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The Association does not accept the responsibility for the opinions of contributors. Offensive personalities must be avoided.

The Sixtieth Annual Convention

Held at Denver, Colorado, August 19-24, 1912

The Sixtieth Annual Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in the handsome and conspicuously clean capital of Colorado, Denver, "The Queen City of the Plains," beginning Monday, August 19, 1912, and continuing through to Saturday, August 24. The headquarters of the Association were at the Brown Palace Hotel, where the various sessions, except the first general session, were held. The Association had not met in Denver since 1895, a period of seventeen years, and the pharmacists of the "Centennial State" showed their appreciation of its return by the heartiness of their welcome, the elaborate preparations made for the entertainment of their visitors, and their attendance upon and interest in the various sessions held. While the attendance of the Eastern pharmacists was not up to the usual mark, by reason of the great distance to be traversed in reaching the Rocky Mountain region, and the cost in time and money involved, the attendance of the pharmacists from the Middle West and the Pacific Coast made up for this, and it was fully up to the average. The meeting was notable, among other things, for the establishment of a House of Delegates, and of a new Section on Pharmacopoeias and Formularies. Provision was also made for the establishment of a Women's Section or Auxiliary. The meeting was also notable for having the largest list of new members of any previously held, some 408 applications being accepted. The weather conditions in Denver



were perfect throughout the meeting, and added much to the enjoyment of the members in attendance. The entertainment features were handsome and attractive, and particular attention was given to the enjoyment of the ladies. The great Rockies, rising in majesty almost at the city's gates, and dotted thus late in August with numerous snowdrifts glistening in the morning sun, were a constant source of delight to the visitors—at first in prospect, later in realization, when the program called for a whole day spent in penetrating the mountains and enjoying their wondrous beauty and crisp, invigorating air. So alluring was the West, in fact, that many remained after the meeting was over to visit Colorado Springs, Pike's Peak and other points of attraction in Colorado, Salt Lake City, Yellowstone Park, etc.

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

FIRST SESSION—*Monday Afternoon, August 19, 1912.*

The first general session was called to order at 3:20 p. m., by President J. G. Godding, of Boston, in the auditorium of Trinity M. E. Church, on Broadway. After the President had asked President-elect William B. Day, of Chicago, and Ex-President E. G. Eberle, of Dallas, Texas, to come forward and take seats on the



rostrum, he referred to the propriety, before engaging in any great or important undertaking, of asking Divine guidance, and invited the Rev. A. C. Peck, of Denver, to invoke the blessing of the Deity upon the deliberations of the assemblage.

The President then called upon the Governor of the State of Colorado, the Hon. J. F. Shafroth, to deliver the address of welcome for which he was scheduled on the program.

Governor Shafroth spoke at some length, and began by frankly admitting that he knew nothing about pharmacy, and would have to read a good deal about it before he could tell this convention of pharmacists anything about it. He had confessed as much to the Mayor of the city of Denver, who usually accompanied him on these occasions, and he was much more confident, claiming that this subject was his "specialty," and he was sure he could handle it with skill. The Governor went on to say that the duties of his office were such that he could never write any finished addresses on occasions of this sort, but whatever he said must come spontaneously, from the inspiration of the moment. Anyway, his experience had been that, whenever he tried to write a formal address, after he had revised it for the third or fourth time, he generally came to the conclusion that it



was not worth reading, and threw it away. His own attitude in this respect was very well illustrated by the story of the young clergyman who, desirous of making a favorable impression, started off by preaching what he considered a very learned discourse, after which he mingled with his congregation, in the hope of hearing some expression. Finally he approached an elderly sister and invited her criticism upon his sermon, eliciting the curt objection, "Well, you read it!" Admitting that this was a defect, and pressing for further criticism, she said, "You didn't read it well." Likewise admitting this fault, he insisted upon knowing what else was the matter with his sermon, and got for his pains the reply, "It was not worth reading, anyway."

The Governor then proceeded to extend a warm welcome to the Association on behalf of the people of Colorado, whose official representative he was, and paid tribute to the merits and usefulness of the American Pharmaceutical Association, as illustrated in its long and honorable career.

The Governor then launched into a veritable glorification of the State of Colorado--its climate, its mountains, its scenery, its precious, its baser metals, and especially the great possibilities of its undeveloped water-power and its fabulous wealth of coal

deposits. He said that the United States Government Geological Survey reported that Colorado had 371 billions of tons of coal within her borders, while the total coal consumption of the world was only a billion and a quarter tons annually, which meant that Colorado alone could supply the whole world with coal for three hundred years to come. Colorado's water-power, coming from a maximum height of 5,000 feet, coupled with this prodigious coal supply, offered a foundation for manufacturing enterprises almost beyond belief for magnitude. Also, the mountains of Colorado contained iron ore in unlimited quantities, and this, with her great coal area, forecasted the eventual development of a steel and iron industry such as the world had never seen.

The Governor concluded by depicting the glory of Colorado's noted mountain scenery—especially the "Royal Gorge," with its perpendicular walls of rock rising to the majestic height of 2,700 feet on either side, and described how Colorado had come to be known as "The Playground of America." He appealed to the members not to rush away upon the adjournment of this meeting, but to remain and see for themselves the wonders of the great Rocky Mountains, and enjoy the delights of the climate and scenery, in which event he felt sure they would wish to return again.

The President called on Prof. Joseph P. Remington, of Philadelphia, to respond to the address of welcome just made by the Governor.

Prof. Remington, apparently to relieve somewhat the Governor's embarrassment at having to admit that he knew nothing about pharmacy, said that he was not alone in that respect, as illustrated by two incidents in the early history of pharmaceutical legislation in the Eastern States. When a pharmacy bill was brought before the New Jersey Legislature, for instance, a member from one of the rural districts moved that it be "referred to the Committee on Farm and Farm Products;" and in Pennsylvania, when a similar bill came before the Legislature, a member moved that it be "referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality."

Prof. Remington said that the Association was thrice pleased in coming to Colorado again, and referred to the spirit of the beautiful "Welcome" arch that greeted visitors to the city of Denver as they stepped from the cars.

This, he said, was the fourth time he had come to Denver, and every time he witnessed some great improvement. He was impressed with the cleanliness everywhere apparent. In this respect, Denver was decidedly different from some of the Eastern cities—although they had for Mayor in his own city of Philadelphia one Rudolph Blankenberg, who, because of his propensity to "clean up things generally," was known as "The Great Dutch Cleanser." Denver had everything that was beautiful and agreeable to commend it and make it a city of note among all the cities of the world. In conclusion, Prof. Remington thanked the Governor on behalf of the Association for his warm words of welcome, and assured him that no pharmacist would leave the city of Denver without a full appreciation of its beauties and its worth.

The President said as the members of the Association were to be residents of the city of Denver for the next few days, they were particularly fortunate in having the Hon. H. J. Arnold, Mayor of the city, present, and he would now ask him to make an address of welcome on behalf of the municipality.

Mayor Arnold began by parrying the assertion made by the Governor that he would explain everything about pharmacy. He said that the Governor was now a candidate for office, and could hardly be expected to stick to the exact truth. The Governor had been in politics for a number of years, and they had sent him to Congress until he got tired and resigned, and then they elected him Governor, afterwards re-electing him to that office, and now he said he was going to the Senate. Some time, away back in the political life of the Governor, some one had given him the name of "Honest John," and he had been known by that name so long that the Governor himself believed it. He had recently talked with the Governor about this "misnomer," and had suggested the propriety of proof on the subject, but the Governor had replied that "It didn't need any proof; he admitted it."

The Mayor went on to say that in welcoming any association to Denver it was important that he should only state things that were true, as the delegates would have a chance to check his statements. Not so with the Governor, however, because he knew that a very small percentage of a visiting delegation would ever have an opportunity to know Colorado thoroughly, so he could make his statements as broad as he pleased. Take as an illustration what the Governor stated about the "Royal Gorge," with its perpendicular walls towering above the river's bed for 2,700 feet. Who, he asked, would ever attempt to measure those walls, to see if that statement was correct? They could only take the Governor's word for it. Adverting to the hope expressed by Prof. Remington, of Philadelphia, in response to the Governor's address of welcome, that the Mayor would turn over the keys of the city to the visiting delegates, he replied that his administration had succeeded one that had been in power for a number of years, and they didn't leave any keys. So the only thing they could do in Denver was to substitute smiles and words of good cheer and welcome—a welcome of sunshine, a welcome that found its reflection on yonder mountain tops; and in the purest and best of air. Denver was largely a convention city, because it was situated halfway between the East and West and a mile high above sea-level, away from the earth's dust that settled in the lower strata of the atmosphere.

In conclusion, the Mayor on behalf of the city of Denver extended the heartiest of welcomes to this Association. He did this on behalf of all the people, because in Denver they had no cliques, no class distinctions. The man who carried his dinner-pail was as ready to greet the pharmacists of the country as the man who owned a drug store on the corner. He expressed the hope that the members would make themselves at home and feel that they were of Denver's people.

The President called on A. V. Pease, of Nebraska, to respond to the address of welcome by the Mayor.

Mr. Pease began by saying that as he listened to the words of welcome by his Excellency the Governor, and his Honor the Mayor, he was reminded of a convention he had the pleasure of attending some months before in the city of Dallas, Texas. This was an Association of the Advertising Clubs of America, and he would like to propose the names of the Governor and Mayor for honorary membership in that club. As he had listened to the cordial greetings and kindly words of welcome, he realized why the Mayor had received such a large expression of confidence from those who knew him best. He was reminded of another man of

the name—the great English author and poet, Sir Edwin Arnold. Those who remembered his “Light of Asia” would recall the self-sacrifice of the great Buddha in feeding himself to a famished tiger he found by his pathway in the jungle, to save her life and that of her cubs; and then afterwards converted himself into a loaf of bread and fed a starving widow and her children. He was sure the Mayor would likewise be equal to any occasion that confronted him.

The welcome accorded in the superlative terms employed by the Governor and Mayor reminded him of the banquet where the toast “The United States” was proposed, and one man got up and said: “The glorious United States! Bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the rising sun, on the south by the Antarctic Ocean, on the west by the setting sun.” Then, after a while, when the guests had drunk still deeper, and imagination knew no bounds, a reveler got up to respond to this inspiring toast, and exclaimed: “The United States! How glorious they are! Bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, on the east by the Dawn of Creation, on the south by the Precession of the Equinoxes, on the west by the Day of Judgment!”

Mr. Pease concluded with the expression of the hope that those present here might not be past Divine aid before the realization of the hope held out by the word “Mizpah,” the word of farewell that met the gaze of visitors from the city side of the “Welcome” arch as they departed from Denver, which word being interpreted meant, “God watch between you and me until we meet again.”

The President stated that the next speaker to greet the Association would be Dr. Sherman Williams, President of the Colorado State Board of Health.

Dr. Williams spoke as follows:

I feel very highly flattered and complimented that I should be asked here to address this assemblage of representative pharmacists and chemists of America.

As a physician I am more or less familiar with the work of the pharmacist and chemist as well as have some knowledge of the many trials, tribulations and hardships of your profession. I believe I can fully appreciate from a recreative point of view as well as a scientific one the advantages and benefits which are to be derived from a meeting of this character. It gives an opportunity to lay aside the arduous duties which constantly beset you and diverts your minds to the pleasant side of your profession and by the interchange and exchange of thought you return to your homes and labors with new energy and new ideas which benefit you in your every-day routine.

I congratulate you upon your selecting Denver and Colorado as your meeting place of this American wide Association. You have selected the only city in America lighted by the everlasting rays of sunshine and reposing at the foot of the eternally snowcapped mountains of the beautiful Rockies, whose inhabitants may lift their eyes heavenward and enjoy a beautiful, inspiring panoramic scene and yet breathe the pure and life giving ozone from these picturesque snowy peaks, and who the year through may rest peacefully in the arms of Morpheus without the torrid oppression and discomfort with which many of you are too familiar.

You have been welcomed by the Governor of this great state and the Mayor of this beautiful city. I am here to welcome you as President of the Colorado

State Board of Health, as head of the Pure Food Department of the State of Colorado and representative of the Medical Profession of the city of Denver and State of Colorado, and I assure you on behalf of all these organizations that we are glad to have you and that you are in reality welcome.

I am quite certain that if any of you are unfortunate enough while here to need your appendix amputated, you will find the surgeons of Denver equal to the emergency and I am sure that your local brother pharmacists will be able to furnish you with ample medication to relieve the overstrain of excessive altitude.

