising it he is, however, publicly held up to contempt in the *Dutch Journal of Pharmacy*, by two other pharmacists, who propound the extraordinary doctrine the "advertising on a large scale of any remedy—in other words, the recommending of medicaments other-

wise than by a physician, is quackery."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

PHARMACY IN HONOLULU.—In responding to a request to write a description of a Honolulu pharmacy, Harry C. Hadley, in the *P. C. P. Alumni Reporter*, says: "Given a description of an ordinary Eastern drug store and you have it, with one or two exceptions: 1. You have nearly all nationalities to deal with, including principally Americans, Germans, Chinese, Japs and the Kanaker. 3. In inspecting the cellar you will find a barrel of coconut oil. For what is this used? Well, the natives use it on their heads, and the more rancid it is the better they like it; or, if you will kindly put 4 or 5 drams of oil of citronella in a pint of it, which they call "kupa kupa," it will find ready sale. It is as sweet to them as otto of roses is to us. I might state here that there are only three drug stores in Honolulu—a place of 20,000 inhabitants—and that there is very little prescription trade, as the doctors to a great extent carry their own medicine."

THE PHARMACEUTICAL PROFESSION IN VICTORIA.—The record of the occupations of the people of Victoria, Australia, according to the census of April 5, 1891, has just been published, and shows that the Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria on December 31, 1890, contained 780 names, of which only 684 were those of residents in the colony. Two names had been erased and five added, making a total of 687 registered chemists before the census night in April. On that night 1,032 females and 26 females returned themselves as pharmaceutical chemists or as druggists; these numbers included assistants and apprentices, showing that 371 persons not yet registered made their living by pharmacy. These 1,058 chemists each live by supplying 1,068 of the population. The metropolitan district of Melbourne, with about 47 per cent. of the population, maintained at that time 684 chemists, or 64 per cent. of the total number of pharmacists, or in the proportion of one chemist to 664 of the population. The country districts, with a population a third larger than the metropolis, had only 374 chemists, or one to every 1,747 people. A larger proportion of apprentices and young assistants would be looked for in the metropolis, but it appears that 19 out of every 100 chemists in the country were under the age of 20, and only 17 out of every 100 in the city. One table shows that 413 men and 6 women were in business for themselves as chemists; 273 men and 1 woman were employers of labor. Thus 61 out of every 100 chemists on the register were in business, a proportion nearly corresponding with that in New Zealand, where it is 66 out of every 100. The number 419 includes all the chemists who are partners, but as many firms and individual chemists have more than one business it is probable that the businesses actually open are about

this number. Each chemist in business corresponds to a population of 2,698. Unfortunately the figures are not available to show how the country and the city compare in this respect. Of registered chemists 274 were not in business for themselves, and were either assistants or managers or retired. In receipt of salary or wages were 572 males and 19 females, and 47 males and 1 female were employed. Of the Chinese (who are not included in the preceding numbers) four were put down as chemist, druggist, or dispenser, out of a population of 8,772. One chemist was in hospital, two in benevolent asylums, three in lunatic asylums, and one in gaol, but these are probably the official dispensers.

The Oldest Prescription in the World.

In the course of a deeply interesting lecture delivered by Professor A. Macalisher, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., (Professor of Anatomy, Cambridge), at Firth College, Sheffield, on "Studies in Ancient Egyptian Literature," some of the earliest medical writings were referred to and explained and translated by the Professor. Photographs of soiled and seared papyri, together with the photographs of the mummified monarchs and magicians who wrote them, were depicted on the screen. Among the earliest prescriptions shown by the Professor was one for a "hair wash" for "promoting the growth of the hair," for the mother of King Chata, second king of the first Dynasty, who reigned about 4,000 B. C.

It is as follows:

Pad of a dog's foot	1
Fruit of a date palm	1
Ass's hoof	1

Boil together in oil in saucepan.

Directions for use: Rub thoroughly in.

Considering the non hirsute nature of the ingredients used, one would imagine that homeopathy was in those bygone days carried even to a greater extreme than in later times.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Tact in Salesmanship.

Tact is important in the sale of goods. There is seldom a woman—and women are the purchasers—who enters a store who has a definite idea as to what she wants. She has got to be suited, and many times it requires tact to please. The article must be shown in such a way that the lady will believe that her taste is suited. There should be no misrepresentation in doing this. Misrepresentation is not tact. Have you this faculty, or do your customers leave you many times without buying simply because you have not been able to make them believe that the goods shown were what they desired? It is born with some, but if you are not born with it, you can acquire it to at least a certain degree—to a degree that will be well worth while to strive for.—*Exchange.*