

be placed in the humiliating position of going about telling people that it is so. Agencies are at work that will help us to this end. We must, however, make opportunities and grasp them that we may ourselves hasten this end. I believe this Conference has a great work to perform and I believe it will do it. While we are doing the work of today we must have a vision of tomorrow and strive to attain it, for only by setting a high ideal and then reaching for it will we ever progress. It has been an honor to serve you during the past year. It has been a year full of work and of closer association with many of this body. I have learned much and have thought more deeply than ever before of the problems of our profession. Whatever advancement has been made during the year has been possible only through the work of the committees of this organization. All honor is due the men who give time and money in committee work trying to solve the many problems that confront us. These problems may not be solved to-day but time and effort will solve them tomorrow. That has been the history of this organization now for 24 years. I have absolute faith in its future and in the future of the profession that we represent.

DEATH OF PROF. HENRY KRAEMER.

News of the death of Prof. Henry Kraemer was received before completion of the JOURNAL. He died September 9th, aged 56 years. A sketch will be found on p. 581 of the July JOURNAL A. PH. A., 1918. Further notice will appear in next issue.



Courtesy of Pharmaceutical Era.

THE PASSING OVER OF A \$25,000 CONTRIBUTION.

Chairman H. A. B. Dunning handing check from William R. Warner & Co. for Headquarters Fund over to Chairman James H. Beal.

LEECHCRAFT IN ANCIENT CHINA.

W. T. Yetts states in a contribution printed in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine" (January 1924) that "The Chou Ritual" contains a detailed account of the state medical service, comprising five departments, under the control of the prime minister, or "officer of heaven." The first of these five was what we may perhaps term the ministry of health, presided over by a chief medical officer (i-shih) whose staff numbered thirty. His functions were to supervise medical practice and pharmacy throughout the state, and himself to treat the emperor and high officials. At the end of each year he put his medical officers through an examination as to their success or failure in treating their patients, and he adjusted their rank (and presumably also their pay) accordingly. Then there was a department, with a personnel of eight, charged with treating the maladies of the common people. Another separate medical department was that concerned with abscesses, ulcers and other septic conditions. The fourth department was composed of two medical officers charged with supervision of the imperial dietary. This elaborate state medical service existed during the Chou period from about 1100 to 300 B. C.—Through *Journal A. M. A.*