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The Sixty-Third Annual Convention

Held at San Francisco, California, August 9-14, 1915

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

Before calling the general session to order, the following proceedings were had: (Professor F. T. Green of California in the chair.)

Chairman Green: Ladies and Gentlemen—It falls to the speaker's lot to do some preliminary introducing, or, rather to call to order this meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the sixty-third annual meeting of this Association, an association broad in its national scope. On behalf of the Allied Drug Interests of San Francisco, or of California rather, I call it to order.

I also call your attention to the fact that in this broad name, "The Allied Drug Interests," we mean everything in the drug business, from the small boy to the wholesaler, and, therefore, on behalf of the Allied Drug Interests of California, I take pleasure in introducing to you the representative of Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, Mr. Sylvester McAtee, who will now address you.

Mr. McAtee: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It may sound peculiar for me to say it, but I am sorry I have to be here this afternoon therefore denying you the pleasure of hearing Mayor Rolph. Briefly, the Mayor accepted the invitation to speak to you today, without being informed of the time and place.

Most of these affairs begin in the morning and he did not have in mind the

likelihood that your meeting would be in the afternoon, and as Monday afternoon is the time for the holding of the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, beginning at 2 o'clock, at which the Mayor must preside, and as it happens to be a rather important meeting, he found it impossible to absent himself from that meeting. Therefore, I am here, a poor representative of the city, I admit, but you are in the situation, and what can you do about it? (Applause.)

However, I want to extend to you on behalf of Mayor Rolph, and therefore the city, the formal greetings of San Francisco.

We have had many meetings here this year. The best thing that has been accomplished by this Exposition, if it has done nothing else during its entire period, is the fact that it has brought together people, associations such as this, from all parts of the United States. They have come from every state, they have been of various national extractions, but they have been brought here and have been woven together more closely into the fabric of our national government.

Your organization, I understand, is the oldest pharmaceutical association in the United States. You have here men who are leaders in their particular profession.

We are glad indeed to welcome you. We realize that from such associations as this great good must come, not alone to our own community but to the entire United States, because the subjects under discussion here will disseminate knowledge which will be spread in turn to all parts of the country. Therefore, it is a peculiar pleasure that we of San Francisco have this year of welcoming such an association as yours.

There is a selfish aspect to it. We can simply rejoice that San Francisco has so many visitors. We are glad that our exposition is a success, but that is altogether the selfish aspect.

But there is something more than that. And Mayor Rolph and San Francisco feel that there is more than that due from San Francisco to its guests. We want you to feel that we are your hosts this year. We want to be worthy hosts of so many distinguished visitors. Therefore, we want to make our welcome to you the most hospitable reception in our power. We think we have somewhat of a reputation for hospitality. Incidentally, we want to ask the strangers to beware of their San Franciscan brothers, because the Californian is a peculiar type. He thinks when the Lord created California there he stopped, at the finish of his work, and the greatest of his work, but you will notice that they have the habit of swelling out their chests and saying, "We are Californians" and particularly saying, "We are San Franciscans." They seem to think it is a personal achievement of their own and they are entitled to some credit because of that fact. (Laughter.)

I will warn you that we will have it that way so you will have to look out for us; but we hope our reputation for hospitality is not altogether undeserved, and we hope you will find the warmth of our hospitality reflected upon you.

We hope your sessions here will be entirely successful; that you will have a good impression of San Francisco and California; that you will be pleased with our Exposition and will return home satisfied with yourselves, and with the world, and particularly California.

Therefore, I wish to say again, that I bring to you the regards of Mayor Rolph, and San Francisco and California, and extend to you the regrets of Mayor Rolph that he could not be here this afternoon to give to you from his own lips his greetings to your Association. (Prolonged applause.)

President Caswell A. Mayo, in responding to the welcome, said:

Mr. McAtee, Friends and Fellow Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Association, as one of those who came from the Atlantic to the Pacific to see the wonders you have in store for us, I wish to thank you for your kind hospitality and courteous words of welcome.

Ordinarily we receive a warm welcome. We received a warm welcome at the

Nashville meeting, and we came to the conclusion that it is not always the kind of thing we should receive in the summer time.

We came here expecting to receive a warm welcome and some of us put our warm weather clothing in our trunks (which haven't arrived and we may not get them here at the Exposition) and we have been very nigh frozen ever since.

We would rather have the warmth in your welcome than in your climate.

I come to this city with a great deal of pleasure. It affords me a great deal of pleasure to speak for the Association here, because my earliest boyhood dreams were filled with the visions of the Golden Gate and things of California.

My father rode on horseback from St. Louis to Sacramento in 1849. He panned gold in the Sacramento. He was one of the vigilance committee that made San Francisco a safe place to live in.

The only heritage I have from all his privations and work is a memory—a keen appreciation of the high enterprise that has made so much of the wonderful possibilities you have in California; which has turned your deserts into smiling valleys and has made your fertile valleys sources of more wealth than could be found in any placer or tunnel or lode.

It, therefore, becomes my great pleasure to speak on behalf of the Association, and I only wish my tongue could utter the thoughts that arise in me to give adequate expression to our appreciation of the great welcome given us here in San Francisco. We thank you for your hospitality. (Prolonged applause.)

The first general session was then called to order, Monday, August 9, 1915, at 4:10 p. m., by President Caswell A. Mayo, in the convention hall of the Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, California.

President Mayo: We will proceed with the regular order of business, and I hereby declare the sixty-third annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association in order.

As President of this Association it becomes my duty to read to you an address. I wish I could have made this address more brief, but, unfortunately I delayed its preparation until so late a time that I found it rather lengthy.

The President then asked Vice-President Gietner to take the chair while he presented his address, which the President proceeded to read as follows:

PRESIDENT MAYO'S ADDRESS.



It is with peculiar pleasure that I have the honor to address the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association as President, during this meeting in San Francisco. My boyhood days were filled with dreams of the Golden Gate. My father rode with the Forty-niners on horseback from St. Louis to Sacramento. He panned gold along the Sacramento river, fought Indians on the Klamath and took part in the work of the vigilance committee which made San Francisco safe from violence. The only heritage he left me from all his privation and his toil here is a vivid appreciation of that high spirit of enterprise, of fearlessness and of tireless industry, which working through all the years has made California what it now is; has turned its deserts into fairylands of beauty

and has made its fruitful valleys sources of greater wealth than ever was gained from lode and placer and tunnel. It is this vivid imagination, this wonderful spirit of boundless enthusiasm and of untiring energy which has made possible your marvellous city, and your beautiful Exposition, and which has brought our

Association again to the Pacific Coast. We hope that we may be able to so interest our hosts in the work of our organization, in our efforts to elevate the cause of pharmacy and to improve the conditions of pharmacists that they will join with us in our efforts and bring to bear on the problems of our Association those qualities which they have seized upon and made the best possible use of the natural advantages of this wonderful country.

EXPEDITING BUSINESS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

At the Detroit meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association a year ago, an effort was made to dispense with, as much as possible, the purely perfunctory portions of the program. The result was a meeting characterized by the highest efficiency. I know of no meeting of the Association at which so much work was accomplished, in so satisfactory a manner, in so short a time. The application of efficiency engineering to association work was most satisfactory. It is to be hoped that the good example set by the committee in charge of the program for that occasion will be followed and improved upon. The meetings of this Association bring together busy men whose time is of value. We cannot expect to attract these men and to retain their interest in the work if that time is frittered away in irrelevant and immaterial ceremonials. I do not wish to curtail the social entertainments provided. These entertainments furnish an essential and to many, the most inviting part of the meetings, but I do hope that it will be possible to dispense with many purely formal addresses and with those traditional but unnecessary motions which consume so much time and which accomplish so little good for the organization.

I have made a study of the programs followed by many state associations and have been surprised and pained to see how large a proportion of the time of these associations is devoted to addresses of welcome, made by people who have no interest in the members or their work and by replies made by men who have nothing to say and use a good deal of unnecessary time to say it in.

Let us set an example of efficiency in our own program which may prove helpful to all pharmaceutical organizations.

As one means to that end I recommend that the committee on by-laws be instructed to prepare and present for consideration amendments providing that the minutes of the Council shall not be read at the general sessions but that a bulletin be posted daily of acts of the Council so that any member interested in any particular action may in the general session call for full information regarding such action. All acts of the Council to remain subject to review by the general session.

The American Chemical Society provides for associate members who participate in the proceedings of the branches but not in those of the general meeting and who do not receive the publications of the Society. These members pay \$2 instead of \$10 annual dues. This associate membership has been helpful in obtaining recruits to the full membership. A similar associate membership has been proposed for our Association.

