

Drug Store Pictures From Glenn Denton

Subscription—\$1.50 Per Year

C. W. SHAFER SELLS DRUG STORE AFTER 46 YEARS

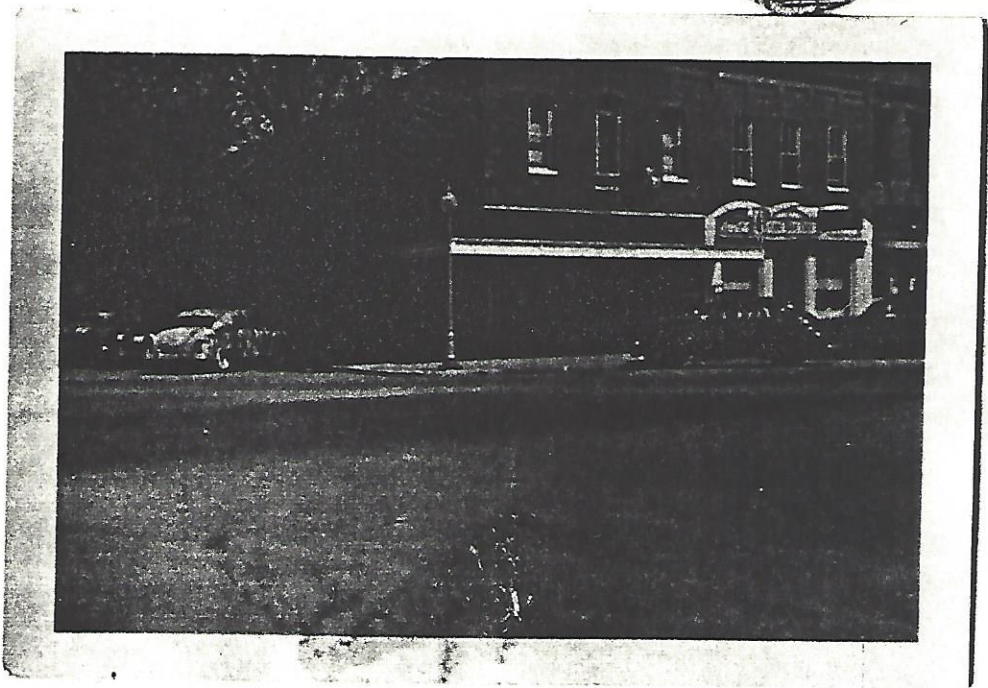
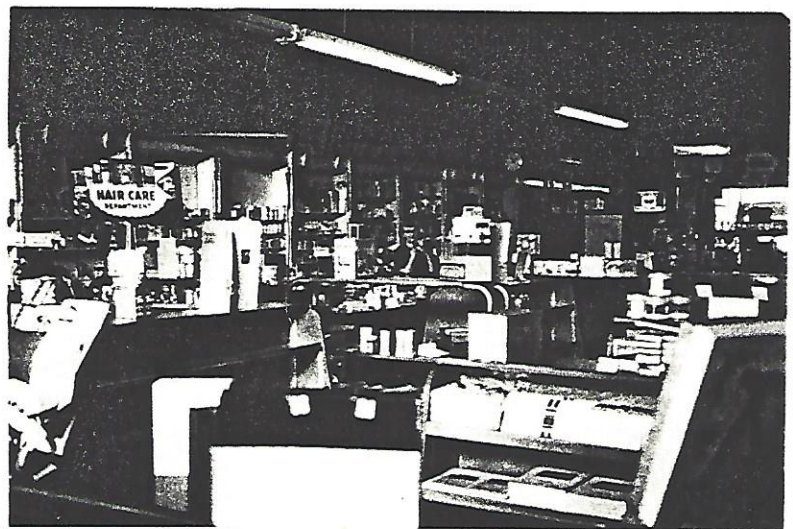
A deal was completed last week in which the Big Drug Store was sold by C. W. Shafer to Glenn P. Denton of Kokomo. Mr. and Mrs. Denton took possession Monday morning and have been well received by the people of Meantone.

Mr. Shafer, who has served 46 years service in the store, comes well qualified to handle the prescription work of the community with safety and reliability. He is a graduate of the Indianapolis School of Pharmacy in addition to his years of actual experience.

