

## SOCIETIES AND COLLEGES.

BULLETIN NO. 2, OF NORTHWESTERN  
PHARMACEUTICAL BUREAU.

The Northwestern Pharmaceutical Bureau is promoting a series of high-grade scientific studies relating to the business problems of the present-day drug store. These studies are being directed by Professor H. J. Ostlund of the School of Business of the University of Minnesota.

During the coming year it is proposed to extend the scientific survey, covering operating costs in drug stores, which was confined earlier to the Northwest, and represented a study of 321 financial statements, the results being published in Bulletin No. 1; No. 2 has now been issued.

As Secretary E. L. Newcomb says—these studies represent one of the phases of scientific research which might be carried on extensively, for the benefit of the entire drug industry, in the American Pharmacy Headquarters' Building.

BULLETINS OF THE DRUG TRADE  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Director Robert P. Fischelis, under date of January 7, 1925, issued a general statement from the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information. On account of the general interest and information relative to this Bureau, this is printed in full.

GENERAL STATEMENT FROM THE DRUG TRADE  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION.

The Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information ended the third year of its activities last month with the annual meeting held at the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., immediately following the meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference on December 3. The report of President Robert P. Fischelis showed that the Bureau had made public forty-two bulletins pertaining to various phases of the Boards of Pharmacy during 1924. The reception accorded these bulletins by the press from coast to coast was splendid. An exhibit of a number of the clippings furnished by Clipping Bureaus from the newspapers all over the country indicated that the amount of publicity received, if possible to measure it in dollars and cents, would exceed \$100,000, but, of course, as was explained by members of the Bureau in attendance at the meeting, no cash value could

be placed on this publicity because of its far-reaching effect.

One of the gratifying things about the way in which the newspapers handled the bulletins of the Bureau was the head lining. In practically all cases the head lines were creditable to pharmacy and not of the sensational type which frequently brings discredit to the profession. The Bureau is recognized by the better type of newspapers and is not looked upon as a propaganda factory but as a real news agency. Without doubt, the information that has been printed regarding pharmacy as a result of these bulletins has been helpful in creating a more favorable attitude toward all branches of the profession represented in the Bureau. The following editorial appearing in the *N. A. R. D. Journal* of December 11, gives an impression of our activities from an unbiased source:

"Immediately following the recent meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference, to which reference is made above, the annual meeting of the Drug Trade Bureau of Public Information was held, the latter meeting also being held at the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., as the bureau is made up of representatives from each of the eight national organizations represented in the National Drug Trade conference.

"Reports submitted by the director and secretary of the bureau, together with an astonishing array of clippings from the daily press of the country, representing all types of newspapers, covering every section of the country, fully demonstrates the value of this news distributing agency and the far-reaching effect of the work that is being carried on.

"The bureau has issued forty-two bulletins during the year, most of which have been accorded generous space by the press of the land. Our one regret is that those who feel that the drug trade is lacking in desirable publicity could not have viewed as the members of the bureau did this magnificent exhibit of news items of the highest type, all relating to the drug trade and its varied activities.

"In this publicity bureau the entire drug field has an instrumentality for the dissemination of useful and uplifting news for public consumption that should be appreciated and utilized to the fullest extent.

"The drug trade is to be congratulated upon having at the head of this news bureau so capable and willing a director as Dr. Robert P.

Fischelis, who with the able assistance of Mr. C. H. Waterbury, the secretary, is doing such splendid work on behalf of the entire drug trade. These officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year, their compensation being, as heretofore, a vote of appreciation."

The Bureau has embarked on a more extended program for the coming year and it is expected that a minimum of fifty-two bulletins will be issued. The budget proposed by the Director of the News Service was adopted and provides for an expenditure of \$2600 for the coming year, all of this expense being for distribution of bulletins, clerical and office expense, postage and incidentals.

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, Dean of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, was re-elected President and Director of the News Service of the Bureau, and Mr. C. H. Waterbury, Secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, was re-elected Secretary of the Bureau.

ROBERT P. FISCHELIS,  
*President.*

Bulletin C-1 relates to a paper by Dean Wortley F. Rudd, of the Department of Pharmacy in the Medical College of Virginia, entitled "Too Many Drug Stores," read before the Section on Educational Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Buffalo, and printed in the December JOURNAL, 1924, on pages 1151 to 1154, and the discussions thereon follow on the succeeding pages.