On investigation I find that the same purpose can be served without any changes in the laws of the general association by having the branches arrange for associate members of the branches. I am told that they now have that authority though many of the officers are apparently not aware of it. I therefore recommend that the General Secretary be instructed to write to the officers of the several Branches directing their attention to this suggestion and pointing out just what steps would have to be taken by any branch which might desire to adopt this suggestion.

As I approach the conclusion of my year of office I am impressed with the opportunities for service which I have missed, largely through my failure to recognize these opportunities early enough in the course of my administration. The present method of election of officers affords an opportunity for the incoming officials to lay their plans long before induction into office, and I recommend that the General Secretary, who is in effect a permanent official, be instructed when

notified of the results of the ballot to communicate with each of the newly elected officials, outlining the duties which will be required of him and suggesting to the newly elected President that he endeavor, so far as possible, to complete the list of his appointments before the meeting at which he is to be installed, so that he will be in a position to announce his committees when installed, thus giving the members of the committees appointed by him, ample time in which to prepare their work for the succeeding year's meeting.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES.

Not since our own country was plunged into fratricidal strife more than half a century ago have we confronted such an upheaval in politics, in finance and in commerce as we are now going through. As a result of the isolation incident to the civil war the Republican party became, as the occasion seemed to demand, the party of protection and sought to build up our own industries by protection with a view to meeting those conditions brought about by isolation from the remainder of the world. The Democratic party adhered to the principles of an open market, and with all the various changes in policies incidental to changing conditions, these two main principles of difference have been adhered to by the two different political parties for the past half century.

We are again confronting a need for helping ourselves, for being independent of international trade due to the interruptions to commerce caused by the European War. I should not be surprised to see the leaders of the Democratic party deliberately adopt a policy of protection, as the proper means for meeting these conditions of commerce forced upon us against our will.

OUR CRUDE DRUG SUPPLIES.

The sudden cessation of imports from Central Europe last August precipitated a panic in the crude drug market which became so thoroughly demoralized that no quotations could be made except for spot transactions. Those who consumed crude drugs in large lots, becoming panic stricken, bought up stocks for their own need regardless of prices. This panicky condition of the market, as you are all well aware, soon disappeared leaving a range of quotations, however, much above those which rule in normal times. The vast scale upon which the war is being carried on, the immense hordes of troops thrown into the field and the huge sums of money expended in the prosecution of the war lead us at first to hope for its early termination. These hopes had something to do with our attitude towards supplies of crude drugs. We felt that at the worst we would be deprived of one year's crop. The impression has gained ground that we shall have war for at least one, and probably several years longer. This conviction is echoed in the prices commanded by crude drugs of European origin, which have continued to rise in cost as the stocks have diminished in volume. We are now confronted with the need for prompt, energetic and concerted action to avoid any further curtailment of our already scant stocks.

A survey of the indigenous materia medica shows that if it were feasible to collect all the drugs which grow wild in the United States we should be able to supply our deficiencies in many directions. The increased attention which has been given of late years to the question of drug plant cultivation has pointed out certain directions in which, with but a little encouragement, we may hope to become independent of imported supplies. At the Detroit meeting the President was instructed to appoint a committee on crude drug supplies with the object of making a survey of the crude drug situation and possibly pointing out a way to collect at least a portion of such drugs as are indigenous in this country but which have not heretofore been collected on a commercial scale. While I elaborated a comprehensive scheme for work of such a committee and asked several members to act as its chairman, the men appointed were unable to undertake the task and

the correspondence with first one and then another possible chairman took so long that there was not sufficient time left in which to put into execution the plans which I had in view. I have therefore not appointed the committee, but recommend that the incoming President be instructed to appoint such a committee on the supplies of botanical drugs with the request that the members of this committee carry on a campaign of education throughout the United States as to the indigenous drugs which may be collected with possible profit to the collector and with advantage to the cause of medicine, soliciting the coöperation of the various state agricultural experiment stations and state agricultural colleges and of the United States Government. The Department of Agriculture has already done much preliminary work in this direction. Some of the State Agricultural Colleges have likewise taken up the subject of drug culture and drug collection. We are all familiar with the excellent pioneer work in the matter of drug culture which has been done by the School of Pharmacy of Minnesota and the School of Pharmacy of the University of Wisconsin.

The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor has recently acquired 85 acres of land which is to be devoted to experimental drug farming. The University of Nebraska at Lincoln has also just begun the development of a medicinal plant garden and the University of Washington at Seattle has lately expanded their small botanical garden so as to enable the institution to furnish information regarding such drugs as may be grown advantageously in that state.

Manufacturers of medicinal products have paid considerable attention of late years to the cultivation of medicinal plants. In England several firms have long had extensive plantations for the growth of certain drugs and have been enabled to command high prices for their products even in competition with the plentiful supply at the low prices which prevailed prior to the war in Europe. Such firms as Stafford Allen & Sons, Ransome & Son and Squire & Son have long since placed drug culture in England on a sound financial basis. But they restrict themselves to certain lines which they have found to be profitable, and for the main part we must still depend upon wild drugs.

In the United States extensive experiments have been made in the growth of a few drugs by Johnson & Johnson, Eli Lilly & Co., H. K. Mulford & Co., and Parke, Davis & Co., which are admirably summarized in a paper presented at the last meeting of the Manufacturers of Medicinal Products by a member of this Association, Dr. Fred. B. Kilmer. Quite an extensive experiment was carried on by Johnson & Johnson in Castro Valley, Alameda Co., California under an arrangement with Prof. Albert Schneider, a report of which appeared in the proceedings of this Association for 1909. While this experiment was financially unsuccessful much valuable experience was gained for guidance of workers in this field.

Quite extensive experiments are being carried on at Glenolden, Penna., by H. K. Mulford & Co., who have about two hundred acres there devoted to experimental drug farms. Last year their crop of cannabis yielded a very high proportion of active drug. The plant seeded itself where it had been stacked and in June I saw a number of volunteer plants growing there that were four feet tall and most promising in appearance. The experience of H. K. Mulford & Co., with this particular plant coincides I believe with that of the Department of Agriculture. In point of physiological activity the American grown cannabis compares quite favorably with that grown in India and there would seem to be no occasion to recognize two separate drugs in the forthcoming Pharmacopœia.

Drug culture, however, needs to be supplemented with a vigorous campaign of education as to the collection of drugs now growing wild in our fields and forests. Unfortunately the monetary returns for the individual collector are not so promising as to lead any large number of collectors to devote their exclusive attention to this work. If we could have some assurance of a continuation of the relatively

high prices now commanded by indigenous drugs, the supplies of which have hitherto been drawn from Central Europe, we might induce many to help in the solution of this problem. But we have no assurance that an unexpected termination of the war may not throw on our market an abundance of these drugs at such low prices as would spell ruin to the American collector.

We have, it is true, several firms which have been busy in this field for years. Two of these located on the Atlantic slope of the Allegheny Mountains collect a very wide range of indigenous drugs and the supplies which they have furnished have been an important factor in filling the needs of our manufacturers. The world's supply of cascara sagrada is drawn from the Pacific slope. There are a number of drugs grown in other sections and hitherto uncollected in any considerable quantity, the collection of which would be most helpful to the drug market and which ought to yield a fair profit to those who undertake it.

A note of warning has been sounded by Dr. W. W. Stockberger, physiologist in charge of drugs and poisonous plant investigation of the United States Department of Agriculture against the anticipation of excessive returns from the growth or collection of medicinal plants. He rightly accentuates the need of a broad scientific knowledge of *materia medica* as the basis for a successful venture in the growth and collection of drugs.

It is not alone in drugs of botanical origin that we have suffered a shortage. Our most marked shortage indeed has been in those numerous and expensive chemicals derived from the coal fields. When the price of toluol was only 17 cents a gallon the coke furnaces of Western Pennsylvania found it more economical to burn the gases produced in coke making than to collect them and make further use of them, but when the supply of these products from Central Europe was shut off and the price of toluol rose to \$6.00 per gallon instead of 17 cents, and even at this high price, it was obtainable only in small quantities and with difficulty, the manufacturers of coke began the reconstruction of their furnaces so as to save and utilize the volatile constituents heretofore wasted. But this reconstruction on a large scale is time-consuming as well as expensive, and while we hear of numerous large plants now in course of construction in which all the volatile constituents of the coke industry will be made use of, yielding an abundant supply of the basic materials from which carbolic acid, salicylic acid, and aniline colors and the synthetic chemicals generally are made, the actual production of this basic material on an adequate scale is still some months off and in the meanwhile there will be an increasing scarcity and a continuation of high prices for this entire class of chemicals.