The State Board of Health and the Pure Food Department of the state have made especial efforts to see that the food supply and the drugs furnished you are of the highest quality and for several months all of the employes of the Health Department have been bending their energies in this direction, and if you find any fault in this regard, I promise you proper retribution upon the person furnishing you the same.

As a physician, I am proud of the progress and energy which my profession has made in the last thirty years. There has been much done in the discovery of new measures and in their prophylactic and curative applications. Thirty years ago little was known of bacteriology, and nothing of the seras and vaccines. Nothing was known of the cause or how many of the common diseases were transmitted. It is since that time that we have learned that malaria and yellow fever were the result of an infection by the mosquito and that by eliminating this insect, these two diseases were stamped out. It is more recently that we have learned of the dangers connected with the deadly house fly.

You probably remember that in the year 1898, during the Spanish-American War, there were more soldiers who died from typhoid fly infection than were killed by Spanish bullets. In 1911, there were encamped around the Southern border of the United States some 12,000 United States soldiers, and there was one case of typhoid fever among them, and no deaths. In 1898, 10,000 soldiers were encamped around the northern border of the country, and there were 2,000 and some odd hundred cases of typhoid fever, with 500 deaths resulting.

It always remains for a few men like the immortal Koch, Pasteur, Ehrlich, Mechnikoff, Wright, Wasserman and Flexner, who tower above the rest of the profession like cathedral spires above the surrounding dwellings to demonstrate many of the great truths which have brought the medical profession into the light of day.

So it has been with your profession. You have all toiled in the vineyard and have done your part, yet a few names of your profession stand prominently above all others, as the great leaders and who are chiefly responsible for the progress made in your work.

The physician owes you much for the important part which you perform in the world of the healing art, and I believe is ever grateful and reciprocal in his attitude toward your profession.

We know that the efforts of the chemist and pharmacist were vital factors in the framing and passage of the pure food and drug laws, not only of the United States, but of the individual states as well. In this work there stands out prominently above all others the name of one of your members, that great pure food and drug apostle and celebrated chemist who preferred right and principle to position.

Dr. Wiley has done more, not alone for the enactment of pure food and drug laws, than any other living or dead American, but more for their enforcement. His name is a synonym today in the United States for what is right and pure in drugs and foods.

The Colorado State Board of Health with Dr. Wiley is opposed to adulterations and misbrands. The public is entitled to know the contents of the package it pays for. We do not oppose the use of preservatives because of their ill effects on the consumer, but because they prevent the consumer from knowing the true nature of the product he is consuming, because they are capable of making a foul, decomposed, putrid article appear in the guise of one that is wholesome.¹

In connection with the performance of the duties of the pharmacist and physician, I have been very much impressed with the appropriateness of a little poem by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "If:"

IF.

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting, too:
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated don't give away to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise.

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thought your aim,
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two impostors just the same:
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build them up with worn-out tools.

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss:
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much:
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man, my son!

¹Dr. Williams refers, no doubt, to the so-called "condimental" preservatives as vinegar, salt, sugar, spices, etc., or strong deodorants, as sulphur dioxide, etc. Preservatives which are nearly or quite odorless and tasteless, as for example, sodium benzoate, are incapable of disguising or covering up the evidences of putridity.—EDITOR.

The President called on Dr. H. H. Rusby, of New York, to respond to the address of Doctor Williams, just concluded. Doctor Rusby began by saying that as a usual thing he was very much averse to participating in these introductory formalities, but on the present occasion he found that formality was lacking, and that feeling had taken its place, and he therefore found himself really happy in having the privilege of responding. He assured Doctor Williams that this Association was working along the very lines about which he was speaking. He spoke of a delightful visit he had just made to Denver's noted dahlia farm, as a proof of the wonders of which he had brought back with him for exhibition to his friends what he alleged was the smallest specimen of the flower he could find—a specimen sufficient to put to the blush of shame the dahlias of the East. In fact, he could grow enthusiastic about everything related to Colorado, except the duties of its Board of Health—because it seemed to him that the Board of Health would have absolutely nothing to do, unless it was to administer sedatives to visiting guests to keep them from becoming too enthusiastic. He was reminded, however, that times had not always been so “healthy” in this section of the great West. He remembered that when he visited this part of the country in the early '80's, Dodge City was not considered a particularly “healthy” place—especially after 12 o'clock at night. Cases had been known there where men in the very prime of life, and in apparently splendid health, had suddenly been taken off in a very unexpected manner.

In conclusion, Mr. Rusby said he not only desired to thank Dr. Williams, as the representative of the State Board of Health, most heartily in words for the message he had delivered, but he desired to give him the assurance that this Association had come to help in the matter of health. It had come largely for the purpose of helping this and other Boards of Health. He expressed the hope that the proceedings at this meeting might teach the Colorado State Board of Health and the boards of all the other states the very great truth—a truth which he thought was not sufficiently appreciated—that there could be no really efficient administration of public-health laws without the aid of pharmacy. He thought it one of the greatest mistakes that could be made to suppose that the physician alone could work out this problem of the public health. The physician could do his work well up to a certain point, and then the training, the education and the practice, of the pharmacist was required to supplement the work. He hoped that all those within the sound of his voice, all those who had anything to do with the study and knowledge of the proceedings of the Association at this meeting, would make it their business to show to the people of this country that if they were going to have any real success in protecting their wives and children against unhealthy and unclean things they must have a representative of pharmacy on the Boards of Health.

The President said there were present at the convention this afternoon the representatives of two sister organizations, which were closely allied to the welfare of this Association, and he would first call on Prof. W. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, to address this body on behalf of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Prof. Anderson began by saying that it was indeed a great pleasure for him to express the cordial greetings and best wishes of the National Association of Retail Druggists. It was with a feeling of intense appreciation and abundant satisfac-

tion that the younger national pharmaceutical association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, looked upon this, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the pioneer in pharmaceutical associations of this country, as a leader, whose sincere devotion and splendid activities had given to the country its great American pharmacy of today. It was well known to the members, he said, that the N. A. R. D. took care of and performed particular duties in reference to the welfare of the retail druggists of the land—duties which this organization, by reason of its many activities, and owing to its well defined policies and extensive work, could not well assume itself. The necessity for the N. A. R. D. was not because of any lack of interest in, or of activity on the part of, the American Pharmaceutical Association in carrying out the great work it had mapped out for itself, but was caused by changing conditions and circumstances, over which neither organization had any control. Circumstances had made it apparent that concerted and effective efforts must be used to stop and check the downward inclination of the financial or commercial side of pharmacy. But while the N. A. R. D. had devoted its greatest activities to the commercial welfare of the pharmacist, it must not be understood that it was not deeply interested in every effort for the raising of the standard of pharmacy, and for putting into effect the very highest ethical and professional operations and processes. "We believe," he said, "in fact contend, that every profession, no matter how high or how ethical it is, has surrounding it certain commercial conditions." In selecting a profession for their life's work, men and women were guided by certain things, such as family ties, position in society, likes and dislikes, service in the cause of humanity, and the like; but standing out prominently above all of these was the important factor of the ability to make a livelihood. The N. A. R. D., by taking up propositions which were of vital interest to the retail drug trade of the country, was by its efforts augmenting the work of the A. Ph. A., and every success of the N. A. R. D. meant just that much for business pharmacy. The N. A. R. D. and A. Ph. A. had much that was in common, and the former hailed with delight and satisfaction the work of the past year, which had brought the two organizations closer together, in thought, in sympathy and in action. The conference of the two Legislative Committees had demonstrated positively that the very best results could be attained in legislation by these two committees working in harmony, by approving of that which was for, and disproving of that which was against, the interests of the pharmaceutical profession.

Prof. Anderson said he would not attempt to bring up at this time all the policies adopted by the National Association of Retail Druggists at its recent meeting, but because of certain unwarranted, misleading and absolutely untrue statements that appeared in the press in reference to the attitude of the retail drug trade upon the subject of anti-narcotic legislation, he felt it his duty to call the attention of this body to the fact that every word spoken, every sentiment and resolution adopted before the Milwaukee meeting of the N. A. R. D., was in favor of the proper restriction of that traffic, and in favor of proper anti-narcotic laws. Experience had shown the retail drug trade of the country that whenever legislation affecting the sale and distribution of drugs was attempted the best and most effective legislation was that legislation which the pharmacists obtained, and which was enacted through their efforts and influence. He believed that pharmacists

should appear in this great agitation in a more prominent way, and that they must take up the question of proper and effective anti-narcotic laws. Such laws had been proposed at Washington, some of them simply imposing a tax, but not having the proper effect in restricting the traffic. Others proposed simply to fill the pockets of certain individuals, at the expense of the pharmacist and the public. Still others had been proposed that put a restriction upon the retail drug trade, the wholesale druggist and the manufacturer, which could not possibly be complied with, and which, if enacted into law, would condemn every pharmacist, every wholesaler and every manufacturer, as a deliberate violator of the law—and he could not help himself.

In conclusion Prof. Anderson wished for this meeting the same degree of harmony and splendid results as that which characterized the Milwaukee meeting. He said it was their intention as workers in that organization to endeavor to show the pharmacists of the country that they should not only belong to the National Association of Retail Druggists, but that their interest should also be placed in the American Pharmaceutical Association. They wanted their members who had never attended the meetings of this Association to come to them, and see what the A. Ph. A. really was—to get in touch, shoulder to shoulder, with this pioneer organization, which had given the greatest energy and the greatest efforts to the uplift of pharmacy. He “wanted them to come to know the members of this Association, and be influenced by them, so that harmony would exist and that all would be working together to one common end.”

The President stated that the National Wholesale Druggists Association was represented before the convention at this time by W. A. Hover, of Denver, who would next address the Association.

Mr. Hover said it was a privilege and pleasure to bring the cordial greetings of the National Wholesale Druggists Association to this body. The American Pharmaceutical Association was now entering upon its sixtieth anniversary. The National Wholesale Association was now on the eve of holding its thirty-eighth annual meeting, which would take place the middle of October in the city of Milwaukee.

The American Pharmaceutical Association represented the oldest retail organization in this country. So far as he knew, the National Wholesale Association represented the oldest wholesale commercial organization in this country. The American Pharmaceutical Association had always stood for the highest professional and ethical conduct of the retail drug business; and the high character of that business today was the result of sixty years of work and effort on the part of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The National Wholesale Druggists Association had always stood for high commercial conduct and practice, not only in commercial lines, but in ethical and other lines as well. Much had been said about the dependence and interdependence of the retail druggist and the wholesaler. The members of this organization and the retail drug trade of the country were absolutely dependent upon the jobber, and it went without saying that the jobber was absolutely dependent upon them. At no time in the history of the drug trade of this country had that dependence been greater than today. Much has been said about the middle man, and economists had stated that the high cost of living was in a measure due to the middle man. This was not true, however, in

the drug business. Congress had presented data and figures which indicated that the average price during the decade just passed of staple drugs and chemicals was less than it was ten years ago; that, notwithstanding the fact that the average price of every other commodity had advanced from 5 to 10 or 15 or 20 or 25 or more per cent., that drug commodities were the only exception to the high cost of living today. As an illustration of why the retail druggist was so dependent upon the jobber, he would take one phase of the business; and that was the proprietary end of the drug business. Twenty-five years ago there was not to exceed in general use and consumption in this country more than five thousand articles of a proprietary character; and that included the French preparations. Today, that number had increased from less than 5,000 to over 28,000. The result had been that the demands on the retail druggist for specific items was much less than it used to be, but the number of items that he had calls for had been largely increased.

Continuing, Mr. Hover said it had been stated that the N. A. R. D. had many things in common with the A. Ph. A. The National Wholesale Association, he said, had everything in common with this organization. He knew of no line of activity in the business of the wholesaler which was not in common with the interests of this Association. In the past, this Association had given much consideration to the ethical and professional side of the drug business. Now, and in the future, it would have to give greater attention to the legislative and commercial features and especially to legislation—a task that was going to demand the best and most united efforts of both the wholesaler and retailer. There were many problems yet to be solved in the administration and conduct of the Food and Drugs Law. There were problems to be solved in connection with the sale of narcotics and habit-forming drugs. The proposed amendments to the Food and Drugs Act in regard to the sale of narcotics and habit-forming drugs were questions that required united cooperation. The retailer was as much interested in these as the wholesaler. The latter was as much interested in the practical solution of them as the retailer. The wholesalers were as anxious as the members of the A. Ph. A. and N. A. R. D. to bring about reforms in the distribution of narcotics and habit-forming drugs, and the wholesalers were anxious to cooperate with the other two bodies to bring about statutory enactments that were practical and possible of execution. He expressed the hope that the combined experience and talent of the three organizations might be concentrated, as all were working for the same end. The National Wholesale Druggists Association had no regard, whatsoever, for the commercial end of the narcotic drug traffic. It was their desire that it should be restricted along all legitimate lines, and that only that which was necessary for actual medical use and practice should be dispensed, and all other use eliminated. He therefore hoped that it would be the pleasure of this gathering, during the sessions of its legislative Section, to take the initiative and start the idea of a joint Legislative Committee, representing the American Pharmaceutical Association, the N. A. R. D. and the National Wholesale Association; and also the manufacturers—because it was only by virtue of the combined wisdom of all branches of the trade that there could be brought about a workable, practical law, prohibiting the sale of narcotics and habit-forming drugs. So far as the National Wholesale Druggists Association was concerned, he assured the members that it would give its hearty cooperation to the end to be desired.

