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PROCEEDINGS

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OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,

HELD AT

WINSTON-SALEM, JUNE 19TH AND 20TH, 1901.

ALSO THE

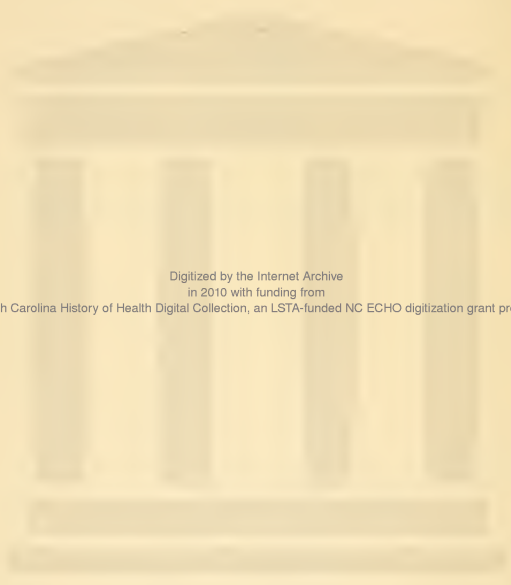
CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, CODE OF ETHICS,
ROLL OF MEMBERS,

AND THE

STATE PHARMACY LAW, WITH LIST OF
REGISTERED PHARMACISTS

DURHAM:
THE SEEMAN PRINTERY, PRINTING AND BINDING,
1901.

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OFFICERS, COMMITTEES AND DELEGATES.

1901-1902.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT.

E. W. O'HANLON WINSTON.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HENRY T. HICKS RALEIGH.

W. A. LESLIE MORGANTON.

G. K. GRANTHAM DUNN.

SECRETARY.

P. W. VAUGHAN DURHAM.

TREASURER.

A. J. COOK FAYETTEVILLE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

B. B. OWENS WINSTON.

G. R. WOOTEN HICKORY.

JOHN M. SCOTT CHARLOTTE.

W. H. McNAIR TARBORO.

P. W. VAUGHAN (*ex officio*) DURHAM.

LOCAL SECRETARY.

C. D. BRADHAM NEW BERN.

COMMITTEES:

PAPERS AND QUERIES.

W. H. WEARN CHARLOTTE.

E. V. HOWELL ROCKY MOUNT.

W. F. HALL STATESVILLE.

TRADE INTERESTS.

R. H. JORDAN CHARLOTTE.

HOWARD GARDNER GREENSBORO.

G. K. GRANTHAM DUNN.

LEGISLATION.

F. W. HANCOCK	OXFORD.
JAS. H. BOBBITT	RALEIGH.
G. C. GOODMAN	MOORESVILLE.
W. A. RING	CHARLOTTE.
C. D. SEDBERRY	FAYETTEVILLE.

ADULTERATIONS.

E. V. ZOELLER	TARBORO.
W. H. McNAIR	TARBORO.
G. W. WOOTTEN	HICKORY.

DELEGATES :

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

WILLIAM SIMPSON	RALEIGH.
J. P. STEDMAN	OXFORD.
W. M. YEARBY	DURHAM.
N. D. FETZER	CONCORD.
P. W. VAUGHAN	DURHAM.

VIRGINIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

JOHN Y. McRAE	RALEIGH.
L. RICHARDSON	GREENSBORO.
JUNIUS E. SHELL	LENOIR.

SOUTH CAROLINA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

JOHN M. SCOTT	CHARLOTTE.
W. A. LESLIE	MORGANTON.
JACKSON L. PRIOR	RALEIGH.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

HENRY T. HICKS	RALEIGH.
F. W. HANCOCK	OXFORD.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

PRESIDENTS.

E. M. NADAL	Wilson	1880—1881
S. J. HINSDALE	Fayetteville	1881—1882
WILLIAM SIMPSON	Raleigh	1882—1883
W. H. GREEN	Wilmington	1883—1884
V. O. THOMPSON	Winston	1884—1885
H. R. HORNE	Fayetteville	1885—1886
A. W. ROWLAND	Wilson	1886—1887
F. W. HANCOCK	New Bern	1887—1888
T. D. CRAWFORD	Oxford	1888—1889
J. D. CROOM	Maxton	1889—1890
E. V. ZOELLER	Tarboro	1890—1891
W. H. WEARN	Charlotte	1891—1892
H. R. CHEARS	Plymouth	1892—1893
N. D. FETZER	Concord	1893—1894
J. HAL BOBBITT	Raleigh	1894—1895
P. W. VAUGHAN	Durham	1895—1896
AUGUSTUS BRADLEY	Burlington	1896—1897
J. P. STEDMAN	Oxford	1897—1898
W. M. YEARBY	Durham	1898—1899
J. B. SMITH	Lexington	1899—1900
R. H. JORDAN	Charlotte	1900—1901

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

S. J. HINSDALE	Fayetteville	1880—1881
WILLIAM SIMPSON	Raleigh	1881—1882
E. H. MEADOWS	New Bern	1882—1883
JOHN H. HILL	Goldsboro	1883—1884
H. R. HORNE	Fayetteville	1884—1885
A. W. ROWLAND	Wilson	1885—1886
F. W. HANCOCK	New Bern	1886—1887
T. D. CRAWFORD	Oxford	1887—1888
J. D. CROOM	Maxton	1888—1889
E. V. ZOELLER	Tarboro	1889—1890
W. H. WEARN	Charlotte	1900—1891
H. R. CHEARS	Plymouth	1901—1892
N. D. FETZER	Concord	1902—1893
J. HAL BOBBITT	Raleigh	1903—1894
P. W. VAUGHAN	Durham	1904—1895

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AUGUSTUS BRADLEY	Burlington	1905—1896
J. P. STEDMAN	Oxford	1906—1897
W. M. YEARBY	Durham	1897—1898
J. B. SMITH	Lexington	1898—1899
R. H. JORDAN	Charlotte	1899—1900
JOHN H. HARDIN	Wilmington	1900—1901

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

WILLIAM SIMPSON	Raleigh	1880—1881
E. H. MEADOWS	New Bern	1881—1882
V. O. THOMPSON	Winston	1882—1883
V. O. THOMPSON	Winston	1883—1884
A. W. ROWLAND	Wilson	1884—1885
F. W. HANCOCK	New Bern	1885—1886
B. E. SEDBERRY	Fayetteville	1886—1887
W. C. CARMICHAEL	Asheville	1887—1888
L. RICHARDSON	Selma	1888—1889
W. H. WEARN	Charlotte	1889—1890
H. R. CHEARS	Plymouth	1890—1891
N. D. FETZER	Concord	1891—1892
J. HAL BOBBITT	Raleigh	1892—1893
P. W. VAUGHAN	Durham	1893—1894
AUGUSTUS BRADLEY	Raleigh	1894—1895
J. P. STEDMAN	Oxford	1895—1896
W. M. YEARBY	Durham	1896—1897
J. B. SMITH	Lexington	1897—1898
R. H. JORDAN	Charlotte	1898—1899
E. W. O'HANLON	Winston	1899—1900
H. T. HICKS	Raleigh	1900—1901

THIRD VICE PRESIDENTS.

E. H. MEADOWS	New Bern	1880—1881
V. O. THOMPSON	Winston	1881—1882
T. C. SMITH	Charlotte	1882—1883
T. C. SMITH	Charlotte	1883—1884
F. W. HANCOCK	New Bern	1884—1885
JOHN TULL	Morganton	1885—1886
J. D. CROOM	Maxton	1886—1887
W. H. WEARN	Charlotte	1887—1888
H. C. SHANNON	Goldsboro	1888—1889
P. W. VAUGHAN	Durham	1889—1890
N. D. FETZER	Concord	1890—1891
B. E. SEDBERRY	Fayetteville	1891—1892
W. G. THOMAS	Louisburg	1892—1893
AUGUSTUS BRADLEY	Raleigh	1893—1894
R. L. DIXON	Milton	1894—1895
H. M. McDONALD	LaGrange	1895—1896

North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association. 7

J. B. SMITH	Lexington	1896—1897
J. I. JOHNSON	Raleigh	1897—1898
E. W. O'HANLON	Winston	1898—1899
H. T. HICKS	Raleigh	1899—1900
W. A. LESLIE	Morganton	1900—1901

SECRETARIES.

T. C. SMITH	Charlotte	1880—1882
J. C. MUNDS	Wilmington	1882—1887
E. V. ZOELLER	Tarboro	1887—1890
F. W. HANCOCK	Oxford	1890—1894
H. R. HORNE	Fayetteville	1894—1899
P. W. VAUGHAN	Durham	1899—1901

TREASURERS.

JOHN S. PESCU	Raleigh	1880—1882
A. S. LEE	Raleigh	1882—1891
A. J. COOK	Fayetteville	1891—1899
A. J. COOK	Fayetteville	1899—1901

PLACES OF MEETING AND LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Raleigh, 1880	ORGANIZATION MEETING.
New Bern, 1881	BUSINESS COMMITTEE.
Winston, 1882	S. H. SMITH.
Wilmington, 1883	JOHN H. HARDIN.
Charlotte, 1884	L. R. WRISTON.
Greensboro, 1885	R. G. GLENN.
Fayetteville, 1886	B. E. SEDBERRY.
Asheville, 1887	W. C. CARMICHAEL.
Goldsboro, 1888	H. C. SHANNON.
Durham, 1889	P. W. VAUGHAN.
Morehead City, 1890	F. W. HANCOCK.
Morehead City, 1891	R. J. GOODING.
Raleigh, 1892	W. H. KING.
Greensboro, 1893	F. A. BOBBITT.
Asheville, 1894	W. G. SMITH.
Morehead City, 1895	B. C. JONES.
Morehead City, 1896	C. D. BRADHAM.
Raleigh, 1897	J. H. BOBBITT.
Charlotte, 1898	W. H. WEARN.
Durham, 1899	P. C. SNEED.
Wilmington, 1900	JOHN H. HARDIN.
Winston-Salem, 1901	E. W. O'HANLON.

MEMBERS OF THE
AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THIS STATE.

AUGUSTUS BRADLEY	Burlington.
WILLIAM SIMPSON	Raleigh.
E. V. ZOELLER	Tarboro.
W. H. WEARN	Charlotte.
J. H. HARDIN	Wilmington
P. W. VAUGHAN	Durham.
J. D. CROOM	Maxton.
WHITFORD G. SMITH	Asheville.
J. HAL BOBBITT	Raleigh.
D. D. JOHNSON	Concord.
JOHN Y. MACRAE	Raleigh.
F. T. SMITH	Franklin.
W. M. YEARBY	Durham.
F. W. HANCOCK	Oxford.
H. T. HICKS	Raleigh.

MEMBERS ELECTED
AT THE
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

DAVID MEADE FIELD	Washington.
B. BERTRAM OWENS	Winston.
D. C. PARRIS	Hillsboro.
ROBT. LEE HAMILTON	Winston.
WM. E. BEAVANS	Enfield.
WILLIAM WILSON, JR.	Charlotte.
JAS. M WHEELLESS	Charlotte.
LUTHER D. ALLISON	Brevard.
WALTER S. MARTIN	Nickory.
CHAS. R. THOMAS	Thomasville.
JOHN K. THIGPEN	Thomasville.
B. L. COLE	Charlotte.
F. L. CARPENTER	Stanley.
R. M. BRANN	Winston.

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MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

AT THE

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING,

WILMINGTON, JUNE 19-20, 1901.

JAS. H. BOBBITT	Raleigh.
A. J. COOK	Fayetteville.
HOWARD GARDNER	Greensboro.
GEO. K. GRANTHAM	Dunn.
WM. F. HALL, JR.	Statesville.
F. W. HANCOCK	Oxford.
H. T. HICKS	Raleigh.
E. V. HOWELL, A. B., Ph. G.	Rocky Mount.
R. H. JORDAN	Charlotte.
THOS. EUGENE LANDQUIST	Salem.
W. A. LESLIE	Greensboro.
WHIT H. MCNAIR, Ph. G.	Tarboro.
E. W. O'HANLON	Winston.
G. R. PILKINGTON	Pittsboro.
JACKSON L. PRIOR	Raleigh.
L. RICHARDSON	Greensboro.
JOHN M. SCOTT	Charlotte.
JUNIUS E. SHELL	Lenoir.
WILLIAM SIMPSON	Raleigh.
J. B. SMITH	Lexington.
V. O. THOMPSON	Winston.
P. W. VAUGHAN, Ph. G.	Durham.
W. H. WEARN	Charlotte.
GEORGE WOOTTEN	Hickory.
WM. M. YEARBY	Durham.
EDWARD V. ZOELLER, Ph. G.	Tarboro.

PREPARATORY NOTES.

For blank applications for membership, write to the Secretary, P. W. Vaughan, Durham.

In case of the death of a member coming to your notice, advise the Secretary, giving such particulars as may be desirable to publish.

If you find your name omitted or incorrectly spelled, or your address erroneously given, notify the Secretary at once, giving your full name and address.

For information concerning Examinations, the State Pharmacy Law and its enforcement, and Certificates of Registration, address William Simpson, Secretary Board Pharmacy, Raleigh.

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MINUTES
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OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

FIRST SESSION.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., June 19, 1901.

The Association met in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, and was called to order by the President, R. H. Jordan, of Charlotte.

The President called upon Dr. H. A. Brown, of the First Baptist Church, to invoke the Divine blessings upon the Association and its deliberations.

Dr. Brown's prayer was as follows:

We lift up our hearts in humble gratitude to thee, our Father, for the kind Providence which has brought us together on this occasion. We acknowledge thy goodness, thy loving kindness and thy tender mercy, and we pray that thou wilt be present with us, direct our thoughts and our minds, and may all that is done, all that is said tend to further thy glory and the interests of our fellowmen. We ask thy special blessing upon these men who have come from their homes to attend to the business of their calling. Wilt thou guide them and help them and bless them. We acknowledge thee as the source of all our blessings. Thou art the source of all that is good and pure and holy. We pray thee that thou wilt give us a knowledge of thyself, and may the peace of God that passeth all understanding keep our hearts and minds through Christ Jesus our Lord.

We pray that thou wilt bless the druggists of this State, and the physicians and the nurses, and all who are striving to alleviate pain and to further the cause of Christ. Sanctify all their efforts that are being used for the restoration of those who are sick. We realize that thou hast placed remedies within our reach; remedies in the vegetable world, remedies in the physical world, remedies in the mineral kingdom, and we pray that thou wilt help the druggists as they shall attempt to analyze these remedies. Oh help them and grant that all they do may tend to the furtherance of thy cause and to the best interests of thy people. We ask that thou wilt give them wisdom, grace

and discretion, that they may do their work and finish it in thy name and for the best interests of humanity.

We thank thee that these men have come to us here, and we pray that thou wilt grant them a profitable time, and as they walk up and down our streets may they be shielded from accident, from harm, and may their loved ones in distant homes be kept in the hollow of thy hand, and when at last our business is finished on earth, receive us to thyself in heaven, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

THE PRESIDENT. I will ask Mr. Eller, on behalf of the progressive Twin City of Winston-Salem and the druggists, to bid you welcome.

Mr. Eller spoke as follows:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association:

It is possibly not known to many of you that your local Secretary has gone outside of the city limits to find a man to welcome you to the precincts of the city. It occurred to me that possibly he had been unable to induce our worthy Mayor or some one else who actually resides in the city limits to invite a set of men here who are still by many of us regarded as dangerous, but however that may be, I thank Mr. O'Hanlon and those who represent him very heartily for the honor that you have shown me. I feel like the minister did who had received a very extraordinary present. The congregation had sent him a bottle of brandy peaches. On the following Sunday morning before choosing his text, he wished to thank his congregation. He said he thanked them very heartily, not only for the peaches which were sent, but also for the spirit in which they were sent. So it is that I feel honored and I thank you very heartily for the opportunity of standing before men that I know are learned in great and important sciences.

I have long wanted an opportunity for my own self and for society generally to thank the drug trade for one of their leading traits and characteristics. There are no men on earth as accommodating as the drug men. I have known them to sit up all night, in fact I think it is done generally, waiting for some of their friends to get sick, and I have known them to stay away from preaching all day Sunday to supply their friends with a cigar which they should have gotten on Saturday night.

There is another reason why we all feel interested in your work. You are engaged unawares in the cause of temperance. The bar rooms are located everywhere. All good men are against them, the mass of society is against them, and whatever will reduce the sales of the bar rooms is looked upon as a great benefaction to society. Now I do not mean anything personal, but there are drug men here who have been

able to reduce the sales of the bar rooms in their communities more than the temperance leaders, so that, possibly unawares, you are doing a great work in temperance, for which I am sure we are all glad.

There is another reason why we always feel interested in drug men. They are doing a work of humanity, purely unselfish. No man can run an account with one of you, as we frequently do, for several months and then lose the account which has been sent us, without coming to the conclusion that they are not in the business for themselves, but in the business for their fellow men, and that they are doing the work of humanity unselfishly.

Seriously, gentlemen, I have no words in which to express my real estimation of those engaged in your pursuits. I bow, and I know that all men bow to you who are learned in the great laws of nature which lie at the foundation of life and of love and of happiness. Under the laws of the State of North Carolina, you have an organization with a rigid examination with a high code of ethics clothing each one who is admitted to the high and important trust, and which I am proud to say is but rarely broken; you are the bulwarks and safeguards of society. We submit our lives and our health to your skill, to your knowledge and to your fidelity without suspicion. Greater honor cannot be paid to any man, any set of men, than the trust which we put in you as men of knowledge and as men who hold a sacred trust and so rarely betray it that we cannot even suspicion you. Such men as these, engaged in a cause in which society is so deeply interested, are welcome, thrice welcome to this community; at all times Winston extends you a welcome, with her busy marts, another evidence of her future greatness; Salem extends you a welcome to her institutions with a history of the past century up to the present; our Twin City, with a double heart, extends to you a double welcome. Twelve months in the year we drink with you, and now for a few days you shall drink with us, and may we find cheer and happiness in our union with you and yours with us.

THE PRESIDENT. I will ask Mr. H. T. Hicks, of Raleigh, to respond to the kind words which we have just heard.

Mr. Eller, and Fellow Druggists of Winston-Salem:

It is my pleasant privilege to thank you for your very cordial and hospitable welcome.

At times like these when we meet together and look into sympathetic eyes and clasp friendly hands and listen to fraternal greetings and hospitable welcome, we forget the grinding cares of business and the petty worries of trade,—our souls expand and make us feel that there is something else in life besides pills and soda water, phthisis and cholera infantum.

We are glad to be here in your beautiful, active city of such splendid traditions. When we recall the fact that this community and city was established for such a high and noble purpose we feel that it would be a privilege to live and work here with you.

We are told that your ancestors purchased the land and built their homes, their churches and schools for the purpose of producing a free and honorable manhood, gentle and cultured womanhood, and a Christian community that should be an honor to themselves and acceptable unto God! With such traditions as these, how could you be otherwise than the attractive, energetic people that you are? The only wonder is that with this heritage there could be a small hearted man among you—and I doubt if there is.

Again we thank you for your kind welcome and the entertainment you have projected for us, and I beg to say, in conclusion, that if you will come to see us at our several homes we will prove our sincerity.

The Secretary called the roll and a quorum was found to be present.

THE PRESIDENT. Next in order is the reading of the minutes of last meeting.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with, as copies of the printed Proceedings had been distributed through the mails.

The Vice-President was called to the chair and the President read his Annual Address, as follows:

To the Members of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association:

It is with pleasure that I, as your President, greet you at this, our twenty-second, annual meeting, nearly a quarter of a century having been spent by this Association in organizing the Pharmacists of our beloved State under the banner of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, which has ever labored for the better character of her members and a higher standard of Pharmacy, realizing that in doing this we protect ourselves as organized Pharmacists and the public at large from the serious mistakes of the ignorant drug dealers who are lured into ranks because of the fancy profits which are supposed to be made by this profession. Just how much we have accomplished it is fitting for me as your President to criticise and advise. At the organization of this Association in 1880 its membership roll was 112; to-day 147, showing that the increase is only 32 per cent. for the twenty-one years, or about one and two-third members annually. While it is understood that death and retirement from business are the factors that reduce the percentage largely, we must admit that this increase is inexcusably small as compared with the enrollment of

Registered Pharmacists, which at the same time was 282 and to-day 530—nearly double. The first figures show the negligence of the Association members in getting members; the second, the diligence in the perfection and enforcement of the Pharmacy Act through its official servants, the Board of Pharmacy, who deserve to be commended for their efficient and impartial examinations, which have elicited for them third place in the list of Boards of Pharmacy examinations (in a paper written by an impartial critic of the American Pharmaceutical Association). Through their careful rulings they have placed registration where all must pass its examination, thereby insuring equal rights to all and special privileges to none. It is evident that the unregistered are afraid of their prosecution. Your Committee on Legislation by vigilant, prompt, and active service before the last Legislature saved our Pharmacy Law from amendments that would have registered every licensed physician in North Carolina. A report in full from its Chairman will verify this.