The marvelous effectiveness of the technical industries in Germany, the independence which this has given Germany of the remainder of the world in time of war and the profit this has yielded in times of peace furnish a lesson by which our own industries may well profit. Just after the passage of the tariff bill and only a few months before the outbreak of the European war one of our American manufacturers threw into the scrap heap a plant for the manufacture of chloral hydrate which cost him \$25,000.00. Had this plant been in operation when the European supplies were shut off, its products would have yielded a handsome profit on the investment and would have saved the retail druggists of the country many thousands of dollars by keeping down the price of this important drug to reasonable limits.

In this case as in the case of many other drugs which have been affected by the war, the retail druggists, the dispensing pharmacists have been called upon to foot the bill.

By common consent a certain range of prices has been established for prescriptions which afforded a reasonable, but not an excessive profit, so long as the range of cost of the ingredients was within the usual limits. Comparative survey of the price quotations on the first of June, 1914, and the first of June, 1915, shows an

enormous increase of cost in precisely those drugs which are most largely used in prescriptions. Many of these prescriptions are repetitions. The prices of these had already been established and the patron who is called upon to pay a higher price when the prescription is renewed than when it was first put up becomes at once a disgruntled customer. No matter what explanation is offered, no matter how convincing the arguments put forth in justification of the advance, the attempt to change the price leaves a sore spot and is likely to cause the loss of the patron. Unless there is some general and concerted action by the entire retail trade in the matter of prescription prices we are in but little better position when it comes to increasing the price on new prescriptions to meet the increased cost of ingredients. It is essential that the public as well as the physician and the pharmacist become acquainted with the true condition of affairs regarding the increased cost of drugs that there may be no ill feeling over this increased cost and that it may be understood that it is the exigencies of war and not the whim of the dispenser which has caused the increase in the cost of prescriptions.

THE MILITARY PHARMACIST.

Regardless of one's sympathies the whole world stands impressed and even amazed at the marvelous perfection of organization and preparation displayed by the German army. In one phase of this organization we as pharmacists are particularly interested; that is the organization of the medical supply service. The American Pharmaceutical Association has since 1903 taken an active interest in the status of the pharmacists in the Government service. Our standing committee on this subject has done excellent work in directing the attention of the authorities to the injustice done to pharmacy, to medicine and to the rank and file of the army by the present organization of the medical supply service. Largely through the efforts of this committee a marked improvement has been brought about in the status of the pharmacists in the navy and in the public health service. Unfortunately our efforts in the army have not been equally successful.

A study of this situation covering many years, including close personal observation in the concentration camp of the New York National Guards at Hempsted Plains at the beginning of the war with Spain, and at Montauk Point when 25,000 regular troops comprising practically the entire mobile forces of the regular army who had fought through the Spanish war, returned from Cuba, has convinced me that however praiseworthy our efforts they have been misdirected. I am confident that had we devoted the same amount of effort to the creation of a wholly new medical supply service in the army which has been devoted to improving the status of the present hospital stewards we should have had substantial results from our efforts.

The opposition on the part of the members of the medical corps of the U. S. Army to the proposals which have been made by our committee from time to time have been, and will be, sufficient to prevent any material change in the status of the hospital steward. What we must do is to propose a plan for the reorganization of a new medical supply service which without a revolution in the relations existing between the medical office and the hospital steward will relieve the medical corps from some portion at least of their pharmaceutical and analytical and sanitary duties. The purely medical and surgical functions of the medical officer are sufficiently urgent to monopolize his attention. The administrative features of the medical service must also be left in the hands of the medical officer subject always, to a certain supervision on the part of the line officers. In considering military organization we must remember that the principal duty of a soldier is to fight. Consequently the fighting force must have precedence in all things. The commands of a line officer must be paramount in the face of the enemy. In purely sanitary matters, however, the medical officer should have more authority than

he now has. In the clash between the authority of the line officer and of the medical staff, which occurred in the Chickamauga Camp during the war with Spain, the line officer was so bent upon demonstrating his precedence that he ignored the advice of the medical staff and as a consequence hundreds of young Americans lost their lives through typhoid infection which would undoubtedly have been avoided had the medical staff been in a position to give orders instead of advice. But the history of our civil war, the history of our war with Spain and the history of the British forces now being made, demonstrates clearly that the medical supply service, to be efficient, should be in the hands of highly trained pharmaceutical specialists rather than in the hands of medical men detailed for this particular department aided by hospital stewards, the very character of whose attainments renders it unlikely that they will be competent to assume the larger tasks requiring the wider vision and higher technical training which would fall to them in case our army should be placed upon a war footing.

It is a significant fact that in all the standing armies of Europe and in the Japanese army the organization of which is modeled closely on that of Germany, the medical supply service is in the hands of highly trained pharmaceutical experts whose pay and rank is sufficient to attract to the service men of the highest scientific attainments and executive ability. It seems inconceivable that the United States and Great Britain should fail to profit by the experience and example of those nations which have had the best opportunity to study and solve the military problems and which have brought to the solution of those problems the highest technical skill and training. Notwithstanding the opposition of our own medical corps to the proposal to introduce highly trained pharmaceutical experts into the army service and intrust the medical supplies to these experts, I received the intimation some few years ago from a medical officer in close touch with the situation in Washington that there might be use found for the services of half a dozen such experts. The objection raised by the military administration to the proposal to introduce such a corps of experts with commensurate rank and pay is based upon the general objection felt by the military service to the creation of separate corps of commissioned officers whose promotion is restricted within the corps. From an administrative point of view such arrangements have been found objectionable.

Such purely technical objections can not appeal to any pharmacist who has had an opportunity to observe the confusion, the waste of effort and material and the inefficiency in meeting emergencies manifested by the medical supply service of the United States Army in our civil war and the war with Spain. Much of my criticism of this service is based on hearsay and it may be unfair, but insofar as the conditions which existed in the concentration camp of the National Guard of the State of New York at the outbreak of the war and in the camp at Montauk Point at the close of the war, I speak with a personal knowledge in saying that those conditions were not such as would have existed in a properly organized medical supply service. The criticism which I have to make of this service as at present organized is its lack of elasticity and failure to make adequate provision for the sudden enlargement of the army which must take place at the outbreak of a war. The severe criticisms which the British pharmaceutical press are now aiming at the medical supply service of the British troops are precisely those criticisms to be anticipated of our own troops in a similar emergency. For the welfare of the soldiers, for the efficiency of the service and for the honor of pharmacy I deem it essential that our medical supply service be reorganized somewhat along the lines followed by Germany, France, Italy and Japan, and recommend that the committee on the Status of the pharmacists in the government service direct their efforts toward the creation of a new corps along these lines, but without relaxing their efforts on behalf of the hospital stewards.



The above picture was taken in front of the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco of members in attendance at the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Another picture was to have been taken of those in attendance and to have been designated the official picture; however, this did not materialize, hence the instructions were that the above be designated the official one.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

The history of pharmaceutical education parallels that of other callings which have passed by gradual development from the category of a trade into that of a profession. Just as the barber-chirurgian has by almost insensible gradations developed into the ultra scientific Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, so the druggist is gradually being evolved from the grocer-apothecary of the middle ages into an educated, broadly trained scientist, expert in the use of the microscope, accurate in analysis, and thoroughly conversant with the great basic truths on which all scientific advance is based.

It is true that the commercialization of pharmacy is bewailed from the house top, the good old times of the apothecary mourned for and the present and future of our calling given up as hopelessly sordid and irretrievably venal. Every age has had its Jeremiahs who have condemned the present and bemoaned the past, but, notwithstanding these Jeremiads the race has developed and progressed, attaining heights of scientific knowledge, and technical skill hitherto undreamed of. So too the philosophical eye can discern tendencies in existing conditions which give promise of better things for pharmacy. Of different things, it is true, and by many utterly condemned merely because they are different, but on the whole, better things beyond question.