Bulletin C-2 relates to a summary of conditions of the drug market, as reported by the chairman of this committee of the N. W. D. A., Samuel M. Money Penny of New York. The report is most interesting and covers not only the situation in the drug business, but also the conditions which contribute thereto, namely, agriculture, manufacturing, and financing. A number of the items are discussed in detail and the fluctuations in prices noted; also, the influence of importations from Europe.

Bulletin C-3 refers to a report of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists. This review states that conditions are not altogether satisfactory—there is a lack of employment in the larger cities and industrial centers, and this has had a harmful effect upon business in general. The Committee believes that the cut rate evil will not be abated largely until some legislative enactment is passed which will establish uniform prices.<sup>1</sup>

Bulletin C-4 gives an account of the European tour, early in July, by American pharmacists. Editor Kantrowitz states that reservations are being made rapidly and the list of the tourists completed.

Bulletin C-5 speaks of what can be accomplished through the establishment of a national headquarters by the American Pharmaceutical Association, according to Dean H. H. Rusby. His views are given in the editorial pages of the January number of the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

#### PHARMACY AND THE DRUG BUSINESS.

Pharmacy in its various divisions touches nearly all other activities. This is very evident in transactions of bodies in which these divisions are represented; even though business conduct, finance, trade, conditions and sales receive most attention, the place of pharmacy is not overlooked—pharmaceutical research as well as advertising and selling were subjects for consideration at the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange. Charles H. LaWall contributed a paper on "Pharmaceutical Research" and Harrison S. Hires' contribution dealt with "Advertising and Selling"—very different subjects, of course, but leading thought in both evidence that "each individual, be he a savant, whose name is enrolled in the Hall of Fame, or the humblest clerk or toiler, must be taught that while the group to which he belongs is of importance, and no progress can be made without this sense of loyalty to and faith in a calling, he must also be made to realize that any single group cannot stand alone, but is helpless without the support and coöperation of the others."

The foregoing and the several paragraphs that follow are quoted from the first-mentioned paper.

"When a new and valuable discovery is heralded, research is applauded and the discoverer honored, which is but fitting and proper; but why not encourage the less conspicuous but equally necessary routine worker who makes no spectacular discovery, but who amasses and records data which make possible future discoveries of great moment?"

"The need of the present is the augmentation and encouragement of all research in every way possible. No one is exempt from this responsibility. We either pay or we owe and allow others to pay our debt for us. Any profession or group is judged by the breadth of its reactions to human society. Pharmacy in the

<sup>1</sup> See JOURNAL A. PH. A. October 1924, p. 984.

past has been too narrow. The major part of the research in pharmacy has been applied research, for the purpose of solving immediate problems and having to do with profit-making or cost-reducing. We are drawing too much upon the past and not giving enough to the future. Research of the highest and most progressive type cannot be expected to pay a profit or even to make its own way, but that makes it none the less worthy an object of support.

"Every firm having a laboratory should encourage its workers to do their share, however small, in this great work. Educational institutions, in particular, where systematic research, either pure or applied, is possible, should be supported by periodic contribution or permanent endowment that the succeeding generations may look back upon the present with gratitude for benefits received.

"Pharmaceutical research should be systematically supported and encouraged by those who understand its needs and possibilities, as is done in the case of medical research, physical research and electrical research. The beginning cannot be made too soon nor need it be made on a lavish and extravagant scale. What organization or individual will give it the start that it needs?"

Mr. Hires said, in part:

"Every retailer can test the sales value of his windows, mirrors, walls and counters by displaying different articles of merchandise, or appropriate signs that bring to his customers' attention goods on which there is a possibility of quick turnover at a profit. On the item advertised he should compare his average weekly sales before and after the merchandise or sign was displayed, using the same space during different weeks to advertise different items; he can then find out which it pays best to advertise and display. He must consider first, the profit per unit; second, the number of units the display sells over and above the item's regular sale; and third (when the display or sign appears in his window), the number of people who enter his store during the period of display compared with the average number of people who regularly enter his store during a like period, because many displays will bring in people who may also buy other items and perhaps become permanent customers.