It is with regret that I call attention to the fact that there has been a gradual decline in scientific and practical papers, which should not be while the Association contains so many men of ability in this branch, whose contributions appear in the proceedings of this Association, as well as those of the American Pharmaceutical Association and various Drug Journals. I hope the efforts of your Committee on Queries and Papers will be productive of good results at this meeting.

I have endeavored to stimulate all of the Committees sufficiently, at least, to submit a written report. I would especially recommend that this Association continue its membership with the National Association of Retail Druggists, believing it to be our best organization for protection from the disastrous effects of the cutter.

In conclusion, allow me to compliment this body for its faithfulness, integrity, and ability. Although it does not possess the majority of Pharmacists qualified for membership, it does represent the majority of real scientific ones.

Let us be conservative in choosing officials who are to conduct us through the many trials through which this body is constantly called upon to pass and select at least the majority of those men who are tried in service.

Committee on President's Address was next appointed, consisting of E. V. Howell, G. R. Pilkington, Howard Gardner.

THE PRESIDENT. Next in order is the Treasurer's report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Members of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN:—I present the following itemized statement of my account as Treasurer for the present year:

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1900.		RECEIPTS.	
July 16.	Balance from previous reports	\$420	93
July 19.	Received from Initiation Fees	70	00
1901.			
Jan. 17.	Received of P. W. Vaughan, from Proceedings . .	150	00
	Recived from Annual Dues	240	00
Total receipts		\$880	93

1900.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Aug. 11.	Paid Mrs. A. J. Howell, Stenographer	\$	7 70
Aug. 11.	Paid Miss Tallulan DeRossett, Stenographer	2	50
Aug. 11.	Paid P. W. Vaughan, Secretary, Salary	75	00
Aug. 11.	Paid P. W. Vaughan, Secretary, Expenses	18	96
Aug. 11.	Paid A. J. Cook, Treasurer, Salary	50	00
Oct. 6.	Paid P. W. Vaughan, Railroad Fare to N. A. R. D.	25	10
Dec. 7.	Paid Seeman Printery, for Proceedings	91	80
1901.			
Mch. —	Paid N. A. R. D. for Dues	30	50
May 20.	Paid North Carolina Baptist, Printing Envelopes .	3	40
May 31.	Paid Exchange on Drafts		33
June 3.	Paid Exchange on Drafts		50
June 7.	Paid Exchange on Drafts	1	65
June 17.	Paid Exchange on Drafts	3	25
June 17.	Paid Postage and Internal Revenue for the year .	6	33
June 17.	Paid J. A. Steel, Filling in Certificates	3	75
Total Disbursements		\$320	77
Balance on hand		560	16

Respectfully submitted,
A. J. COOK, *Treasurer.*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 17, 1901.

Motion made and carried that Treasurer's Report b referred to Auditing Committee.

THE PRESIDENT. The Secretary of Board of Pharmacy will now make his report.

REPORT OF MR. SIMPSON AS SECRETARY OF BOARD
OF PHARMACY.

To His Excellency, Charles B. Aycock, Governor:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency, and to the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, my twentieth Annual Report of the proceedings of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy for the year ending June 1st, 1901.

The fiftieth meeting of the Board was held in the city of Wilmington on July 17th and 18th, 1901. Present, Messrs. Wearn, Bobbitt and Simpson. The President of the Board, Mr. Zoeller, being in Europe, Mr. Wearn was called to preside. Mr. Bobbitt, who was elected to fill the place of Mr. Fetzer, whose term of service expired, presented his credentials and took his place upon the Board.

A letter was read from Mr Hancock, stating that he was unavoidably detained by sickness in his family.

At this meeting thirty-four candidates for license appeared for examination. Of this number twenty-nine were successful, to-wit: William L. McKinnon and Edgar T. Townsend, Red Springs; Ernest E. Misseldine, Tryon; Henry H McKay, Thomasville; Warren W. Horne and Eugene Sykes, Fayetteville; Edward Koonce, Richlands; John H. Williams, Troy; Samuel M. Purcell, Reidsville; Clarence P. Harper, Smithfield; Clarence E. Houston, Monroe; John G. Ratliff, Wilmington; George Edgar Matthews, Enfield; Bloomfield H. Kendall, Shelby; Odell Southerland, Hickory; Frank Stevens English, Monroe; Edward J. Jones, Concord; Charles H. Cavis, Gastonia; Thomas A. Walker, Asheville; Thomas B. Allison, Burlington; Joseph A. White, Davidson; Dr. George Davis, Beaufort; J. F. Jarman, Wilmington; Robert Lee Hamilton, Smithfield; Thomas Franklin Jarrett, Halifax; John Hartford Love, Raleigh; William Alexander Jones and Henry E. Williams, Winston; Murdock H. McKinnon, Red Springs.

The fifty first meeting was held in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 15th and 16th, 1901. Present, Messrs Zoeller, Hancock, Bobbitt, and Simpson.

At this meeting fifteen applicants for license appeared, eight of whom were successful, as follows: Joseph L. Williamson and Henry H. Aldhiser, Richmond, Va.; Henry A. Pfafflin, Asheville; George H. Nottingham and Thomas S. Simpson, Raleigh; Elijah B. Perry, Littleton; Vernon Few, Hendersonville; J. Mack Hutchin, Jr., Whitaker.

The fifty-second meeting was also held in the city of Raleigh February 13th, 1901. Present, Messrs. Zoeller, Hancock, Bobbitt, and Simpson. This meeting was called to consider the action of the Legislature in legislation hostile to the Pharmacy Law. The Senate branch having passed an act to allow all practicing physicians to practice

pharmacy without passing an examination or being licensed by the Board of Pharmacy, it was deemed proper to take measures to by all legitimate means defeat the bill in the House branch of the Legislature. After due consideration, it was deemed advisable to appoint Mr. Hancock a committee to watch the progress of the bill in the House and use every effort to defeat it, and that the expense thereof be paid by the Board.

I am glad to report that the measure was defeated and now sleeps the sleep that, I trust, will know no awakening.

The question of establishing the grade of Assistant Pharmacist was considered, but definite action was deferred until legal advice as to the powers of the Board, under our law to establish such a grade, could be obtained.

I submit herewith the report of the receipts and disbursements for the current year, which are as follows:

Wm. Simpson, Secretary and Treasurer of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy:

1900.	DR.	
June 1.	To Balance on hand, as per last report	\$411 88
	To Cash from Renewals	388 00
	To Cash from Candidates for Examination, viz.:	
	W. H. Sauls, F. L. Taylor, W. L. McKinnon, W.	
	H. McKay, W. W. Horne, John E. Kounce, J.	
	H. Williamson, S. M. Purcell, C. P. Harper, J.	
	G. Ratliff, J. M. Wheless, C. S. Seawell, G. E.	
	Matthews, O. Southerland, F. S. English, E. J.	
	Jones, C. H. Cavis, T. A. Walker, W. A. Jones,	
	J. A. White, E. F. Townsend, Dr. George Davis,	
	J. F. Jarman, E. Sykes, R. L. Hamilton, M. H.	
	McKennon, H. E. Williams, Vernon Few, Will-	
	iam Cutchin, Jr., J. L. Howerton, Charles N.	
	Simpson, John A. Rogers, H. H. Aldhiser, E. B.	
	Perry, John L. Williamson, H. A. Pfafflin, T. L.	
	Streetman, Thomas S. Simpson, H. A. Johnson—	
	39 at \$5 each	195 00
	Total Receipts	\$994 88

1900.	CR.	
July 30.	By Cash paid J. Hal. Bobbitt	\$ 37 55
	By Cash paid Wm. Simpson	37 55
	By Cash paid for Revenue Stamps	1 00
Aug. 1.	By Cash paid W. H. Wearn	45 50
Sept. 4.	By Cash paid Alford, Bynum & Co.	5 25
Sept. 17.	By Cash paid Alford, Bynum & Co.	3 75
Sept. 22.	By Cash paid Alford, Bynum & Co.	1 75

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Oct. 24.	By Cash paid Gibson Art Co.	20 00
Dec. 3.	By Cash paid Edwards & Broughton	1 50
1901.		
Jan. 21.	By Cash paid F. W. Hancock	25 50
Jan. 23.	By Cash paid News and Observer.	3 00
Jan. 26.	By Cash paid C. F. Clayton	2 25
	By Cash paid E. V. Zoeller	18 08
Feb. 7.	By Cash paid J. Hal. Bobbitt	10 00
	By Cash paid Wm. Simpson	10 00
Feb. 25.	By Cash paid E. M. Uzzell	9 50
Mch. 1.	By Cash paid F. W. Hancock	25 00
	By Cash paid for Typewriting	1 55
May 1.	By Cash paid S. G. Ryan, Attorney	10 00
May 31.	By Cash paid Wm Simpson, Secretary	125 00
	By Cash paid for Postage for one year	15 00
	By Cash paid Alfred Williams & Co	2 35
June 1.	By Cash on hand	583 80
Total		\$994 88

Respectfully submitted

WM SIMPSON, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Auditing Committee was then appointed, being Howard Gardner, William M. Yearby, G. R. Wootten.

It is moved that the Report of the Board of Pharmacy be referred to the Auditing Committee. Adopted.

The names of three applicants for membership were read: David Meade Field, B. Bertram Owens, Phar. D., D. C. Parris, M. D.

It was moved and seconded that the ballot be cast by the Secretary.

The three were unanimously elected members of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will now make his report.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

Mr. President, and Members of the Association:

It becomes my pleasant duty to again present the annual transactions of my office for the year just closing, in the form of a report. I desire to congratulate the Association upon the apparent prosperous condition of trade and the general welfare of the drug business within our State.

A short time after our convention last year your Secretary solicited advertisements for our Proceedings before placing the manuscript in the hands of the publishers, and succeeded in selling space to the amount of \$150.00, thirty five dollars in excess of the previous year.

On account of securing a larger amount of advertising, the Proceedings were delayed a little, but as soon as they were off the press copies were mailed to all members, the different Pharmaceutical journals and Secretaries of other State Associations, etc.

Complimentary copies of the following journals have been received during the year, for which our thanks are extended: Western Druggist, Pharmaceutical Review, Rocky Mountain Druggist, Merck's Report, Meyer Bros.' Druggist.

Announcements of the present meeting were issued about the 20th of May, which were sent to every member and the Pharmaceutical Press of the country, so as to give as much publicity to the meeting as possible.

The expenses of the Secretary's office for the past year have been as follows:

1900.		
July 28.	Binding Proceedings	\$ 1 00
30.	500 Circulars	2 00
Nov. 12.	350 copies Proceedings	88 05
	Postage	11 50
1901.		
May 26.	500 Announcements	5 00
	Secretary's Salary	75 00
	Stenographer	10 20
	Printing on Catalogue Envelopes	75
		<hr/>
		\$193 50

Moved and carried that this Report be referred to Auditing Committee.

THE PRESIDENT. Next in order is Miscellaneous Business.

Discussion on the fact that the Report of the President of last year was not printed in the minutes of the meeting. Explained that the President himself being absent, his Address was sent to Mr. Niestlie in Wilmington and was lost. Before another one could be secured the proceedings were in the hands of the printer.

Mr. J. R. Williams, of Raleigh, a retired druggist, is voted, on motion of Mr. Simpson, an Honorary Member for life.

Mr. Bobbitt remarked that only half of the dues which were to be paid to the National Association of Retail Druggists had been paid for this year. It was explained that it was the intention to pay the balance at this meeting.

Mr. Hicks calls attention to the fact that at last year's meeting a resolution was passed for the purpose of calling the attention of each member of the Association to the Pharmacy Law. This has not been done. A letter was read by Mr. Simpson, which had been gotten up for this purpose, and it was moved and carried that this letter be printed in circular form and forwarded not only to the druggists, but to the sheriffs of the counties.

Mr. Fariss talks on the drawbacks which druggists have to contend with in the merchants of the country stores keeping and selling drugs.

Discussed by Messrs. Simpson, Hicks, Hancock, and others.

Invitation from Local Secretary, Mr. O'Hanlon, to visit the plant of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company at the close of the afternoon session; also invitation to a trolley ride to Nissen Park at night and a concert by the band.

The above invitations were accepted with thanks.

Four telegrams were read to the Association.

One from Crab Orchard Depot, Ky., and read:

Kentucky Association sends hearty fraternal greetings.

[Signed] J. W. GAYLES, *Secretary.*

One from Wilmington and addressed to President R. H. Jordan:

Greetings. Sorry cannot come. Basket at express office to-night.

[Signed] WM. NIESTLIE.

Another message from same party and was addressed to E. W. O'Hanlon:

Get basket at express office to-night for meeting.

The fourth was from the Secretary of the National Retail Druggists Association, and read:

National Executive Committee's hearty greetings. May your meeting be successful and our co-operation continue to advance interests of North Carolina druggists.

The Secretary was requested to acknowledge the receipt of the telegrams given above.

It was moved and carried that visitors at these sessions be accorded the privileges of the floor.

On motion, the meeting adjourned till 3 p. m.

SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1901.

The meeting was called to order by President Jordan at 3 o'clock.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

THE PRESIDENT. Have we any report from the Committee on Papers and Queries?

As Chairman of your Committee on Queries and Papers, I would respectfully submit that the accompanying list was compiled and mailed to each member of this Association by your Committee.

W. H. WEARN, *Chairman.*

To the Members of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association:

It is earnestly hoped that the Queries presented will be of sufficient interest to elicit a reply to each. With this end in view, your Committee has labored diligently to make the accompanying Queries embrace questions of interest to each of you, and we believe we have succeeded in presenting a series of Queries, each of which must have at some time received serious study and practical work from some of you, if mastered. To those of you who have, we ask to embody your experience in a paper; and to those who have not, we ask to go to work and endeavor to do likewise, and report results at our next Annual Meeting.

We would especially urge each of you to present a paper written either in response to Queries upon such subjects as you may select,

and that you will present such Queries as you may desire to have the Association consider in their next series of Queries and Papers.

[Signed] W. H. WEARN, *Chairman*, Charlotte, N. C.
H. R. HORNE, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAM NIESTLIE, Wilmington, N. C.

QUERIES AND PAPERS.

1. Present a better formula than that of the U. S. P. for the manufacture of the following Tinctures:
 1. Digitalis.
 2. Strophanthus.
 3. Nux Vomica.
 4. Opium Deodorized.
2. Write a paper on what the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association has done for the profession of Pharmacy in North Carolina.
3. Rose Water is sometimes made by distilling together water and the Oil of Rose. Does this method give a satisfactory article?
4. Is the official process for making Liquor Ammonii Acetatis or the "mixed solution process" preferable?
5. Is it best to buy and use the Spirit of Nitrous Ether of the market or to make it from the Concentrated Nitrous Ether of the several manufacturers?
6. Give your experience in making Compound Syrup of Hypophites of the National Formulary.
7. Does the U. S. P. formula for Spt. Amon. Aro produce a satisfactory product of required strength and pharmaceutical elegance?
8. Present a formula that will yield a permanent Ung. Hydrarg. Nit. of U. S. P. strength.
9. Are the Powdered Extracts physically able to retain their active medicinal constituents unaffected by decomposing influence?
10. To what extent are Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and Digitalis leaves injured by the sunlight, which has exerted its Dechlorophyllizing influences upon them?
11. Test purity of Iodide Potash of commerce.
12. Test purity of Subnit. Bismuth of commerce.
13. Many private R's of eminent medical writers are published in medical journals and prescribed by physicians, by the author's name. Present such formulæ.
14. Present a list of such drugs as you have had demands for unknown to you and not given in the text-books.
15. Give glossary of U. S. P. drugs of same common name, with botanical classification, etc.
16. Is sufficient importance attached to the purity of water used in manufacturing pharmaceutical preparations?
17. Do you know of a better Preservative of Lard than Benzoin? If so, report, with manipulation.
18. Write a paper on Preparation of Oleic Acid and its compounds.

19. Give per cent. of R's dispensed from proprietary medicines, or of a special manufacture, from your R. book, from the year 1890 to 1900, with the average increase or decrease.

20. What is the best method to pursue in order to secure the adoption and employment of the National Formulary by physicians and druggists.

21. Present a method for the Preservation of Drugs usually attacked by insects.

22. How can Fungoid Growths be prevented in aqueous solutions?

23. Present formula for preparing a good Disinfectant.

24. What is the value of the Disinfectants now in use?

The following paper read by Prof. E. V. Howell on "Alcohol As an Antidote for Carbolic Acid."

Carbolic acid was discovered in 1834 by Runge in coal tar. Seven years later Laurent investigated it and established its chemical composition and behavior. He gave it the name *Acide Phenique*. Gerhardt later suggested the name *Phenol*, indicating its resemblance to alcohols.

In 1863 Dr. Jules Lemaire, of Paris, published a comprehensive work on carbolic acid as an antiseptic. He stated that alcohol and carbolic acid applied in equal parts showed but faint traces of its action.*

In 1867—thirty-three years after its discovery—it was introduced to the public as a valuable antiseptic by Lister, of Glasgow.

Its prominence was, therefore, due to its use as an antiseptic until replaced by other germicides. As a disinfectant it has come into general use, and is now found at the bedside, in the kitchen, stables, and closets of our households.

It is very poisonous and rapid in its action. A toxic dose of phenol taken internally is one of the most rapidly-acting poisons known, sometimes equalling prussic acid in this respect. Symptoms develop immediately and death may occur in a very few minutes, or in several hours.

The minimum fatal dose is not definitely known, but seven minims have given rise to toxic symptoms.

Suicidal and accidental cases of poisoning by phenol are alarmingly on the increase, and some vigorous action in restricting the sale of this poison is needed at once. The frequent suicidal use is due to the fact that it can be obtained so easily, for death by phenol is a painful one. In the first nine months of 1899, in New York city alone, 227 people attempted suicide by this acid and 127 ended fatally.

Despite the suffering produced, 45 per cent. of the suicides of the United States were by carbolic acid in 1899. Efforts are being made

*H. A. Kelley, before the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

to have this poison put within the poison schedule in many of the States of the Union, and a similar effort is being made in Great Britain.

We may divide the toxic action of carbolic acid into:

1. Its burning escharotic action, producing white eschars when taken in concentrated form.
2. Its paralysis of the heart (few cases with rapid death).
3. The more usual course, of depression, stupor, coma, and final paralysis of motion, sensation and respiration.

We have the following statistics collected by Falck in regard to the time of its action: Thirty-five cases observed, in which the time of taking until death was accurately noted:*

Within the first hour 12 died.

Within the second hour 3 died.

Between the third and twelfth hours 10 died.

Between the thirteenth and twenty-fourth hours 7 died.

Showing about 71 per cent dying in twelve hours and 91.4 per cent within twenty four hours.

Its poisonous effects are experienced:

1. By internal administration.
2. By external application, either in dilute solution or in surgical dressings.
3. By breathing its vapor.
4. By enemas.

We have the following statistics by Falck:

From 87 cases reported in medical literature between 1863 and 1885, we have one death after nine hours from large dose from the so-called carbolate of soda, one in which the toxic symptoms were manifest on breathing the vapor. Of the remaining 85—

7 intended suicide; 5 ended fatally.

27 were effected by using antiseptic dressings; 8 ended fatally.

8 used the acid externally for skin diseases; 6 ended fatally.

12 mistook for other medicine; 8 ended fatally.

10 mistook for beer, rum, or brandy, etc.; 9 ended fatally.

17 simply by mistake; 13 ended fatally.

4 used as enemas; 1 died.

Of the 85 cases, 51 ended fatally—that is, nearly 60 per cent.

We have reported recently:

1. A death by absorption of the phenol by breaking a bottle that contained it.
2. Death of a seven-days' old child from absorption of phenol from the fingers of a nurse. Child survived the contact of acid with the skin about ten hours. (Abraham, Pediatrics.)
3. A young man, 18, took two ounces with suicidal intent. Recovery is attributed to the full stomach, use of tube, and the hypodermic use of nitro-glycerine.†

* Poisons: Their Effect and Detection. Blythe.

† Bucher in Philadelphia Medical Journal.

4 Alvarez (Zeit. f. Pharm.) reports a case of recovery from carbolic acid by the administration of 100 grams of camphorated oil.

5. A child, 5 years old, was treated for otorrhœa with carbolic acid. Injections of one and one-half per cent. were used six times a day. After the last injection five drops of a 5 per cent. glycerite of carbolic acid was dropped in the ear. Treated thus for ten days. Two days after recovery from otorrhœa, child had persistent hæmaturia and headache. This hæmaturia considered as due to poisoning by carbolic acid.*

The antidotes we have proposed for phenol are:

For escharotic effect—

- Alcohol.
- Spirits of Camphor.
- Soap.
- Glycerin and Oil.
- Cider Vinegar.
- Vegetable Demulcents.

As chemical antidotes—

Syrup of Lime.

Soluble Sulphates, as Glauber's salt and Epsom salt, given to form the magnesium, or sodium phenylates, and allow of their elimination by the kidneys.