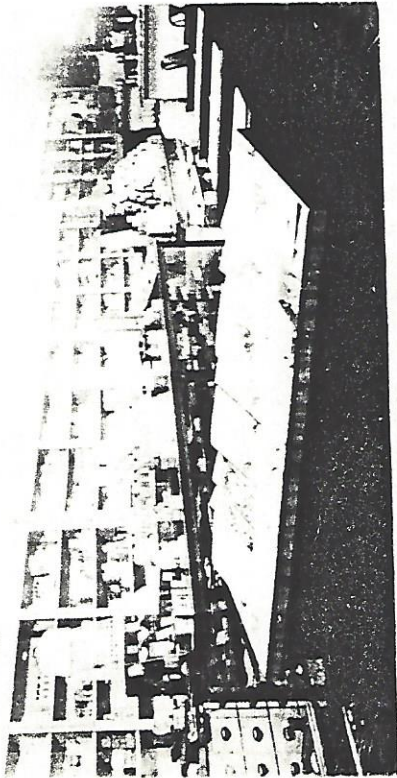
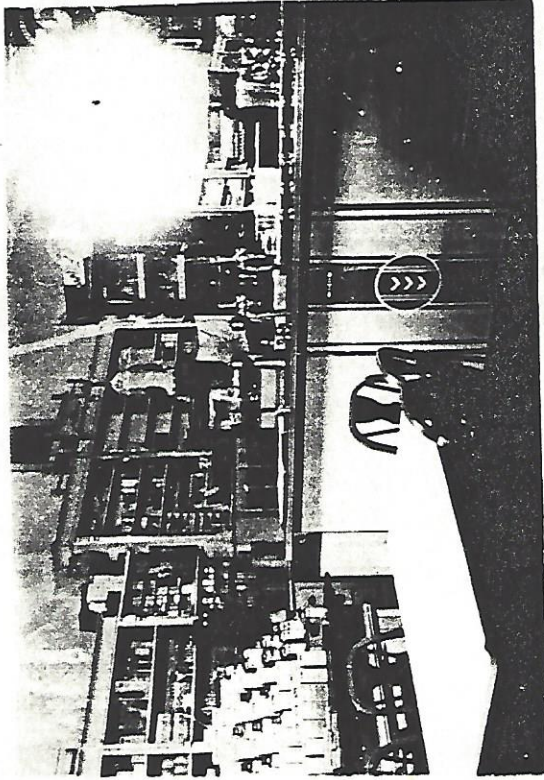
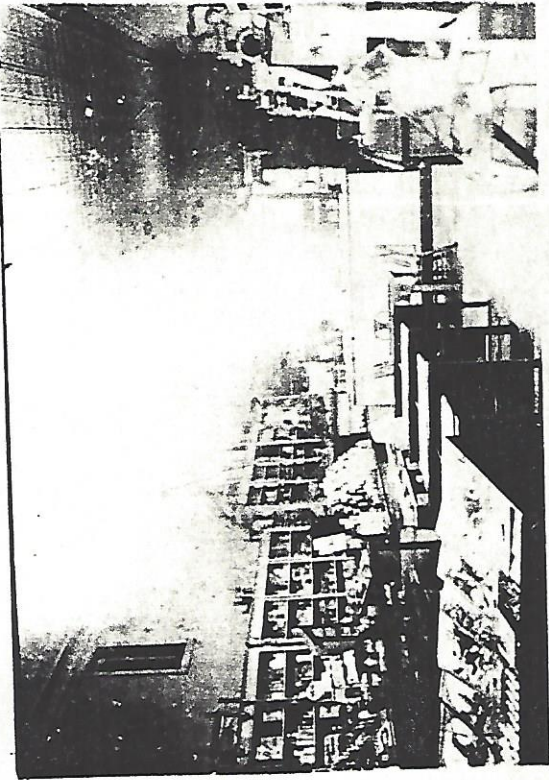
Mr. and Mrs. Denton both work in the store and extend an invitation to everyone to call and get acquainted. They have not located a home in which to move and would appreciate hearing of a place that is available.