"These experiments are extremely interesting and have great educational value. They furnish some surprising and profitable information. The facts brought out often arouse the druggist

to a new interest in his business and make him a deeper and more intelligent student of his own problems. He no longer is content to run his store by guesswork. In one store actual net profits were increased 300 per cent. by such experiment. The salesman of the wholesale druggist who induced this druggist to make these tests has earned the retailer's everlasting gratitude and has in addition made a very profitable customer out of a rather unsatisfactory one."

William A. Sailer, President of the Baltimore Drug Exchange, in his remarks at the annual meeting, dwelt on the value of organization. "Members of the drug or any other trade, acting as individuals," he said, "cannot hope to accomplish anything in dealing with Congress or heads of departments—numbers must back the individual; only through organization can success be expected."

#### STATE COÖPERATION FOR COMPLETING THE HEADQUARTERS' FUND.

All State pharmaceutical associations with national organizations of the drug trade are lined up to bring the Headquarters of American Pharmacy to a realization; all of them have committees at work, and manufacturers and wholesale druggists are carrying on a publicity campaign. A list of more than 200, who are active in this work, has recently come from Publicity Director E. L. Newcomb; he mentions five points of their coöperation as follows:

1. Enclosing letter-in-slips advertising the Headquarters Building and centralizing idea, with all outgoing mail.

2. Giving their strong personal endorsement of the project on printed folders sent out with all mail.

3. Directing all of their representatives and field men to urge support for the All-Pharmacy Building Campaign from all drug interests with whom they come in contact, and to collect and send in subscription cards.

4. Coöperating with local and state drug associations, officers, and committeemen, to put the campaign over in their respective districts.

5. Sending in their own subscriptions as wholesale or manufacturing druggists.

#### GIFT OF \$350,000 MADE TO AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

At the recent meeting of the above-named Association, in Washington, announcement was made of a grant of \$350,000 by the Rocke-

feller Foundation. The money will be used for the publication of abstracts and reviews of scientific articles on biological subjects.

The executive council of the association selected Kansas City, Mo., as the place for the association's next annual convention. The meeting will convene December 29 next. The council agreed on a schedule for subsequent conventions on the same date each year in Philadelphia, 1926; Nashville, Tenn., 1927; and New York, 1928.

#### OFFICERS OF AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Prof. James F. Norris, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was elected president of the American Chemical Society. Prof Edward C. Franklin, Ph.D., Stanford University, and Willard D. Bigelow, director, Research Laboratories, National Canners' Association, Washington, D. C., have been chosen directors. Professor Norris now holds the chair of organic chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and from 1916 to 1920 was professor of general chemistry. He is an assistant editor of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, and during the World War was an associate on the Naval Consulting Board and a lieutenant-colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service. The spring meeting of the American Chemical Society will be in Baltimore in April.

#### CONGRESS OF MILITARY MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

The third annual Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy will be held on April 20 to 25 at the Val-de-Grâce Military Hospital, and at the Army School of Medicine and Pharmacy, Paris—the first Congress was held at Brussels in 1921, and the second at Rome last year. Military surgeons and pharmacists of all Allied armies are eligible as members, the fee being 30 francs for gentlemen and 20 francs for ladies. Applications should be addressed to Monsieur l'Officier d'Administration du Service de Santé, 66 rue de Bellechasse, Paris, the treasurer of the Congress.

#### OFFICERS BALTIMORE RETAIL, DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, at its meeting held January 12 at the Emerson Hotel, elected officers for the ensuing year and discussed arrangements for the annual banquet which is to be held on the night of March 5 at

the Hotel Rennert. The new officers are: *President*, R. E. Lee Williamson, of the Calvert Drug Co.; *First Vice-President*, Charles Morgan, of Morgan & Millard; *Second Vice-President*, Charles Knight; *Third Vice-President*, J. A. Gerlach; *Secretary*, Melville Strasburger; *Recording Secretary*, W. H. Kratz, and *Treasurer*, P. J. Boenning.