As physiological antagonistics—

Stimulants:

- Ether.
- Brandy.
- Nitro-Glycerin.
- Atropine.
- Strychnine.

As emetics:

- Apo-morphine, hypodermically.
- Sulphate of Zinc.

Now, if, first, its use for suicidal purposes is on the increase because it is so easily obtained; second, if accidents are numerous because of its common use as a disinfectant; third, if it is quick and fatal and the antidotes are not rapid and entirely reliable, then any suggestion of a new antidote would be of interest and merit some investigation. My attention was called to alcohol as an antidote by the account of a woman who attempted to commit suicide with carbolic acid and whiskey mixed. She immediately after drank a large amount of whiskey and no escharotic effects were observed.

This case seems to have directed attention to alcohol for removing the escharotic effects of alcohol.

In January, 1899, I started on a series of experiments which *convinced me* in regard to alcohol removing the white eschars produced by phenol. The first experiment was:

*Dr. J. Comby at a recent meeting of the Societe Medicale des Hospitaux, reported in The Lancet.

Dilute carbolic and strong alcohol on the arm.

Dilute acid and dilute alcohol on the arm.

Strong alcohol and strong acid on the arm.

Dilute acid and strong alcohol on the tongue.

Dilute acid and dilute alcohol on the tongue

Strong acid and dilute alcohol on the tongue.

I was so satisfied with these experiments that I placed two drachms of the acid in my mouth; allowed the burning sensation to take place and the tissues to turn white. I then washed this with dilute alcohol, 50 per cent. As to alcohol counteracting the escharotic effect I was entirely satisfied, and I demonstrated this fact before my students. In a paper read before the American Pharmaceutical Association at Richmond I proposed the use of alcohol internally as an antidote; that is, to wash out stomach with alcohol, then with dilute alcohol, and remove by stomach tube or emetic.

The paper was discussed and the Association recommended that a 25 per cent. solution of phenol in alcohol be sold. At that time I had seen no account of its internal use as an antidote, and proposed to try it on dogs. I left immediately for a trip abroad. On my return in September I saw that it had been used successfully internally, and so did not make the experiments.

If, now, it is to be a complete antidote for carbolic acid, it must—

1. Counteract the escharotic effect.
2. Neutralize or destroy chemically the effect that produces delirium, coma, etc.
3. Modify or delay this action until the stomach tube may be used or emesis be produced—that is to say, its action must be either local, removing the escharotic effect by simple dilution and removal—or, secondly, its action must be a chemical one, forming some new compound which nullifies the effect of the acid; or, thirdly, as a physiological antagonistic, combatting the effect of the phenol by counteraction.

In experiments carried on in the laboratory I have not so far been able to find any chemical reaction between alcohol and carbolic acid or camphor and carbolic acid.

I further find by experiments on my tongue that both *methyl* and *amyl* alcohol will remove the escharotic effect and the whitening of the tissues caused by carbolic acid.

Some cases in which alcohol has been used for carbolic acid poisoning are as follows:

1. Woman taking acid mixed with whiskey, and following with whiskey, for suicidal purposes. Recovery.
2. Case 2 reported by H. Rodman, of New York, occurring in December, 1899. Reported in Druggists' Circular in August, 1900. Woman, 60 years old, swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid. Patient seen shortly after; unconscious, etc. Four ounces of alcohol given; stomach washed out with warm water. Stomach washed second time

with diluted alcohol. Strychnine given hypodermically. Cordial stimulants given; also whiskey. In an hour and a half patient relieved of urgent symptoms. Magnesium sulphate given every four hours and mucilaginous drinks often. Patient in normal condition on fifth day. Dr. Rodman thinks that alcohol exerts a specific action in overcoming the physiological action of phenol.

3. H. A. Klein, J. A. Medical Association, reports this case: Two ounces thrown in face of a woman. Fifteen minutes later bathed with alcohol freely for thirty minutes. Improvement. Afterwards carron oil used. Recovery in a week; no scars.

4. Also a case in which two ounces was taken. Seen after ten minutes. Given four ounces alcohol. In half hour four ounces alcohol; in another half hour four ounces alcohol; one ounce every hour for four hours—in all sixteen ounces of alcohol. Morphine given hypodermically—several doses. Recovery in six days.

Klein also reports having combatted infection in a wound by using 95 per cent. carbolic acid and following one minute later with alcohol.

Dr. Galloway, in the Laryngoscope, reports successful use in case where throat was attacked.

Case of tonsillitis and pharyngitis Mistook carbolic acid for peroxide of hydrogen and used as spray. Patient unconscious. Used alcohol and water as spray. Recovery from carbolic acid and tonsillitis.

In Salisbury, N C, small child swallowed acid. Alcohol used and continued for forty-eight hours. Recovery from the effects of the acid.

In Western Archives, October, 1899, J. A. Lilley reports: Child, 21 months old, swallowed at least one ounce of Schering's carbolic acid. Hurried to drug store and given olive oil. Doctor arrived five minutes later and gave emetic of zinc sulphate to remove oil, and then gave six or eight drachms of pure alcohol, following in six minutes with hypodermic of one thirtieth apo-morphine. After emesis, one drachm of whiskey, undiluted, given every ten minutes for eight doses. Pain relieved by the alcohol; in thirty minutes patient rallied. Next day all right, with very slight destruction of tissue.

Discussion on this subject.

THE PRESIDENT. We will hear from the Committee on Trade Interests.

No report to make.

THE PRESIDENT. We will hear from the Committee on Legislation.

Will report in the morning.

THE PRESIDENT. We will hear from the Committee on Adulteration.

Professor Howell reported that in one lot of assafœtida he found about 60 per cent. adulteration. He exhibited a small vial containing small rocks taken from the package referred to.

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Similar reports also made by other members.

Report of Auditing Committee:

To the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN:—We have examined the reports and accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, and the report of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Pharmacy and find them correct and recommend they be approved.

HOWARD GARDNER,
W. M. YEARBY,
G. R. WOOTTEN,
Committee.

Motion is made and carried that this report be received.

THE PRESIDENT. Are we ready to consider time and place of our next meeting?

C. C. FORDHAM. I would like to recommend Blowing Rock as the place of the next meeting.

Morehead City and Dunn were also recommended.

The vote is cast by ballot, and Blowing Rock the place chosen; the second week in June the time.

Report from Committee on President's Address:

To the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association:

Your Committee on President Jordan's carefully prepared and excellent address report as follows:

The suggestions and recommendations as set forth are both timely and worthy of earnest consideration.

It is with regret that we notice the very small increase in our membership, being only 32 per cent. in twenty-one years, or an increase of one and two-third members per annum. We do earnestly request each member of the Association to do his utmost to increase the membership, as the more strength the Association has the sooner and the better we can obtain such protection as we deem right and proper.

We are also sorry to find so little interest in the matter of practical and scientific papers coming before our body, which so often add to the interest and to the edification of the members attending our con-

ventions. We earnestly ask that the members will give this their serious consideration.

And we also agree in the President's endorsement of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and would like to see every pharmacist in the State a member of this worthy organization.

Respectfully,

G. R. PILKINGTON,
HOWARD GARDNER,
E. V. HOWELL.

The report is adopted.

Communication read by the Secretary from Mr. J. F. Pleasants, asking for a new certificate, as his old one had been destroyed by fire when his dwelling was burned.

Motion made and carried that a new certificate be made out for Mr. Pleasants by the Treasurer.

Communication read by Secretary from Mr. W. W. Parker, of Henderson, offering his resignation as a member of the Association.

The resignation accepted with regret.

MR. HANCOCK. I would like to call the attention of the Association to a matter. Some ten years ago there were a great number of our young men leaving our State, seeking a pharmaceutical education in other States. This Association at that time began to agitate the question of establishing a Chair of Pharmacy at the University of North Carolina. It was agitated by the Trustees of the University, by the former President of the University, Dr. Winston, who attended the meetings of this Association, and after his retirement from the Presidency by President Alderman, and by the present President, Dr. Venable. After the matter had been thoroughly agitated by the Trustees of the University and by the Association, we saw the light breaking for the establishment of a Chair of Pharmacy at the University, to keep our young men, if possible, in the beloved Old North State, and let them get their pharmaceutical education at the University of North Carolina.

As we all know, in 1897 that chair was started. After it had been started, the next step was to find some one to fill that chair. A number of the members of this Association had been written to to recommend some one, and after some time a man was found, and I want to say that he is a member of this Association, and, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the University, I am proud to say we made no mistake in selecting to fill that chair a man who has filled it so acceptably and who has filled it thoroughly, and that man is Prof. E. V. Howell. I rise to my feet to say that at the last meeting of thr Trustees of the University that chair was incorporated. It is a permanency now. From the few students when it was established in 1897 we have risen until at the last session there were thirty-two students.

The University has gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to thoroughly equip that department with all its necessary apparatus and appliances, and I say here, without fear of contradiction, that the young man who goes to that institution comes out with as thorough a knowledge of pharmacy as he could have gained at any other institution in the Union.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, to make this department more thorough than ever, the Board apportioned \$150 and put it into the hands of Professor Howell when he took his trip to Europe, and told him to purchase whatever apparatus he found suitable to the work, which he did. They have some four or five large rooms there devoted to this purpose, and the Trustees are contemplating now the matter of enlarging this department so that more room can be prepared for a larger class than ever before. At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, when they saw this chair prospering, and when they saw the people patronizing it, and when they saw that it was incorporated, they told Professor Howell that he needed an assistant, and that

assistant is Mr. B. F. Page, and now this chair is incorporated on a firm basis. The board is cheap at the University—\$8 to \$10 per month; tuition is \$85 a session. Now, I want to say to our friends all over the State, you see what we are doing for the education of our young men in North Carolina. Encourage it all you can by talking about it and circulating it and getting any good young man you can to attend the College of Pharmacy.

When the Trustees of Wake Forest saw this chair they propose now to establish a Chair of Pharmacy at Wake Forest, and when that Chair is established we will soon see all of our colleges aroused to keep our boys in North Carolina. We are doing thorough work there; we are trying to build that school up, and I hope everyone of you will encourage it and do everything that you can to make it rise, and I think Professor Howell will bear me out in the work of the coming session when I say that we will have at least fifty students in pharmacy from this State. Those boys are thoroughly equipped and thoroughly prepared as not many boys are in many of the great colleges in the Union.

I say something to this Association because it was through this Association that this chair was established.

Application for membership, Robert Lee Hamilton, Winston-Salem, N. C. He is unanimously elected a member of the Association.

Communication from the Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Adjournment.

THIRD SESSION.

THURSDAY, June 20, 1901.

Meeting was called to order by the President. Minutes of last session read and approved.

Report from Committee on Papers and Queries, unfinished from yesterday.

Paper read by Mr. Hicks:

UNQUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

The ointment made as directed by the Pharmacopœia and from materials obtainable is quite unsatisfactory, due doubtless to the quality of the lard oil used. After considerable experiment with various methods and materials, the writer decided to use pure kettle rendered lard instead of the oil. The Pharmacopœial formulæ and method was used except in the above particular, and with perfect success.

I would call attention particularly to the necessity for pure kettle rendered hog's lard, and the careful regulation of the heat; this last may be easily controlled by suspending a chemical thermometer in the dish while the operation is carried on.

We do not know how long this product will remain good, but certainly for several months, until used up in ordinary course of retail business.

Paper read by Prof. Howell:

TESTS FOR DISTINGUISHING SOLANINE FROM SOLANIDIN

Credit for discovering Solanine is given to M Desfosses of Besancon, who obtained it from *Solanum Dulcamara* in 1821, having previously found it in *Solanum nigrum*. Winckler (1841), Moitessier (1856) and others considered Solanin from bittersweet as distinct from the Solanin of potatoes.

Is it an alkaloid or glucoside?

When discovered it was called an alkaloid. In 1859 its glucosidal nature was discovered, yet it is sometimes called an alkaloid. (Blyth, who states that it might be mistaken for a non nitrogenous glucoside because it yields a sugar and solanidin on warming with dilute acids) The best view seems to be that it is a glucoside. (Adrian, confirmed by Zwenger and Kind.) Yet some state it is an "alkaloid-like glucoside. (Sadtler and Trimble.)

What is its formula?

Here we have a variety to select from;

C₄₂ H₇₅ NO₁₅. Krauss.

C₄₀ H₃₂ O₁₄. Delfs.

C₄₂ H₅₅ NO₁₄. Kletzinsky.

C₄₂ H₇₅ NO₁₅. Zwenger and Kind.

C₄₂ H₈₇ NO₁₅ Hilger www.libtool.com.cn

C₄₃ H₆₉ NO₁₆ Blyth, Vol II, page 350.

C₅₉ H₉₃ NO₁₈ Firbas P. P.; Ap Z. 4, 790.

C₂₈ H₄₇ NO₁₀ 2 H₂ O. Cazeneuve and Bretau, C. r. d. l'acad. des science 128, 887-890

Source—It has been extracted from several of the Solanaceae, particularly the *Solanum tuberosum*, or potato plant. It is found in the young potato sprouts.

Amounts Found—In 500 G. crude potatoes, .21 G. Solanin. Hanf.

In 500 G. peeled potatoes, .16 G. Solanin. Hanf.

In *Solanum nigrum* juice or berries, .3 per cent., estimated.

In *Solanum dulcanara*, .3 per cent., estimated.

Uses—It is said to have controlled vomiting in pregnancy, to lessen the cough and expectoration in chronic bronchitis, etc.

Geneuil recommended it as an analgesic in various neuralgias, but the greater number consider it of no value. (Guinard, Bull de Therap. cxiii, 21.) However, Sarda claims from clinical experience that Solanin is an excellent analgesic in chronic neuralgia following neuritis. I find from experiments on cats that it will not dilate the pupil of the eye when given by the mouth, hypodermically, or in the eye. Three grains by the mouth, however, produced vomiting in a cat in one hour.

Muriate of solanin has been given internally in doses of one to two grains, increased to six or eight grains daily. N. D., page 592.

Description—Solanin is a white opaque powder (crystals from hot solution ethyl alcohol), with a bitter and pungent taste. It is inodorous and permanent in air. I found the best solvents to be hot amyl alcohol, hot ethyl alcohol, hot methyl alcohol, ether, chloroform. It is scarcely soluble in benzine or water.

In making the amyl alcohol solution I found that on cooling a solid transparent jelly was formed. Experiments showed that 1 part solanin to 2,000 parts alcohol showed traces of this jelly. One part to 1,000 gives a jelly so firm that the test tube can be inverted.

Solanin will not give this jelly with ethyl or methyl alcohol, but crystalizes out in fine needles from these.

Solanidin does not give a jelly with amyl, methyl or ethyl alcohol.

This amyl alcohol jelly is firm at ordinary temperatures. Sample No. 1 has been exposed to air for two years without change.

I was unable to get a melting point to this jelly. Organic substances in the experiments tried, seem to prevent this gelatinization, but carbolic acid does not affect the formation of the jelly.

Other Tests.—1. Monohydrated sulphuric acid and Solanin, pale rose color and violet.

2. HNO_3 1.5 sp. gr., first, colorless, on long standing, faint rose.
3. HCl 1.171 sp. gr., no color.
4. 9 pts. absol. alcohol, warmed with 6 pts. monohydrated sulphuric acid gives light green, and the dissolved part gives a light rose red.
5. By evaporating a solution in acetic acid on water on an inverted porcelain crucible cover, a residue is given which, when moistened with con. HCl and $\text{Fe}_2 \text{Cl}_6$, gives a yellow color, and by again drying a violet color is developed. Jorrissen and Grosjean, Chem. Zeit., 14 Rep. 152.
6. Ammon vanadate, play of colors, orange, cherry-red, violet.
7. Ammon. ruthenate and con. $\text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4$, red.
8. 8 cc. water. On standing a beautiful red develops.
6 cc. $\text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4$ con.
- .3 Sodium selenate.
9. Pot. bichromate and $\text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4$,—play of colors } light blue
delicacy .0001 G. } to
} green.
10. .02 KmnO_4 } brown,
10 cc. water—gives } red, Fluckiger's test.
30 cc. $\text{H}_2 \text{SO}_4$ } green.
11. $\text{H}_3 \text{PO}_4$, }
and } —red with solanin. Selmi.
 $\text{H}_3 \text{ASO}_4$ }
12. Telluric acid } Raspberry red color for Solanin,
and }
Sulphuric acid } No color for Solanidin

As ppt. agents I got best results from phosphomolybdic acid, and potassio mercuric iodide.

Mr. O'Hanlon introduced Mr. W. A. Blair, of Winston.

Mr. Blair makes a few remarks, to the delight of the members.

Names of the following applicants for membership were read:

Wm. E. Beavans, Wm. Wilson, Jr., Jas. M. Wheelless, Luther D. Allison, Walter S. Martin, Chas. R. Thomas, John K. Thigpen, B. L. Cole, F. L. Carpenter, R. M. Brame.

It was moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the Association for these members, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Wearn calls attention to several adulterations.

Prof. Howell reads a very interesting paper on Smallpox and Vaccination:

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF INOCULATION AND VACCINATION

Smallpox or Variola is described as an acute, specific infectious disease, resulting from a specific morbid poison. After a period of incubation it manifests itself by high inflammatory fever, followed after three or four days by an eruption, which feels at first like shot under the skin, and finally develops into deep-seated pustules.

The following forms of smallpox are usually distinguished:

1. *Confluent* (severe), in which pustules run together, producing deep scars.
2. *Distinct* (mild), pustules remain separate, slight scars.
3. *Hemorrhagic* (usually fatal), hemorrhages into the skin beneath the pustules.
4. *Inoculated* (usually mild), intentionally introduced.
5. *Malignant* (sometimes called black smallpox), usually fatal.
6. *Modified* (usually mild), seen in vaccinated people. This is called Varioloid.

Dr. Williams, in his "Dissertation on the Antiquity of Smallpox," quotes from Philo, a learned Jew, who wrote, in the first century, a work on the "Life of Moses" and that part of the book of Exodus in which the plagues were sent upon the Egyptians. He states that this eruptive disease, called "boils and blains," affecting both man and beast, was probably smallpox. This eruptive disease, left to its natural course, may have been transmitted into both man and beast to appear as smallpox, cowpox, horsepox, etc. This would fix the date for the origin nearly 1500 years before the Christian era. It is interesting to note that the traditions and history of the Eastern nations refer the commencement of this disease to a correspondingly remote period.

We have all along through history excellent descriptions of an eruptive disease whose symptoms correspond closely to what we call smallpox, but, as all eruptive diseases, plagues, etc., are considered indiscriminately under such heads as Pestilencia, we have great trouble in tracing out just when this disease first appeared.

Livy frequently refers to pestilences in his works, and in 434 he gives an account of a pestilence raging intensely and fatally among cattle and man. He states that it was transferred from cattle to shepherds and laborers, and soon afterwards attacked the inhabitants of the city itself.

A more remarkable description of an epidemic in the Roman territory in the year B. C. 290, or B. C. 464, says it began among the lower animals and extended to man. During that year the Romans engaged in no war-like measure, as they were grievously affected with a pestilence, very severe, which attacked first the horses in the

pasture, the cattle herds, sheep and goats, and destroyed nearly all the quadrupeds. Next it seized the shepherds and field labourers, and lastly the inhabitants of the cities.

Perhaps the earliest authentic account of any eruptive disease besides those mentioned, is that given by Thucydides in his History of the Peloponnesian War. The symptoms correspond to those of smallpox, while he omits easily observable symptoms that would have indicated bubonic plague, such as buboes, carbuncles, etc. He mentions the bad affects, and, also, that a person can have the disease more than once.

Galen also describes an eruptive disease which we might easily conceive to be smallpox, and Rhazes, who quotes him, insists that he does mean this disease.

In China its date and its origin is given as 1122 B. C. Their name, Tai-tou, means "venom of the mother's breast," and this was its supposed origin. They had a Goddess in their Mythology under the especial care of which this disease is placed, whom they called Patragali, "the goddess of the spots." The Brahmins say that the Veda, which they refer to an era nearly as remote as that of Moses, mentions the forms of worship, and the female deity who presides over smallpox.

In all the cases we have accurate descriptions of eruptive diseases on man and beast, which accord with the symptoms and phenomena presented by smallpox.

The year A. D. 568 is a date when the disease is mentioned first, and it was during the siege of Mecca by the Abyssinian army under under Abrahah the Viceroy, that we have the breaking out of smallpox given in history as a cause of his hasty retreat. From Arabia it soon spread all over the world.

The first recorded case of an eruptive disease to which the name variola or smallpox was applied, is said to be that of Elfrida, daughter of our English Alfred and wife, of Baldwin the Bald, Earl of Flanders. This occurred in the year 907 A. D., patient recovering. The second case was that of Baldwin, grandson of Elfrida, in 961 A. D. Probably about this time the Latin families of Europe adopted the term variola, for this disease, either from *varus*, a pimple or spot, or *varius*, speckled or spotted. The Teutonic or Saxon branch chose *pocca*, a pock or little pouch.