The pharmacist of olden times and indeed of recent times was a jack-of-all-trades. He garnered his herbs, he cured them, he ground them up, extracted their virtues by maceration or percolation and eventually dispensed his fluidextracts or tinctures on prescriptions. He laboriously pounded compound cathartic pills, he spread plasters on leather, he triturated mercurial ointment until the mercury was extinguished, and in short conducted a pharmaceutical laboratory on a small, even a minute scale. He also sold a few patent medicines and a great many herbs and household remedies. He was busy in a leisurely kind of way and he had so wide a margin of profit that though the aggregate of his receipts was modest, his net income was satisfactory for a person of his modest desires. All this has been changed. He can no longer afford to gather his own herbs, to make his own compound cathartic pills, and to triturate his own mercurial ointment. These things are done as well or better, and very much more economically by highly trained specialists provided with all kinds of ingenious labor-saving machinery. The margin of profits on his sales have been gradually diminished until he must sell very much more in order to make even so modest a livelihood as would have contented him in those good old days before the need for a victrola and an automobile arose to increase the cost of living. The advent of serum therapy bringing into the field of materia medica a wholly new line of products which the pharmacist could not possibly prepare himself, has still further removed him from the category of manufacturer.

All this has made it necessary for the pharmacist to be very much more of a business man and a merchant than ever if he is to survive in the keen competition with which he is surrounded. We therefore see the introduction into the curriculum of the more progressive institutions of courses of instruction in business methods and in accounting. When the way is led in this by such institutions as Harvard University, there is no occasion whatever for the teaching faculties in pharmacy to shy at the introduction of this commercial instruction into what the faculties would no doubt like to make a purely scientific course of instruction. It has seemed to me that many teachers have misinterpreted the true significance of the words "scientific" and "commercial." They look upon the two as being in direct antithesis. They have not realized that there is a science of commerce. They have failed to grasp the opportunity which has presented itself of applying scientific methods to commercial pursuits. With the advent of the laboratory of psychology came an awakening to the fact that so apparently abstruse a study as this had a bearing upon the practical affairs of the commercial world. The studies

carried out in the psychological laboratories of Harvard University, of Columbia University, and of other institutions, regarding the response to different forms of advertising, the records made of these observations, and the deductions drawn from them have shown that in so material and commercial a field as that of advertising the application of scientific methods furnishes valuable information. The establishment of a post graduate school of business administration at Harvard University has demonstrated that it is possible to carry scientific methods into business life. It is most important that the teachers in pharmacy take cognizance of the awakening on the part of the greater Universities to the necessity of adjusting the curriculum to the needs of the student.

Our entire educational system is a survival, with slight modifications, of the classical methods of the middle ages, when the whole of culture was embraced in literature and art. The manifold demands of science and of commerce have been met grudgingly and some concessions have been made from the medieval methods, but without that complete revolution which is needed to adjust our education to the needs of the student. The wonderful effectiveness shown by the German people in the present struggle is an evidence that the careful preparation of the individual along highly specialized lines is productive of the best results in the effectiveness of the nation as a whole. In America we have followed the German methods to a certain extent but our methods of instruction have been modified materially by the cultural methods of the English Universities, where the traditions of medieval culture are still strong. The reform in our system of education must begin in the grammar school. The curriculum of the grammar school is now adjusted with a view to preparing the pupil to enter high school. But statistics show that only eight to ten percent of grammar school pupils ever attend the high school at all. The result is that ninety of the pupils are made to adjust themselves to a course of study suitable to only ten of their number. We must, it seems to me, begin the differentiation between the probable high school pupil and the pupil who will go no further than the grammar school. We should have elective courses in the grammar school which would fit the pupil for trades. Our high school curriculum is predicated largely on the supposition that all the high school pupils are to go through a college of arts. But only some fifteen percent of the high school graduates do pursue the arts course in higher schools of learning. How absurd therefore it seems to condemn all high school graduates to take a course of instruction which is only suitable for fifteen percent of them.

I am aware of the fact that educators deprecate the efforts to make their courses of instruction practical, but the increasingly severe demands of commercial competition make it necessary that the young man entering into any career be especially fitted for that career if he is to survive in it. The marvelous spread in scientific knowledge over wider and still wider areas makes specialization increasingly necessary. When the scientific knowledge of the world could be condensed into one volume it was possible for a really great mind to compass the whole field of knowledge. But with the increasing breadth of the horizon which comes with our rise in the scale of scientific knowledge, specialization becomes essential. It requires the genius of an Edison or a Thomson to cover the field of electricity alone and we must therefore be content to teach all our pupils, only the basic generalities of science and begin specialization at an early stage. The pharmacist of fifty years ago might hope to gain a fairly adequate conception of chemistry, of botany, of materia medica and of pharmacy as they were then known, in a two years' course at college supplemented by adequate training. Now that the fields of each of these departments have been so widened, the two years' course can only give a rudimentary knowledge, leaving to subsequent instruction the highly specialized aspect of all these branches of which the pharmacist must have some knowledge.

ENDOWMENTS.

When the two year course sufficed, the unpretentious colleges of pharmacy founded by and conducted by pharmacists were able, even with the slender means at their disposal, to give fairly adequate instruction. The increasing complexity of pharmacy and the consequent demand for more instructors and more equipment are beginning to make it impossible for the school of pharmacy to furnish the necessary equipment and instruction without some addition to their income from the fees of students. This fact has been recognized in the schools attached to the State institutions whose expenditures are much in excess of their receipts from fees. Only one or two of the larger institutions conducted independently, have been so fortunate as to receive bequests which give them assurance of an independent income to supplement that derived from fees. There has been a lamentable lack of public spirit shown by men who have made fortunes in pharmacy, or at least in the drug business, in so far as pharmaceutical endowments are concerned. The only large bequest ever made to the cause of education in pharmacy came to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy from the estate of Mr. Weeks, through the influence of our former Treasurer, Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard. Frederick Stearns has maintained a fellowship at the School of Pharmacy at the University of Michigan. The late Albert Plaut, an honored member of this Association only a few months before his death, established a fellowship at the College of Pharmacy in the City of New York, in memory of his talented father, Isaac Plaut, who was one of the best informed men regarding the characteristics and qualities of botanical drugs of his time, and whose visits to the store in which I was a clerk were more welcome and more profitable than hours of study in pharmacognosy at the college. The memory of George Seabury, for a long time an active member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, has recently been perpetuated by the foundation of a Seabury scholarship in the College of Pharmacy in the City of New York by his nephew, Dr. Henry C. Lovis, who is also a member of our Association.

These so far as I can recall are the most important and the only large endowments which have been bestowed on pharmaceutical education in the United States. We have also several scholarships providing sufficient funds for the payment of the college fees and as a beneficiary of one of these at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy I can testify to the value of such scholarships.

Great Britain has the Bell Scholarship and also has the Fairchild Scholarship, which was established in 1904 by Fairchild Bros. & Foster, who are members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and which is open to any apprentice or assistant of either sex, preparing to qualify under the British Pharmacy Act of 1868, or the Pharmacy Act of Ireland of 1875. This scholarship is intended to encourage study during the period of apprenticeship and thus facilitate and enhance the chances of success of the diligent student on entering for the qualifying examination.

One scholarship of the value of fifty pounds, tenable for one year, is awarded as the result of an examination conducted simultaneously at London and Manchester, England; Dublin, Ireland; Edinburgh, Scotland; Cardiff, Wales, usually during the last week of June, so that the Fairchild scholar may be able to commence his studies in the coming winter session.

The Fairchild scholar may select any well-known school or College of Pharmacy, or any other well recognized educational institution where pharmaceutical subjects are taught, to meet the requirements of the syllabus of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or Ireland where he proposes to study for the qualifying examinations.

The deed of gifts provides that college fees and expenses shall be paid, and what is over will be paid to the scholar for maintenance during the school period, by the principal of the school on behalf of the founders.

The scholarship is in charge of a Committee of Trustees, all prominent in pharmaceutical affairs, one from each of the cities where examinations are held, and of a permanent secretary, Mr. A. E. Holden, the London representative of Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster.

FAIRCHILD AMERICAN PHARMACY SCHOLARSHIP.

In discussing the financial problems which confront the student of pharmacy recently with Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild, of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, who was for some years president of the New York College of Pharmacy, Mr. Fairchild expressed his appreciation of the need for encouraging the student in pharmacy. His experience of the operation of the Fairchild scholarship in Great Britain has convinced him that aid extended to the student at the beginning of his student career was an important and frequently a determining factor in the student's life. So much impressed has Mr. Fairchild been with the need of encouraging the pharmaceutical student that he has given me permission to announce the establishment of a Fairchild scholarship in the United States to consist of the sum of \$300 which he will provide annually for some deserving student, to be selected by a Commission composed of the President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the President of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the President of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the editor of the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Fairchild imposes no restrictions on his munificent gift and authorizes me to say that the details for the award of the scholarship will be left to the discretion of the Commission. It is naturally understood, however, when this Commission elaborates its plans Mr. Fairchild would like to have an opportunity of reviewing them.