The President said he was sure that the Association thoroughly appreciated the remarks of the two sister organizations.

President Godding announced that the time had now come for the presentation of his address as President, and called Third Vice-President E. Berger, of Florida, to the chair, while this was being done. (See September JOURNAL, p. 899.)

The President's Address was greeted with hearty manifestations of approval.

The Third Vice-President called for action upon the excellent Address of President Godding, and stated that the custom was to appoint a committee of five to consider and report upon the recommendations made, and he would entertain a motion to that effect.

On motion of H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, seconded by Joseph W. England, of Philadelphia, it was so ordered, and the chair appointed the following:

Otto F. Claus, of St. Louis, Chairman.

J. C. Wallace, of New Castle, Pa.

A. V. Pease, of Fairbury, Neb.

F. W. Meissner, of LaPorte, Ind.

C. A. Mayo, of New York City.

President Godding resumed the chair, and stated that the chairman of the Local Committee, Mr. Ford, had some announcements to make.

Mr. Ford stated that one of the privileges of the Local Secretary was to be prominent and make a number of speeches during the meeting, and that though this was his first appearance, it was not to be the last. He then proceeded to make announcement of the excursion to the Foot Hills on Tuesday morning, intended especially for the ladies; announced a concert to be held in Trinity M. E. Church, on Broadway, Tuesday night, at which some of the best talent in the city would assist, and invited all to be present. He also stated that a photographer would be present at the Broadway entrance to the Brown Palace Hotel in the morning at 10 o'clock, to take a group picture of the Association.

The President stated that the next order of business would be the reading of the minutes of the Council.

On motion of Charles Holzhauser, of Newark, N. J., seconded by S. L. Bresler, of Denver, the reading of the minutes of the Council for the past year, as already published in the Journal of the Association, was dispensed with, and only the minutes of a session of the Council held at Denver on this date were ordered to be read.

Likewise, on motion of Mr. Holzhauser, seconded by Mr. Whelpley, the minutes of the Council for the year, as published in the Journal, were approved by the Association.

Joseph W. England, Secretary of the Council, thereupon proceeded to present a synopsis of the minutes of the third session of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the year 1911-2, held Monday morning, August 19, 1912, beginning at 9 o'clock. (See Proceedings of the Council.)

Dr. Rusby, of New York, called attention to what he said was rather an important omission in the minutes, viz., that it had been resolved in the Council to have announcement made before the Association in general session that the Council would be very glad to receive any copies of Proceedings which members might have and for which they had no use.

The President called for action on the minutes, and W. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, moved to adopt the minutes as read.

Dr. John M. Francis, of Detroit, asked whether the adoption of the minutes as read would commit the Association to the plan of the establishment of a House of Delegates, as set forth in the resolutions read by Secretary England, or whether this matter would receive full discussion at some future time.

Prof. J. H. Beal, General Secretary, stated that, in his opinion, the adoption of the minutes would carry with it the approval of the resolutions for the creation of a House of Delegates. If the resolutions as read were approved, it would mean that a House of Delegates would be created, and continued until the resolutions were rescinded. The proposition had been very carefully considered by the committee which prepared the resolutions, and the matter had again been very carefully considered by the Council at its session this morning. He thought a close reading of the resolutions would show that for the present, at least, the proposed House of Delegates was the creature of the Council and the Association, and had no power to initiate anything except the matters contained in the articles creating it. If the hour were not so late he could present many arguments which would tend to show that it would be a wise step to take—experimentally, at least; and that the matter was so surrounded with safeguards that it would not be possible for the proposed House of Delegates to usurp any powers not expressly given to it.

This statement from the General Secretary was followed by a discussion of some length, participated in by Messrs. C. A. Mayo, of New York; H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis; Frederick T. Gordon, of Philadelphia; Charles Holzhauser, of Newark, N. J.; W. B. Philip, of Fruitvale, Cal.; F. W. Meissner, of LaPorte, Ind.; H. H. Rusby, of New York, and W. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, the net result of which was that the motion of Mr. Anderson to adopt the minutes as read was, by his consent, and at the suggestion of C. A. Mayo and Frederick T. Gordon, as supplemented by Thomas F. Main, modified to take this form: "That the minutes of the Council be approved as read, except that part relating to the establishment of a House of Delegates, and that the latter be made a special order for the consideration of the Association in called general session on Wednesday morning." The motion in this form was put to a vote and carried.

A motion by W. B. Philip, seconded by G. H. R. Lichthardt, of Sacramento, Cal., that the resolutions in question be printed, so that the members might have an opportunity of reading and considering them before they came up for discussion, was adopted.

The President announced that the final order of business for this session was the formation of a Nominating Committee, by the selection of two delegates from each state, territory, island possession and foreign country entitled to representation on said committee.

Thereupon, the General Secretary called the roll of the states, territories and countries, for the information of the members present, and moved a recess of ten minutes to enable the members to make their selections for the Nominating Committee. This motion was seconded by Mr. Bresler, of Denver, and carried.

Upon resumption, the names of their representatives were handed in from the various states and territories, and the Nominating Committee was made up as follows:

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Alabama	L. C. Lewis.
Arkansas	W. L. Dewoody.
California	Miss Clarissa M. Roehr, W. B. Phillip.
Colorado	A. W. Clark, S. L. Bresler.
Connecticut	T. F. Main.
District of Columbia	W. S. Richardson.
Florida	Ernest Berger.
Illinois	I. A. Becker, C. W. Patterson.
Indiana	A. F. Sala, M. P. Schwartz.
Iowa	P. A. Schlumberger, I. A. Anderson.
Kansas	Martin Noll, L. E. Sayre.
Kentucky	J. W. Gayle.
Louisiana	F. C. Godbold, Philip Asher.
Maryland	H. L. Meredith, Charles Caspari, Jr.
Massachusetts	E. H. La Pierre, Miss Jennie H. Summer.
Michigan	John Helfman, L. A. Seltzer.
Mississippi	G. C. Kendall, H. M. Faser.
Missouri	Solomon Boehm, O. F. Claus.
Montana	C. E. Mollet.
Nebraska	C. R. Sherman, R. A. Lyman.
New Jersey	H. H. Rusby, G. M. Andrews.
New York	C. A. Mayo, W. C. Anderson.
Pennsylvania	J. C. Wallace, P. H. Utech.
South Dakota	F. W. Brown, D. F. Jones.
Texas	R. H. Needham, E. G. Eberle.
Vermont	M. G. Beebe.
Virginia	T. A. Miller.
Washington	A. F. Maxwell, G. H. Watt.
West Virginia	F. B. Haymaker, Alfred Walker.
Cuba	J. P. Duncan, Francisco Ramirez.

At large (appointed by the chair): J. P. Remington, of Pennsylvania; H. M. Whelpley, of Missouri; J. A. Koch, of Pennsylvania; J. H. Beal, of Ohio, and W. B. Day, of Illinois.

The Chair then announced that the Nominating Committee would meet immediately after the close of this session for organization, and that the next session of the Association, to be held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, would be in the ballroom, on the eighth floor of the Brown Palace Hotel. There being no further business before the Association, on motion of Prof. W. C. Anderson, seconded by Dr. Otto Claus, an adjournment was taken to the time and place mentioned.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION—*Tuesday Morning, August 20, 1912.*

Owing to a long session of the Council, the Association in second general session was not called to order by President Godding until 10:45 a. m. in the ball room of the Brown Palace Hotel.

The Minutes of the first session were read by the General Secretary. On motion of Charles J. Clayton, of Denver, duly seconded, the minutes were approved as read.

The President called for the reading of the minutes of the Council, and Secretary England, of that body, read the minutes of the fourth session, of the Council for the year 1911-12, held this date (August 20th), beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. (See Proceedings of the Council.)

On motion of J. C. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, seconded by Mr. Anderson, of Brooklyn, the minutes were ordered adopted as read.

The report of the Nominating Committee being called for as next in order, said report was read by the General Secretary. (See September Journal p. 929.)

The chair called for action on the report and on motion of Mr. Clayton, seconded by Mr. Day, the report of the Nominating Committee was adopted as read.

The report of the Treasurer was called for, and Treasurer Whelpley, in presenting his report, explained that the change in the fiscal year of the Association from July to July to the calendar year running from the first of January caused his report at this time to cover only the period of six months from July 1, 1911, to January 1, 1912. He thought it would be interesting, however, to give a few totals showing the condition of the finances as they appeared on August 19, 1912, and also presented an account of some of his experiences in collecting dues from members in arrears. (See September Journal p. 915.)

On motion of Theodore J. Bradley, of Albany, N. Y., seconded by Albert Schneider, of San Francisco, the report of the Treasurer was received, and ordered to take the usual course.

The chair stated that the Secretary had a number of telegrams and communications which he would now read.

The Secretary read telegrams of greetings and best wishes for the success of this meeting from the California Pharmaceutical Association, the Women's Pharmaceutical Association of the Pacific Coast, the Retail Druggists' Association of San Francisco, and a like telegram from Otto Raubenheimer, of Brooklyn, in which he expressed his regret at his inability to attend this meeting. The Secretary also read the following greeting from the Women's Organization of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

The Woman's Organization of the National Association of Retail Druggists extends most sincere greetings and best wishes to the American Pharmaceutical Association upon this its sixtieth anniversary gathering.

We congratulate you upon its achievements in the past and know that the future years will bring added honors to your Association and greater blessing to the world at large.

Sixty years of work well done for the best good of your brother pharmacists is a record the American Pharmaceutical Association may be justly proud of.

Our sincere thanks are extended to you for the splendid support of and impetus given to the important movement for Sunday rest and shorter working hours and all other work for the betterment of humanity.

It is our hope that we may cooperate with you wherever possible and we both may see

"What a great big beautiful chance each has
In the life of the world to play some part;
To answer its needs with willing hands
And add to its cheer with a gladsome heart.
This chance is yours, and ours, too,
If only we do well the tasks that we have to do."

Fraternally yours,

NELLIE FLORENCE LEE, Secretary.
EDITH A. STORER, President.

A letter from John S. Bond, of Little Rock, Ark., was also read expressing regret at his inability to attend the meeting. The Secretary also read a communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs, extending a cordial invitation to the members to visit that city before returning to their homes.

The chair called for action upon the various communications as read, and on motion of Mr. Day, of Chicago, seconded by Mr. Meissner, of La Porte, Indiana, the same were ordered received, and the Secretary authorized to make appropriate responses by mail.

The report of the General Secretary was called for as the next order of business, and Secretary Beal, in presenting his report, explained that he had taken the liberty of combining his report as General Secretary with his report as Editor of the Journal for the past eleven months, and unless there was objection he would present the report in abstract. Owing to the change in the financial year, whereby it now ran with the calendar year, instead of from July to July, his report was in two sections. The first portion of his financial report covered the period of time elapsing between his assumption of office on the first day of September, 1911, to December 31st of that year, and that portion of his report, together with the books, had been placed in the hands of the Auditing Committee, whose report was now in the hands of the Treasurer for later presentation to the Association. The report for the first half of the fiscal year, from January 1st to June 30, 1912, had not been referred to the Auditing Committee, but would go to that committee at the close of the present year. He then proceeded to present his report in abstract. (See September Journal p. 908.)

W. S. Richardson, of Washington City, moved that the report be received, to take the usual course.

Mr. Gordon asked for information whether the acceptance of the report involved the adoption of the recommendations therein made. Secretary Beal stated that he thought the proper method would be to simply receive the report and place it on file. The recommendations, he thought, should go to the Council for action, this being a joint report to Council and Association.

Mr. Richardson's motion was thereupon seconded by Mr. Gordon and carried.

John Culley, of Ogden, Utah, moved that the Secretary be reimbursed for the personal expenses incurred by him in superintending the publication of the Journal in a city distant from his home town, as shown by his report, and this motion was seconded by Mr. Mayo, of New York, who paid tribute to the valuable services of the Secretary in connection with the local branch in New York City and such branches elsewhere, and to the effective aid he had given on the occasion of a joint meeting of the local pharmacists with the physicians in New York.