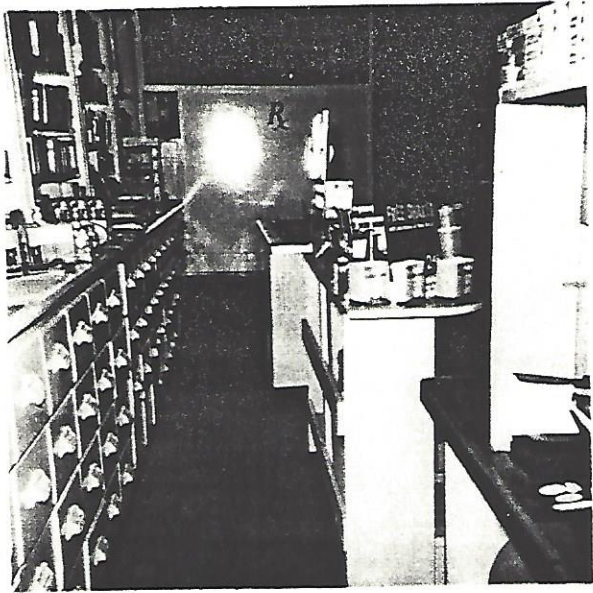
Mr. Shafer, who has an enviable and almost unbeatable record of nearly 46 years of service in the Meantone store, will continue to give every assistance he can to the new owners. Mr. Shafer has served his community well and while doing this has conducted his business in such a way that it merits the confidence and support of the entire trading area.

This publication joins other friends in extending the very best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Shafer, and we trust that the well-earned relief from the strict requirements of supervising a profitable business will be most enjoyable to them.

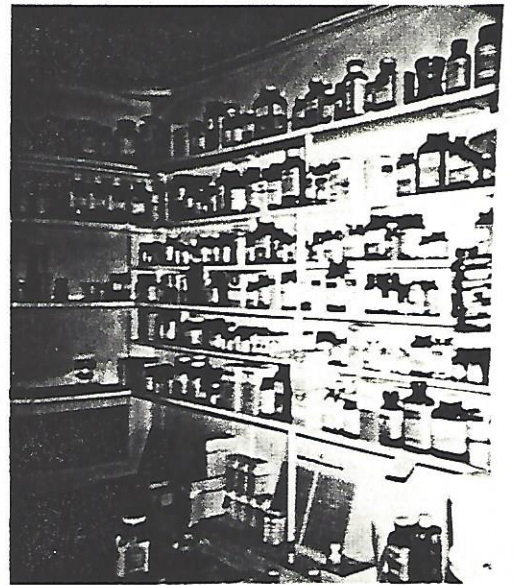


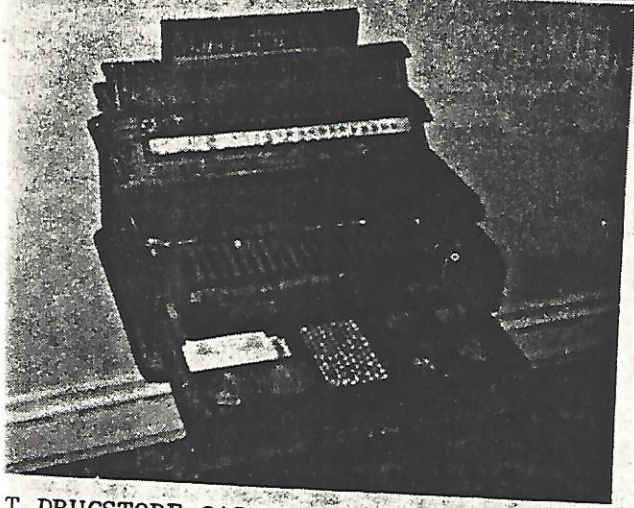
The store in 1944
as we took over





Later pictures
dont know date

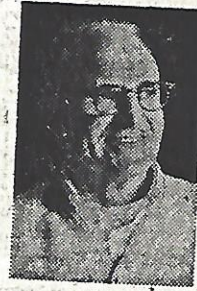




THE MENTONE DRUGSTORE CASH REGISTER? When Mr. and Mrs. Glen Denton, Mentone, purchased their store 25 years ago today from C. W. Shaftey they found the old cash register pictured here. The unusual cash register is wooden and has two drawers that opened toward the clerk's side of the counter. One of these was a cash drawer that rang a bell when it was opened. The other drawer had a row of six compartments, one for each denomination of American coins and one for dollars. On the top of the register was a row of six holes, each connected to one of the compartments in the drawer below. A box of marbles was kept close by but out of reach of the customers. When a sale was made, the correct number of marbles was dropped in the proper holes. A 90¢ sale would be "rung up" by dropping one marble each in the 50¢, 20¢, 10¢ and 5¢ holes and placing the 90¢ in the cash drawer. At the end of the day it was necessary to count the marbles in each compartment, multiply by the coin amount and add for the total of the day's business."