Aaron of Alexandria, in the beginning of the 7th century, was the first acknowledged writer on smallpox.

Bachtshua, physician to Caliph Almausor, the 8th century.

Isaac Judaeus in the 9th century.

John of Messue, about the close of the 8th century.

Serapion, at the close of the 9th century.

All treat expressly of smallpox, yet their descriptions of the characteristics of the disease are not accurate or complete, while their theories as to the origin or cause, are absurd and ridiculous, and

their mode of treatment injurious. For instance, we mention the conception as to its origin by Rhazes, who, after stating that "the blood of infants is like must, in which the coction leading to perfect ripeness has not begun; that of young men like must which has already fermented and made a hissing noise; that of old men like wine that has lost its strength and is beginning to get vapid and sour," says, "smallpox arises when the blood putrifies and ferments, so that the superfluous vapors are thrown out of it, and it is changed from the *blood of infants* to the *blood of young men*, and smallpox may be compared to the *fermentation and hissing* which takes place at this time."*

Rhazes mentions as a remedy in the first stage of smallpox, syrup of pearls, a secret remedy prepared by the Indians, which, when taken if none of the pustules have broken out, will prevent the appearance of the tenth.

Avicenna in the following century gave a clear and more distinct view of smallpox and measles, describing the pustular eruption more accurately, and distinguishes between the confluent and the distinct types, distinguishing, in a degree at least, between smallpox and measles, which have all along been confounded. He pronounces both contagious, and notices that people may have smallpox twice. Later we have a remarkable example in the death of Louis XV at 64 of smallpox, having had it before at 14.

Very little was added to our small knowledge of smallpox from the 12th to the 17th century.

Dr. Sydenham, at this time full of the spirit of the experimental philosophy which he had caught from Bacon, "the first of men uninspired," investigated this disease, accurately described its symptoms, and prepared and carried out such a judicious method treatment, that little improvement was made until the introduction of inoculation, in the beginning of the 18th century.

So we find that its origin is not definitely settled, neither do we know where it first appeared. It was unknown to the early Greek writers of medicine, but is mentioned in the oldest books of India. The first accurate description was by an Arabian medical writer, Rhazes, of the 9th century.

It was unknown in Europe in the 6th century, and in the 16th century it was carried to America by the Spaniards.

It soon spread all over the known world. At various times it was an epidemic and of a very fatal nature. It is both contagious and infectious, and instances of unborn children having developed cases, show that it can be communicated through the blood.

The nature of smallpox contagion is unknown. No disease germ peculiar to it has been found, though diligently sought for.

*Greenhill's Translation of Rhazes' Treatise on Smallpox and Measles.

For the purposes of modifying or stamping out this disease, three distinct methods at least have been adopted. 1. Inoculation. 2. Isolation and inoculation. 3. Vaccination.

INOCULATION.

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This practice, meaning literally ingrafting, is the transference of disease from one animal to another by the introduction of the virus of that disease into the tissues or fluids of the body. In its present restricted sense we usually mean transmitting the smallpox virus. Where or how this practice first originated is not known. It is also spoken of in the most ancient books of India, and as far as we can learn, it has been practiced from the most ancient times. It is supposed by some to have been practiced first in India. Avicenna, an Arabian, has been credited with this discovery, and it has been supposed that Chinese and Tartar traders introduced the practice into Bengal and China, and that it was carried by the Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca. According to Woodville, however, there is no evidence that the Circassians or the inhabitants around the Caspian Sea had practiced the art of inoculation longer than the people of other nations, and the Tartars were said to have been ignorant of this treatment in 1724. In Constantinople there were equally conflicting opinions as to the origin. One said that it had been introduced from the Morea by an old woman, others that it had been introduced from Circassia.

The operation, as performed in Circassia in 1711 on a girl four or five years old, is described as follows, in "Travels through Europe, Asia and into Part of Africa, De la Motraye:"

"The girl, after being purged with dried fruit, was carried to a boy about three years old who had caught the natural smallpox, and whose pocks were ripe. An old woman performed the operation; for women of advanced age exercised the practice of physic in Circassia. The manner of inoculating the disease was thus described:

"She took three needles fastened together, and pricked first the pit of the stomach; secondly, directly over the heart; thirdly, the navel; fourthly, the right wrist; and, fifthly, the ankle of the left foot, till the blood came. At the same time she took some matter from the pocks of a sick person, and applied it to the bleeding part, which she covered, first, with angelica leaves, dried, and after with some of the youngest lamb-skins; and having bound them all well on, the mother wrapped her up in one of the skin coverings, which, I have observed, compose the Circassian beds, and carried her thus packed up in her arms to her own home; where (as they told me) she was to continue to be kept warm, eat only a sort of pap made of cumin flower, with two-thirds water and one-third sheep's milk, without either flesh or fish, and drink a sort of tea, made with angelica, bugloss roots, and licorice, which are all very common throughout this country; and they assured me that with this precaution and

regimen, the smallpox generally came out very favourably in five or six days."

The first publication in England giving a description of the method of ingrafting or inoculating smallpox, was written in 1715 by Kennedy, a surgeon, in an *Essay on External Remedies*, London, 1715. He speaks of this custom at that time as having been practiced in Peloponnesus, and states that at that time it was performed in Persia and Turkey. In Persia the pock and matter was dried and powdered and taken internally.

"They confined their patients to some extent. In Turkey the pock selected was a 'fresh and kindly' one. Scarifications were made on the forehead, wrist and legs. The matter from the pock was then bound upon these scarifications for eight or ten days."*

Dr. Emanuel Timoni, in 1714, observed that the Circassians and other Asiatics had introduced among the Turks this practice of preventing smallpox by inoculation about forty years previous to this date †

"He observes they that have this inoculation practiced upon them are subject to very slight symptoms, some being scarce sensible they are ill or sick; and, what is valued by the fair, it never leaves any scars or pits on the face. The method of the operation is as follows: Choice being made of a proper contagion, the matter of the pustules is to be communicated to the person proposed to take the infection, whence it has metaphorically the name of insition or inoculation.

"For this purpose they make choice of some boy or young lad, of a sound and healthy temperament, that is seized with the common smallpox (or the distinct, not flux sort), and on the twelfth or thirteenth day from the beginning of his sickness; they, with a needle, prick the tubercles (chiefly those on the shins and hams), and press out the matter coming from them into some convenient vessel or glass, or the like, to receive it. It is convenient to wash and clean the vessel first with warm water. A convenient quantity of this matter being thus collected is to be stopped close and kept warm in the bosom of the person that carries it, and as soon as may be, brought to the place of the expecting future patient. The patient, therefore, being in a warm chamber, the operator is to make several little wounds with a needle in one, two, or more places of the skin till some drops of blood follow, and immediately drop out some drops of the matter in the glass, and mix it well with the blood issuing out; one drop of the matter is sufficient for each place pricked. These punctures are made indifferently in any of the fleshy parts, but succeed best in the muscles of the arm or radius. The needle is to be a

*Crookshank's History.

†Reported by Dr. Woodward to the Royal Society, Woodward, *Phil. Trans.* 1717, Vol. xxix.

3-edg'd surgeon's needle; it may likewise be performed with a lancet. The custom is to run the needle transversely and rip up the skin a little, that there may be a convenient dividing of the part, and the mixing of the matter with the blood, more easily performed; which is done either with a blunt stile or with an ear-picker. The wound is covered with half a walnut shell or other like concave vessel, and bound over, that the matter be not removed by the garments, which is all removed in a few hours. The patient is to take care of his diet. In this place the custom is to abstain wholly from flesh and broth for twenty or twenty-five days. This operation is performed either in the beginning of the winter or in the spring. . . . It was observed in a year when the common smallpox was very mortal, that those by incisions were also attended by greater symptoms. Of fifty persons who had incisions made upon them almost in the same day, four were found in which the eruption was too sudden, the tubercles more and symptoms worse. There were some suspicions that these had caught the common smallpox before the inoculation was made. It is enough for our present purpose that there was not one but recovered after the inoculation; in these four the smallpox came near the confluent sort.

At other times the inoculated are distinct, few, and scattered; commonly ten or twenty break out here and there and but few have a hundred. There are some in whom no pustules arise but in the place where the incision was made."

In 1716 the four sons of a Greek nobleman were inoculated by an old woman, who had long practiced the art. The matter was inserted into punctures made in the forehead, cheek, chin and wrists.

In Turkey, Dr. Russel, a physician at Aleppo, wrote in 1736 of this practice among the Arabs. His brother presented the letter to the Royal Society of England. The following is an extract:

"About nine or ten years ago, while on a visit to a Turkish harem, a lady happened to express much anxiety for an only child who had not yet had the smallpox; the distemper at that time being frequent in the city. None of the ladies in the company had ever heard of inoculation; so that having once mentioned it, I found myself obliged to enter into a detail of the operation, and of the peculiar advantages attending it. Among the female servants in the chamber was an old Bedouin, who, having heard me with great attention, assured me that my account upon the whole was a just one, only that I did not seem so well to understand the way of performing the operation, which, she asserted, should be done not with a lancet, but with a needle; she herself had received the disease in that manner, when a child; had in her time inoculated many; adding, moreover, that the practice was well known to the Arabs, and that they termed it buying the smallpox.

"In consequence of this hint, I set about procuring more particular information from the Arabs of this place; and the result of my

inquiry was that the practice of inoculation had been of long standing among them. They, indeed, did not pretend to assign any period to its origin; but those of seventy years old and upward remembered to have heard it spoken of as a common custom of their ancestors, and made little doubt of its being of as ancient a date as the disease itself. Their manner of operating is to make several punctures in some fleshy part, with a needle imbued in variolus matter taken from a favourable kind of pock. They use no preparation of the body; the disease communicated in this way being, as they aver, always slight, they give themselves little or no trouble about the child in the subsequent stages of the distemper.

This method of procuring the disease is termed buying the smallpox on the following account: The child to be inoculated carries a few raisins, dates, sugar plums, or such like; and showing them to the child from whom the matter is to be taken, asks how many pocks he will give in exchange. The bargain being made, they proceed to the operation. When the parties are too young to speak for themselves, the bargain is made by the mothers. This ceremony, which is still practiced, points out a reason for the name given to inoculation by the Arabs; but by what I could learn among the women, it is not regarded as indispensably necessary to the success of the operation, and is, in fact, often omitted.*

This custom was found to prevail among the Eastern Arabs. At the appearance of smallpox it was announced by a crier, so that all who wished might have their children inoculated.

In Armenia, the Turkoman tribes as well as the Armenian Christians have practiced inoculation since the memory of man, but the date of its introduction is not known.

At Damascus, and along the coasts of Syria and Palestine, the manner of inoculating varied only in the selection of the part of the body into which the virus was introduced, e. g. between the thumb and forefinger, on the thighs, forearm, etc.†

Mr. Colden thought that inoculation originated in Africa. The negroes in Senegal, whenever the smallpox appeared, inoculated their children upon the arm, forbade the eating of animal food, and freely drank water aciduated with lime juice. In other parts of Africa similar customs prevailed. Here it was called "buying the smallpox," and the superstition was that the inoculation would be of no avail unless the person from whom the virus was taken received money or some article in exchange.‡

The practice of inoculation in Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers, was described in a paper by Cassem Aga, Ambassador in England, 1728, as follows:

*Crookshank's History of Vaccination and Smallpox, pages 8 and 9.

†Dr. Russel, quoted in Crookshank's History.

‡Colden, Med. Obs. and Inq., Vol. I, page 228.

"My opinion being asked relating to the inoculation of the smallpox, I will mention in a few words what I know of it. If anyone hath a mind to have his children inoculated, he carries them to one who lies ill of the smallpox at the time when the pustules are come to full maturity. Then the surgeon makes an incision on the back of the hand between the thumb and forefinger, and puts a little of the matter squeezed out of one of the largest and fullest pustules into the wound. This done the child's hand is wrapped up with a handkerchief to keep it from the air, and he is left to his liberty till the fever arising confines him to his bed, which commonly happens at the end of three or four days. After that, by God's permission, a few pustules of the smallpox break out upon the child. All this I can confirm by a domestic proof; for my father carried us, five brothers and three sisters, to the house of a girl that lay ill of the smallpox, and had us all inoculated the same day. Now he that had most of us all, had not above twenty pustules. Otherwise this practice is so innocent and so sure that, out of a hundred persons inoculated, not two die; whereas, on the contrary, out of a hundred persons that are infected with the smallpox the natural way, there die commonly about thirty. It is withal so ancient in the kingdoms of Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers, that nobody remembers its first rise; and it is generally practiced not only by the inhabitants of the towns, but also by the wild Arabs."

In India, where, according to tradition, the custom is very ancient, we have this account by Holwell:

"Inoculation is performed in Hindostan by a particular tribe of Brahmins, who are delegated annually for this service from the different colleges of Bindoobund, Eleabas, Banaras, etc., over all the distant provinces; dividing themselves into small parties of three or four each, they plan their traveling circuits in such wise as to arrive at the places of their respective destination some weeks before the usual return of the disease; they arrive commonly in the Bengal provinces early in February, although they some years do not begin to inoculate before March, deferring it until they consider that state of the season, and acquire information of the state of the distemper.

"The inhabitants of Bengal, knowing the usual time when the inoculating Brahmins annually return, observe strictly the regimen enjoined, whether they determine to be inoculated or not; this preparation consists only in abstaining for a month from fish, milk and ghee (a kind of butter made generally of buffalo's milk); the prohibition of fish respects only the native Portugese and Moham-edans who abound in every province of the empire. When the Brahmins begin to inoculate, they pass from house to house and operate at the door, refusing to inoculate any who have not, on a strict scrutiny, duly observed the preparatory course enjoined them. It is no uncommon thing for them to ask the parents how many pocks they choose their children should have. Vanity, we should

think, urged a question on a matter seemingly so uncertain in the issue; but true it is that they hardly ever exceed or are deficient in the number required.

“They inoculate indifferently on any part; but, if left to their choice, they prefer the outside of the arm, midway between the wrist and the elbow for males; and the same between the elbow and shoulder for the females. Previous to the operation, the operator takes a piece of cloth in his hand, which becomes his perquisite if the family is opulent, and with it gives a dry friction upon the part intended for inoculation for the space of eight or ten minutes, then with a small instrument he wounds, by many slight touches, about the compass of a silver groat, just making the smallest appearance of blood; then opening a linen double rag, which he always keeps in a cloth round his waist, he takes from thence a small pledgit of cotton charged with the variolus matter, which he moistens with two or three drops of the Ganges water, and applies it to the wound, fixing it on with a slight bandage, and ordering it to remain on for six hours without being moved: then the bandage to be taken off, and the pledgit to remain until it falls off itself.

“The cotton which he preserves in a double calico rag is saturated with matter from the inoculated pustules of the preceding year; for they never inoculate with fresh matter, nor with matter from the disease caught in the natural way, however distinct and mild the species . . . Early on the morning succeeding the operation, four collons, an earthern pot containing about two gallons, of cold water are ordered to be thrown over the patient, from the head downwards, and to be repeated every morning and evening until the fever comes on, which usually is about the close of the sixth day from the inoculation, then to desist until the appearance of the eruptions, which commonly happens at the close of the third complete day from the commencement of the fever, and then to pursue the cold bathing as before through the course of the disease, and until the scabs of the pustules drop off. They are ordered to open all the pustules with a fine sharp-pointed thorn as soon as they begin to change their color, and whilst the matter continues in a fluid state. Confinement to the house is absolutely forbidden, and the inoculated are ordered to be exposed to every air that blows; and the utmost indulgence they are allowed when the fever comes on, is to be laid upon a mat at the door; but, in fact, the eruptive fever is generally so inconsiderable and trifling as to very seldom to require this indulgence. Their regimen is ordered to consist of all the refrigerating things the climate and season produce, as plantains, sugar canes, watermelons, rice, gruel made of white poppy seeds and cold water, or thin rice gruel for the ordinary drink. These instructions being given, and injunction laid on the patients to make a thanksgiving Poojah, or offering to the goddess on their recovery, the operator takes his fee, which, from the poor, is a *pund of cowries*, equal to about a penny

sterling, and goes on to another door down one side of the street, and up on the other; and is thus employed from morning till night, inoculating sometimes eight or ten in a house."

In China the practice is somewhat different from that of other countries. They called it "sowing the smallpox." This method was invented in China so early as the dynasty of Song, 59 years after Christ. They took two to four dried pustules or scales, between which they placed a small portion of musk. They were kept in a jar for several years. If it was necessary to resort to fresh pustules, it was thought necessary to reduce their virulence by exposing to the steam of infusion of licorice root. Sometimes dried powdered scales made into a paste were used, the whole wrapped up in cotton and introduced into the patient's nostrils.*

In France, according to tradition, it was long practiced by the peasants. Dr. Boyer, who wrote in 1717, was the first writer who noticed inoculation †

In Denmark a countess was inoculated in 1754, and in 1758 two inoculation houses were established by the King at Copenhagen. In 1869 the Royal Prince was inoculated with success. ‡

Introduced into England.—The profession in England was led to adopt inoculation for smallpox by the determined efforts of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, whose husband was ambassador to the Ottoman Court. Kennedy, who wrote of the inoculation in the East Indies, rather advised against its introduction into England, but in 1717, Lady Montague wrote to a friend concerning the practice. The following is taken from her letter:

"Apropos of distemper, I am going to tell you a thing that I am sure will make you wish yourself here. The smallpox, so fatal and so general amongst us, is here entirely harmless by the invention of *ingrafting*, which is the term they give it. There is a set of old women who make it their business to perform the operation every Autumn in the month of September, when the great heat is abated. People send to one another to know if any of their family has a mind to have the smallpox. They make parties for this purpose, and when they are met (commonly fifteen or sixteen together), the old woman comes with a nutshell full of the matter of the best sort of smallpox, and asks what veins you please to have opened. She immediately rips open that you offer to her with a large needle (which gives you no more pain than a common scratch), and puts into the vein as much venom as can lie upon the head of her needle, and after binds up the little wound with a hollow bit of shell; and in this manner opens up four or five veins. The Grecians have commonly the superstition of opening one in the middle of the forehead, in each arm, and

*D'Entrecolles, *Lettres Edif. et Curieuses*, page 10, 1718.

†Cruikshank's *History*.

‡Cruikshank's *History of Inoculation*.

on the breast, to mark the sign of the cross; but this has a very ill effect, all these wounds leaving little scars, and is not done by those that are not superstitious, who choose to have them in the legs, or that part of the arm that is concealed. The children or young patients play together the rest of the day, and are in perfect health to the eighth. Then the fever begins to seize them, and they keep their beds two days, very seldom three. They have very rarely above twenty or thirty in their faces, which never mark; and in eight days they are as well as before their illness. Where they are wounded their remain running sores during the distemper, which, I don't doubt, is a great relief to it. Every year thousands undergo this operation; and the French ambassador says pleasantly that they take the smallpox here by way of diversion, as they take the water in other countries. There is no example of any one that has died in it, and you may believe I am very well satisfied of the safety of the experiment since I intend to try it on my dear little son. I am patriotic enough to take pains to bring this useful invention into fashion in England; and I should not fail to write to some of our doctors particularly about it, if I knew any one of them that I thought had virtue enough to destroy such a considerable branch of their revenue for the good of mankind. But that distemper is too beneficial to them not to expose to all their resentment the hardy wight that should undertake to put an end to it. Perhaps if I live to return, I may, however, have courage to war with them. Upon this occasion admire the heroism in the heart of your friend."

She had her son inoculated by an old Greek woman, with matter selected from a suitable subject, by Doctor Maitland, surgeon to the Embassy. She afterwards had her daughter inoculated in England in 1721. The practice did not make much progress for some time, as it was regarded with fear and suspicion. One year after, the second person was inoculated, and several months after this, the third. It was looked upon with such disfavor that the next inoculated were a number of criminals in Newgate, who were offered their liberty if they would be inoculated. None of them had the disease severely. The one in which it was most severe had only sixty pustules.

Introduction into America — In 1721 smallpox visited this country after an absence of nineteen years. Reverend Cotton Mather copied accounts of inoculation as given by Timoni and others, and sent to the practitioners of Boston, where it was introduced. Opposition was aroused and the practice defended. The following manifesto severely checked this practice:

"At a meeting by Public Authority in the Town-house of Boston before His Majesty's Justices of the Peace and the Select-Men; the Practitioners of Physick and Surgery being called before them concerning Inoculation, agreed to the following conclusion:

"A resolve upon a debate held by the physicians of Boston, concerning inoculating the smallpox, on the 21st day of July, 1721. It

appears by numerous instances, that it has proved the death of many persons soon after the operation, and brought distempers upon many others which have in the end proved fatal to them.

"That the natural tendency of infusing such malignant filth in the mass of blood, is to corrupt and putrify it, and if there be not a sufficient discharge of that malignity by the pace of incision or elsewhere, it lays the foundation for many dangerous diseases.