The Secretary explained that, while he was grateful for the proposition, all expenditures must be authorized by the Council, after approval by the Committee on Finance. He suggested, therefore, that the motion be withdrawn, and the matter allowed to work itself out in the Council. This suggestion was acceptable to both Mr. Culley and Mr. Mayo, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Mayo here stated that he had called on the widow of the late C. S. N. Hallberg as he came to this meeting through Chicago, and she had requested him to express to the members of the Association her profound appreciation of the material aid extended her through the medium of the Hallberg Fund. He said the house, which had been saved to the estate by the contribution of the Association, had been improved and was in excellent condition, and besides furnishing her a comfortable home, yielded an income from that part she was able to lease to others sufficient to support herself and young son with economy.

The Secretary read the report of the Auditing Committee. (See September Journal p. 926.)

On motion of Mr. Meissner, seconded by Mr. Richardson, the report just read was ordered received.

The Secretary presented the report of the Committee on Organization of Local Branches.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL BRANCHES.

When the chairman of this important committee accepted the responsibilities of this work, he fully believed that conditions were ripe for the formation of a branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Cincinnati. With this end in view, a meeting of the druggists of Cincinnati and vicinity was called at the College of Pharmacy in the month of March of this year. Our honored Secretary, Professor Beal, and others, addressed the meeting and it was believed that the necessary enthusiasm was aroused to initiate this Branch. Your Chairman, however, failed in getting the required number of signatures for the formation of this Branch. Failing in this, your chairman called upon the balance of the members of your committee, who could offer him nothing more tangible than sympathy. So we regret exceedingly that we are compelled to report that no Branch of the A. Ph. A. was formed at Cincinnati this year, but it is hoped with the interest created we will have no difficulty in starting one this coming winter in Cincinnati and possibly one in Columbus.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH LENGFELD,
GEO. B. KAUFFMAN,
OTTO CLAUS,
CHAS. W. JOHNSON,
THEO. D. WETTERSTROEM, Chairman.

On motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Meissner, this report was ordered received and placed on file.

The chair called for report of the Committee on Editing Rules, and the same was read by Mr. Mayo, in the absence of Chairman Hays.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDITING RULES.

Great pressure of other matters, and his own inability to apply himself as closely to either his vocational or avocational duties as he would like, have prevented the chairman of your committee from carrying out his plan of enlisting the cooperation of his associates in the preparation of a set of editing rules, and submitting them to the Association for consideration. As a preliminary step to this plan, we have secured from a number of other organizations whose objects are at least partly similar to ours, some of the rules which they have adopted for the guidance of their editorial forces. Instead of proceeding with this work until all available sources of aid had been tapped, studying carefully the data obtained, and compiling a set of rules that might prove of assistance to our various editorial workers in their efforts to follow a uniform style, your chairman was forced by the circumstances stated to abandon his plan after he had secured a few of the rules adopted by cognate societies for the guidance of those in charge of their publications. Such data as have been collected we submit herewith, fully realizing that in their present form they are useful only as a nucleus for our successors in case the Association sees fit to appoint them, and the latter see fit to continue the work along the lines we have mapped out. The material attached, and forming a part of this report, consists of:

- A. (1) A typewritten sheet received from the American Medical Association Press, bearing date of May 7, 1912.
- (2) A pamphlet entitled, "The Bibliographic Style of the American Medical Association Press."
- (3) A smaller pamphlet from the same source entitled, "Suggestions to Authors."
- B. (1) A letter from the Publicity Director of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and,
- (2) A sample of the style followed in printing the literature of that association.
- C. A pamphlet entitled "Directions for Assistant Editors and Abstractors," issued by the American Chemical Society.
- D. A letter from the assistant editor of the *American Chemical Journal*, written in reply to one from your chairman on the subject of your committee's work.
- E. A clipping from the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist*, the organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, sent by the editor of that publication in response to a request for his "editing rules."

We also call attention to the "Manual of Style," issued by the United States government printing office. This is a very handy little book, which may be obtained from the government printer for 15 cents.

We mention in this connection a paper read before this body by Dr. Lyman F. Kebler at the 1905 meeting, and published in our Proceedings for that year, page 370, entitled: "The Desirability of Using Uniform and Distinct Abbreviations for Periodicals, with a Suggested List." We also point out the fact that in his presidential address, H. H. Rusby recom-

mended "that the secretary be instructed, so far as he possesses the necessary information, to append to the names of members in our official directory, their proper academic and professional titles." This recommendation (which gave rise to the creation of a committee on editing rules) was adopted, and the additions called for will doubtless be made.

Our secretary and editor has expressed to the chairman of this committee a preference for the shorter spelling of the word "gramme." While we advocate the using of the simpler American spelling in preference to the foreign for words which may be correctly spelled either way, we make an exception of the word "gramme," for the very practical reason that if spelled the short way it is often mistaken for "grain" by printers, proof readers and others, with results that not only are very annoying, but may result in discredit to the profession which it is the prime aim of our Association to improve.

Just here, while touching on a metric subject, we recommend that in the National Formulary formulas no attempt be made at stating the equivalent for the metric quantities, for, on the one hand, if this be done with any degree of accuracy, the equivalents will be expressed in quantities that will not only appear cumbersome in print, but will be inconvenient to weigh or measure in practice; and, on the other hand, if accuracy be sacrificed for the sake of appearance and convenience, a sample of a preparation containing the quantities directed in the metric column may vary materially in strength or quality from a sample containing the quantities directed in the old-style column.

In conclusion, after apologizing for the small amount of work we have done, and the large quantity of words we have taken with which to tell it, we beg leave to append a clipping from the New York Times, published in April, which follows:

"Censures the Proofreader—Columbia Alumni News Takes a Fall Out of the University Quarterly. A plea for uniform spelling and a protest against "Simple Simon Spelling" is made editorially in the current number of The Columbia Alumni News. It seems that the new degree of Bachelor of Science in Practical Arts, recently decided on by the university, is alluded to in such capital letters on Page 189 of The University Quarterly, and without capitals as 'bachelor of science in practical arts' on Page 191 of the same paper. From this slight offending The Alumni News takes its cue—

"So we have another new degree, Bachelor of Science in Practical Arts (Page 189 of The University Quarterly) or bachelor of science in practical arts (Page 191,)" it says. "You pays your money and takes your choice." For this special degree our choice would be the second form.

"Not in a spirit of carping criticism, but for information, can any one (not anyone) inform us in regard to the basis of spelling, capitalization, and hyphenization now in vogue? In the last number of The Quarterly we find the ultra-English 'traveller' (but 'traveling' and 'leveled'), 'grey-spined,' 'grey,' 'practice,' as a verb, side by side with the ultra-American 'center,' 'fiber,' 'theater,' 'program,' the last stage of a good word that used to be properly pronounced, but has now, as a consequence of the new spelling, come to be 'prugram.'

"Then we find 'glee-clubs,' 'track-teams,' 'college-man,' but 'anyone,' 'everyone,' the latest fad out of the Pandora's box of Simple Simon spelling.

"But why Maeterlinck's 'Blue bird'? Why not 'blue bird,' or 'blue Bird'? And we meet an old friend in a totally new dress or undress, 'Beside the bonnie brier bush.' Do you recognize it?

"We have an English language, a pretty fine old language, with forms fixed and consecrated by the usage of generations of men who knew it. Why not stick to it?"

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS HAYS, Chairman.

Mr. Mayo, seconded by Mr. Day, moved that the report be received and the committee continued.

Speaking to his motion, Mr. Mayo stated that the work of the committee was important, and had only just begun, and might have a far-reaching influence on the form which pharmaceutical literature was destined to take. There was need for some authentic and satisfactory system in this behalf. The rules adopted by the American Medical Association did not apply in many cases, and besides were open to criticism on several points. He said that his motion to continue the committee did not necessarily imply that Mr. Hays should continue chairman of it, if he should desire to be relieved—that the *personnel* of the committee might be different, though the committee itself were continued.

The motion to receive the report and continue the committee was thereupon adopted.

The Secretary presented by title the report of the Committee on Progress of

Revision of the U. S. P., and suggested that it would be proper to refer this report to the joint meeting of the Committee on U. S. P., with the Committee on National Formulary, which would probably be arranged for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mr. Anderson so moved, and the motion prevailed.

The report of the Committee on National Legislation was presented by Chairman Richardson. (See September Journal p. 1024.)

Mr. England then proceeded to pay tribute to the splendid services of Chairman Richardson, of the Committee on National Legislation, before the last session of Congress. He said he had been most faithful, loyal and hardworking in his efforts, and well deserved the praise of the Association for what he had done. He therefore moved that the report be received to take the usual course and that a special vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Richardson, in recognition of his valuable services.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Meissner, of Indiana, and Mr. Philip, of California.

Mr. Philip, speaking to his second, said he wished that every member present might read the report of Hon. H. J. Finger, the representative from California before the Hague Opium Conference. He thought it would probably open the eyes of the members to the enormous extent of the opium traffic, and would cause them to realize how hard it was to make an opium law that would suit all people. They would also realize that some law was going to be enforced, which would make a great deal of work for the pharmacists in registering small sales; but he thought the druggists of the country, once fully advised as to the enormity of the abuse of the use of opium, would be willing to do this in the cause of humanity.

Prof. W. C. Anderson said that as the Section on Education and Legislation was to consider legislative matters, and no doubt would bring in recommendations to this Association for adoption in reference to legislation, he thought this report ought to be in the hands of this Section for information, and offered an amendment to Mr. England's motion that the report be referred to the Section on Education and Legislation. This left the motion as completed in this form: "To receive the report, with a special vote of thanks to Chairman Richardson for his valuable services, and that the report then be referred to the Section on Education and Legislation."

Mr. England said he would accept this suggestion, and Mr. Meissner also seconded it, and the motion in this form was put to a rising vote and carried.

Prof. Bradley called attention to the fact that the time had not been set for passing on the matter of a House of Delegates, and moved that the hour of 11:30 on Wednesday morning be set for consideration of this subject.

Mr. Mayo moved to make the hour 9:30, instead.

This motion precipitated quite a discussion among the members as to the proper mode of procedure, Mr. Meissner was in favor of considering this question of the establishment of a House of Delegates without further delay. This idea was opposed by Messrs. Schlumberger, Anderson and Philip, on the ground that it would not be fair to a number of members not now present, who were given to understand by the action taken at yesterday's session that this matter would come up as a special order on Wednesday morning—members who would like to be

present and discuss the proposition, but who would be prevented from doing so if the matter were taken up and disposed of at this session.

Mr. Beal suggested that if the matter were deferred much longer, the proposed House of Delegates, if established, would have little opportunity to do anything during the present year, and the delegates who had come to this convention from all over the country, some fifty or sixty of them, would go away, as they had done heretofore, without any proper recognition of their existence or their attendance being taken. Mr. England agreed with Mr. Beal, and suggested that a meeting of the Council Wednesday morning would preclude the attendance of the members of that body at the early hour of 9:30, the time fixed for the meeting of the Association in called session to consider this subject as a special order. Prof. Bradley thereupon withdrew his motion, in favor of the proposition for immediate action.

After some further discussion, participated in by Messrs. Gordon, Meissner, Anderson, Clayton and Mayo, a motion made by Mr. Anderson and seconded by Mr. Sherman, that when the Association adjourned it should adjourn to meet at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, and that this question of the establishment of a House of Delegates should be made a special order of business for that hour, was put to a vote and carried.

The report of the Committee on Transportation was called for, and Mr. Mayo, Chairman, stated that the committee had published this report in the Journal of the Association, and it had been given quite wide publicity, and they had nothing further to report, except to note the fact that a slight deviation had been made in the method ordinarily pursued, in that the committee first published a tentative report, suggesting two general routes to the meeting-place, with the view of awakening more interest on the part of the members. The chairman had also endeavored to arouse some interest throughout the country in the meeting by sending out copies of this report to the various State Associations, where they had been read at their annual meetings and incorporated in their proceedings. He ventured to hope that some of the widespread attendance at this meeting was due in part, at least, to the interest aroused by the report of the committee.

The Secretary read the report of the International Committee on Pharmaceutical Nomenclature as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PHARMACEUTICAL
NOMENCLATURE.

Your committee beg leave to report that since the appointment of the committee the chairman has been in correspondence with national pharmaceutical societies in foreign countries.

While no definite results have so far been obtained, your committee believe that a further agitation of the movement will have a good effect in preventing or at least checking somewhat the future dangerous duplication of names for drugs and medicinal products.