I have not been able to devote as much time and thought to the affairs of the American Pharmaceutical Association during my term of office, as I should have liked to do. I have done, however, the best that I could do within the limits of my ability and of the time at my disposal, but however derelict I may have been in the routine duties of the presidency, this generosity on the part of Mr. Fairchild enables me to point with pride and satisfaction to at least one phase of my administration, for I am sure that this generous provision placed as it is in the hands of the national body of pharmacists, will not only prove of great value in encouraging the fortunate recipients to pursue their studies, but will serve as an example for others, who like Mr. Fairchild, have attained financial success in the field of pharmacy, to give substantial and public acknowledgment of their sense of obligation to pharmaceutical education, by making substantial gifts to the cause. On behalf of the American Pharmaceutical Association, on behalf of the cause of pharmaceutical education, and on behalf of those ambitious young men whose paths towards higher educational equipment will in the future be smoothed by Mr. Fairchild's bequest, we should thank the donor for his liberality and I recommend that a committee be appointed to draw up and present to Mr. Fairchild a suitable and formal note of thanks.

PRESIDENT MAYO'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The address contains six recommendations:

1. That all unnecessary ceremonial addresses and replies be eliminated from our proceedings.
2. That the committee on by-laws be instructed to present for consideration amendments to the by-laws providing the minutes of the Council shall not be read in the general session, but that the acts of the Council be outlined, and that on demand of any two members full information regarding such action shall be presented to the general session and that acts of Council shall be subject to review by the general session.

3. That the incoming President be instructed to appoint a committee of fifteen on the cultivation and collection of botanical drugs with a special view to encouraging the cultivation of indigenous drugs now going to waste.

4. That the Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in United States Government service be instructed to draft and seek the passage by Congress of a bill providing for the creation of a corps of highly educated expert pharmacists, whose duty it shall be to direct the medical supply service of the United States Army, and to continue their efforts toward the betterment of the status of the men now in the service.

5. That a committee be appointed by the President to draft and present to Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild, suitable resolutions of thanks for his generosity in having established an American Scholarship of Pharmacy.

6. That the General Secretary be instructed to lay the plan of associate members of the branches before the officers of the branches instructing them as to what steps should be taken by any branch desiring to provide for associate members.

Vice-President Gietner then said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Mr. Mayo is so well known that it is almost useless for me to say that he has again given us something abounding with the eloquence so peculiar to him; the present address, the one just delivered is no exception. It is now before you. What disposition do you desire to make of it?

Dr. H. M. Whelpley then moved that the Vice-President appoint a committee of five to consider the President's address, adding that if he might be permitted he would suggest that he be not named on the committee; motion seconded and carried.

The Vice-President then gave out the following as the personnel of the committee of five to consider the President's address:

Messrs. Osseward, Thiesing, Cousins, Godding and Nitardy.

At this juncture President Mayo resumed the chair and stated that the next business before the session would be the reception of delegates, asking Secretary Day whether he had any such credentials.

Secretary Day then announced that he had the credentials from the delegates of six national organizations, reminding the chair that it had been customary to have those delegates present the greetings of their respective national organizations, stating that the first among these came the American Medical Association; that Dr. Ray L. Wilbur was present as the representative of that great body and that he would present the greetings of the American Medical Association.

The statement of the Secretary was greeted with applause.

Dr. Ray L. Wilbur then came forward and addressed the Association as follows:

Mr. President and Members of this Association: I had assumed that Dr. Jones would represent the Association. I had no idea of appearing before you. I came largely to see something of your Association and have been very much impressed by the President's address, and also by the program which I have looked over; and before saying anything from the standpoint of the American Medical Association, as a San Franciscan I should also like to add to what the Mayor's representative has said: The hope that you will have a good time in San Francisco, and that you will call freely on any of us here for anything that we can do.

The American Medical Association has taken a tremendous amount of interest in the same sort of thing that this Association has been organized for. I think that if you watched all its activities during the last few years you are bound to see that

the best things your Association has stood for, the American Medical Association has been and is working for.

There has been a very careless period, especially from the standpoint of the physician, regarding pharmaceutical preparations and all things of that connection, but I think I can safely say that the medical profession is fairly aroused, and I think much of the credit belongs to your Association.

So, in the name of the American Medical Association, I should like to thank the faithful officers of your own Association for its services to the public and the medical profession along those lines.

Secretary Day then announced Messrs. William C. Anderson, Louis Emanuel and Frank T. Green as delegates of the National Association of Retail Druggists, inviting Dr. Green to speak for the delegation.

Dr. Green addressed the convention as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Once again a few words from me as chairman of the delegation to greet the American Pharmaceutical Association on behalf of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

It was six years ago when the great fire swept this peninsula leaving ruin in its path.

Our city in its sorrow was aided by many generous donors.

The National Association of Retail Druggists gave forty thousand and six hundred dollars to aid druggists and their clerks.

Those clerks who were unfortunate were helped in their efforts to establish their homes.

Those druggists who lost their stocks were materially aided in establishing themselves in the drug business.

"Lest we forget, Lest we forget." The generous aid of the National Retail Druggists Association extended to the California druggists, (applause) you will remember they gathered a fund of over forty thousand dollars, as I stated, and sent it to our stricken city. They appointed a committee to dispense those funds. One of the first things done was to fill the needs of those who needed it; money was given immediately and freely, and done after one or two days' organization, and all over the coast, particularly around the bay cities.

Not alone was money given to these people but money also was advanced to them in the shape of notes approximating thousands upon thousands of dollars so they could start again along the lines of helpfulness to a grateful public and the people of California.

I can assure you that as a delegate of the National Association of Retail Druggists it gives me great pleasure to add my word and to take part in this meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association. (Applause.)

The Secretary then explained that five delegates had been named as representatives of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, asking whether any of the gentlemen were present in the assemblage, that the Secretary had not as yet met any of them and was therefore not able to call on any of them in particular, but there was no response.

Secretary Day then suggested to President Mayo that the delegation of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association be passed for the present, with the statement that the convention would receive these greetings at a later session.

The Secretary then announced that Dr. A. R. L. Dohme had been designated as the representative of the National Association Manufacturers of Medicinal Products.

The Secretary announced the delegation of the National Association of Drug Clerks as follows: P. A. Mandabach and P. F. Coffey.

Secretary Day stated that he had seen neither of the gentlemen at the session, and the presumption was that they were not present.

The Women's Organization of the National Association of Retail Druggists was then announced, and Secretary Day stated that he had a letter and also credentials from that organization; that the credentials were those of Mrs. J. L. Lemberger, Mrs. Louis Emanuel and Mrs. William C. Anderson.

The Secretary then proceeded to read a communication signed by Mrs. Nellie Florence Lee and Mrs. Fannie E. MacBride, respectively Secretary and President of the Women's Organization, National Association of Retail Druggists:

William B. Day, Secretary, American Pharmaceutical Association:

Dear Sir: The Women's Organization of the National Association Retail Druggists extends most cordial and sincere greetings to all members assembled in convention.