"That the operation tends to spread and continue the infection in a place longer than it might otherwise be.

"That the continuing the operation among us is likely to prove of most dangerous consequence.

"The number of persons, men, women and children that have died of the smallpox at Boston, from the middle of April last (being brought here then by the *Saltertuda's* fleet) to the 23d of this instant July (being the hottest and the worst season of the year to have any distemper in), are, viz., 2 men strangers, 3 men, 3 young men, 2 women, 4 children, 1 negro man, 1 negro woman, and 1 Indian woman, 17 in all; of those that have had it, some are well recovered, and others in hopeful and fair way to recover.*

In 1774, smallpox again visited Boston and three thousand people were successfully inoculated. In 1738 smallpox was introduced into South Carolina by a cargo of slaves from Africa. Mr. Mowbray, a surgeon, introduced inoculation. About one thousand were inoculated, with eight deaths.

Inoculation was beneficial to the individual because it modified the effects of smallpox and reduced greatly the mortality. That it spread smallpox we cannot doubt, for inoculated persons frequently introduced it into sections that had before been free from its ravages.

The second method for stamping it out was proposed by Dr. Hagarth in 1777. It was by inoculation and isolation, which would prevent its spread. He suggested almost the identical precautionary methods now in use. Dr. Dimsdale was paid \$50,000 and given in addition an annuity of \$2,500 and made a Baron of the Russian Empire for successfully inoculating the Empress of Russia in 1768. Owing to the introduction of vaccination this very process was prohibited by law, and a penalty imposed, just 68 years later.

VACCINATION.

We have learned that eruptive diseases occur, attacking both man and beast. One form attacking horses, was known as horsepox, that form developing in cows, cowpox, etc. These diseases, from very ancient times, have been known and treated. Cowpox or vaccinia is described as any specific eruptive disease of the vesicular order, particularly attacking milch cows. Its normal course extends over about twenty-three days. Specifically we mean that cowpox, which,

*Crookshank's History, Vol. I, page 21.

upon its introduction into the human body, either gives immunity from smallpox, or moderates its violence. Cowpox in its first stages is usually attended with so little general or local disturbance that the attention is frequently not called to those first attacked. The matter from the vesicles is very infectious, and others are frequently inoculated by the milkers unintentionally transmitting the virus.

It is noted that Jenner made the mistake of considering that cowpox originated from a disease in horses called "grease." This rather natural mistake occurred from these facts: (1) That there is a disease in horses known as grease, one that discharges a fluid from the heels. (2) That about the dairies in which cowpox existed there were horses which had grease, and the men that dressed these sores also in some cases milked the cows. Falsely he concluded that the cowpox was derived from matter from the heels of horses suffering from grease, introduced upon the teats of the cows by milking.

Along with this *grease* occurs *horsepox*, having nothing in common with it, but the fact that they both occur as discharging sores upon the heels. This total difference is observed that then when this equine virus is introduced, it exhibits all the characters of, and affords all the immunity that can be secured from *vaccinè* matter, and when introduced in the horses produces horsepox, into cows all the genuine symptoms of inoculated cowpox. From the grease we get no such results.

There was a belief among the milkmaids that those having had cowpox could not have smallpox. We can't trace definitely where or when this tradition arose, but we can readily see when inoculation was tried, and it did not take upon those who had previously had cowpox, that the tradition thus fortified should have suggested to some the method of *vaccination*. This was probably first performed by Benj. Jesty, 1774, who inoculated with vaccine matter, his wife and two sons. Mrs. Jesty is then the first recorded case of a person intentionally cowpoxed. Jesty made no effort to introduce the practice, and it was only after the success of the method years after that he was sought out as the first vaccinator.

To Edward Jenner (born at Berkeley in Gloucestershire, May 17, 1749,) is certainly due the credit for introducing vaccination. He heard this tradition, thought it over, spoke to his friends about it and was ridiculed, in fact we learn that his paper containing some of his observations in this line, was returned by the Royal Society with no flattering comments (not to subject himself to ridicule after he had presented such a creditable paper on whether the young cuckoos push the hedge sparrows out of their nests or the mother hedge sparrow).

In 1795 he had already *failed* to inoculate with *smallpox virus* Joseph Merrit, who had the cowpox twenty five years before.*

*Baron's Life of Jenner.

In 1796 he made the important experiment of taking matter from the arm of a dairy maid suffering with cowpox and introducing it into the arm of an eight-year-old boy. This inoculation of vaccine matter succeeded. He had now only to prove that this vaccination would protect the boy from smallpox. You can imagine how impatiently he waited to make the test. Six weeks after he introduced smallpox virus and it produced no effect. This idea of vaccination was not enthusiastically received. It had a bitter fight for a time for existence. It was attacked by both the learned and the ignorant and denounced by the pulpit. Of its triumph we know. In 1802 Jenner received his financial reward by the grant of \$50,000 from the English government.

ON THE OBJECTIONS TO VACCINATION.

It was asserted, and seriously too, that it caused strange and unheard of diseases—caused mental and physical degeneration—diminished men's statures, etc. But it was useless to argue against these foolish assertions. That it has led only to increase in the mortality of other diseases, that is, people saved from smallpox only to prematurely fall a prey to some other disease. That cutaneous and glandular diseases might be communicated. That syphilis and tuberculosis and other inoculable diseases might be transmitted.

Of these objections, only one can be seriously entertained, that of syphilis and tuberculosis. If syphilitic matter were introduced into a person it would produce syphilis. This carelessness or lack of precaution in vaccination is the fault of the vaccinator and not an objection to the process. Since the abandonment of the use of human virus in this country (since 1870-1880) for vaccine virus from young healthy calves, under strictly aseptic conditions, this objection has altogether been removed.

THE EFFICIENCY OF VACCINATION.

We have it shown with conclusive evidence, that the vast majority of mankind, by a single properly performed vaccination may be rendered for a varying time, wholly unsusceptible to any subsequent actions of smallpox virus. Without multiplying the large amount of statistics to confirm this statement, will mention only one. In the fearful smallpox epidemic that raged in Germany in 1870-71, 143,000 people died out of a total population of 50,000,000. In 1874 a law was enacted making vaccination compulsory in the first year of life, and revaccination obligatory in the tenth year. The result is that in Germany smallpox has been successfully stamped out, so that only 116 die annually from the disease.

In vaccination the vaccine vesicle is the only reliable indication that the vaccination has taken. There is no other proof for or against the vaccine. A hole in the arm as large as a dollar, and the arm swollen to the size of the leg, does not mean that the person is

any more protected from smallpox than one with only one or two vaccinia vesicles. These violent symptoms, local or constitutional, do point, however, to the fact that infection has occurred from (1) germs in the vaccine, or (2) by the use of unclean, nonaseptic instruments, or (3) not properly cleansing the part with soap and alcohol before vaccination, or (4) through careless exposure of the arm after vaccination.

It is said that a single vesicle produces immunity. These vary in size, but are unusually depressed in the center, at one stage filled with pearly gray matter.

Not only do we owe to the introduction of vaccination immunity from smallpox, but the stimulus to search for similar treatments, has resulted in the discovery of various antitoxins for the treatment of other diseases, we might mention that of diphtheria, tetanus, tuberculosis, and many used in veterinary practice.

Another paper read by Prof. Howell on Cocoa and Chocolate.

Discussion on this subject by Messrs. Wearn, Zoeller, Vaughan and others.

The following paper was read by Mr. Wearn:

TINCTURE STROPHANTHUS.

The seeds of *Strophanthus Hispidus* I find contain in 100 parts:

Glucoside Strophanthin	00.65
Dry Extract soluble in alcohol, 61 per cent.	16
Fixed Oil soluble in ether and alcohol	26
Gummy and albuminous matter	12
Insoluble matter	38
Water and loss	7.35

100

The fixed oil or fatty matter of strophanthus seeds is of a green color, disagreeable odor and nauseous taste. Because of these objectionable properties all formulas for its tincture are constructed with the view of eliminating it, hence the U. S. P., 1890, directs that its tincture be made by percolation from

5 parts seed,
65 parts alcohol,
35 parts water,

while the Br. P. and N. F. present formulas based on that of Dr. Fraser's, which directs that the seeds be first deprived of their fixed oil by extraction with Ether, subsequently drying the marc and percolating with U. S. P. alcohol. The U. S. P. formula is objectionable,

because it uses seeds containing their fixed oil and the failure of its menstruum to reject it, as it extracts from 20 to 25 per cent. of their oil, amounts varying with climatic temperature.

The Br. P. and N. F. are also objectionable because they use alcohol as a menstruum, which is the weaker solvent of the glucoside strophanthin, it being more soluble in water. Considering these objections I present you a formula combining the good qualities and eliminating the objectionable ones of the preceding formulas now in use, which is as follows:

Strophanthus Hispidus No. 30 Po.

freed from combose appendages, one Troy ounce.

U. S. P. Ether Qs to extract fixed oil.

Alcohol 6i 1-10 per cent. Qs. XX fluid ounces.

Pack the Strophanthus in glass percolator and saturate with U. S. P. Ether; cover lightly and macerate during 24 hours, then begin percolation gradually exhausting with Ether until it passes through colorless and does not leave grease stain on white paper. This shows complete extraction of fixed oil from drug. Reject Ethereal percolate. Remove marc from percolator and dry it first in open air, and then at a temperature of 122° F again reduce to powder; moisten with 6i 1-10 per cent. alcohol; repack in percolator and macerate for 48 hours, then percolate with 6i 1-10 per cent. alcohol until 20 fluid ounces of tincture are obtained. This tincture assays .008 per cent. of dry extract, assaying .156 per cent. Strophanthin (Glucoside) A comparison of this assay and that of the drug will show that it represents its full value. In appearance it is of a clear light amber color and readily mixes in all proportions with alcoholic and hydro alcoholic tinctures and aqueous liquids.

A further report of the Committee on Adulterations was made as follows:

To the Members of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association:

As a member of your Committee on Adulterations I have to submit the following adulterations:

Glycerine, two samples—Adulterant, 12½ and 20 per cent Saccharine matter (presumably Glucose.) Other U. S. P. requirements O. K.
Podophyllin, one sample—Adulterant, Turmeric.

Balsam Copaiba, one sample—Adulterant, 20 per cent. Gurgun Bals.
Oil Chenopodium, one sample—Adulterant, 20 per cent. Oleum Ricini.

Gum Opium—Adulterant, 1 oz. Shot in one lump of ozs. XX.

Respectfully,

W. H. WEARN.

The following paper by Mr. Niestlie was read by the Secretary:

WHAT HAS THE N. C. P. A. DONE FOR THE PROFESSION
OF PHARMACY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

In the first place our Association has made a reputation for itself as one of the best in the United States. We have worked to elevate the standard of Pharmacy and the Drug profession throughout the State and have succeeded in many ways to benefit the profession. Every year our Legislative Committee has work on hand to watch our Legislature for bills introduced that are detrimental to the interest of the Druggist and our Association. Were it not for our Association and our Legislative Committee, laws would be passed and enacted that would be injurious to the profession and also to the public at large. As our Association is now, and with our Pharmacy Law, I think we have a check to watch that people cannot open stores and compound prescriptions just as they pleased, and the greatest benefit to us all is the time that is given each year by our Committee in watching bills that are brought before the Legislature that are injurious to the Druggist and his profession. It is a pity that every Druggist in North Carolina cannot realize what a great benefit our Association is to him, and what he owes to the Association's work. I know that if he could see it in the proper light as we do, he would not fail to become a member and remain with the Association for the small consideration it costs him each year.

I want to see the day come when every Druggist in our State gives his strength and support to the Association by being a member of the same. In unity there is strength. Certainly each year will bring its labor and work watching the Legislature. Great watch must be kept at all times, and the Committee with the power of the Druggists to back them, and with the money on hand, we certainly can gain our ends much quicker. Just think what would have been the consequences had the bill passed before the last Legislature, but we sent strong petitions against it from each city and good work was done. I hope to see the day when every Druggist in every town and city can send a petition against any bill to help to defeat it through our Association when called upon. I think this is what I can honestly say is the great benefit to all members of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association. I hope to see every Druggist join. Join now, is the great watch word of success.

Communication read by Mr. Wearn, from Mr. John Reedy, of Lincolnton, in regard to violation of the law.

Remarks by Mr. Wearn in regard to the matter of accounts remaining unpaid owing to the death of the person who owes them. He reads the law in that respect.

Discussion on legislative rules. The matter of Pharmacists being exempt from jury duty is discussed at length.

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Motion is made and carried that the report be referred to the Legislative Committee for report at the next session.

Announcement by Mr. O'Hanlon in regard to further arrangements. A trolley ride has been prepared for 6 o'clock in the evening over the entire lines of the company and a banquet at Hotel Phoenix at 9 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT. I want to thank Mr. O'Hanlon for his kindness, and I hope every member will make it a point to remain over this afternoon and to-night. We will now have the report of the Legislative Committee.

Mr. Hancock made the following report:

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Officers and Members of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee never asked or desired of the last Legislature the enactment of any law changing or amending the present Pharmacy Law. We were perfectly satisfied with our present law. All we wanted of the Legislature was to let us alone. We watched them with a keen eye to see that no law was enacted that was detrimental to our interest.

On February 9 there appeared in the Raleigh papers an account of a bill introduced by Senator Vann, of Chowan county, regulating the licensing of Pharmacists. This bill was referred to the judiciary committee, upon which he got a favorable report, and before I could reach Raleigh he had rushed it through the Senate. Upon reaching Raleigh and before the bill had been sent over to the House, I secured a copy of the bill as it passed the Senate, had about one hundred copies of it typewritten, sent a copy to the principal druggists throughout the State, asking them to either write or telegraph their representative in the House, showing the injustice of such a bill, and asking them when it came up to kill it.

When the bill came up in the House, instead of being referred to the judiciary committee, it was referred to the finance committee. I saw my representative and had it changed from the finance to the judiciary committee, and a time set several days ahead for its consid-

eration. In response to my letter, Messrs. W. H. Wearn, E. V. Zoeller, W. H. McNair, and H. R. Horn came simultaneously to Raleigh, and they, with a few of the Raleigh druggists, rendered me valuable services in seeing and posting every member of the Legislature, and going with me before one of the committees and helping in getting an unfavorable report.

We are under many obligations to those throughout the State who promptly responded to our request in writing or telegraphing their representative in regard to this matter. We were told by members of the Legislature that letters and telegrams came pouring in from every portion of the State. While at the Legislature bills similar to the one passed in the Senate were introduced in the House and referred to the proper committee; but on these, as well as the one that passed the Senate, when we appeared before them, we got an unfavorable report, so when they came up in the House they were pigeonholed and never saw light. This shows us what thorough organization and prompt action will do.

The follow is the bill that passed the Senate, but was killed in the House:

SENATE BILL NO. 593. •

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That all regular practicing physicians, who are regular graduates of a college or university of medicine of good standing, and have stood the examination and obtained license from the Board of Examiners of the State of North Carolina, and have been regularly practicing physicians for three years prior to January 1st, 1901, shall be a licentiate of pharmacy of the Board of Pharmacy of North Carolina.

SEC. 2. Physicians claiming the right of registration as pharmacists under Section 1 shall, within six months, show to the satisfaction of the Board of Pharmacy that they are regular graduates of some college or university of medicine of good standing, and have stood the examination and obtained license to practice medicine from the Board of Medical Examiners of North Carolina, and have been regularly practicing three years prior to January 1, 1901, shall be entitled to register as pharmacists and have license issued to them by the Board of Pharmacy upon the payment of the regular fee allowed for said registration and license.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. HANCOCK, *for the Committee.*

Discussion upon this subject.

It was suggested and discussed that the expenses of the Chairman of the Legislative Committee, who was at

considerable expense in going to Raleigh at the last session of the Legislature, be paid by the Association.

It was moved and carried that the expenses incurred by the Chairman of the Legislative Committee, either in attending any session of the Legislature, or what fees might be needed for the services of an attorney at any time, be paid by the Association annually.

Discussion on the payment of the tax on liquors or bitters. After considerable discussion it was decided to appeal to the Attorney-General, but leave it as it was.

MR. WEARN. Another law enacted by the last Legislature was to this effect: That all druggists in the State of North Carolina dealing in liquors of any kind shall, on or before the first day of June, obtain a license upon the payment of \$50 to the sheriff of his county. I understand the department at Raleigh has considered this as pertaining to all bitters of any kind that are sold by us. We already have to pay a license tax to the State of \$50, and now this is an additional \$50 to the county. There are a great many of us who handle bitters and not liquors at all.

Discussion on this law.

MR. VAUGHAN. I think the trouble was this: When the law was passed there was a party in this State who was making a bitters and it was nine-tenths, or probably ten-tenths, whiskey, and he was selling it under the name of a certain kind of bitters, and, of course, he sold a great deal of it. The authorities concluded to try to stop that, and that is the reason, I understand, that this bill was introduced in the Legislature in order to break up that kind of business, and that is only right and proper. I do not believe that this ought to be allowed to go on—to allow a man to go round running a blind tiger in disguise. That is against the wish of this Association.

Now, in regard to malt. The revenue department sent us a notice that we would be required to pay a license tax in our town of \$55. Each one of us received a notice to that effect. Well, our Association at Durham came together, we employed an attorney, we chipped in and made the expenses as light as possible; he got blanks and has us fill them out, which we readily did, in regard to selling these preparations, and in less than three months—probably in two months—we got a notice back from the government that we could sell malt extract, but only sell it as medicine. Well, we always do that. We presume that it is wanted for medicinal purposes, and we, of course, sell it with that understanding. We buy it to sell as a medicine and, of course, we expect to use it as such.

After further discussion, a motion was made and carried that a committee of three be appointed to interview the Attorney-General.

The President appointed on that committee W. H. Wearn, George K. Grantham, W. H. McNair. They were authorized to report at the afternoon session.

Mr. Edgar Jenkins, of Baltimore, announces that a badger fight will take place in the armory at 5:30 in honor of the members of the Association. Admission is to be by ticket only, which Mr. Jenkins distributes.

The invitation was accepted with thanks.

MR. HANCOCK. There is one other matter which I wish to lay before the Association. There may be some here who might want to make an investment that would pay them probably a larger per cent. of profit than anything they might invest in. We have at the University scholarships, and we are desirous of having some scholarships at our pharmaceutical rooms. We have a number of young men in the State who would like to take the course in pharmacy, but who cannot afford to do so. I

just want to suggest that there may be some of our druggists throughout the State who might desire to make an investment that would realize a large per cent. of profit, and I want to say that by investing \$5 they will help give a scholarship at the University that could be used by any young man who might wish to go there.

REPORT FROM DELEGATE TO THE N. A. R. D.

To the Officers and Members of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association:

It was my pleasure to attend the second annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists, which convened in the city of Detroit, September 12-14 last. The convention was attended largely and nearly every section of the country was represented. There were about 300 delegates present representing about 35,000 retail druggists, which is about 50 per cent. of the number of druggists in the United States. If the membership continues to grow in the future as in the past, it will be only a short time before every retail druggist in this country will be enrolled as a member of this organization which means so much to the retail drug trade of this country.

There were present representatives of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and the Proprietary Association of America, who presented their credentials and were invited to take part in the deliberations of the body. They all responded and pledged the support and good wishes of their respective Associations to the good work of the National Association of Retail Druggists. The proceedings of the convention were too lengthy to give a full report, and it is needless to do so here, as the same have been published in the Pharmaceutical press of the country, but some mention of some statistics would not be out of place at this time.

During the two and a half years of the existence of the organization all has not been accomplished that was to be desired, but the obstacles that are in the way are being gradually removed, and it is gratifying to state that in some sections where cut prices prevailed, prices have been restored as a direct result of the efforts of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

One indication of the effectiveness of the National Association of Retail Druggists is in the success of the efforts to repeal the stamp tax on proprietaries. The repeal of the tax is certainly due to the efforts and hard work of the National Organization. Having learned by experience that only through persistent and personal work can a large number of effective local societies be formed, the National Association at its last meeting instructed its Executive Committee to send into the various States organizers for this purpose. As a result

of this work, there are 35 State organizations and 225 local organizations identified with the National Association, and the membership is growing daily. As a result of these organizations price cutting has been entirely stopped in some places and the conditions greatly improved in others.

Your delegate could enumerate many places that have been benefited through the work of the National Association as reported by the National Secretary, but it is needless, as same has been published and is known to most of us. As a direct result of the work of this Association in our own State, I append herewith a letter received from the Retail Druggists' Association of Asheville, which speaks for itself. The Asheville Association is affiliated with the National Association:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 15, 1901.

To the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, Winston, N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—Regretting very much the inability of the Asheville Retail Druggists' Association to attend this session of your body, or send a representative, we desire to address your body in the interest of the National Association of Retail Druggists. The North Carolina Association, we understand, joined the National body last meeting, and we are very desirous that you continue the membership of your Association by remitting the annual dues, etc.