Your committee recommends that the committee be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

CASWELL A. MAYO, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Schlumberger, duly seconded, the report was received and the committee continued.

The chair called for report of the Committee on Procter Memorial Fund.

Prof. Charles Caspari, Jr., stated that he had seen the chairman of the Procter Memorial Fund a few days before leaving the city of Baltimore, and he had understood from him that he would send in a brief report. Mr. Caspari

said he did not think a great deal of work had been done. He learned that much from Mr. Hancock, chairman of the committee, who seemed to feel rather depressed over the outlook; that the centennial year of Prof. Procter's birth was approaching now, and Mr. Hancock had hoped by that time to have sufficient funds to carry out the purpose of erecting and dedicating a monument to Procter in Washington City, but it looked now as though he would be disappointed in this hope.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROCTER MEMORIAL.

Eight years ago, a preamble and resolutions were adopted by the American Pharmaceutical Association recognizing the unusual worth to pharmacy of one, who by unanimous consent was denominated the Father of American Pharmacy—the late Professor William Procter, Jr.¹

The resolutions which provided for the appointment of a committee to collect the necessary funds for the erection of a monument to his memory, in the Smithsonian grounds in the city of Washington, D. C., received the hearty approval of the members present.

The committee was duly organized and shaped for work, which was soon begun. Literature was circulated and the pharmaceutical journals volunteered the service of their pages. It was hoped that the required sum—twenty thousand dollars—would be soon received by subscriptions from the more than forty thousand pharmacists and druggists in America, and that a monument worthy of the object, and highly creditable to American Pharmacy, would soon be materialized in the designated grounds—at the Capital of the United States, where tourists from abroad and those from the states would recognize that pharmacy holds a place among the learned professions with a clean record on its commercial side.

So far the required amount has not been received. It may be the fault of the committee, as reappointed from year to year, yet the committee cannot be held wholly responsible in the fact that the object, plan and purpose has been published and should appeal to every pharmacist and druggist who feels a personal interest and pride in a vocation so vitally associated with the health and lives of the people.

In a few states, liberal subscriptions have been given, but in many states, nothing has been subscribed.

The chairman of your committee has corresponded with the presidents and secretaries of the State pharmaceutical associations this year, urging them to have similar committees appointed at their annual meetings, to cooperate with ours, in the hope of better results and a more satisfactory report at the next annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The wish has been for individual identity of as many pharmacists and druggists as it may be possible to interest and those who wish to subscribe may do so by remittance to the chairman, or any other member of the committee, which remittances will be duly acknowledged and the name, address, and amount subscribed will be published in the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Enough money has been subscribed and paid into the treasury of the Association to assure success, but what is needed is to secure the balance in time to have the monument ready for dedication in 1917—the centennial year of the birth of Procter.

The committee can only report progress. Some subscriptions have not been paid—the exact amount cannot now be stated.

The Treasurer will inform you in his report that the National Retail Druggists Association at its last annual meeting voted a subscription of one hundred dollars (\$100) to the fund. The Treasurer will state in his report the moneys he has received for the fund.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. HANCOCK,

Chairman Committee William Procter, Jr., Memorial Fund.

August, 1912.

On motion the report was received and referred to the Committee on Publication.

The report of the Committee on National Formulary was called for, and Secretary Beal stated that the report of Chairman Diehl was in the hands of Mr. Cook, of Philadelphia. He moved that it be referred to the special joint meeting of the Committees on U. S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, which had already been provided for.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Meissner and carried.

¹See Proceedings, Vol. 50, pp. 213-217.

W. B. Day, chairman, then presented the report of the General Committee on Membership. (See September Journal, p. 926.)

On motion of Mr. Mayo, seconded by Mr. Helfman, the report just read was accepted and referred for publication.

Mr. Osseward, of Seattle, here took occasion to state the marked impression made upon his mind upon a recent visit to the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, at Vancouver, as to the matter of membership in that body as compared with the American Pharmaceutical Association. He had made inquiry, and found that the number of pharmacists in the Dominion of Canada was some twenty-five or twenty-six hundred. He then asked the question as to how many members the Canadian Association had, and was very much surprised to learn that the Association had twenty-five or twenty-six hundred members. There, the pharmacists belonging to the various Provincial Associations became members of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and the dues and expenses connected with the membership came from each Province. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association today was as strong in membership as the American Pharmaceutical Association, though it had been in existence only six years, as against the sixty years of this Association.

Prof. W. C. Anderson said that while this was no doubt true, the conditions with the Canadian organization were very different from those of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Here, there was direct membership; there, they had membership through affiliation with their local associations. If the American Pharmaceutical Association had all the local associations affiliated with it, and the payment of dues in the local associations constituted membership in the A. Ph. A., there would be an entirely different showing. He did not think the comparison should be used to reflect upon the American Pharmaceutical Association—although all admitted it was not supported by the pharmacists of the country as it ought to be. He thought perhaps the sending out of this notice to the pharmacists of the United States might awaken their interest and cause them to back up their national organization, the A. Ph. A., even if it did necessitate the payment of direct dues to the national body.

Mr. Osseward disclaimed any purpose to reflect on the American Pharmaceutical Association, and said the only reason he referred to the advantages enjoyed by the Canadian Association in respect to its comprehensive membership was, that a question had come up there in regard to a large and very powerful chemical company in Canada distributing a line of non-secret remedies, and there were some warm discussions regarding the matter. This company had been distributing its goods not only to the druggists of the country, but to general merchandise and department stores. He had stated before the session considering this matter that the Canadian pharmacists had a power in their hands which he wished the American Pharmaceutical Association had—that through their comprehensive membership, he believed they could bring this firm to time, because they were united. He said there was no question but that the Canadian Association had far more power than this Association would have on a similar proposition.

The Secretary made the report of the Board of Canvassers appointed to

canvass the vote for officers for 1912-1913. (See December, 1911, *Bulletin*, p. 707.)

On motion of Mr. Clayton, duly seconded, the report just read was adopted.

President Godding announced that the business of the Association at this session had been completed, and a motion to adjourn was in order.

Mr. Meissner suggested that all the new members for the first time present, — and he recalled one man who had been a member for sixteen years, and was now attending his first meeting of the Association, — should be invited to come forward to the rostrum and be introduced to the balance of the members, so that all might become better acquainted.

The President stated that without going through the formality of a vote, all those present who were now attending the meeting of the Association for the first time were cordially invited to come forward and meet the membership.

Quite a number responded to this invitation, and the members of the Association came forward and shook the hands of the new members cordially, introducing themselves and bidding the new members welcome. After this formal reception was concluded, on motion of Mr. Meissner the Association adjourned to 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, to consider the special order set for that hour.

THIRD (CALLED) GENERAL SESSION—*Wednesday Morning, August 21, 1912.*

Although 9:30 was the hour set for the Association to meet in called general session, to consider the proposition to establish a House of Delegates, owing to a protracted session of the Council the Association was not called to order by President Godding until 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Mayo, seconded by Mr. Freericks, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The chair announced that the special order of business was the consideration of the resolutions, proposing to create a House of Delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and defining its functions and duties. He asked the Secretary to read the resolutions as presented.

Secretary Beal prefaced his reading by stating that this paper had been originally gotten up in the form of a proposal to amend the By-Laws, but was changed to a series of resolutions, which would have the effect of standing rules, so long as they were in existence, and could be repealed at any time. He then proceeded to the reading of the resolutions. (See September Journal, p. 928.)

The chair called for action upon the resolutions as presented by the Secretary. Prof. W. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, moved the adoption of the resolutions as read, and this motion was seconded by Messrs. Philip and Wallace.

Mr. Main, of New York, made the criticism that, as many of the delegates coming from organizations and institutions all over the United States to the meetings of this Association would not be members of this body, so far as the resolutions disclosed, it might be unwise to turn over to them any proposed resolutions for this body to act on.

Mr. Mayo thought that there could be no doubt but that the presenter of these resolutions had in mind some definite advantage to accrue from their adoption, and he asked that Secretary Beal be called upon to state exactly what

he hoped to accomplish by the formation of such a House of Delegates. He felt sure this would clear the situation.

Mr. Schlumberger, of Iowa, endorsed the suggestion of Mr. Mayo, and proceeded to express his approval of the objects sought to be attained by the resolutions, as it seemed to him folly for the various state and national organizations to send delegates to the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, only to find that they had no recognition beyond a mere formal one, and no standing with the Association in its deliberations, or duties to perform during the week of the meeting.

Mr. Beal, acting upon the suggestion that he explain the objects sought to be attained in the resolutions presented, and the functions outlined for the proposed House of Delegates, proceeded to do this at some length.

He said that the resolutions were prepared to meet a situation which had long been a puzzling and embarrassing one to the Association. These resolutions had been prepared jointly by Dr. Whelpley and himself, and the former was just as "guilty" in the matter as he was, and he expected him to share the blame. The resolutions were not prepared in the quiet of one's study, where they might have been given that amount of consideration they really should have had, but amid the bustle and noise of a railroad train coming up over the plains of Kansas to the city of Denver. It would be observed that, for that reason, the committee provided that the body itself should be called upon to make a report as to its further functions and its methods of work, and also its form of organization, as they believed they could not, in the short space of time allowed, fully cover all the possible contingencies that such a House of Delegates might be called upon to face. He believed ample provision had been made whereby the House of Delegates could be prevented at any time, if it chose ever to usurp the functions now properly belonging to the General Session of the Association, or to the Council of the Association, from exceeding its authority.

Continuing, Mr. Beal said that the gist of the whole matter was contained in Section 7, of the resolutions, which determined the functions of the proposed House of Delegates, everything else contained in the resolutions being merely a matter of machinery, and having nothing to do with the scope or power of the proposed body. He then re-read section 7, as follows:

"7. Until otherwise determined, the House of Delegates shall exercise the following functions:

"(a) To receive and consider the reports of delegates from the bodies which they represent in the House of Delegates.

"(b) To consider and report upon such resolutions, amendments to the By-Laws, and upon such other subjects as shall be referred to the House of Delegates by the Council or by the Association in general session.

"(c) To act as a general committee on resolutions, and to report to the Council not later than its last session a series of resolutions upon topics concerning the general welfare of the Association, or concerning any features of the Association's work."

These, Mr. Beal said, comprised the entire functions of the proposed House of Delegates as conferred by this series of resolutions — to consider and report resolutions to the Council. These would not be valid unless approved by the Council; and even then they would not be valid, nor would they become binding upon the Association, until they had been reported to and been approved by the

Association in general session assembled. It was to be, as had been very cleverly expressed by Chairman Wallace, of the Section on Education and Legislation, a "Clearing-house." It was intended to receive communications which could not be received by the general session, because of the multiplicity of affairs with which the Association had to deal; to sift them, to extract the kernel of wheat from the bushel of chaff, and to whip these propositions into shape, and then bring them back to the Association through the regular channel, — which would be the Council, — which would then approve or disapprove, and report its action to the general session for confirmation or rejection. It did not take away from the general session, nor from the Council a single function which they now possessed. There was nothing that required that a resolution introduced on the floor of the general session should be referred to this House of Delegates, and the Association might act upon such a resolution at once, adopting it or rejecting it. But if such a resolution did come in a class which could not be properly dealt with in the limits of the general session, then it could, by vote, be referred to this House of Delegates.

Mr. Beal said there were in attendance at this meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association delegates from some fifty or sixty state and local societies and institutions. After their credentials had been received and approved, so far as the functions of these delegates were concerned, they ended right there. If they happened to be members of this Association, they could take part in the proceedings, and speak upon any topic upon which the chair recognized them — but not as delegates. If they came simply as delegates, and were not members of the Association, they could only have the privileges of the floor, or appear before any of the committees of the Association, by direct vote authorizing the same. In short, a delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association was just a delegate, and that was all. He was one of the "vestiges of creation and evolution." Originally, the American Pharmaceutical Association was altogether a delegate body, and these delegates transacted all the business, including the nomination and election of officers. In making the change from a delegate body to one composed of individual, personal membership, the name "delegate" was retained, but no appropriate functions were provided. Mr. Beal said he regarded it as practically useless for this Association to continue to invite these various organizations and institutions throughout the country to send delegates here to represent them, and then that they should have no recognition whatever. The Association had not time to give them proper recognition, under the present method of doing business; and even if it were to call upon each of the fifty or sixty delegates present for a report on the conditions of pharmacy, pharmaceutical legislation or education in his state or institution, with such recommendations as he had to make, the Association would have no time to consider them. There was need of such a general committee on resolutions, to take up these crude, imperfect resolutions introduced, sift them thoroughly, and afterwards weld them into a complete series, and at the last session of the Council present a completed report as to what they had done. Some body might say, "But suppose we are anxious to have a resolution passed, and it goes to the House of Delegates and the House of Delegates kills it?" This would not affect the rights of the Association at all, nor make such action final, as the

Association could easily resurrect it by the simple process of a motion to take up and consider.