#### OFFICERS PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Harry Swain was elected *President* of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists at its recent meeting. The other officers elected are: *First Vice-President*, H. L. Wertley; *Second Vice-President*, J. J. Kelly; *Third Vice-President*, Harry Wilderman; *Treasurer*, George W. Fehr; *Secretary*, Otto Kraus; *Chairman of the executive committee*, Charles T. Pickett. President Swain is a charter member of the association. The P. A. R. D., which now has a membership of about 1000, owns a home at 2017 Spring Garden St. The faith of the members in an organization is expressed in owning a home.

#### OFFICERS OF BALTIMORE DRUG EXCHANGE.

At the annual meeting of Baltimore Drug Exchange Bureau of the Association of Commerce, held at Emerson Hotel, the following officers were elected: *President*, William A. Sailer; *First Vice-President*, John C. Muth; *Second Vice-President*, H. H. Robinson; *Secretary*, William J. Lowry; *Treasurer*, J. Emory Bond; *Executive Committee*, Willoughby M. McCormick, Horace Burrough, and Parker Cook.

The business session was preceded by a banquet, after which addresses were delivered by A. L. Sullivan, Pure Food and Drug Commissioner; Robert L. Swain, Deputy Commissioner, especially charged with the duty of enforcing the drug, narcotic and poison laws of the State; Collector of the Port, C. H. Holtzman, who for many years conducted a retail drug store in Maryland, and Dean E. F. Kelly, of the department of pharmacy, University of Maryland and Secretary of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

The principal speaker of the evening was Thos. W. Davis, statistician under Mayor Kendrick of Philadelphia, who dwelt largely upon the value of good fellowship and high moral purposes.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE.

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange was held January 27 in the rooms of the organization. Reports of officers and committees were heard with interest and officers were elected as follows: *President*, C. Mahlon Kline; *Vice-President*, Herbert R. McIlvaine; *Secretary*, Joseph W. England; *Treasurer*, A. L. Hilles, Jr.; *Directors*, C. Stanley French, Benjamin B. Thorp, Henry Paul Busch, Harrison S. Hires, John F. Belsterling, F. L. Bodman, Walter V. Smith, and Milton Campbell.

In his annual report as president, Mr. Campbell reviewed the activities of the Drug Exchange during the year. In his report on business and financial conditions, Secretary Joseph W. England quoted extensively from the January 1, 1925, review of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank with special emphasis on the review of conditions in the drug market. He also quoted the review of foreign trade in 1924 of the Department of Commerce.

In his report as Chairman of the committee on legislation, C. Mahlon Kline said that while there has been unprecedented activity in Congress during the past year, it is pleasing to report that, thanks to the eternal vigilance of the drug trade industries, there has been no harmful legislation, although a number of very undesirable bills were proposed.

Reports of other committees were rendered by the following: Crude drugs and milling, Herbert R. McIlvaine; medicinal chemicals, F. L. Bodman; heavy and industrial chemicals, Alex. C. Fergusson, Jr.; volatile oils, J. F. Pound; pharmaceuticals and biologics, H. H. Whyte; proprietary goods, Miers Busch; paints, oils and varnishes, C. Stanley French; advertising and selling, Harrison S. Hires; accounting, credits and collections, Walter V. Smith; accidents and compensations, John F. Belsterling; insurance, Albert L. Hilles, Jr.; pharmaceutical research, Charles H. LaWall.

The annual dinner of the Exchange was held Thursday evening, January 29, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. An interesting and informative program was rendered. A concert by the Cantoresau Cymreig (Welsh Women Singers) in Welsh costume, directed by Edith Myfanwy Morgan, with Frederick George, the Welsh baritone, assisting, was much enjoyed. The addresses were by J. Henry Scattergood, member of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission, on "Europe after the Dawes Plan and

America's Opportunity," and by Chief Strong Wolf, Most High Chief of the American Indian Association (Incorporated), on "Service,"—experiences of an Indian in a White Man's School, with Indian dances and music. Dancing concluded the program and the pleasures of the evening were enhanced by the presence of ladies at the banquet.

### AMERICAN DRUG MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION TO MEET IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Executive Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association meeting at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, January 23, decided on April 20 to 23, inclusive, as the dates for the annual meeting of the association at the Hotel Biltmore. Eleven members of the committee were present at the session, which was presided over by Dr. Alfred S. Burdick, president of the association.