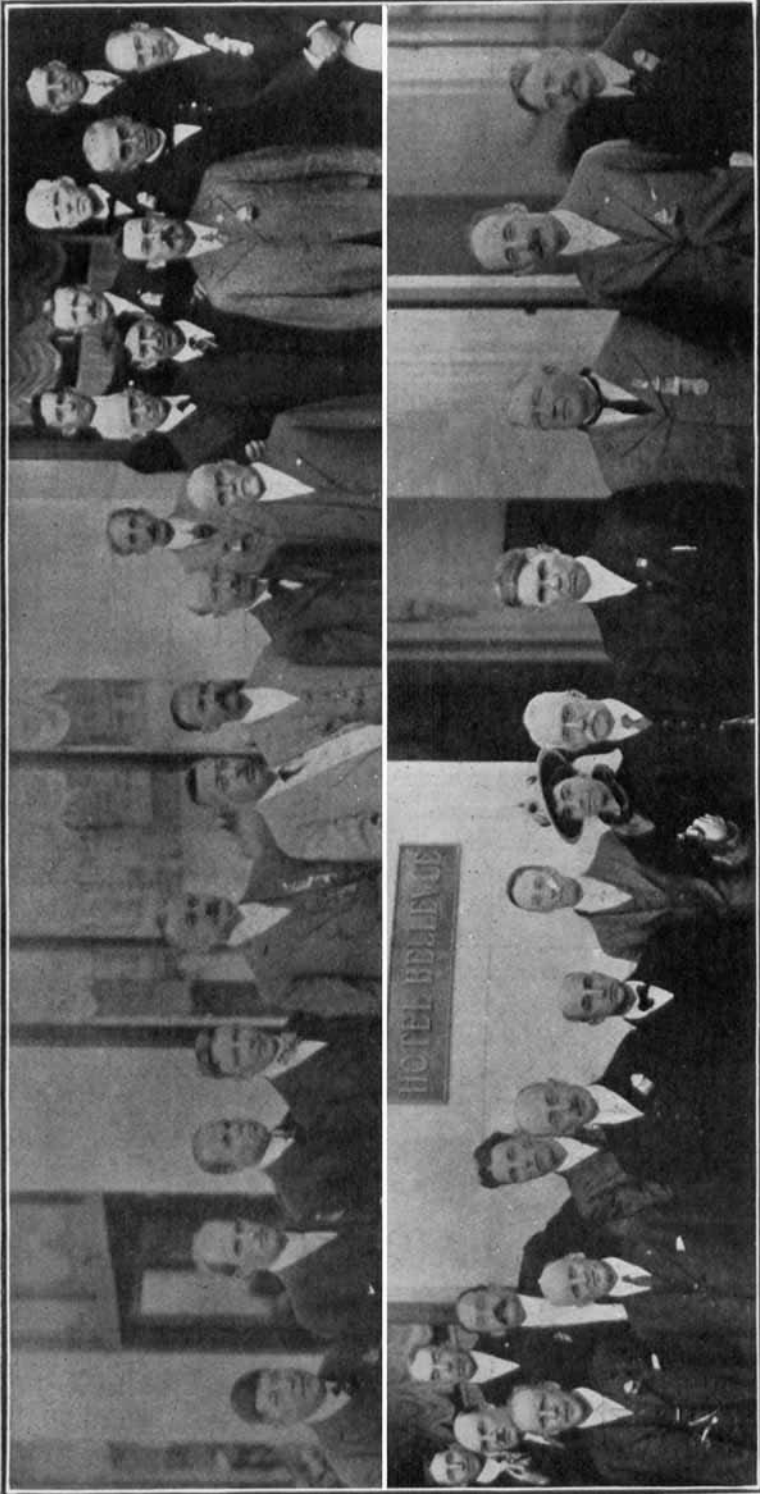
"May every hope be realized—
And when the year is closed—
All records made—the last deed done—
The last words said, and memory alone remains—
Of its joys, its griefs, its failures, its gains,
May all present, with purpose full and clear
Turn with new courage to meet the coming year."

After the reading of the communication, Secretary Day stated that he knew that it would be very agreeable to the Association to hear one of the ladies representing the National Association of Retail Druggists address the American Pharmaceutical Association in welcome, and he took great pleasure in introducing to the convention Mrs. Louis Emanuel, as representative of the Women's Organization of the National Association Retail Druggists, suggesting that it was hardly necessary that Mrs. Emanuel be introduced to anyone who has attended the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association in the past, because Mrs. Emanuel was so well known socially and Mr. Emanuel was so well known in legislative circles, but that it was with rare pleasure he introduced Mrs. Emanuel who would say a few words on behalf of the Women's Association.

At this juncture Mr. Emanuel arose and said:

"I happen to be Mrs. Emanuel's worser half," and she talked so much on the way coming to San Francisco that she has exhausted her vocabulary. She asks to be kindly excused. (Laughter.)

The President then responded to the greetings of the American Medical Association, stating to Dr. Ray L. Wilbur that it afforded the President great pleasure to welcome him on behalf of the American Pharmaceutical Association; that the objects of both organizations were practically identical; that both served the cause of medicine, and that there was no question but what the aspirations of both organizations were of the highest, and that it was a great pleasure to have Dr. Wilbur in their midst and to have him participate in the discussions of the convention.



Some members of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties in San Francisco.

In response to the greetings of the National Association of Retail Druggists as enunciated by Dr. Green, President Mayo said:

Mr. Green, we know we will have you with us; you are one of us. It is hardly necessary to say a word of welcome to you, but your reference to the National Retail Druggists Association's fund donated to this grief stricken people is a very touching tribute and shows you appreciate the generosity of your fellow citizens.

It is hardly necessary to give you welcome; we shall be glad to have you take active part in all the Association's work.

The Secretary then announced that there were also representatives from various departments of the National Government; the Bureau of Chemistry was represented by Mr. Edgar O. Eaton, attached to the Bureau at San Francisco.

Secretary Day then stated that Pharmacist R. F. Troxler, from the Bureau of Public Health Service, had been delegated as a representative of that department.

Pharmacist R. F. Troxler responded with the following address:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been detailed by Surgeon General to represent the United States Public Health Service at this meeting.

My interpretation of those orders is that I am here not so much to enter into deliberations of this body as to observe and report upon the proceedings.

At this, my first detail, my first meeting of this Association, I hardly know what my duties are to be; but I want to assure the American Pharmaceutical Association of the continued co-operation of the United States Public Health Service in the scientific work in which the Association is constantly advancing.

Through our hygienic laboratory we have lent some aid to the Scientific Section of this body and I assure you the services of that laboratory will always be at your command. I thank you. (Applause.)

Professor Lloyd then addressed the chair as follows:

"Mr. President, we have with us a gentleman who has done so much for the benefit of pharmacy in the western states and has been so long active in the evolution of the higher art and work and has so helped us in our work, that I would ask you, my friends, as a favor, if we cannot hear from Dr. Dawson, just a word.

Professor Lloyd's statement was applauded.

The chair then asserted that he took great pleasure in introducing Dr. Dawson, Local Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, whose good work had been vouched for by one of the highest authorities, Professor Lloyd of Cincinnati.

Dr. Dawson responded as follows: I had hoped that I would not be called upon. While I had my credentials in my hand I forgot to give them in until a few moments ago. And now Professor Lloyd has called on me, virtually caught me, and I am nonplussed for the moment.

I am not prepared to respond with an extended speech. I see among you here many old friends, and it gives me pleasure to greet them here in California; it makes me almost young again to see how time has dealt with them, not only in their appearance but reputation. I am glad to meet and welcome them here. (Applause.)

The Secretary then advised the chair that there was yet one more department of the national government to be represented; a very important department, too, because under its direction were a very considerable number of members, namely, the War Department; that the members to represent this department were Messrs. James Ferris Hamner and Samuel J. Harris.

President Mayo then asked whether either of these gentlemen were present, whereupon Sergeant Hamner responded and said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Unfortunately, we of the War Department are not allowed to criticize the acts of our superiors. You gentlemen are not subject to the articles of war and can criticize as much as you please their good judgment or lack of it in appointing me as representative of the medical department; feeble though I am, before this session is over, before this meeting is over—at one of the sections, I rather expect to make myself heard from.

For today all I will say is that for and in the name of the Surgeon General of the Army, the War Department extends you cordial greeting. (Applause.)

Secretary Day then suggested to the Chair that he had but one more communication in the matter of greetings; that he thought there was a probability of the members present being willing to give a few minutes to having one letter read, a letter from their old friend and fellow member, Francis B. Hays; the Secretary stated that he had written Mr. Hays expressing the hope that he would be able to attend this convention.

The Secretary then read Mr. Hays' reply in which he said that he was much pleased to hear from Secretary Day; that Mr. Hays' general health and strength were as good as he had any reason to expect; that his only serious trouble was with his eyesight which did not seem to improve materially. That it did not seem likely that he would ever again be able to fill a journalistic position, which he regretted, because not only did he enjoy the work, but it brought him into such pleasant relation with a lot of mighty good fellows. That he felt sure "the boys" would have a good time at the San Francisco meeting and that he would like to join them and "give a hand" to a fellow editor when he delivers his presidential address.

The chair then called for further communications and Secretary Day stated that there were none, but that the next order of business would be the reading of the minutes of the Council by the Secretary of the Council, but since these had already been published in the Journal, the reading might be omitted. It was regularly moved and seconded that the reading of the minutes of the Council be omitted; carried.

President Mayo then announced that the next order of business was the reports of special standing committees; that the committees would be called for by name; that this order of procedure be followed merely with a view to prompting the members and the chairmen of the several committees, to impress upon them the necessity of having their reports ready, after which they would be formally called for at a later session.