As an illustration, he said that the Council had had before it this very morning some resolutions coming from the National Association of Pharmacologists, relating to the foundation of a home for indigent druggists, which it had no time to consider, although its members were in sympathy with the movement; besides, the resolutions were not in proper shape for adoption. It would be entirely proper to refer such resolutions and others of the kind, to such a body as the proposed House of Delegates, constituted and designed especially for the consideration of such resolutions, and their preparation and presentation in form fit for final adoption.

Mr. Beal said he was willing to admit as valid an objection that had been made to item (b) of section 7, of the resolutions, insofar as it authorized any action by the proposed House of Delegates towards the amendment of By-Laws of the Association, as in the nature of things many of the members of such House of Delegates could not be members of the Association, and he did not think they should have anything to do with the amendment of the By-Laws of this body. At the proper time, therefore, he said he would move that so much of this paragraph as related to the amendment of the By-Laws should be stricken from the draft.

In conclusion, Mr. Beal said that these resolutions had been presented before the Council, and it was their judgment that the establishment of a House of Delegates would expedite the business of the Association and be of all-around benefit. The Council hoped that the Association would give its sanction to a trial of the scheme proposed.

Mr. Lichthardt, of California, as one of those who had indicated his serious opposition to the measure when it first came up on Monday, was the first to voice his approval now, which he did in the heartiest and most unqualified manner. He said it was a "right-up-to-date" proposition, had the "referendum" feature in it, and was in line with the work done in his State. His only criticism was the clause allowing non-members to vote on amendments to By-Laws.

Prof. Bradley was the next to express his approval, and he coupled with it an amendment to the motion to adopt, as made by Mr. Anderson. He said that he had felt at every meeting of the Association he had attended that he was only "a part of the scenery," as delegates had nothing to do but to be delegates. This proposed creation of a House of Delegates was one thing all could understand. It seemed to him that such a body was like the House of Representatives of our Government, and that the Council would represent the Senate of the United States. It even had the "referendum" in it. He said the amendment that he wished to offer to Mr. Anderson's motion to adopt was, that the Association adopt the series of resolutions as read, except that that part of section 7, giving said House of Delegates the right to pass upon amendments to the By-Laws of the Association, which he moved to strike out, as proposed by Mr. Beal, and that the words "President" and "Vice-President," as applying to the officers of the proposed House of Delegates, be changed to "Chairman" and "Vice-Chairman," respectively, in section 4, or wherever they appeared,

in the draft of the resolutions as presented. Prof. Anderson said he would accept the amendment proposed.

Mr. F. T. Gordon, in expressing his approval of the proposed measure, said that he had heard some of the members of the Association say they felt slighted because the Navy Department had not appointed any official delegate this year, as it had done in the past. One of the principal reasons for this was, that when such official delegates were appointed from the Army and Navy and Marine Hospital Corps, they simply came to the meetings and sat around during the week, and no official recognition was given them, and the only thing he could say when he went back and made report was, that he had been at the meeting. He expressed it as his personal opinion that if the Association wanted delegates from the different departments of the Government Service, they should be recognized in some way, because they were sent as Government representatives, just as delegates from the various State Associations and other bodies were sent as their representatives. For these reasons, he was heartily in favor of the establishment of a House of Delegates.

Prof. Schneider seemed to have some doubt as to the desirability of the name "House of Delegates" for the proposed body, as the American Medical Association had a body by that name, as well as some of the State Medical societies, and the functions of the American Medical Association's body were entirely different from those proposed here. He asked whether it was worth while to consider this.

Mr. Beal responded to this suggestion, stating that there were Houses of Delegates of all sorts and degrees—religious, political, civil and others. He did not think the specific character of a house of delegates as such had ever been settled, and the dictionaries permitted a very wide definition of the term. The name was short and easily remembered, and the title was already in existence as applying to similar bodies. He thought the name was not out of place, and would serve a useful purpose.

Mr. Main, while approving of the general tenor of the resolutions, objected to the last clause of Section 3, reading:

"Any member of the Association may attend any session of the House of Delegates, and on motion may be granted the privilege of the floor."

He took the position that any member of this Association should have the privilege of attending the sessions of the House of Delegates and have the privilege of the floor at all times.

Mr. Schlumberger approved the position taken by Mr. Main, and moved to strike out the language quoted, and insert in lieu thereof the words: "and shall be entitled to the privilege of the floor," so that the clause as amended would stand:

"Any member of the Association may attend any session of the House of Delegates, and shall be entitled to the privilege of the floor."

Mr. Beal said that, before closing the discussion on the resolutions, he wanted to move that there be inserted in section 2 of the resolutions as read, in the list of institutions and organizations entitled to send delegates to this Association,

the Official Association of Agricultural Chemists, which would have much to do with the enforcement of the Pure Food and Drugs Law, and also the pharmacists engaged in the various Departments of the Government service. This amendment was adopted.

The question was then put upon the adoption of the resolutions as amended in the several respects indicated, and they were adopted unanimously.

Mr. Gordon here moved to adjourn this session, as it had completed the special order of business set for consideration.

Dr. Whelpley seconded this motion, but said he thought a time should first be provided for a meeting of the new House of Delegates. He moved, therefore, that the House of Delegates be requested to meet at 2 o'clock p. m. this day, in this hall, for the purpose of organization. This motion was seconded by Mr. Beal and carried.

Mr. Wallace, of the Committee on President's Address, said that the report of that committee had not yet been read, and suggested that it might be appropriate to have it presented at this time, and not wait for the last general session on Saturday. No objection was interposed, and the President, in the absence of the First Vice-President, called Mr. England to the chair while this was being done. Mr. Wallace presented the report of his committee. (See September Journal, p. 1023.)

On motion of Mr. Main, seconded by Dr. Whelpley, it was ordered that the report of the committee be received, and the recommendations contained therein adopted.

President Godding resumed the chair, and said that a motion to adjourn was now in order.

Mr. Main asked permission for presentation of the report of the Committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting, which he said was ready. Consent was given, and Mr. Main presented the report. (See September Journal, p. 930.)

Dr. Whelpley moved the adoption of the report as read, and this motion was seconded by Messrs. Schneider and Richardson and carried.

President Godding stated that there was present at this time Mr. Charles M. Woodruff, representing the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, and he was sure the Association would be glad to hear from him.

Mr. Woodruff spoke at some length. He thanked the President and members for the recognition given "the baby association," as the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products had been called. He said he would try to show his gratitude by being very brief, as he appreciated the fact that a Section session was to follow immediately after the adjournment of this session.

Up until last February, Mr. Woodruff said, those who manufactured in a large way the therapeutic agents which were sold throughout the drug trade and ultimately used by the medical profession comprised the only branch of the drug trade that had no organization for mutual benefit, improvement, or social advantage. They had learned when they met that there was an organization of manufacturing pharmacists, — and which had existed as an organization for some time, — known as The American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, comprising now about fifty of the smaller manufacturers, none of whom were manu-

facturing jobbers or strictly physicians' supply houses, but whose business was that of manufacturing pharmaceuticals primarily for sale to the medical profession. It might surprise some to know that such an organization existed; that it was a strong organization; that at its last meeting its membership had increased to fifty houses, scattered throughout the country. It seemed that the principal object of that association,— which was a perfectly legitimate one,— was to secure by cooperation the advantages which the larger manufacturing pharmaceutical concerns possessed individually. That was to say, they purchased their supplies through a common broker in the centers from which they purchased, under an arrangement by which they were analyzed. In other words, they maintained a mutual analytical department, so to speak. Another object of this association, as he learned, was to secure an interchange of experience with reference to overhead expenses and charges, some of them having discovered that they had not made a profit on their business.

To return to the subject of the National Association of the Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, Mr. Woodruff said that the meeting in Indianapolis was a tentative one only. About thirty-two, or perhaps thirty-four of the larger houses in the pharmaceutical, chemical and plaster lines, had been invited to come to New York and confer and see if it was feasible or desirable to effect an organization; and all of these responded except two. These invitations were made at random, and were not intended to be inclusive of all those that might be brought into an organization of this kind. The purpose of the organization was similar to the purpose of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, and other similar national associations. They were expressed in the preamble, which read:

"Whereas, For mutual advancement and protection there is a national organization of every branch of the drug trade of America excepting that engaged in the manufacture and production of pharmaceuticals, chemicals, biological and other products ultimately employed by the medical and allied professions for the cure, mitigation, and prevention of disease, than which no department of the drug trade is of higher or more vital importance to the public; and

"Whereas, it is desirable, in the manufacture and marketing of such products, to maintain the high standards generally observed by manufacturers individually during many years past; to encourage and promote still greater achievement; to insure to individual members the just and proper reward of initiative, discovery, and invention; to prevent fraudulent practices in the drug trade; to encourage the lawful enforcement of sound drug legislation and to effect official observance of the fundamental law of the land; to prevent the subversion of law to factional purposes; to amicably adjust differences; to advance uniform and just drug legislation; and in other lawful ways to promote the welfare of and fraternity among those engaged in the manufacture of therapeutic agents for the use of the medical and allied professions;

"Therefore, we do form ourselves into an association and agree to be governed by the following by-laws:"

Continuing, Mr. Woodruff said that the association had had the approval of the medical press generally, the New York Medical Journal being especially felicitious in welcoming the new organization into the field. It had also met the approval of the pharmaceutical press, and it had been recognized by this Association and by the National Association of Retail Druggists, which made a place for it on its program.

Mr. Woodruff, said he would not extend these remarks, for he was sure that the members of this Association would appreciate that the problems of pharmacy were really the same, wherever met. "Our problems are your problems," he

said, "your problems are our problems, whether they are commercial or scientific." What manufacturing pharmacy had done in the last forty or fifty years was a matter of record. An admirable synopsis had been published in the *American Druggist*, in heralding the news of the organization of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products. What might be done for the advancement of pharmacy in the future must be by united effort. Radicalism had accomplished much in the way of agitation, but nothing in the actual performance of work. The Constitution of the United States was the result of compromise; "and the work we are doing in the advancement of medicine and pharmacy, — bearing in mind, always, not our own interest, but the interest of the public at large, — must be effected by conference and compromise, giving a little and taking a little, and meeting again upon one common plane."

Continuing, Mr. Woodruff said that the only legislation recommended by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Sherley Bill, was a bill which the National Association of Manufacturing Pharmacists recommended to be passed; and in its last report this committee, apparently as an argument why Congress should adopt the Sherley Bill, said:

"The legitimate manufacturers of medicinal products admit the necessity of additional legislation along the lines of the proposed bill; and in the recent hearing before the committee on the subject of pure food and drugs, the secretary and counsel for the National Association for the Manufacture of Medicinal Products stated that there was no opposition from them to some effective measure of the kind, intended to meet as far as possible the decision in the Johnson case, and President Taft's recommendation relating to the desirability of making the law more stringent respecting fraudulent nostrums."

His association was the only association mentioned in that report. It seemed to be an argument that there was unanimity in favor of the Sherley Bill; and that was the only bill which there seemed to be unanimity about. And for this reason Congress, recognizing very likely this unanimity, reported the Sherley Bill — which, really, was as effective a bill as could be passed, in the opinion of many who had studied the constitutional aspect of the matter, for the purpose of restraining fake cures.

In conclusion, Mr. Woodruff thanked the convention for the attention that had been given him, and expressed the hope that this association and his might be mutually helpful. The drug trade needed the help of the manufacturers, he said, and the manufacturers needed the help of the drug trade. Both had commercial and scientific problems to meet, and neither could control conditions alone.

On motion of Prof. Philip Asher, of New Orleans, the Association then stood adjourned, to the final session on Saturday morning.

FOURTH (AND FINAL) GENERAL SESSION—*Saturday Morning, August 24, 1912.*

The Association was late in assembling for its final general session, on account of a prolonged session of the Council Saturday morning. The members were not called to order by President Godding until 11:30 o'clock.

The Secretary read the minutes of the called session of Wednesday morning, which, on motion of Mr. Wallace, seconded by Mr. Meissner, were adopted as read.

The Secretary read the following communication :

TELEGRAM.

As president of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, I have appointed Prof. Joseph P. Remington delegate to convey our greetings to your Association.

We feel honored in having so distinguished a member to represent us. Have also appointed Messrs. Goyer and Jolicoeur, of Montreal, as delegates.