We all know, or ought to know, that the National Association of Retail Druggists is the only organization that was ever formed that had for its object the betterment of the Retail Druggists all over the United States on lines where they need the most help. It is the only body that was ever organized that pretended to deal in a practical way with the commercial side of the Retailers. Since its organization nearly three years ago with a small membership, it has grown so rapidly in popular favor that it now has over 30,000 members. Just think of the power and influence such a body is able to exercise on any subject. The "Cut Rate" evil is considered to be the greatest millstone with which the Retailers have ever had to cope. Nearly every large city in the land, and most of the larger towns, have had, and are having, their "cut rate" drug stores, demoralizing completely the business of the others in that place, and in many instances in places within a radius of one to two hundred miles. This state of affairs has been going on for the past ten years. That it is growing less, rather than spreading, in these last two years, is directly due to the organized efforts of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

We of Asheville have suffered this great evil for eight years, and the wonder is that any of us have survived to tell the tale of woe to our brethren. Through the influence of the National Association of Retail Druggists we organized in a very imperfect manner, the Asheville Retail Druggists' Association, joined the National body, and asked them to assist us in stopping the cut rate war. Almost immediately the cutters found it difficult to get goods, and we soon got

together and induced the "cutters" to restore prices. Finally we got them all satisfied, and things have been working almost as smoothly as one could wish ever since. This was nearly two years ago, and we have been getting full prices for all patents, proprietaries, toilet goods, etc., and as near as we can figure it, we have each made from \$200.00 to \$400.00 more per year. It has brought about a much better feeling among us and we have been able by this step to get together on the prices of many other things that were formerly sold at cost. These are some of the benefits we have had by acting in concert with the National Association.

We believe the National Association of Retail Druggists has helped every Retail Druggist in the United States already. They were certainly a great factor in causing all those manufacturers who did not, not to add the price of the Internal Revenue stamps to the list price of their remedies. They were the power that prevented others from advancing any more than the actual amount of the stamps, and we believe they will be the power behind the throne, to a large number of manufacturers, who will in time reduce the list price of their products when the Government remits the stamping in July next. These are some of the many reasons why we urge you, through the Association, to do all in your power to assist the National Association of Retail Druggists in every way possible. Help it to get on a firmer financial foundation, and put ourselves in harmony with its actions. It will save every one of us many times the cost of membership and donations and bring us finally to a higher and more honorable plane in conducting our business, with regulated profits from everything we sell.

In conclusion, the National Association of Retail Druggists is very desirous that every city or town where there are five or more stores, to organize a local Association, and then in turn, have that Association to join the National Association. By this means they have direct recognition of your existence, and stand ready to help should the time come when the sound of the "cutter" is heard in the land.

(Signed) W. C. CARMICHAEL, *President.*

C. A. RAYSOR, *Secretary.*

Discussion at length as to whether or not this Association shall continue to belong to the National Association of Retail Druggists, and what benefit it is.

It was decided in the affirmative.

Lengthy discussion on cutting of prices by outside corporations.

Discussion by Wearn, Owens, O'Hanlon, Scott, Hancock, Vaughan, and others.

After which, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, By the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association:

That we recognize the necessity of maintaining on behalf of the Retail Drug Trade of the United States, an Association of National scope which shall devote itself wholly to the commercial interests of the said Retail trade.

That, believing the National Association of Retail Druggists to be such an organization, we hereby declare our unwavering loyalty to that Association, and urge upon all well wishers of the Retail Drug Trade to exert themselves to make its work successful.

That we congratulate the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists upon what has been accomplished by it already, but that we urge upon its members future action of as aggressive a character as possible not inconsistent with discretion, in carrying out the objects of the Association, which we understand to be better compensation and more satisfactory business conditions for those who have devoted their talents, as well as their capital, to the drug business.

That the incoming President of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association is requested to appoint one delegate to attend the convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists to be held in Buffalo, N Y., October 10 to 12, 1901, and that his actual traveling railroad expenses be paid by this Association.

That, believing such a course to be beneficial in the highest degree, we urge upon our members and the Druggists of North Carolina generally, that they bestir themselves to organize County Associations to co operate with National Association of Retail Druggists for mutual advantage.

Resolution was carried.

Adjournment.

FOURTH SESSION.

THURSDAY, June 20th, 1901.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock by the President.

A letter from Mr. William Niestlie was read by the Secretary, concerning the basket which had been sent, which contained a number of fine specimens of the Venus Fly Trap in full bloom.

Moved and carried that Mr. Niestlie's paper be referred to the Executive Committee.

MR. FORDHAM. I make the motion that we reconsider my motion of yesterday in regard to Blowing Rock as our next place of meeting.

The motion was carried.

Greensboro, Charlotte, and Morehead City are all recommended. At the close of the second ballot Morehead City was the place selected, the third Thursday in June, 1902, the time.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, E. W. O'Hanlon, Winston.

First Vice-President, Henry T. Hicks, Raleigh.

Second Vice-President, W. A. Leslie, Morganton.

Third Vice-President, G. K. Grantham, Dunn.

Secretary, P. W. Vaughan, Durham.

Treasurer, A. J. Cook, Fayetteville.

Executive Committee—B. B. Owens, Winston; G. R. Wooten, Hickory; John M. Scott, Charlotte; W. H. McNair, Tarboro.

Local Secretary, C. D. Bradham, New Berne.

Re-elected to Board of Pharmacy, E. V. Zoeller, Tarboro.

Two deaths were reported, B. E. Sedbury, of Fayetteville; John C. Quickel, of Lincolnton.

It is moved by the Secretary that Mr. Pilkinton be requested to procure information upon the life of Mr. Sedbury for publication in the minutes.

Resolution offered by Mr. Wearn:

Resolved, That this Association thank the druggists of Winston for kindnesses received at their hands; also the city press of Winston, the authorities of the Y. M. C. A. hall for the use of their hall, and to the people of Winston for the kindness received from them.

The above resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

The installation of officers followed, under the escort of Messrs. Bobbitt and Hancock.

On motion, a rising vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers of the Association.

Announcement by Mr. O'Hanlon of a trolley ride at 6 o'clock and banquet at Hotel Phoenix at 9.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned to meet in Morehead City the third Thursday in June, 1902.

P. W. VAUGHAN, *Secretary.*

EXAMINATION.

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The following papers were used at the Winston-Salem meeting of the Board, June 18 and 19, 1901, and are published to show the scope of the examinations. A general average of 67 per cent. was required to pass. By resolution of the Board 75 per cent. will be required in future:

PHARMACY.

- (a) What system of weights and measures is official in the U. S. Pharmacopœia?
 - How many grains in a Troy pound?
 - In one-quarter of an Avoirdupois pound.
 - In one gramme?
- (a) How many fluid ounces in a Litre?
 - Avoirdupois ounces in a Kilo?
 - C. C. in five fluid drams?
 - Write the equivalent of one grain in the metric system.
 - Write five centigrammes.
 - Write three decigrammes.
- What is meant when it is said that official Glycerine must have a specific gravity of 1.250, Ether 0.725, and Nitric Acid 1.414? Name at least three other liquids whose specific gravities are reliable criteria of strength. What is the standard temperature for taking specific gravity? What is the equivalent in Centigrade of 160 degrees Fahrenheit? What is the equivalent in Fahrenheit of -4 degrees Centigrade?
- How much Corrosive Sublimate would be required to make one pint of a 1 in 1500 solution? Carbolic Acid to make a Litre of one per cent. solution?
- Name a preparation made by the official process of percolation and describe in detail how the process is carried out and the reasons for each step. Outline the process of re-percolation and state what advantage is claimed for it, and who is credited as the originator of the process.
- In what three ways are the medicated waters made? Give examples under each.
- Name the official solutions containing Arsenic and outline how they are made. What is their percentage strengths?
- What are the differences between the official Argenti Nitras, Argenti Nitras Dilutus, and Argenti Nitras Fusus?

9. Name all the ingredients (not quantities) and state briefly how the following are made: Liquor Ammonii Acetatis, Syrupus Senegæ, Syrupus Scillæe Co., Mistura Glycyrrhiz Co., Spiritus Ammoniae Arom., Linim. Chloroformi, Collodium Flexile, Tinct. Nucis Vom., Tinct. Gentiana Co., Pulv. Effervescens Comp.
10. What should be the physical properties of the following articles when in good condition, and how do they appear when unfit for use: Acidum Hydrocyanicum, Ungt. Hydrarg. Nit., Tinct. Kino, Syr. Ferri Iodidi, Spir. Ætheris Nitrosi, and Ammonii Carbonas.
11. Recognize as many of the specimens as you can within ten minutes.
12. Oral examination in prescription reading and criticism.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. Give symbols of two elements each, occurring in the gaseous, liquid, and solid states.
2. What element is common to all Acids? Name three each official organic and inorganic acids.
3. Explain the distinction between Deodorants and Disinfectants. Give typical examples of each.
4. In what form is Cellulose official and what preparations are derived therefrom?
5. How are salts granulated? Exsiccated? What are granular effervescent salts and to what chemical action is their characteristic property due?
6. Caustic Potash is known to have been sold by the wholesaler as Caustic Soda. By what tests may they be distinguished?
7. How can precipitated Calcium Phosphate be distinguished from precipitated Calcium Carbonate?
8. How can Mercuric Chloride be distinguished from Lead Acetate?
9. By what tests can tablets of Morphine be distinguished from those of Strychnine?
10. Explain the difference between commercial Chloride of Lime and Calcium chloride.
11. Recognize as many of the specimens as you can within ten minutes.

MATERIA MEDICA, TOXICOLOGY, AND POSOLOGY.

1. DIGITALIS.—Give official definition, medical properties and dose. Give habitat. State common name and synonym. Name official preparations and their doses. What is the principal constituent and its dose?

2. HYOSCYAMUS.—Give official definition, medical properties and dose. Give habitat. Name and dose of official alkaloids. Name all official preparations and doses.
3. OPIUM.—Give official definition. Medical properties and dose. Name the official alkaloids and their doses. What per cent of Morphine should each the crude and powder contain? Name all official preparations and their doses. State which is used in the official Tincture, the crude or powder.
4. CAMPHOR.—Give official definition. Give habitat. State manner of production and method of refining. What is its best solvent. How can it be powdered. State medical properties and doses.
5. Define and explain the terms Diuretic, Emollients, Errhines, Hypnotics, Myotics and Sialogogues. Give examples of drugs possessing properties named.
6. Give Latin names for English common names and state medical properties of each of the following: Pomegranate, Star Anise, Pinkroot, Logwood, Poison Oak, Stavesacre, Brayera, Sage, Elder, Fennel.
7. Give English and Common name and official definition of each of the following: Geranium, Caulophyllum, Uva Ursi, Capsicum, Magnesii Sulphas, Triticum, Asclepias, Mentha Piperita, Calamus, Oleum Ricini.
8. What part of the following drugs are used: Benzoin, Wahoo, Kino, Aconite, Guarana, Cloves, Coca, Cassia Fistula, Quassia, Rhatany.
9. What are the doses of the following: 1. Acidum Arsenosum. 2. Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. 3. Acidum Hydrochloricum. 4. Acidum Nitricum. 5. Ammonii Bromidum. 6. Ammonii Benzoas. 7. Amyl Nitris. 8. Antimonii et Potassii Tartras. 9. Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras. 10. Aqua Camphoræ. 11. Aqua Chloroformi. 12. Atropina. 13. Belladonna. 14. Caffeina. 15. Chloral. 16. Cocainæ Hydrochloras. 17. Conium. 18. Extractum Aconiti Fluidum. 19. Extractum Belladonnæ Radicis Fluidum. 20. Extractum Cannabis Indicæ Fluidum. 21. Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite. 22. Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum. 23. Hydrargyrum cum Creta. 24. Liquor Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi. 25. Liquor Potassii Arsenitis. 26. Oleum Terebinthinæ. 27. Physostigmina. 28. Plumbi Acetas. 29. Picrotoxinum. 30. Phosphorus. 31. Spiritus Ætheris Compositus. 32. Strychnina. 33. Tinctura Arnicæ Florum. 34. Tinctura Cantharidis. 35. Tinctura Colchici Seminis. 36. Tinctura Nucis Vomicae. 37. Tinctura Ferri Murias. 38. Tinctura Gelsemii. 39. Vinum Antimonii. 40. Zinci Phosphidum.

10. Name the Antidotes for Arsenic, Sugar Lead, Paris Green, Chloral, Corrosive Sublimate.
11. What are the Pharmacy Law requirements in regard to the sale of Poisons? www.libtool.com.cn
12. Recognize as many of the specimens submitted as you can in ten minutes.

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ENTERTAINMENT ROYAL.

On Wednesday the local Drug Association invited the visiting Druggists to a trolley ride and a concert at Nissen Park. After the work of the day in the convention, it is needless to say that the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed. The ride was invigorating and the music at the Park was of a high order and greatly appreciated.

A very delightful finale to the session of the Association was the banquet Thursday night at Hotel Phoenix, given by the local Druggists complimentary to the members of the Association. After the guests had assembled around the festive board, a blessing was asked by Rev. Dr. Caldwell, of the First Presbyterian Church. The menu was elegant and consisted of everything that the inner man could wish for.

After ample justice had been given to the luncheon, Mr. R. H. Jordan, of Charlotte, as gentle as a woman, took charge of affairs and acted as Toastmaster as gracefully as a Chesterfield. He propounded many toasts and many happy responses were made. The speeches were brim full of fun and thoroughly enjoyed. Another enjoyable feature of the occasion was the delightful music furnished by the Salem Orchestra. Everybody had a royal time.

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In Memoriam.

JOHN C. QUICKEL,

Born April 15, 1878.

Died September 14, 1899.

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In Memoriam.

BOND ENGLISH SEDBERRY

Was born in Fayetteville, N. C., October 22, 1840,
and died, after a protracted illness,
March 14, 1901.

At the age of 16 years he entered the drug store of the late James N. Smith, with whose business he was connected for a period of eleven years. He was next employed by Mr. S. J. Hipsdale and was his valued assistant fourteen years—thus rounding off a quarter of a century as an efficient, faithful employee.

In 1881 he embarked in business on his own account with very limited means, but he soon enjoyed the larger share of patronage and entered upon a highly successful career. He was a thoroughly practical and industrious pharmacist, and his popularity and tact as a salesman were phenomenal.

He was among the earliest volunteers in the Confederate service, having enlisted with the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, which afterwards became a part of the First North Carolina (Bethel) Regiment. After the disbandment of this regiment he re-entered the service as a member of Starr's Battery. His conduct as a soldier was marked by the same unostentatious fidelity to duty which characterized him as a civilian.

While in the enjoyment of health he was active and prominent in church and business circles. He was unusually charitable to the poor, and from his early boyhood was a zealous member of the Methodist church. He was one of the comparatively few druggists in these latter days who persistently refused to sell other than articles of necessity on Sunday.

A loving husband and father—a good citizen whose private life was without spot or blemish—he has gone to his rest.

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APPENDIX.

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NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF PHARMACY

MEMBERS AND ORGANIZATION, 1901-1902.
COMMISSIONED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

W. H. WEARN, Charlotte Term expires April 28, 1903
F. W. HANCOCK, Oxford. Term expires April 28, 1904
J. H. BOBBITT, Raleigh Term expires April 28, 1905
WILLIAM SIMPSON, Raleigh Term expires April 28, 1906
E. V. ZOELLER, Tarboro Term expires April 28, 1907

PRESIDENT.

EDWARD V. ZOELLER. Tarboro

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

WILLIAM SIMPSON Raleigh

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

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ACTIVE.

Abernethy, T. R.....	Newton.....	1880
Adams, D. L.....	Raleigh.....	1880
Allison, Luther D.....	Brevard.....	1901
Allison, Thomas B.....	Burlington.....	1900
Ashcraft, Henry C.....	Winston.....	1880
Aycocke, M. H.....	Louisburg.....	1894
Banner, John.....	Mount Airy.....	1894
Beavans, William E.....	Enfield.....	1901
Beck, Robert T.....	Germanton.....	1881
Bellamy, R. R.....	Wilmington.....	1893
Biggs, S. R.....	Williamston.....	1880
Birdsong, E. G.....	Raleigh.....	1897
Bobbitt, James H.....	Raleigh.....	1886
Bogue, A. G.....	Fremont.....	1899
Bradham, C. D.....	Newbern.....	1895
Bradley, Augustus, Ph. G... ..	Burlington.....	1891
Brame, R. M.....	Winston.....	1901
Brooks, J. F.....	Hendersonville.....	1899
Bunting, J. Hicks, Ph. G... ..	Wilmington.....	1893
Burwell, G. E.....	Tarboro.....	1890
Burwell, William R.....	Charlotte.....	1898
Carpenter, F. L.....	Stanley.....	1901
Carter, Jesse.....	Madison.....	1882
Chears, H. R., Ph. G.....	Pactolus.....	1888
Cole, B. L.....	Charlotte.....	1901
Conyers, Z. V., Ph. G.....	Greensboro.....	1893
Cook, A. J.....	Fayetteville.....	1886
Cranmer, John B.....	Wilmington.....	1900
Davis, George.....	Beaufort.....	1900
Dorsey, Melville.....	Henderson.....	1880
Everington, George.....	Laurinburg.....	1883

Fariss, John B.....	Greensboro	1883
Fentress, H. L.....	Wilmington	1883
Fetzer, Charles.....	Reidsville	1890
Fetzer, N. D.....	Concord.....	1890
Field, David Meade.....	Washington	1901
Fordham, C. C.....	Raleigh	1897
Freeze, R. P.....	Newton.....	1900
Galloway, R.....	Raleigh.....	1897
Gardner, Howard.....	Greensboro	1895
Goodman, George C	Mooresville.....	1881
Graham, F. R	Raleigh.....	1897
Grantham, George K	Dunn.....	1895
Green, W. H., Ph. G	Wilmington	1880
Griffin, John M	Rocky Mount.....	1888
Hackney, R. P	Durham.....	1897
Hall, William F., Jr.....	Statesville.....	1893
Hamilton, Robert Lee.....	Winston	1901
Hancock, F. W.....	Oxford.....	1880
Hardin, John H.....	Wilmington	1880
Harrison, A. S.....	Enfield	1897
Hayes, William A.....	Hillsboro	1891
Hill, John H	Goldsboro	1880
Hicks, H. T.....	Raleigh.....	1897
Hood, T. R	Smithfield.....	1880
Horne, H. R	Fayetteville	1880
Horne, Warren W.....	Fayetteville	1900
Houston, Clarence.....	Monroe	1900
Howell, E. V., A. B., Ph. G.....	Rocky Mount.....	1892
Hunter, Thomas B.....	Enfield	1898
Hunter, Buxton W	Raleigh.....	1888
Jarman, J. F.....	Wilmington	1900
Jacobs, Frederick L.....	Asheville.....	1887
Jacobs, Francis Gillam.....	Windsor	1880
Johuson, D. D.....	Monroe	1886
Johnson, James I.....	Raleigh——.....	1880
Johnson, Alice Elizabeth ...	Aberdeen	1893

Jordan, R. H	Charlotte.....	1884
Justus, William Hicks	Hendersonville.....	1887
King, W. H.....	Raleigh	1884
King, John A.....	Raleigh	1897
Landquist, Thos. Eugene... Salem		1899
Leslie, W. A	Morganton	1895
Lee, Allen	Greensboro	1896
Leggett, W. A.....	Edenton	1897
Lodge, William A.....	Raleigh.....	1880
McNair, Whit. H., Ph. G... Tarboro.....		1887
May, W. A.....	Rocky Mount.....	1894
Kendrick, T. W.....	Shelby.....	1896
Koonce, John E.....	Richlands.....	1900
Mabry, William A.....	Durham	1899
Martin, Walter S.....	Hickory	1901
Matthews, A. B.....	Durham	1895
McAden, J. H.....	Charlotte.....	1884
McDonald, H. M.....	LaGrange	1880
McKay, J. Loyd, M.D. (life). Kings Mountain		1885
McKinnon, Murdock H.....	Red Springs.....	1900
McRae, John Y	Raleigh.....	1880
Merritt, E. S	Chapel Hill.....	1894
Miller, C. B. Ph. G.....	Goldsboro	1890
Mitchener, J. A	Raleigh.....	1897
Moose, A. Walter	Mount Pleasant	1893
Morris, J. De	Roxboro	1893
Munds, James C (life).....	Wilmington	1880
Nicholson, Thomas H.....	Murfreesboro ..	1888
Niestlie, William.....	William	1887
O'Hanlon, E. W.....	Winston	1895
Owens, B. Bertram	Winston	1901
Parris, D. C	Hillsboro.....	1901
Pescud, John S.....	Raleigh.....	1880
Pilkington, G. R.....	Pittsboro	1898
Pleasants, F. R	Louisburg	1897
Prior, Jackson L	Raleigh.....	1880

Reedy, John.....	Lincolnton	1881
Richardson, L	Greensboro	1880
Ring, W. A	Charlotte.....	1897
Robinson, M. E., M. D.....	Goldsboro	1888
Sasser, Leonidas B.....	Red Springs.....	1900
Scott, John M.....	Charlotte.....	1898
Shaffner, H. F.....	Salem	1890
Sedberry, C. D., Ph. G.....	Fayetteville	1888
Sedberry, H. S	Fayetteville.....	1892
Shell, Junius E.....	Lenoir	1898
Shepard, Joseph C.....	Wilmington	1893
Shepperd, John W., Ph. G..	Charlotte.....	1896
Simpson, William	Raleigh	1880
Simpson, Robert	Raleigh.....	1892
Smith, Frank T.....	Franklin	1888
Smith, J. B.....	Lexington.....	1882
Smith, John R.....	Mount Olive.....	1888
Smith, T. C., M. D.....	Asheville	1880
Sneed, P. C	Durham.....	1894
Southerland, T. R., Ph. G..	Raleigh	1890
Sprague, John F.....	Morganton	1888
Stedman, John P.....	Oxford.....	1880
Sykes, Eugene.....	Fayetteville	1901
Thigpen, John K.....	Thomasville	1901
Thomas, Charles R	Thomasville	1901
Thomas, W. G.....	Louisburg	1880
Thompson, V. O	Winston	1880
Townsend, Edgar F	Red Springs	1900
Vaughan, P. W., Ph. G.....	Durham	1880
Ward, Gaston W.....	Greensboro	1893
Way, David	Asheville	1896
Wearn, W. H.....	Charlotte.....	1884
Wheless, James M.....	Charlotte.....	1901
Whitaker, W. B.....	Enfield	1807
Whitehead, E. T.....	Scotland Neck	1888
White, Joseph A	Davidson.....	1800

Williams, Robert I.....	Raleigh.....	1880
Wilson, William, Jr.....	Charlotte.....	1901
Woodall, Junius P.....	Charlotte.....	1887
Wootten, G. R.....	Hickory.....	—
Wriston, L. R.....	Charlotte.....	1880
Yearby, William M.....	Durham.....	1889
Zoeller, Edward V., Ph.G.....	Tarboro.....	1880

HONORARY.