Secretary Day then suggested that a number of the reports were already in the Secretary's possession, the chairmen not being able to be present; that others were presented at the council meeting, and that several were presented at the meeting then in progress, and stated that it was his belief that considerable time would be conserved and it would be sufficient to merely make a general announcement that all the committee reports would be presented at the second general session, but were to be in the Secretary's hands on the evening of Monday, August 9. That the chairmen of the special committees, as well as standing committees present who had their reports ready might either give them to the

Secretary at the close of the meeting now in session or at the Bellevue Hotel on the evening of Monday, August 9. The Secretary stated the reports of the committees would be called for by the chairmen at the general session on Tuesday morning, August 10, at the Bellevue Hotel.

The President then stated that if there was no objection the matter would be closed and dispensed with after the closing of the present business in hand.

President Mayo also announced that the next order of business would be the calling of the roll of states, territories, provinces, and that after the roll call there would be a recess of ten minutes for the election and selection of the representatives on the nominating committee.

Secretary Day then stated that inasmuch as each state was entitled to two members on this committee and that five were to be appointed by the President, that it occurred to the Secretary he could save considerable time by calling the list of states, because it was quite likely that some of the states would not be represented here. That others would not be represented by more than one, while others would have one or two members, but that in the latter cases it was his thought that the convention could make the selection at the present time. The Secretary further stated that if the state had more than one member, either one of those members might serve, whereas if there were more than two, the members from such state would be required to caucus with a view to filling the membership.

The chair then stated that he thought it would be better to pursue the regular course; that there might be some misapprehension owing to the fact that some members of a state present might not be aware of the fact that other members were present, and that that would take some time.

Secretary Day then asked the chair whether the Secretary proceed with the calling of the roll, which President Mayo requested be done.

Before proceeding with the calling of the roll, Secretary Day asked whether the chair wished the members to respond, whereupon President Mayo stated that he thought it would be better to dispense with the calling of the roll.

A delegate arose and suggested that he was about to make a motion which called for the dispensing of the calling of the roll at that time, in lieu thereof moving that an adjournment be taken for ten minutes, after which the roll call be taken.

It having been regularly moved and seconded that this procedure be followed, the same was so ordered by the chair.

President Mayo then said: As we adjourn, the representatives from each of the states will assemble in groups and select the men who will appear on the committee.

Professor Lloyd then said: I rise to make a few remarks in regard to Professor Wenzell.

I regret that the time is passed for such a statement, but if you will indulge me for just a few moments, just before we take the recess, I shall be glad to be permitted to say that Professor Wenzell, of the California College of Pharmacy, professor of chemistry, was to have been with us today. He looked forward with great anticipation of pleasure in being here, but he has been called away, and I therefore request that a note be made upon our record to this effect.

Mr. Dawson requested me to make this statement, as he is modest and I am not; he asked me to make the few remarks about Professor Wenzell and the

great regard in which he was held, and to express the regret of the California delegates that he is not with us. I simply wanted to make the request so it will go in the minutes, and I know it will be appreciated.

President Mayo then stated that a tablet commemorative of Professor Wenzell was then in course of preparation; that its presentation was anticipated at the meeting then in session, and that it still might be made ready to present at the meeting before the final adjournment.

The chair stated that he was sure that the convention recalled with great regret the loss of two such members as Professor Wenzell and Professor Searby since the last meeting in California.

President Mayo also said that he had the pleasure of seeing in the Greek Theater a memorial chair to Professor Wenzell; and that this Wenzell memorial would be opened before the convention left the city.

The chair then put the formal motion to take a recess of ten minutes in order to select the Nominating Committee, which, on motion regularly made and seconded was declared carried.

After the ten-minute adjournment President Mayo called the convention to order, stating that the convention would again resume the regular order of business, which was the reading of the roll call with a view to getting the nominations for the committee on nominees; and suggested that as the Secretary read the name of the state the members or representatives of that state would please name the two men who were to represent that state on the committee of nominations.

Secretary Day then read the roster of states, and the representation was made up of the following:

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| <i>For California</i> —J. H. Dawson and H. V. Becker. | <i>For New Jersey</i> —Charles Holzhauser and H. V. Arny. |
| <i>For Colorado</i> —Wm. Beukma and F. W. Nirtardy. | <i>For New Mexico</i> —B. G. Dyne. |
| <i>For Illinois</i> —Wm. B. Day and Dr. J. H. Long. | <i>For New York</i> —A. B. Husted and G. C. Diekman. |
| <i>For Indiana</i> —Professor W. O. Speer. | <i>For Ohio</i> —Azor Thurston and E. H. Thiesing. |
| <i>For Iowa</i> —Gus. Scherling and Miss Zada Cooper. | <i>For Oregon</i> —C. M. McKellips and Adolph Zieffle. |
| <i>For Kansas</i> —J. S. Chism. | <i>For Pennsylvania</i> —Julius A. Koch and L. Emanuel. |
| <i>For Kentucky</i> —O. C. Dilly and J. W. Gayle. | <i>For Texas</i> —C. Beukma and W. H. Cousins. |
| <i>For Louisiana</i> —Phillip Asher. | <i>For Utah</i> —J. M. Balden and J. C. Culley. |
| <i>For Maryland</i> —J. Fuller Frames and H. L. Meredith. | <i>For Vermont</i> —W. E. Terrill and W. F. Root. |
| <i>For Massachusetts</i> —C. H. Packard and J. G. Godding. | <i>For Virginia</i> —W. F. Rudd and T. A. Miller. |
| <i>For Michigan</i> —Wilbur L. Scoville. | <i>For Washington</i> —C. Osseward and A. W. Linton. |
| <i>For Minnesota</i> —E. L. Newcomb and J. F. Wulling. | <i>For West Virginia</i> —S. M. Scott, Jr. |
| <i>For Missouri</i> —Charles Gietner and Otto L. Claus. | <i>For the Association at Large</i> —H. M. Whelpley, J. P. Remington, W. C. Anderson, F. T. Green and E. G. Eberle. |
| <i>For Nebraska</i> —N. P. Hansen and R. A. Lyman. | |

The Chair then inquired whether there was any incidental business to be presented and the Secretary stated that in connection with the appointment of the

nominating committee that a number of the members had spoken to the Secretary about their credentials, and that the Secretary would like to advise for the information of the members that it was not necessary to have credentials in order to serve on the nominating committee. Some seemed to carry that impression, but it was the desire of the Secretary to announce that credentials should be presented before the House of Delegates which met on the night of August 9, so the delegates accredited in those credentials might be eligible to vote in the House of Delegates; and the Secretary said that he wondered if it would not be better for him to read merely the names of the associations and not the names of the members that had presented the credentials, so that any who had not presented the credentials could be cared for between the time at which he spoke and the time the House of Delegates was scheduled to meet.

The chair then said that with that provision it would be understood.

The Secretary then read off the list of associations which had presented credentials:

Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Ohio, Washington, Utah, Iowa, New Jersey, Texas, New Hampshire, Tennessee, South Carolina, Maryland, California.

The Secretary then read the following list of colleges of pharmacy from which he held credentials:

Birmingham, California, University of Southern California, National College, Northwestern University, Valparaiso University, State University of Iowa, Louisville College, University of Maryland, Massachusetts College, University of Minnesota, New Jersey College, College of Jersey City, Albany College, Brooklyn College, Buffalo College, North Dakota Agricultural College, North Pacific College, Philadelphia College, Pittsburgh College, Medical College of South Carolina, Medical College of Virginia, University of Washington, University of Nebraska, St. Louis College, Ohio State University, University of Illinois, Columbia University.

Branches of the A. Ph. A.: Baltimore, Cincinnati, Columbus, New England, Northwestern, San Francisco, Chicago, District of Columbia, Nashville, Denver.

The Secretary then stated that there were also a few alumni associations, and enumerated them as follows:

The alumni associations of Massachusetts College, St. Louis College and Brooklyn College.

And the Women's Pharmaceutical Association of the Pacific Coast and New York Deutscher-Apotheker Verein.

Secretary Day also announced to the chair that in connection with the incidental business the Secretary would like to make one or two announcements.

Secretary Day said: In the first place, regarding a change in the program: After the program was printed we found it would be necessary for certain reasons to change the time of meeting for the joint session of the Section on Education and Legislation, Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

President Mayo stated that this could be found on page 9 of the program, under the date of Tuesday, August 12, opening right at the center of the program; the Chair further stating that that session which was announced for Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock would be held on Wednesday morning, August 11, at 9:30, at the Bellevue Hotel, and the two separate sessions of the Section on Education and Legislation would be held on Thursday, one in the morning, the second in the afternoon.