Trust you will have a most enjoyable and profitable meeting.

JNO. H. JURY, President.

LETTER.

To the President and Members of American Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor, with my friend Mr. Jolicoeur, of Quebec, of being appointed delegate of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association to your annual convention in Denver.

I had accepted with pleasure the honor of bringing to you the most sincere thanks for your kind invitation to attend your convention.

I deeply regret that while on my way to Denver, I was recalled to my home and that I will not be able to attend.

Nevertheless, I wish to extend to you the message of congratulation for your good work in the past towards bettering the ethical standing of the druggists of America, and the good results you have obtained so far, and also the message of best wishes that the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, at a regular session of its convention, has voted to her sister association, the American Pharmaceutical Association.

I would express the hope that a greater number of Canadian druggists should join the ranks of the American association, because I think that our interests are identical, as in both countries the same evils exist. Many of my confreres have forgotten the professional point of view of the drug business, and are now simply business men, and I must admit that I personally am guilty of the same offense, but I am convinced that if we were better acquainted with the work of the more prominent members of both associations we would soon repair our professional dignity without losing any part of our business ability.

Before closing, I wish to bring to your attention the kindness of Mr. Frank, president of The Blumauer-Frank Drug Co., of Portland, who has helped my companion, Mr. Jolicoeur, and me, when we were on our way to San Francisco, in a most generous way because we were delegates to your convention.

I would have liked very much indeed to be able to attend your convention, and bring you personally our thanks for your kind invitation and the best wishes of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, but I said previously I am recalled home hurriedly, and beg you to accept my regrets for not being able to attend.

My companion and fellow delegate will be in Denver on the twenty-fourth, and will speak in both his and my name.

Very truly yours,
J. A. GOYER.

On motion, it was ordered that the communications be received and replied to by mail.

The Secretary announced that he had received telegrams of greetings and best wishes for a successful meeting from Theodore C. Wetterstroem, of Cincinnati; Oscar Oldberg, of Chicago, and Charles H. LaWall, of Philadelphia. On motion of Mr. Mayo, the Secretary was directed to make suitable acknowledgement of these telegrams by mail.

The President stated that the next order of business would be the reading of the minutes of the Council, and Secretary England read the minutes of the sixth session of the Council of 1911-12, held August 22, 1912, at 9 a. m. (See Proceedings of the Council.)

On motion of Mr. Day, of Chicago, the minutes of the Council were adopted.

Mr. England then read the minutes of the first session of the new Council for the year 1912-13, held on August 22, 1912. (See Proceedings of the Council.)

On motion of Mr. Mayo, the minutes of the first session of the new Council were adopted as read.

Mr. England read the minutes of the second session of the new Council, held this date—August 24, 1912. (See Proceedings of the Council.)

Prof. Beal said that in order that an erroneous idea might not be had as to the reasons for laying the various propositions referred to in the Council proceedings on the table, it should be stated that it was not done because of any opposition to the resolutions in question, but that they seemed to the Council not to be drafted in sufficiently definite form to be presented for the consideration of the Association. For example, the resolution concerning the Richardson Bill: The recommendations made for amending the bill were very numerous, some which the Association could approve, and others which it could not approve, and the Council felt that the resolutions should have specified the amendment to be approved so that the members would have full knowledge of the points involved, when they came to vote upon them.

Dr. W. C. Anderson explained that the resolutions had been presented at the last session of the Section on Education and Legislation, when the House of Delegates had finished its work and sent to the Council all the recommendations it had intended to make. He said that these resolutions were referred to the Section late at night, and the House of Delegates, having very little time to give them thorough consideration in all their detail, the only thing it could do was to refer them to the Council, with these recommendations, believing that the Council would do the wise thing about these matters.

Mr. Mayo moved the adoption of the minutes as read, including the adoption of the resolutions, except resolution No. 8 in its present form, which he desired to amend. The resolution now stood:

"Resolved, That this Association favors interstate anti-narcotic legislation that will prohibit all illegitimate traffic in narcotics and habit-forming drugs, and confine their sales to proper channels, and their use to strictly medicinal purposes."

He moved to amend by adding the following:

"But that we disapprove of House Resolution 25239, known as the Harrison bill, as being impractical of enforcement, and not calculated to prevent the illegitimate use of narcotics and habit-forming drugs."

Mr. Wallace seconded the motion of Mr. Mayo and it was carried.

Mr. Becker, said he noticed that the words, "U. S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary" had been used during the reading of the minutes of the Council as applying to the proposed Section on that subject. It was his recollection that the tentative section had adopted the ampler words "Pharmacopoeias and Formularies," thus broadening the scope of the proposed body, so as to include the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia and such other pharmacopoeias and formularies as it might be desirable or necessary to consider.

Mr. Mayo, in response to Mr. Becker's statement, said he was present at the time, and that the title of the section was, "U. S. Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary," but in reciting the functions of the section, the word "Pharmacopoeias" was used advisedly.

Mr. Wallace moved to amend to the effect that the Association adopt the minutes of the council as read, with the exception of the resolutions coming from the House of Delegates and referring to the matter of legislation, and that these be referred to the incoming Committee on National Legislation.

Prof. W. C. Anderson, in seconding this motion, said that to lay these propositions on the table for one year would practically mean that no action would be

taken on important legislation pending at Washington at the present time. Therefore, he thought such matters ought to be referred to the incoming Legislative Committee, so that they would know what legislation was proposed, and what action other associations were taking. The resolutions presented were in effect the same as those adopted by the N. A. R. D. in reference to pending legislation. He was willing to admit that the Council was perhaps not in a position to adopt all of them, since all the members of the Council did not keep as well posted on this subject as they should. He thought perhaps they did not understand what the Harrison Bill was, or what the Owen Bill was. And yet there were propositions pending at Washington, and liable to be passed at any time, which, if passed, would practically legislate the retail drug business out of existence—would ruin it absolutely. He believed that the Association should do something to prevent that legislation from being enacted; and if it did not want to go on record as condemning bills—bills which he thought ought to be condemned by every pharmaceutical association—because of lack of information concerning them, or lack of time to take them up in all their details and thoroughly understand them, the matter should at least be referred to the incoming Legislative Committee of this Association, and let them use their judgment about these matters.

Mr. Meissner said that he thought that as this matter was practically the report of the conference of the Legislative Committees of the two bodies, and having been already adopted by the N. A. R. D. at its meeting prior to that of the A. Ph. A., it was entitled to the fullest possible consideration.

Prof. Beal said he wished to support the motion now pending, as made by Mr. Wallace and seconded by Mr. Anderson, to refer these matters to the incoming Committee on National Legislation. The possibility of such action did not occur to the Council at the time, or it would doubtless have been taken. The action of the Council was based upon the idea that resolutions which came from the House of Delegates should be framed so definitely that every one voting upon them would have a clear idea of what he was voting for, so that the stand of the Association on these questions could not be doubted. He thought every member of the Council approved of the spirit of these resolutions, but they wanted them in better shape.

The chair then put the vote upon the adoption of the minutes of the Council as read, except that portion referring to legislation, which would be referred to the incoming Committee on National Legislation, and it was carried.

Prof. Anderson stated that a very important resolution was referred to the Council by the Section on Education and Legislation, with reference to the future work of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus. He did not notice any reference to that in the Council minutes as read.

Mr. Wallace, as chairman of the Committee on Education and Legislation, stated that the report of the Syllabus Committee was included in the papers of the Section which had been turned over to the Secretary, and the package containing all these papers was supposed to have been turned over to the General Secretary. Mr. Beal's response to this was, that the papers from the Educational Section had been handed to him so recently that he had not had time to go through them, and did not know what was in the bundle.

Prof. Anderson said that, in order to bring the matter up in the form which

he believed it should have been brought up, he would now move "that it be declared the sense of the American Pharmaceutical Association that, while much of the preliminary work of revising the Pharmaceutical Syllabus might be conducted by correspondence, final action concerning all that should be contained in the final revised edition, should be had at a meeting or meetings of the Committee of twenty-one called for that purpose."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Wallace and carried.

The chair asked if there were any reports from special committees to be made.

Mr. England said he had the report of the Committee on Drug Reform, which had been referred by the Council to the Association. He said this report was in support of the work of the Committee on Drug Reform, and Prof. Sayre had suggested that the following be adopted:

"In support of the work of the Committee on Drug Reform, this Association records its objection against any practice of dispensing medicine which tends to subvert the rigid application of the Food and Drugs Law."

On motion of Mr. Mayo, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. England said he had the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, the introductory portion of which he read as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

American Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws has made a careful study of the work of the revision. The Constitution was devised many years ago and has undergone few changes. The By-Laws were framed years ago, also, but have had frequent changes, as exigencies arose, from time to time, and hence, do not form a comprehensive well-balanced system of laws adapted to the present-day needs of the Association, as they should.

Upon first thought, your committee felt that it would be necessary only to propose changes in a few of the By-Laws, but a closer study, in the light of numerous suggestions received, and especially in view of the desire expressed by the Association that the executive machinery of the Association should be simplified and made more effective by enlarging the duties of the Council, and the general sessions of the Association be relieved of the larger part of their details, the committee found it necessary to practically re-write every article in the By-Laws not to change the intent of the articles, necessarily, but to express their meanings more clearly and to better classify.

The report is, therefore, a voluminous one, and your committee feels that unless the members of the Association had the present Constitution and By-Laws and the proposed revision printed in parallel columns, or on opposite pages, so as to have before them the proposed changes, it would be difficult for them to follow the subject and give these important questions the consideration they should have.

It has not been practicable for your committee to have this done, and the members therefore recommend that the proposed revision of the Constitution and By-Laws herewith submitted, be received, be printed in full in the JOURNAL of the Association (along with the existing Constitution and By-Laws), and be voted upon at the next annual meeting, and also that reprints of these articles in the JOURNAL be made in pamphlet form for use in the further consideration of the subject.

In this way every member of the Association will have a chance to review the subject matter of revision.

In addition, such a procedure will have the added advantage of changing the Constitution and By-Laws at the same time, if desired. As is well known, a proposition to amend our present Constitution can only be made at one annual meeting and voted upon at the next, and it would be quite difficult to amend the By-Laws along new lines, and not be able to amend the Constitution at the same time, especially if we wished to create a new office in the Association, such as, for example, that of the editor of the JOURNAL of the Association. (The editor of the JOURNAL is at present an officer of the Council.)

We believe that no interest of the Association would suffer by the delay of a year, and ask consideration of the recommendations above made.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. ENGLAND, Chairman.

After some discussion participated in by Messrs. Gordon, England, Day, Beal, Clark and Mayo, the report was ordered to be received and printed in the Jour-

nal, together with the text of the proposed revision of the Constitution and By-Laws.

President Godding asked if there was any further business to come before the Association.

Prof. Anderson said he believed every member of the American Pharmaceutical Association present, and every one who had been in attendance at this meeting, realized most thoroughly the splendid entertainment that had been provided for the pharmacists by the Local Committee. They had not only had the superb air of Colorado, but he thought the Local Committee must have had some influence on the weather, for it had been delightful throughout the meeting. While time would not permit of going into details as to the different pleasures enjoyed, he believed that all felt deeply indebted to the committee for the cordial reception, splendid entertainment and hearty good will that had been shown upon all sides, by the people of Denver, the people of Boulder and every place they had visited during the convention. He therefore moved a rising vote of thanks to the Local Committee and to all those who had assisted in making the stay of the visiting delegates so pleasant and profitable.

This motion was seconded by Dr. Otto Claus and others, and was carried unanimously by a rising vote.

Mr. Meissner moved a rising vote of thanks to the retiring officers for their splendid services, and for the success of this meeting. This motion was also seconded by Dr. Claus, and, to save the embarrassment of the President, Mr. Meissner himself put the vote from the floor of the house, and it was carried most heartily.

Mr. Philip offered the following:

"That all letters or circulars sent to the State associations by the A. Ph. A., or by its Committee on National Legislation be sent also to such local, city or county associations whose names are filed with the Secretary."

Mr. Philip said that he believed such action would help in the cause of securing desirable legislation during the coming year.

This motion was seconded by Dr. Schneider and carried.

The chair stated that if there was no further business to come before the Association, the installation of the new officers of the Association for the year 1912-13 was the final order of business. To that end, he would appoint as a committee to conduct the newly-elected officers to the platform, Messrs. John C. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and Otto F. Claus, of Missouri. He first asked the committee to escort the President-elect, Wm. B. Day, of Chicago, to the rostrum.