DO YOU KNOW who this man was? The picture was taken in the Mentone area but has never been identified. --Courtesy Hazel Linn.



"Lakeland Reflections"

By KIP SULLIVAN

In a Mentone drug store there used to be what was probably the oldest cash register in this part of the country. For many years it was kept as a curiosity and demonstrated to the curious. It consisted of a large square cabinet with two drawers which opened toward the clerk's side of the counter. One of these was a cash drawer which rang a bell when it was opened. The other drawer had a row of six compartments; one for each denomination of American coins and one for dollars. On the top of the register was a row of six holes, each connected to one of the compartments in the drawer below. A box of marbles was kept close by but out of reach of the customers. When a sale was made, the correct number of marbles was dropped in the proper holes. A 90¢ sale would be "rung up" by dropping one marble each in the 50¢, 25¢, 10¢ and 5¢ holes and placing the 90¢ in the cash drawer. At the end of the day it was necessary to count the marbles in each compartment, multiply by the coin amount and add for the total of the day's business.

The Latin word **CALCULI** means "to count with pebbles." This led to the modern word calculator. As you gather the material for preparing your various tax returns, it is interesting to consider the "tally sticks" used by the very early English tax collectors. A long slim elm stick had notches cut across it to indicate what amount of tax was paid. Then the stick was split and the collector kept one-half and the peasant the duplicate half. This system survived long after pen and ink and paper were available. They were kept as tax records until every barn was filled with elm sticks. Abandoned in 1826, the House of Lords first considered letting the poor burn them for firewood but decided to burn them in the stoves in Parliament. They were so old, dry, and thin that the fire got too hot, ignited the panelling and burned both houses of Parliament to the ground. The microfilm storage of our present tax records might someday save Washington, and other collection centers from being consumed by the burning of an avalanche of tax records.

The **ABACUS** is an instrument still used for fast calculation, that requires some skill in math from the user. A small frame with wooden balls strung on several wires enabled a skilled operator to arrive at a correct answer faster than most electric calculators. The Japanese were especially adept at using the Abacus, which was used as early as 2637 B.C. When the communists took over the Royal possessions they found a jeweled Abacus designed by Karl Faberge, the court jeweler. Since the invention of the memory tube and transistors, figuring has been speeded for hand-

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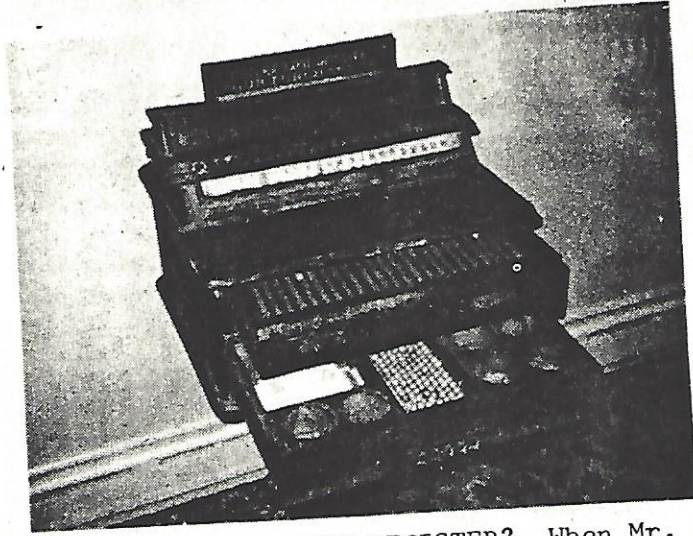


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OLDEST DRUGSTORE CASH REGISTER? When Mr. and Mrs. Glen Denton, Mentone, purchased their drugstore 25 years ago today from C. W. Shaffer they found the old cash register pictured above. The unusual cash register is wooden and has two drawers that opened toward the clerk's side of the counter. One of these was a cash drawer that rang a bell when it was opened. The other drawer had a row of six compartments, one for each denomination of American coins and one for dollars. On the top was a row of six holes, each connected to one of the compartments in the drawer below. A box of marbels was kept close by but out of reach of the customers. When a sale was made, the correct number of marbles was dropped in the proper holes. A 90¢ sale would be "rung up" by dropping one marble each in the 50¢, 25¢, 10¢ and 5¢ holes and placing the 90¢ in the cash drawer. At the end of the day it was necessary to count the marbels in each compartment, multiply the coin amount and add for the total of the day's business."



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