Jno. R. Williams.....	Raleigh.....	1880
Col. John B. Purcell.....	Richmond, Va.....	1890
Prof. F. P. Venable.....	Chapel Hill.....	1890
Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr.....	Baltimore.....	1892
O. M. Royster.....	Hickory.....	1896
Thomas V. Wooten.....	Chicago.....	1900

DECEASED.

Adams, R. H., M. D.....	Gastonia.....	1884—1888
Bedford, Prof. P. W.....	New York.....	1881—1892
Bickett, T. W.....	Monroe.....	1880—1889
Blacknall, R. D.....	Durham.....	1880—1900
Bobbitt, F. A.....	Winston.....	1892—1894
Broadfoot, T. W.....	Fayetteville.....	1880—1890
Davidson, J. S. M.....	Charlotte.....	1880—1889
DeVault, T. M.....	Asheville.....	1882—1888
Duffey, F. S.....	Newbern.....	1880—1885
Duffey, R. N.....	Newbern.....	1880—1895
Fuller, T. F., M. D.....	Raleigh.....	1880—1894
Furman, W. H., Jr.....	Louisburg.....	1880—1890
Garrett, H. B.....	Rockingham.....	1883—1884
Gidney, J. C., M. D.....	Shelby.....	1881—1890
Gordon, E. S.....	Wilkesboro.....	1882—1882
Green, C. C.....	Newbern.....	1880—1894
Grimes, A. L.....	Thomasville.....	1880—1890
Grimes, B.....	Asheville.....	1882—1882
Hand, W. E.....	Charlotte.....	1880—1884
Hill, T. B.....	Goldsboro.....	1880—1891

Hinsdale, S. J.....	Fayetteville ..	1880—1894
Hood, J. C	Smithfield	1880—1887
Jordan, J. V.....	Newbern	1881—1895
Johnson, R. E..	Fremont	1881—1884
Jones, B. C.....	Morehead City..	1892—1896
Latham, W. W.....	Seaboard.....	1881—1885
Lawing, J. M., M. D.....	Lincolnton	1884—1894
Lee, A. S	Lincolnton	1880—1895
Lewter, J. T., M. D.....	Murfreesboro....	1881—1887
Lucas, H. D., M. D.....	Black Creek.....	1886—1894
Lyons, H. H.....	Asheville.....	1883—1888
Miller, F. C.....	Wilmington	1880—1893
Nadal, E. M	Wilson	1880—1896
Poole, T. W	Williamston....	1887—1890
Quickel, John Carl	Lincolnton	1892—1899
Sedberry, B. E	Fayetteville	1880—1900
Simmons, B. T.....	Weldon.....	1880—1888
Smith, Charles H.....	Greensboro	1899—
Stewart, L.....	Laurinburg.....	1881—1881
Tenny, A. K	Durham	1880—1888
Wagoner, John M	Statesville	1888—1894

If any errors are noted in the above the Secretary should be advised thereof. Members of the Association who change their address will confer a favor by notifying the Secretary.

THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be called the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association.

ARTICLE II —OBJECT.

The aim of this Association shall be to unite the reputable pharmacists and druggists of this State for mutual assistance, encouragement, and improvement, and to advance the science and art of pharmacy, and thereby restrict the dispensing and sale of medicine to properly qualified pharmacists and druggists.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

This Association shall have the following officers: A President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, and a Treasurer; also an Executive Committee, consisting of five members, of which the Secretary shall be one *ex officio*, all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until an election of successors.

ARTICLE IV.—LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

Any member who shall pay the Treasurer the sum of twenty five dollars at one time shall become a Life Member, and shall be exempt from all future annual dues.

ARTICLE V.—AMENDING CONSTITUTION.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be submitted in writing and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving a vote of three fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

The By-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present taken thereon.

BY-LAWS.

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ARTICLE I.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The President shall preside at all meetings and administer the Rules of Order usual in deliberative assemblies. He shall nominate all special committees, except a majority of the members present resort to balloting or other means. He shall sign the certificates of membership and countersign all orders upon the Treasurer. He shall present at each annual meeting a report of the operations of the Association during the year, and suggest such subjects for its benefit as he may deem worthy of notice.

SEC. 2. The Vice-Presidents shall, in case of temporary absence or inability of the President to serve, perform his duties in the order of their names.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall keep a fair and correct record of all the proceedings of the Association. He shall keep on file all papers and reports read. He shall be charged with all correspondence, and with the editing, publishing and distributing the proceedings of the Association, under the direction of the Executive Committee. He shall notify all members four weeks in advance of each annual meeting, and at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting. He shall furnish the chairman of every special committee with a list of its members. He shall be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 4. The Local Secretary shall act under instructions from the Secretary.

SEC. 5. The Treasurer shall collect and have charge of all funds of the Association. He shall give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties. The bond must be acceptable to the Executive Committee and placed in the custody of the President, who shall deliver it to his successor. He shall hold and issue the certificates of membership. He shall report to the Executive Committee, previous to each annual meeting, the names of those members who have failed to pay their dues for two successive years. He shall keep a list of the names, residence and date of entrance of each member, and furnish a list of the same at the close of each annual meeting to the Secretary for publication. He shall preserve all applications for membership. He shall pay all bills when countersigned by the President, and at each annual meeting render an itemized statement of his accounts.

ARTICLE II.—OF COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. There shall be three Standing Committees: An Executive Committee of five members, a Committee on Papers and Queries,

and a Committee on Trade Interests, each to consist of three members, and to be annually elected or appointed, according to the will of the Association.

SEC. 2. The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary is an *ex officio* member, shall have charge of the revision of the roll, the investigation of applicants for membership, and the publication of the proceedings. They shall report at each annual meeting the names of such members who have refused to pay their annual dues for two successive years. They shall present appropriate notices of deceased members. At least one copy of the Annual Report of Proceedings, as published by the Executive Committee, shall be furnished each member.

SEC. 3. The Committee on Trade Interests shall consider all matters of a trade or commercial nature referred to them, and render a report thereon at such time as may be directed. They may make annual reports, and suggest remedies of such trade or commercial irregularities as they may deem worthy thereof.

SEC. 4. The Committee on Papers and Queries shall receive all papers or essays for the Association, and designate which of them shall be read at length and which by title. They shall, in connection with the Secretary, arrange the time which may be most appropriate and convenient for presenting them. They shall annually report, within three months after their selection, a proper number of questions of scientific and practical interest, the answers to which may advance the interests of pharmacy; and shall procure the acceptance of as many such questions for investigation and reply as may be practicable; and in other ways induce the presentation of papers and essays.

ARTICLE III.—OF MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Every pharmacist and druggist residing in the State, of good moral standing, who is registered or is eligible to registration as a Registered Pharmacist under the Pharmacy Act of this State, of which satisfactory evidence shall be produced or shown to the Executive Committee, may become a member of this Association.

SEC. 2. Any person eligible to membership may apply in writing with the endorsement of two members in good standing, to any member of the Executive Committee, who shall report his application to said Committee; if, after investigating his claims, they shall approve his election, they shall, at the earliest time possible, report his name to the Association, and he may be elected by two-thirds vote of the members present on ballot.

SEC. 3. Any member, not in arrears, moving to another State and once in two years reporting to the Secretary his address, shall be regarded as an associate of this Association, and it is hereby provided that such failure to report shall be sufficient warrant for the Secretary

dropping the name of such associate member from the roll of membership. Associate members shall not be eligible to hold office nor be required to contribute to the funds of the Association, but they shall have the privilege of attending the meetings and participating in the deliberations.

SEC. 4. No person shall be considered a member of this Association until he has signed the Constitution and By-Laws and paid into the treasury the sum of three dollars as an initiation fee; also the annual contribution for the current year. All persons who become members shall be considered permanent members, but may be expelled for improper conduct by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any annual meeting.

SEC. 5. Every member shall pay in advance, into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of two dollars as his yearly contribution. Any one in arrears at an annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, and any one neglecting to pay his annual dues for two successive years shall be liable to lose his membership. Members complying with the preceding section of this Article are entitled to certificates of membership, signed by the President, a Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer. Ex-members, who are so from omissions to pay their dues, desiring to reunite with the Association, may do so by applying in writing to the Treasurer and paying into the funds of the Association the sum of two years' dues when they were members and the dues for the current year; whereupon their names shall be replaced upon the roll.

SEC. 6. Resignations shall be made in writing to the Secretary, but no resignation shall be accepted from any one who is in arrears to the Treasurer. All resignations shall be acknowledged by the Secretary and reported at the next annual meeting.

SEC. 7. Pharmacists, chemists and other scientific men who may be deemed worthy of the distinction may be elected honorary members. They shall not be required to contribute to the funds, nor shall they be eligible to office, or to vote upon any question.

ARTICLE IV.—OF MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. The meetings shall be held annually, or from time to time, as the Association may determine, provided that in cases of failure of this from any cause, the duty of calling the Association together shall devolve upon the President, or on the Vice-Presidents, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. At the opening of each annual meeting, in the absence of the President or Vice-President, one of the Executive Committee shall take the chair. In absence of all, a President *pro tempore* shall be elected by the members present. In the absence of the Secretary, the presiding officer shall appoint a Secretary *pro tempore*.

SEC. 3. Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V.—OF DELEGATES.

SECTION 1. The President shall annually appoint five delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and three to the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, and three to the North Carolina State Medical Society. The delegates shall present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association. Delegates shall be entitled to appoint alternates.

ARTICLE VI.—BUSINESS ORDER.

- 1—Calling Roll.
- 2—Reading Minutes.
- 3—Election of Members.
- 4—Reports of Officers.
- 5—Miscellaneous Business.
- 6—Reading Communications.
- 7—Reports of Committees.
- 8—Election of Officers.
- 9—Adjournment.

CODE OF ETHICS.
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ADOPTED 1882.

The members of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, considering it necessary that some mutual understanding should exist in regard to the moral principles guiding them in their profession, hereby agree upon the following Code of Ethics:

1. We accept the United States Pharmacopœia as our standard and guide for all official preparations, and recognize a variance from its rules only in exceptional cases where sufficient authority has proved some other process more reliable to attain the same end (This section is not intended to interfere with the dispensing of preparations or medicines ordered in accordance with foreign pharmacopœias)

2. We discountenance all secret formulæ between physician and pharmacist, and consider it our duty to communicate such to each other when requested.

3. We distinctly repudiate the practice of allowing physicians a percentage in any form on their prescriptions or patronage, as being derogatory to both professions.

4. We will endeavor, as far as possible, to refrain from compromising the professional reputation of any physician, and expect, in return, the same courtesy from him.

5. As the apothecary should be able to distinguish between good and bad drugs, in most cases, and as the substitution of a weak or inert drug for an active one may, negatively, be productive of serious consequences, we hold that the sale of impure drugs or medicines, from motives of competition or desire of gain, when pure articles of the same kind may be obtained, is highly culpable, and that it is the duty of every honest apothecary or druggist to expose all such fraudulent acts as may come to his knowledge.

6. The apothecary should be remunerated by the public for his knowledge and skill, and his charges should be regulated by the time consumed in preparing as well as by the value of the articles sold. Although local and other circumstances necessarily affect the rate of charges at different establishments, no apothecary should intentionally undersell his neighbors with a view to their injury.

7. Recognizing the value of alcohol as a therapeutic agent, and the propriety of its being dispensed as such by pharmacists, yet deploring the widespread evil resulting from its intemperate use in its hundred

insidious forms, we condemn any attempt to make it a prominent feature of our business as unprofessional, and we denounce the loose practice of allowing it to be used on the premises in any shape as a beverage as degrading, and we urge upon pharmacists the duty of exercising at all times a conscientious care in dispensing a drug liable to such dangerous abuse.

8. Members of this Association, when asked to do so, shall give each other confidentially, any information in their possession affecting the character, habits, integrity or irregularities of any assistant or apprentice who may have applied for employment, or to whom they may have given letters of introduction or recommendation. Any member who shall divulge such confidential communication to the detriment or annoyance of the member giving it shall, upon the proof thereof, be no longer entitled to the courtesies due a member, and his name be stricken from the roll.

9. Believing that some means should be adopted to enforce the provisions of this Code, violations of the same may be reported at any annual meeting of this Association, when the accused may be heard in his own behalf, when, if found guilty, he may be censured, suspended or expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

DROPPED FOR FAILURE TO RENEW REGISTRATION.

J. Theus Munds . . .	Wilmington.
D. H. Farmer . . .	Brevard.
Charles Robinson . . .	Elizabethtown.
H. M. Alford, M. D. . . .	Greensboro.
E. R. Michaux, M. D. . . .	Greensboro.
N. M. McLean, M. D. . . .	Gibson.
J. T. Sledge, M. D. . . .	Greenville.
W. T. O'Farrall, M. D. . . .	Highlands.
Joshua R. Nichols . . .	Halifax.
R. F. Whitehurst . . .	Durham.
O. L. Ellis . . .	Louisburg.
L. B. Chapin . . .	Moncure.
V. R. Butt, M. D. . . .	Marion.
R. J. Baucom . . .	Morven.
Charles Daligny, M. D. . . .	Old Fort.
R. F. Butler . . .	Plymouth.
W. E. Pelham . . .	Asheville.
Thos. H. Clark, M. D. . . .	Castalia.
John H. Vinson . . .	Brinkleyville.
S. R. Young, M. D. . . .	Four Oaks.
E. C. Laird, M. D. . . .	Haw River.
R. J. Noble, M. D. . . .	Selma.
H. K. Edgerton, M. D. . . .	Selma.
P. W. Wooley, M. D. . . .	Troy.
Henry J. Wyer . . .	Asheville.
Thomas Reese . . .	Charlotte.
J. P. Gibson . . .	Concord.
John F. King . . .	Beaufort.
A. B. Chapin, M. D. . . .	Aurora.
Jas. E. Shepherd . . .	Durham.
R. E. Cox, M. D. . . .	Fremont.
J. R. Callum . . .	Greensboro.
P. A. Mitchell . . .	Graham.
C. C. Sanford . . .	Mocksville.
H. P. Murray, M. D. . . .	Plymouth.
Berry C. Rogers . . .	Raleigh.
J. R. Bivins, Ph. G. . . .	Sanford.
M. W. Parks, M. D. . . .	Seven Springs.
W. F. Stokes, M. D. . . .	Wilmington.
Doane Herring . . .	Wilson.
Chas. C. Jackson, M. D. . . .	Yeatesville.
George Hipkiss, M. D. . . .	Dillsboro.
W. T. Herndon, M. D. . . .	Elon College.
J. W. Ring, M. D. . . .	Elkin.

Berry C. Rogers	Raleigh.
John A. Mitchener	Raleigh.
I. A. Fitzgerald, M. D.	Dellwood.
Robt. B. Nixon	New Bern.
W. A. Monroe, M. D.	Sanford.
M. E. Millender, M. D.	Waynesville.
W. S. Taylor, M. D.	Mt. Airy.
R. Kent Blair	Mt. Airy.
W. H. Disosway	Old Fort.
Gaston H. Wilder	Oxford.
F R. Gregory, M. D.	Stovall.
A B. Persse	Wilmington.
W. O. Allen	Falls.
Frank L. Meares	Wilmington.
Jas. M. Gallagher, M. D.	Washington.
J. T. Harper	Youngsville.
A. J. H. Lutterloh, M. D.	Siler City.
J. W. Bryan	Plymouth.
G W. Gaskill	Lexington.
J. H. Benton, M. D.	Newton Grove.
S. S. Royster, M. D.	Mooresville.
Chas. B. McAnally, M. D.	Madison.
S M. Barbee	Chapel Hill.
Alex. Wadsworth	Elizabeth City.
O. G. B. McMullen, M. D.	Elizabeth City.
L. P. Etheridge	Elizabeth City.
John Q. Etheridge	Elizabeth City.
W. L. Callum	Greensboro.
W. O. Mitchell	Stem.
T C. Boshamer	Tarboro.
F. M. Matthews, M. D.	Reidsville.
W. J. Courts, M. D.	Reidsville.
W. A. Robbins	Rockingham.
W. A. Wray	Shelby.
G. H. Bowman	Spear.
S. T. Nicholson, M. D.	Washington.
H. L. McFadyen	Waynesville.
A M. Bennett, M. D.	Whittier.
W. L. Sherrill	Mooresville.
C. A. Clement	Mocksville.
W. P. Whittington, M. D.	Burnsville.
A. C. Boyles, M. D.	Eldorado.
R. J. Gooding	New Bern.
T. B. Meacham, M. D.	Pineville.
Numa F. Hancock	Reidsville.
F. C. James	Bethel.
J. L. Edgerton, M. D.	Hendersonville.

Jesse M. Plemmons, M. D.	Hot Springs.
C. A. Walker	Huntersville.
Geo. L. Kemp	Jamesville.
Eugene McLarty	Monroe.
S. J. Welsh, M. D.	Monroe.
Geo. L. Harman	Wilmington.
E. L. Cox, M. D.	Jacksonville.
T. A. Norment, Jr., M. D.	Lumberton.
D. MacBryde, M. D.	Maxton
James S. Irvin	Reidsville.
M. G. Wilber	Wilmington.
John H. Ennis	Salisbury.
M. B. Howell	Salisbury.
J. M. Whittington	East Bend.
Wm. T. Whitted, M. D.	Hendersonville.
G. E. Parker, M. D.	Benson.
O. L. Denning	Dunn.
G. C. Lane, M. D.	Elk Park.
J. B. Triplett, M. D.	Elk Park.
J. H. McCullen, M. D.	Hertford.
John T. Eldridge, M. D.	Murfreesboro.
T. C. Debnam, M. D.	Henderson.
O. Hooker	Hillsboro.
W. N. Williams	Fayetteville.
H. C. Williams, M. D.	Lemay.
Arthur White	Mebane.
John B. Hargrave	Newton.
Geo. S. Lloyd, M. D.	Tarboro.
James A. Sheets	Wilmington.
S. S. Wilson, M. D.	Bakersville.
John Stinchcomb, M. D.	Bakersville.
John A. Waddell	Greensboro.
Benj. A. Daniels	Greensboro.
Thos. F. Mayo	Greensboro.
W. T. Carpenter	Matthews.
L. W. Hunter, M. D.	Matthews.
Robt. E. King	Warrenton.
W. C. McLendon	Wadesboro.
W. P. Kennedy	Warsaw.
A. G. Barrus	Pollocksville.
W. E. Fitch, M. D.	Big Falls.
H. W. Brodnax	A-heville.
L. C. Keerans	Charlotte.
Richard A. Kellam	Wadesboro.

REMOVED FROM THE STATE.