Carson P. Frailey, secretary, stated after the meeting that the various sections of the association were already at work upon the programs for their sectional meetings which, as in former years, will be a feature of the convention.

### THE SERVICE OF PHARMACY TO THE PUBLIC.

*The Headquarters Building to Be Established.*

BY E. L. NEWCOMB.<sup>1</sup>

The service which the pharmacist renders to the public is a vital and necessary one. Pharmacy stands next to medicine in the great work of eradicating disease and maintaining a healthful nation.

In every state rigid examinations must be passed, as in medicine, before one can become a registered pharmacist. A thorough training in botany, chemistry, physics, and many specialized pharmaceutical sciences is necessary to qualify for compounding prescriptions and preparing medicines. The pharmacist stands between the physician and the patient and frequently holds the life of the latter in his hands.

Pharmacy to-day is not confined to the "corner drug store." It is represented by several more or less distinct fields of activity. Each of these plays an important part in maintaining adequate pharmaceutical service to the public. These branches are indicated nationally by the following organizations:

<sup>1</sup> Publicity Director, Pharmacy Headquarters' Building Campaign, Minneapolis, Minn.

*National Association of Retail Druggists.*

Representing 50,000 state registered pharmacists, the proprietors of our retail drug stores.

*American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.*

Representing the pharmacy teachers in our universities and independent colleges of pharmacy.

*National Association of Drug Clerks.*

Representing 75,000 state registered pharmacists serving as managers and clerks.

*National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.*

Representing our 48 state boards of pharmacy charged with enforcing pharmacy laws and conducting examinations.

*National Wholesale Druggists' Association.*

Representing over 300 wholesalers who carry on the important work of quick distribution to retailers.

*American Drug Manufacturers' Association.**American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.**United Drug Manufacturers' Association.**American Proprietary Association.*

These four representing those who confine themselves primarily to such scientific and technical manufacturing processes as are not carried out in retail stores.

*American Pharmaceutical Association.*

Representing all of the above interests—an All-Pharmacy organization—a clearing house for the many scientific and commercial problems of pharmacy.

All of these great branches of the profession of pharmacy are more or less closely related. Their problems in endeavoring to improve pharmaceutical service to the public are closely allied. They have worked together under the leadership of the American Pharmaceutical Association in the preparation of the most complete federal and state drug standards, for the protection of the public, possessed by any country in the world.

To-day, these pharmacists have another great project of importance to the public in progress. A great central Headquarters Building to serve all branches of the profession is to be established. This again is under the leadership of the American Pharmaceutical Association. All national and state organizations of pharmacy have unanimously endorsed the undertaking.

One million dollars is to be raised. \$500,000 has already been subscribed. More than \$100,000 cash is on hand.

The consummation of this great institution and its operation for the advancement of pharmacy will be of inestimable value to the people of the United States.

#### SALES OF LEAD TETRAETHYL RESTRICTED IN NEW YORK.

A New York regulation which restricts sale to the public, reads:

Chapter VII of the Sanitary Code be and is hereby amended to take effect March 1, 1925, by adding thereto a new regulation to be known as Regulation 16, to read as follows:

Regulation 16. Distribution of Tetraethyl Lead in Concentrated Form to Public Prohibited. The sale or distribution of tetraethyl lead in concentrated form, except to refineries, bulk stations or filling stations, is hereby prohibited. Such sale or distribution shall be made in safe, sealed containers.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the sale or distribution of tetraethyl lead in concentrated form for experimental and research purposes or for use under special circumstances to persons whose applications therefor have been approved by the Commissioner of Health of the State of New York.

#### INFORMAL CONFERENCES OF TRADE COMMISSION WITH BUSINESS INTERESTS PROPOSED IN BILL.

The Federal Trade Commission would confer informally with business concerns against which it has received complaint and which the commission believes to be engaged in unfair methods of competition, and would give such concerns an opportunity to correct their methods before a formal complaint and hearing proceedings were instituted against them, under bills introduced by Senator Wadsworth of New York and Representative Williams of Michigan. This plan practically would carry out the idea of Chairman Van Fleet of the trade commission as to how the commission could do constructive work with regard to the business interests of the country.