Mr. Wallace introduced Prof. Day in appropriate words. He said that the American Pharmaceutical Association was recognized as a deliberative body, not only in the United States, but wherever pharmacy was known, and it was fit that it should have elected to the highest office in its gift such a man as Prof. Day.

President Godding turned to the President-elect, and, suiting the action to the word, said to him that it became his great pleasure to pin upon his breast the badge of office as President of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He felt sure that he voiced the sentiments of the members when he said the Association was fortunate in securing the services of such a man for presiding officer.

Mr. Day, in acknowledging the honor conferred upon him, spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Members of the Association, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is undoubtedly a very proud and happy moment to me. I have looked forward to this day for many months, although with somewhat mingled feelings. First, a feeling of great pride, for I consider this the greatest honor that could come to any American pharmacist; then a feeling of happiness, in that you have deemed me deserving of your confidence; also a feeling of apprehension and anxiety in assuming such a responsible duty. These feelings of anxiety, perhaps, might have prevented my accepting the nomination at the time it was made, had I thought in the first place that I had any show of being elected, which seemed improbable; and in the second place, had I not been assured of the support of so capable and loyal a body of colleagues as my fellow officers—had I not been certain of your earnest cooperation. I disclaim any merit of worthiness for so high an office. The honor was unlooked for, but nevertheless most welcome. The responsibilities are accepted, with the fullest measure of appreciation of their importance. I will endeavor to discharge the duties imposed upon the President to the utmost of my poor ability, and I earnestly hope to deserve your continued confidence. Denver seems to be destined to play a very important part in my life. I became a member at the Denver meeting in 1895. It is true I was not present at that time, but I made application and was elected to membership then, and presented a paper at that time. And now, seventeen years later, I am installed in this high office, in this fair city. Again expressing my deep appreciation of the honor that you have conferred upon me, and again assuring you of my most heartfelt gratitude, and my most earnest desire to serve you and the Association, I thank you."

At this point, Miss Rose P. Schmid, of Chicago, came forward with a large cluster of roses, and said to the new President:

"Prof. Day, on behalf of the Chicago members of the American Pharmaceutical Association now in session, I present you these flowers, as a token of the honor and love in our hearts for you."

President Goddard asked the same committee to conduct First Vice-President Charles M. Ford to the platform. They did so, and Mr. Wallace expressed his extreme pleasure in having the opportunity of presenting this "pilgrim penitent" to the Association, as the man honored with the second highest office in its gift.

Mr. Ford first thanked the "orator of the occasion" for the high encomium passed upon him, and then thanked the members heartily for the honor conferred. The office of First Vice-President of this Association was not analogous to that office in political bodies, where it was looked upon as a place to "cast dead timber," but carried with it obligations as a member of the Council of the Association—as one of the advisers of this body. In Colorado, they were accustomed to high and dangerous eminences, and he realized that he had "hit a high place today." He was determined, however, to endeavor to so conduct himself in office so that the things the Association stood for should be represented in him.

The same committee was asked to escort to the platform Second Vice-President Caswell A. Mayo, of New York, who was introduced by Dr. Claus.

Mr. Mayo said he had been a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association for more years than he would care to name, and had attended every meeting of the organization since he joined it, save that held at Los Angeles in 1909. He had taken part in its deliberations, and had done what was in his power, both during the meetings and in the interim, to further its objects and increase its prestige. He would make an additional effort now to further the interests of this admirable organization.

Third Vice-President C. Herbert Packard, of Boston, was next introduced by Mr. Wallace, who spoke of Mr. Packard's excellent work as chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements of the Boston meeting last year, and said this elevation to the responsible office of Third Vice-President was a recognition of his ability.

Mr. Packard said he was flattered that he should be selected as one of the Vice-Presidents of this Association, as he was comparatively a new member. As President of the New England Branch for three years, he had become very much interested in the purposes and work of this Association, and his work as Local Secretary at Boston had been a real pleasure to him. The meeting at Boston was his first real introduction to the Association, he felt, for there he had made many acquaintances and good friends—more than he would have made in years, ordinarily. He appreciated the honor of being elected Third Vice-President, and would do all he could to advance the interests of the Association in every possible way.

General Secretary-elect Beal was the next of the new officials brought forward by the committee, and Mr. Wallace waxed eloquent in his words of introduction.

Mr. Beal said that while a certain "poetic license" was allowed to those who made speeches of introduction, he thought the limit of the license had been slightly exceeded by Mr. Wallace. He thanked the Association sincerely for the honor conferred. He had accepted this office last year, with much hesitation, but with strong resolve and high ambition. He was ready to admit now, however, that out of a possible one hundred points of efficiency he might have realized 17 1/2 per cent. of accomplishment of the work he had intended to do. The measure of success he had had was largely due to the fact that the Association's former able General Secretary had always stood ready to assist him with advice and information, and because he had been able to command help and advice of the "best Treasurer in the world." A too partial friend had said to him a few minutes ago that he might be called to a higher position soon, but he did not recognize that there existed any official position where a man could do more good for American pharmacy and for the general public, in all that related to the purity of food and drugs, than the position as one of the general officers of this Association. He was satisfied, and sought no further and no higher honors.

Treasurer-elect Whelpley was next conducted to the platform, and Mr. Wallace introduced him as a man who could "collect the dues of any organization, fraternity or association," and he thought that a man deserved the plaudits of the organization with which he was affiliated when it could be said of him that no member whose name appeared on the roster was behind in his dues more than five weeks. Such a man likewise merited continuance in the office, and was entitled to the honors which pertained to it.

Dr. Whelpley said he was beginning to think that he knew what to say when it came to writing to a delinquent member, but he had not been Treasurer for a sufficient number of successive years to determine what sort of speech he should make on an occasion like this. He wanted to thank the members, however, for their cooperation in enabling him to make the record for the Association that had been made. It was not the individual work that he had done that had brought about the change in the financial condition of the Association as much as it was his ability to get others into line and secure their services. He was somewhat at a loss to know what to do in the next twelve months to earn his salary—a salary which, by the generosity of the Association, had been increased at the last annual meeting. There would be but little by way of dues to collect, and but few delinquents to look after. He referred with great satisfaction to the accession of 408 new members to the Association, and agreed with the General Secretary that they had been secured in a way to insure their remaining with the Association as long as they were interested in pharmacy. Likewise, it gave him pleasure to state that the American Pharmaceutical Association was on a solid financial basis, with a substantial amount of funds in its treasury. Most of this was in the shape of special funds, and the interest only upon which could be used. The Association now had funds to the amount of \$56,000, which he thought was a good showing for an organization of pharmacists. In conclusion, Dr. Whelpley thanked the Association for this renewed evidence of confidence, and likewise thanked the members for their cooperation in his work.

President Godding noted the absence of the Reporter-elect on the Progress of Pharmacy, C. Lewis Diehl, of Kentucky, and also that of the Local Secretary for next year's meeting, J. O. Burge, of Nashville, Tenn. Likewise, he said of the new members of the Council, William C. Alpers, of New York; F. C. Godbold, of New Orleans, and Lucius E. Sayre, of Kansas, only Mr. Godbold was present, and he would ask the committee to conduct him to the platform. This was done, and Mr. Godbold briefly expressed his thanks, both personally and on behalf of his colleagues who were not present, for the honor of election to the Council.

President Godding said that this concluded the installation of officers, but before giving the convention over to his successor, he wished to say that he appreciated highly the honor that had been conferred upon him in electing him President of the Association last year. He wanted to express his appreciation to the officers and members who had contributed so much to what he had been able to do. It had been fortunate for his administration that the Journal was instituted during his term of office. It was a period that would always be memorable with him.

The retiring President then presented Prof. Day with the gavel, and told him the convention was now in his hands.

The new President took the chair, and said that he assumed that the duties of this session were practically completed. He asked if there was any further business to come before the Association.

Dr. Whelpley said that, before adjournment, he wanted to move that this Association extend a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation "to our friends and

other members from Cuba, who have been with us during our deliberations." Mr. Meissner seconded this motion.

President Day said he knew that all were of one mind upon Mr. Whelpley's motion; that it had been the subject of remark before the meeting that the representatives from Cuba were deserving of the highest commendation for their attendance at so great a distance from home, as also for their evidences of interest in the Proceedings of the Association, and its welfare—an interest which he hoped would continue, and result in the establishment of a branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Havana. He invited further remarks on this subject.

Mr. Mayo said that, in seconding this motion, it seemed to him that pharmacists should do everything in their power to make this Association in fact, as well as in name, truly the *American* Pharmaceutical Association—an association not confined to the United States, or even to the possessions of the United States, but an association embracing—as had been described by a distinguished gentleman on another occasion—everything distinctively American; from the Aurora Borealis, to the Southern Cross and from the rising sun on the east to the setting sun on the west. He said he was sure that everyone present was grateful to these Cuban friends, who had come such a long distance and taken such an intelligent, helpful part in the deliberations of the Association. He knew that all would be glad to see them again; and it afforded him great pleasure to second this resolution, which tended to encourage attendance from other sections of America.

The motion was then carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Prof. Jose P. Alacan, making acknowledgment for himself and associates, said he was sorry he did not speak the English tongue with sufficient facility to express all he felt, and he could only thank the members for the action they had taken.

Mr. Ford said the Association had taken occasion to call attention to the powerful attractions of Denver as a place of meeting, in that so large a part of Havana's population should have come here at this time. He also wanted to express his personal appreciation of the presence of these gentlemen in this city and state. While on this subject of showing what Denver could do as a place of meeting in attracting from far distances, he wanted to call attention to the fact that thirty-eight states of the Union were represented at this meeting and he thought this was about as large a representation of the States as this city had ever had. He also commented on the fact that there were more new members made at this meeting than at any other annual meeting.

President Day said he was sure that all agreed with Mr. Ford that this had been one of the most thoroughly enjoyable meetings the Association had ever had. The entertainments particularly were greatly enjoyed, and the business sessions had been facilitated, not only by the commodious quarters afforded, but very much so by the weather conditions. The Denver people, he said, certainly seemed to have "the right stand-in" with the weather man.

Mr. Jones, of South Dakota, said that resolutions of thanks had been passed to the Local Committee, and even the weather and the atmosphere had come in for compliment, and he thought it was now time to say a word on behalf of the ladies of Denver, and their splendid work in contributing to the pleasure of this

meeting. He moved, therefore, a vote of appreciation and thanks for the kind interest the ladies of Denver had taken in the comfort and happiness of the delegates to this convention. This motion was seconded by Dr. Claus and unani- mously carried.

Mr. Anderson then moved that the convention now adjourn *sine die*. This motion was seconded by Mr. Scoville and carried, and the Association stood ad- journed, to meet next year at Nashville, Tennessee.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1911-12.

(Third Session.¹)

The third session of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1911-12 was held Monday, August 19, 1912, at 9 a. m., at the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Chairman Eberle presiding.

Present: Messrs. Godding, Rusby, Utech, Remington, Beal, England, Eberle, Koch, Whelpley, Asher, Richtmann, Berger, Wallace, Clark and Day.

The minutes of the previous meeting and the Council Letters for 1911-12 hav- ing been published in the *Journal*, the reading of the same was on motion dis- pensed with.

By Motion No. 31 (Council Letter No. 14, Feb. 26) Chairman Eberle was di- rected to appoint a committee of three members of the Association, of which the Chairman of the Committee on National Legislation was to be the Chairman, to consider the possibility of closer cooperation between the American Pharmaceu- tical Association and other pharmaceutical organizations in matters of legislation affecting pharmacy; and he appointed the following "Committee on Cooperation in Pharmaceutical Legislation:" W. S. Richardson, Chairman, H. P. Hynson and J. H. Beal.

H. P. Hynson having declined to serve on the committee, Chairman Eberle, under date of July 24, 1912, advised your Secretary that he had appointed John C. Wallace in place of Mr. Hynson, and that he had accepted the appointment.

John C. Wallace reported on behalf of the Committee on Cooperation on Pharmaceutical Legislation concerning the conference had with the N. A. R. D. at its Niagara Falls (1911) meeting.

J. H. Beal moved, seconded by J. P. Remington, that Mr. Wallace be asked to prepare an outline of a program for a legislative conference to be held between the American Pharmaceutical Association and other bodies during the ensuing year, the outline to be reported to the Council at a later session. Motion carried.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Council was then read, as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of the Council:

GENTLEMEN—The Council has held two meetings and has transacted business by mail since the Boston (1911) meeting.

Twenty-three Council Letters have been issued, covering fifty-two pages and conveying forty-seven motions.

The members elected during the year to date number 379. The largest number previously elected was 407 in 1911.

¹The first and second sessions of the Council for 1911-12 were held at Boston, Aug. 17-19, 1911.