Aaron Greenwald	Wilmington.
Eugene Grissom, M. D.	Raleigh.
J. F. Riddle	Raleigh.
Chas. R. Hodgin, M. D.	Winston.
T. D. Crawford	Oxford.
D. L. Peebles, M. D.	Hickory.
Wm. Stedman Badgett	Hillsboro.
D. W. Courts, M. D.	Reidsville.
B. F. Eubank	Chapel Hill.
Robert L. Walker	Mebane.
Whiteford G. Smith	Asheville.
Robt. G. Grissom	Raleigh.
R. G. Reese	Charlotte.
Braxton Shields	Carthage.
Geo. S. Barnes	Milton.
P. H. Dalton	Durham.
W. G. White	Elizabethton.
Warren J. Smith	Fayetteville.
J. E. Shepherd, M. D.	Gastonia.
Francis B. Hays	Oxford.
B. W. Wells	Salisbury.
Thos. R. Southerland	Wilmington.
C. S. Kingsmore	Morganton.
Thos. J. Watts	Raleigh.
Carl E. Smith	Wilmington.
R. D. Apple	Milton.
D. R. Millard	Greensboro.
A. E. West	Raleigh.
E. D. Fisher	Durham.
J. M. Williams	Raleigh.
T. F. Nixon, M. D.	Raleigh.
O. F. Blankingship	Wilson.
C. W. Sawyer	Coinjock.
S. T. Green	Asheville.
W. A. McClenahan	Raleigh.
W. L. O'Connell	Charlotte.
Alphonso McLauchlin	Charlotte.
Geo. P. Hart	Asheville.
Thos. H. Atkinson, Jr.	Selma.
Herbert J. Brady	Gatesville.
W. B. Whitaker	Enfield.
John Spicer Bryan	Goldsboro.

DIED.

Samuel J. Hinsdale	Fayetteville.
Jonnas Cohen	Enfield.
Chas. C. Green	New Bern.
John M. Wagner	Statesville.
Fletcher A. Bobbitt	Winston.
Frederick Gallagher	Washington.
J. V. Jordan	New Bern.
E. M. Nadal	Wilson.
A. B. Cates	Burlington.
Donald McIntosh	Waynesville.
A. W. Rowland	Wilson.
J. N. Fuller	Berea.
Junius D. Lockhart	Weldon.
Thos. B. Delamar, M. D.	Beaufort.
A. B. Robinson, M. D.	Chapel Hill.
Frank H. Heartt	Raleigh.
Chas. K. Gallagher	Washington.
J. M. Lawing	Lincolnton
H. D. Lucas	Black Creek.
F. T. Fuller, M. D.	Raleigh.
S. H. Rogers, M. D.	Raleigh.
A. S. Lee	Lincolnton.
J. Dickson Munds	Wilmington.
F. C. Miller	Wilmington.
John A. McGwigan, M. D.	Enfield.
Richard N. Duffy	New Bern.
B. C. Jones	Morehead City.
Samuel H. Crocker, M. D.	Stantonsburg.
Thos. A. Clark	Weldon.
W. M. McDuffie, Jr.	Fayetteville.
John E. Parrott	Littleton.
Harry B. Brock	New Bern.
B. E. Sedberry	Fayetteville.
John A. Quickel, Jr.	Lincolnton.
C. C. Cheek	Ore Hill.
Jasper H. Wolff, M. D.	Dillsboro.
Walter J. Leary	Edenton.
R. D. Blacknall	Durham.

DISCONTINUED BUSINESS.

L. T. Whitaker	Fremont
R. A. Smith, M. D.	Goldsboro.
R. J. H. Hatchett, M. D.	Henderson.
W. W. Young, M. D.	Henderson.

J. H. Gilkey, M. D.	Marion.
Geo. A. Lowe	Newton.
P. A. Hay, M. D.	Reidsville.
L. L. Sasser, M. D.	Smithfield.
W. B. Crawford, M. D.	Selma.
J. W. Purefoy	Wake Forest.
Verner Nesbitt	Waxhaw.
Wm. H. Price	Waxhaw.
John W. Chapin	Aurora.
Ed. G. Clifton	Durham.
Joseph Bird, M. D.	Thomasville.
James Grant	Asheville.
A. W. Hamer	Laurinburg.
John F. King	Beaufort.
F. M. James	Bethel.
N. M. Johnson, M. D.	Durham.
John H. Harris, M. D.	Franklinton.
E. H. Meadows	New Bern.
A. W. Goodwin, M. D.	Raleigh.
Wescott Roberson	Chapel Hill.
E. Q. Houston, M. D.	Davidson.
J. D. Spicer, M. D.	Goldsboro.
E. W. Smallwood	New Bern.
Henry R. Cheers	Plymouth.
B. W. Hunter	Raleigh.
L. B. Young, M. D.	Rolesville
A. H. Michaels	Durham.
Archibald Cheatham, M. D.	Henderson.
Wm. T. Cheatham, M. D.	Henderson.
John H. Hill	Goldsboro.
W. G. Freeman, M. D.	Murfreesboro.
H. O. Furman	Oxford.
L. B. Young, M. D.	Rolesville.
W. M. Fowlkes	Rockingham.
H. G. Nicholson	Selma.
C. W. DeVault	Asheville.
G. A. Ramsaur, M. D.	China Grove.
Lyman A. Clark	Elk Park.
M. W. Fowlkes	Rockingham.
J. D. Croom, M. D.	Maxton.
L. Hussey, M. D.	Warsaw.
Louis T. Smith	Durham.
J. A. Wise	Fairview.
D. L. Peeples, M. D.	Hickory.
J. B. Robertson, M. D.	Clayton.
E. H. McCullers, M. D.	Clayton.
N. M. Blalock, M. D.	Clayton.

O. M. Royster	Hickory.
Mrs. P. B. Kyser	Rocky Mount.
B. K. Kyser	Rocky Mount.
F. J. Cooper, M. D.	Roseboro.
S. S. Peterson, M. D.	Morganton.
Paul Lorbacher	Morganton.
J. M. Hayes, M. D.	Oxford.
John R. Williams	Raleigh.
John R. Congleton	Raleigh.
Geo A. Renn, M. D.	Raleigh.
H. A. Schmidt	Raleigh.
J. B. Williams	Oxford.
M. M. Brown	Winston.
J. C. Hill	Palmyra.
H. T. Chapin, M. D.	Pittsboro.
L. G. Broughton, M. D.	Reidsville.
N. M. Culbreth, M. D.	Whiteville.
W. G. Bradshaw, M. D.	High Point.
E. S. Warlick, M. D.	Connelly's Springs
J. A. Reedy, M. D.	Lincolnton.
J. B. Clifton, M. D.	Louisburg.
A. B. Johns, M. D.	Leaksville.
J. H. Thacker, M. D.	Leaksville.
J. C. Walton, M. D.	Milton.
H. H. Dodson, M. D.	Milton.
J. R. Fleming, M. D.	Dunn.
R. H. Whitehead, M. D.	Chapel Hill.
Geo. B. Colbert	Aurora
Malcom McKay	Wilmington
A. J. Thompson, M. D.	Liberty.
Thomas H. Wells	Winston.

LIST OF REGISTERED PHARMACISTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE.—W. C. Carmichael, C. A. Raysor, T. C. Smith, M. D., Samuel D. Pelham, J. Taylor Amis, Fred L. Jacobs, Whiteford G. Smith, Henry E. Heinitsh, John M. Rowe, Arnold W. Thurman, Ph. G., Penrose Baldwin, Frank S. Smith, J. L. Houston, M. W. Alston, M. D., David Way, James Albert Allison, P. S. A. Stewart, E. M. Alston, J. H. Woodcock, M. D., W. E. Gwaltney, Thomas A. Walker, B. E. Love, Henry A. Pfofflin, W. F. Moody, John M. Rowe, A. W. Thormann, Odell Southerland.

ALBEMARLE.—Charles Junius Mauney.

APEX.—W. H. Harward, A. B. Hunter.

ABERDEEN.—J. McN. Johnson.

ARDEN.—Wm. Edgar Hemphill, M. D.

BEAUFORT.—Josiah B Davis, Allen Davis, Thos. W Lindsay, Dr. George Davis.

BESSEMER CITY.—David Allen Garrison, M. D.

BRYSON CITY.—R. L. Davis, M. D.

BEREA.—Jesse Carlos Bradsher, M. D.

BENSON —Jas. W. Benson, C. P. Jones, G. E. Parker, M. D.

BILTMORE —A. S. Whitaker, M. D., Leo Rosenblum, Ph. G., Geo. W. Reed, M. D.

BURGAW. —Lucius L. Ardrey, M. D.

BURLINGTON.—J. W. Lasley, M. D., R. A. Freeman, M. D., W. G. Stafford, M. D., Augustus Bradley, A. F. Barrett, Thos. H. Stroud, Thos. B Allison.

BRINKLEYVILLE.—James E. Hunter.

BREVARD.—E. W. Blythe, Luther D. Allison.

CHARLOTTE.—N. Macon Thornton, Zero W. Nichols, Ransom S. Gray, J. H. McAden, M. D., Wm. H. Wearn, Geo W. Campbell, John T. Williams, M. D., J. M. Henderson, M. D., Robert W. Gray, R. A. Dunn, W. R. Burwell, W. M. Wilson, F. O. Hawley, L. R. Wriston, John M. Atkinson, John Lorenzo Eagles, John W. Shepard, Junius P. Woodall, Wm. A. Ring, E. T. Hasty, R. Kent Blair, L. C. Kerans, E. P. Purcell, Jas. P. Stowe, Howard McLarty, George Fitzsimmons, James McMinn, Wm. S. Badgett, Paul Webb, John Henry Harris, Ayler W. Leroy, Richard T. Gregory, W. Henry Vick, L. E. Steere, Wm. A. Hughes, Barzillai L Cole, Wm Wade Kidd, Wm. M. Wilson, Jr., Thos. N. Edwards, John C. Brantley.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE —A. C. Jordan, M. D.

CARY.—E. O. Waldo.

CONOVER —D. McD. Yount, M. D.

CORBETT.—W. E. Murphy, M. D.

CONCORD.—Joel Reed, Dudley D. Johnson, N. D. Fetzer, F. L. Smith, M. L. Marsh, Paul Caldwell, Ph G., Joseph F Goodman, R. P. Freeze, Edward J. Jones, Seaton Wayland Williams.

CLINTON.—T. J. Lee, R. W. Holliday, R. E. Lee, M. D., A. M. Lee, M. D., T. F. Sanders.

CHAPEL HILL.—E S Merritt, T. J. Wilson, M. D., Clyde Lee Eubanks, Prof. E. V. Howell, Chas. D. Gruver, Ph. G., Wallace D Patterson.

CHINA GROVE —DeWitt C. Swaringen, Frank R. Graham.

CLAYTON —Jas. A. Griffin, M. D., J. B. Robertson, M. D.

CALHOUN.—Wm. M. Lyday, M. D.

CARTHAGE —Gilbert McLeod, M. D., J. Fulton Cole, Jesse Carter.

DAVIDSON —John J. Dupuy, Joseph Alphonso White.

DUNN.—M. W. Harper, M. D., D. H. Hood, Geo. K. Grantham, C. H. Sexton, M. D., Nathan B. Hood, Robt. E. Lee Skinner.

DELLWOOD.—I. A. Fitzgerald, M. D.

DILLSBORO.—Thos. B. Allison, Samuel H. McNeeley, M. D.

DURHAM.—Wm. A. Mabry, P. W. Vaughan, W. M. Yearby, C. E. King, N. P. Boddie, M. D., John B. Hanks, Paul C. Sneed, Germain Bernard, Alonzo B. Matthews, Wm. A. Hughes, Clarence A. Crabtree, Robt. Peele Hackney, J. A. Dodson, J. E. Harper, Ph. G., J. E. Caviness, M. D., H. P. Hackney, Julius Eldridge.

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100 *North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association.*

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LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA RELATING TO THE PHARMACISTS AND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

E. M. Nadal, S. J. Hinsdale, William Simpson, E. H. Meadows, T. C. Smith, John S. Pescud, and such other persons as may be associated with them under this chapter, are made a body corporate under the name and style of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, and by said name shall have the right to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to purchase and hold real estate and grant the same, to have and use a common seal and to do such other things and perform such other acts as appertain to bodies corporate and politic not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the State.

Section 3135 of The Code.

A body politic, its name and corporate power.

The object of said Association is to unite the pharmacists and druggists of this State for mutual aid, encouragement and improvement, to encourage scientific research, develop pharmaceutical talent, to elevate the standard of professional thought, and ultimately restrict the practice of pharmacy to properly qualified druggists and apothecaries.

Section 3136.

Object of incorporation.

No person, unless a licensed pharmacist within the meaning of this chapter, except as hereinafter provided, shall open or conduct any pharmacy or store for retailing, dispensing, or compounding medicines or poisons; nor shall any one not a licensed pharmacist prepare physicians prescriptions, except under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist: *Provided*, Nothing herein shall prevent the sale of patent or proprietary medicines, quinine, epsom salts, castor oil, essence of peppermint, paregoric, laudanum in original package, calomel, camphor or sweet oil.

Section 3137.

Unlawful for person other than licensed pharmacist to conduct pharmacy.

Acts of 1897.

Any person in order to be licensed, shall be a graduate of some college in pharmacy, recognized by the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy; or shall [at the passage of this Act] have had three years' practical experience in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions, and in compounding and vending medicines and poisons, or shall be a licentiate of pharmacy of the Board of Pharmacy of North Carolina.

Section 3138.

Qualifications for membership.

Acts of 1897.

Pharmacists claiming the right to be licensed under the preceding section, on account of practical experience, shall within ninety days after its passage, show to the satisfaction of the Board of Pharmacy created by this chapter, that they have had three years' practical experience in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions, and in compounding and vend-

Section 3139.

Qualifications for membership on account of practical experience.

Proviso. ing medicines and poisons: *Provided*, Nothing in this section shall apply to any person in business on his own account.

Licentiate in pharmacy. Licentiates in pharmacy must have had three years' experience in stores where prescriptions of medical practitioners have been prepared, and shall have passed an examination before the Board of Pharmacy. The Board of Pharmacy may license without further examination, the licentiate of such other Boards of Pharmacy as they may deem proper.

Acts 1897.

Acts 1891.

Section 3140. This Association shall elect ten of its members, from whom the Governor selects five, who shall compose the Board of Pharmacy. The Board is empowered to transact all business relating to the legal practice of pharmacy; to examine into and adjudicate upon all cases of abuse, fraud, adulteration, substitution or malpractice, and to enforce all the provisions of the law, and to render an annual account to the proper State authorities and to the Association. Any one examined by the Board shall pay a fee of five dollars. In case of failure to pass a satisfactory examination, he shall be granted a second examination without the payment of a further fee.

Board of Pharmacy; its duties. Examination fee. It shall be the duty of the members of the Board, after receipt of notification of their appointment, to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which they individually reside, and make and subscribe to an oath properly and faithfully to discharge the duties of their office, and within thirty days thereafter meet and organize, by the election of a President and Secretary and Treasurer of said Board. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected to serve for the term of five years, and the term of other members shall be determined by lot. The Board shall hold meetings at least once annually, or oftener, as the business of the Board may require. The Secretary shall give each member of the Board not less than ten days' notice of each meeting.

Acts 1897.

Oath of membership. Three members shall constitute a quorum. It shall be the duty of the Board to examine all persons applying for examination in proper form, and to license such as shall establish their rights to be licensed. The Secretary and Treasurer of said Board shall be a bonded officer, held in bond of one thousand dollars, to be made [payable] to the said North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association and approved by the Executive Committee of said Association.

Officers. Term of office. Meetings. Quorum.

Acts 1891.

Bonded officers. Section 3141. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to the Board of Pharmacy to keep a book of licentiates at some convenient place, of which due notice shall be given through the public press, in which shall be entered, under the supervision of the Board, the name and place of business of all persons coming under the provisions of this chapter, and a statement (to be signed

Duty of Secretary.

by the person making the application) of such facts in the case as he may claim to justify his application. The fee for the licensing of proprietors shall not exceed two dollars, and for those in the employ of others shall not exceed one dollar. The Secretary shall give receipts for all moneys received by him, which moneys shall be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Board of Pharmacy, and any surplus shall be for the benefit of said Association. The salary of the Secretary shall be fixed by the Board, and shall be paid out of the fees for examination and license. Each member of the Board of Pharmacy shall be paid the sum of five dollars for every day during which he is engaged in the service of the Board, and all necessary expense incurred in attending the meetings of the same. It shall be the duty of the Board to investigate all complaints of disregard, non-compliance or violation of this chapter, and to bring the same to the notice of the proper prosecuting officer, whenever there appears to the Board reasonable grounds of complaint. The Board is empowered to make such rules and regulations as it shall find necessary for carrying out this law, not inconsistent with the purpose and spirit of the same.

Acts 1897.
 Fee for license
 Salary of Secretary.
 Acts 1891.
 Compensation of members of the Board.
 Duty to investigate complaints.
 Rules.

Every person shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals and medicines he may sell or dispense, with the exception of those sold in the original packages of the manufacturers, and also those known as "patent medicines;" and should he intentionally adulterate or cause to be adulterated, or expose to sale knowing the same to be adulterated, such drugs, chemicals or medical preparations, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and in addition thereto his name shall be stricken from the book of licentiates. Every licensed pharmacist, who desires to continue the practice of his profession, shall annually thereafter, within thirty days preceding the annual meeting of the Board of Pharmacy, pay to the Secretary of said Board a license fee of one dollar, for which he shall receive a renewal of said license. "Every licentiate in pharmacy" shall display in some conspicuous place in his store or place of business, his license, which shall be *prima facie* evidence of his having been licensed by the Board of Pharmacy, and any licensed pharmacist failing to renew and display his license as required by this section, and continuing in the exercise of his profession, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 3142.
 Responsibility for quality of drugs, etc.
 Misdemeanor to intentionally adulterate
 Penalty.
 Acts 1897.
 Fee for renewal of license.
 Acts 1897.
 Required to display license in conspicuous place.
 Penalty for failure to display license.

No person, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every offence, except as herein provided, shall retail any poison enumerated in Schedules A and B, as follows, to-wit:

Section 3143.
 Unlawful to retail certain poisonous without label.

SCHEDULE A.

Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, and essential oil of bitter almonds.

SCHEDULE B.

Aconite, belladonna, calchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, carbohc acid, oxalic acid, opium and its preparations, except paregoric and other preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce, and other deadly poisons without distinctly labelling the bottle, box, vessel or paper, in which said poison is contained, with the name of the article, the word "poison," or vignette representing the skull and bones, and the name and place of business of the seller; nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell or deliver any poison enumerated in Schedules A and B, unless upon due inquiry it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous nature, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose; nor shall it be lawful for any person to sell any poison included in Schedule A, without, before delivering the same to the purchaser, causing an entry to be made in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required, and the name of the dispenser—such book to be always open to proper authorities for inspection. This section shall not apply to the dispensing of poison in usual doses and by physicians' prescriptions.

Unlawful to sell unless purchaser knows effects of poison.

Must enter name of poison etc., in poison book.

Not apply to prescriptions, etc.
Section 3144.

Not to interfere with practitioner who does not keep open shop.

Section 3145.
Acts 1897.

Misdemeanor to permit compounding of medicines by unlicensed person.

Nothing in the preceding section shall apply to or interfere with the business of any practitioner of medicine who does not keep open shop for the retailing of medicines and poisons; nor with the business of wholesale dealers, excepting the preceding section and the penalties for its violation.

Any person who shall permit by wilful neglect the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions in his store or place of business by any person or persons not licensed except under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist; or any person not licensed who shall keep open shop for the retailing or dispensing of medicines or poisons, or who shall fraudulently represent himself to be licensed; or any licensed pharmacist or any dealer in medicines who shall fail to comply with this chapter in relation to retailing and dispensing

of poisons, shall, for every such offence, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

The Governor shall appoint five reputable and practicing pharmacists, doing business within the State, from ten of said pharmacists recommended to him by the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association. Said pharmacists so appointed shall constitute the Board of Pharmacy of the State of North Carolina, and shall hold office for the term of one, two, three, four or five years respectively, as herein provided, and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association shall annually thereafter elect a pharmacist from their number to fill the vacancy annually occurring in said Board. Said pharmacist so elected shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold office for the term of five years, and until his successor has been duly elected and qualified. In case of death, resignation or removal from the State of any member of said Board of Pharmacy, the said Board shall elect in his place a pharmacist, who is a member of said Association, to serve as a member of the Board for the remainder of the term.

Section 3146. Board of Pharmacy; how appointed.

Acts 1891. Board of Pharmacy; how elected.

The penalties prescribed in this chapter shall be recoverable by suit, in the name of the people of the State, to be prosecuted by the proper officers of the counties respectively, where the violations of this chapter may be committed, and it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to see that this chapter is enforced. Practicing physicians in towns of less than five hundred inhabitants may be registered without examination.

Section 3147. Penalties; how recovered.

Acts 1897. Acts 1891

Section 1723 of The Code, as amended by Chapter 239, Acts of 1885, exempts all licensed druggists from jury duty.

Acts 1885. Exemption from jury duty

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