#### CALIFORNIA LEGISLATION.

The *Weekly Information Letter* of Alameda County and San Francisco Druggists' Association is addressed to members and concerns legislation; in part it reads:

"Bills affecting your interests are now being filed preparatory to being read and referred to committee. Among the bills already on file are those changing or modifying the pharmacy, narcotic and poison sections of the law. There

is a promise, also, of a Bill that will segregate the Narcotic Enforcement from the present State Board of Pharmacy, making a new Narcotic Commission. All Legislation introduced at this session of the legislature dealing with Narcotics will have to be handled with extreme care and tact.

"We all know that the druggists are unanimously opposed to the narcotic evil and in the

past willingly supported bills tending to correct or improve the handling of narcotics. Your officers and committee must keep careful watch on narcotic legislation, inasmuch as bills often introduced with the best of intentions are not practical and fail to protect the public and instead prohibit the necessary physicians' requirements to treat the incurable sick and those needing relief."

## THE PHARMACIST AND THE LAW.

### MEETINGS OF LEGISLATURES.

The following are dates of legislative sessions in more than forty states and the period during which they will remain in session.

January 1—Indiana, sixty days.

January 5—Arkansas, sixty days; California, unlimited; Iowa, unlimited; Montana, sixty days; Ohio, unlimited; Tennessee, seventy-five days.

January 6—Delaware, sixty days; Kansas, fifty days; Minnesota, ninety days; Nebraska, sixty days; North Dakota, sixty days; Oklahoma, sixty days; Pennsylvania, unlimited; Rhode Island, sixty days; South Dakota, sixty days.

January 7—Colorado, ninety days; Connecticut, unlimited; Illinois, unlimited; Maine, unlimited; Massachusetts, unlimited; Michigan, unlimited; Missouri, seventy days; New Hampshire, unlimited; New York, unlimited; North Carolina, sixty days; Vermont, unlimited; Washington, sixty days.

January 12—Arizona, sixty days; Idaho, sixty days; Oregon, forty days; Utah, sixty days.

January 13—New Jersey, unlimited; New Mexico, sixty days; South Carolina, forty days; Texas, sixty days; Wyoming, forty days.

January 14—West Virginia, forty-five days; Wisconsin, unlimited.

January 19—Nevada, sixty days.

April 7—Florida, sixty days.

June 3—Georgia, fifty days. The Georgia Legislature heretofore has met annually, but beginning with the 1925 session it will meet biennially. The next session after the 1925 session will be held in 1927.

### FEWER BUT BETTER LAWS.

"Statesmen and jurists have repeatedly dwelt upon the plague of too many laws in the United States. We sometimes seem in danger of being smothered in our own legislation. On the other hand, it sometimes seems as if Con-

gress were afflicted with a kind of paralysis that prevented it from enacting any laws at all. Consider the situation in Washington to-day. After the conference between President Coolidge and Senate leaders the other evening, it was unofficially indicated that almost all the important bills pending in Congress would have to be jettisoned if the ship were to be brought into harbor on March 4, with the appropriations for carrying on the Government safely on board. There was no hope of action on any of the treaties at this session; the bill for reorganizing the departments of the Government in the interest of economy and efficiency can hardly hope to get through; the Muscle Shoals bill, the MacFadden Banking bill, the Federal Building bill—all seem to have fallen by the wayside.

"Does this mean that Congress, particularly the Senate, has lost the power to legislate? Not if one looks at the remainder of the story. On a given day, not long ago, the Senate passed no less than 155 bills in the space of about two hours. Of course, these were minor measures. They were bridge bills, bills for claims against the Government, private pension bills. And they went through by consent. The calendar was called, and on it there was a fair apportionment to each Senator of a bill or bills in which he was particularly interested. So, without debate, they were "kissed through." But just the same they add to the bulk of legislation. They also illustrate one of the vices of law-making as it is at present practiced. Large measures, proposals of country-wide interest, have to fight for their lives, and often do it in vain. Meanwhile private legislation is speeded on its way.

"Doubtless a need of our time is fewer laws. But a still greater need is laws better drawn and more conscientiously enacted. A mere slackening in the volume of legislation will be of no great avail unless at the same time legislation is made more intelligent and discriminating."