The President then inquired whether there was any further general business, in reply to which Secretary Day stated there was none.

President Mayo then said: While the program provides that the Nominating Committee shall meet this evening, there will be time for it to meet immediately after the adjournment of this meeting.

On vote regularly moved and seconded, it was ordered that the Nominating Committee be called together immediately after the adjournment of the session then in progress; and the chair suggested that if they found they could dispose of the business they were at liberty to do so; if not, they could adjourn over to another time.

Secretary W. B. Day said he thought it a very opportune time to call attention to the fact that the convention was very anxious to elect its friends to membership as early in the convention as possible, and requested that if there were any persons present, pharmacists or men interested in pharmacy from any side who desired to join or take membership in the Association that the Association would be very much pleased to receive their applications at that time and promised that they would be acted upon promptly and so that the full privileges of membership and participation at the elections would accrue.

The Secretary also announced that the badges and bars might be had of the Secretary, the San Francisco bars and the gold badges of the Association; also, that the official pins, the Association pin or button might be procured of the Treasurer; and stated that there were two kinds of small buttons offered, one being a solid gold button which sold at a dollar, while the other was only partly gold, which sold at only 25 cents.

President Mayo then inquired as to whether anyone else had any incidental business to present, and there being no response, stated that a motion to adjourn would be in order, with the understanding that immediately after the adjournment of the session then in progress there would be taken up the call of the nominating committee.

It being regularly moved and seconded that the first general session adjourn, President Mayo declared the sixty-third annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association adjourned until Tuesday, August 10, 9:30 a. m.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND GENERAL SESSION
OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The second general session was called to order Tuesday, August 10, 1915, at 9:30 a. m., by President Caswell A. Mayo, in the main convention hall of the Bellevue Hotel, San Francisco, California.

The Chair then called upon the General Secretary to read the minutes of the first general session.

The Chair then inquired as to whether there were any corrections to note in the minutes of the first general session, and there being no response declared that they would stand approved as read.

President Mayo announced the names of the Committee on Resolutions as follows: William C. Anderson, John G. Godding, Henry M. Whelpley, Joseph P. Remington, James H. Beal, Otto F. Claus, William C. Alpers, Julius A. Koch, F. J. Wulling, Franklin T. Green.

The General Secretary then announced that he had one or two communications in the way of reports, but that there was one specific communication which he thought had better be read, a communication from Professor Wilbur J. Teeters, Secretary of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

President Mayo suggested that the communication referred to be read, which was done, and follows:

“Secretary Day: President Wulling in his address made the following recommendations which should be reported to the meeting:

The committee on President's address reported favorably, first, that a standing committee on higher educational standards be appointed by the President of the Conference to work jointly with similar committees of the American Pharmaceutical Association, National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the National Association of Retail Druggists and State Associations, said committees to work with the parent Association as well as jointly.

Second, also that a special committee on federation of all pharmaceutical organizations be appointed.

Now, this would involve the appointment of two committees by the President of this Association, a committee on higher educational standards, and a committee on federation of pharmaceutical organizations, these committees to work with other similar committees of the other bodies.”

The Chair then announced that the communication was before the session for disposition.

Dr. Philip Asher asked whether the Association had a right to appoint such a committee, and whether the communication should not more appropriately be referred to the House of Delegates and then referred back.

The General Secretary suggested that the communication was not a resolution.

Mr. Asher then desired to know as to whether such a committee was already in existence.

The Chair stated that the appointment of such a committee would require authorization by the Association; there would be a special committee appointed without direct authorization or perhaps a standing committee, that no doubt it contemplated a standing committee, but that if a standing committee were ap-

pointed it would require the changing of the by-laws, and that therefore in the opinion of the President it had better go to the Council, and then be referred to the Standing Committee on By-Laws.

Dr. Asher then stated that if he was in order he would move that the communication be received and referred to the proper committee.

Dr. Wulling then stated that he was glad that Dr. Asher had put it in that particular way, stating that he and his associates were trying to make the House of Delegates a good working body, and that he understood that the resolutions committee was the one to which the communication in question should go, and that the word "authorization" as used by Dr. Asher authorized the President to refer it to either the Council or House of Delegates.

The President then stated that it would be referred to the proper authorities, leaving it to the executive officer to determine.

Also, that the report of the Committee on Nominations would be the next order of business.

Secretary of the Nomination Committee F. W. Nitardy then stated that the Committee on Nominations met the day previous, after the first general session, and that the following nominations were made:

For President:

F. J. Wulling, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
 Charles H. LaWall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 C. H. Packard, Boston, Massachusetts.

For Vice-President:

Leonard A. Seltzer, Detroit, Michigan.
 Alfred B. Husted, Delmar, New York.
 C. W. Johnson, Seattle, Washington.

For Second Vice-President:

Charles Gietner, St. Louis, Missouri.
 L. E. Sayre, Lawrence, Kansas.
 Geo. H. P. Lichthardt, Sacramento, Cal.

For Third Vice-President:

Frank T. Green, San Francisco, Cal.
 R. A. Lyman, Lincoln, Nebraska.
 Philip Asher, New Orleans, Louisiana.

For members of the Council:

J. H. Beal, Urbana, Illinois.
 Wm. C. Alpers, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Wm. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 J. C. Diaz, Havana, Cuba.
 W. H. Cousins, Dallas, Texas.
 J. H. Dawson, San Francisco, Calif.
 Harry B. Mason, Detroit, Michigan.
 Albert Bolenbaugh, Richmond, Virginia.

Julius A. Koch moved that the report be adopted, the motion being seconded by W. H. Cousins, Texas, and the question being put, it was declared carried.

President Mayo stated that these names would be placed upon the ballot to be submitted to the members by mail.

The Chair then announced that the next order of business would be the reading of the minutes of the Council.

The Secretary of the Council then read the minutes, giving a short explanation of the changes in the by-laws embodied, among those enumerated being the following :

In Section one, Article two, the Secretary stated that the only change was that three months was given for the completion of the balloting, but that the member was required to return the signed ballot within one month after its receipt.

The Chair then stated that the articles could be passed on as read, although a little irregular, if there was no objection. A motion having been made and seconded, and the question put, the motion was declared carried in favor of three months instead of one.

The Secretary of the Council declared that Article 7 referred merely to the duty of the president and was simply an addition to the clause that the president shall announce the appointees on such committees as soon as possible.

The Chair then stated that the foregoing action was in line with the recommendation made by the President in his address.

Motion having been duly made and seconded, and the question put, the same was declared carried.

On the change with respect to the formation of local branches from 25 members to 15; the Chair stated no branch will have representation in the Council until it has a membership of 25, but that the branch could organize with 15 members under the proposed amendment.

The question was called for and the same was declared carried.

President Mayo then stated that recommendation No. 5 was purely executive; that it really simply justified what was being done.

The motion having been regularly made and seconded and the question put, the same was declared carried.

The Chair then stated that recommendation No. 6 on changing the word "Proceedings" to "Journal" was necessitated by the fact that the constitution was drawn up before the Journal was adopted as the organ of the Association, and due to a failure to make the necessary change when the Journal was established.

For a similar reason a change in Rule 3 was necessary, which at the present time provides that an abstract of the proceedings of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties shall be printed in the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

A motion regularly made and seconded was unanimously carried, and it was so ordered.

On the section regarding the function of Historian, the Chair stated that the only question raised with respect to that article was as to whether the historian was to be merely a recorder of passing events or collector of such historical matter as is sent to the organization, or as to whether he shall be a historian who writes out history; that the function heretofore exercised by the Historian was that of collector of historical matter, and that it seemed wise for the Council to

follow the suggestion embodied in the article and to provide that the editor, who was practically a permanent official giving all his time to the business of the Association, should act in that capacity.

A motion to that effect having been regularly made and seconded, and the question put, the same was declared carried.

The Secretary of the Council then pointed out the change with respect to the general rules of finance stating that there were a number of changes proposed with respect to deposits in the bank.

President Mayo then explained that as the rule now stood the treasurer was required to make a deposit when it amounted to \$50, and that there were some days when the treasurer would be required to make a dozen deposits in one day if he obeyed the letter of the rule; that the change was intended to correct that phase of the situation.

Regularly moved and seconded; motion carried.

With respect to Rule 12, the Chair stated that the only change was the substitution of the word "February" for "January"; that it was necessary under the old financial system to have the auditing of the treasurer's and secretary's accounts done as early as possible; that the change suggested was merely for the convenience of the treasurer, who complains that he is so busy receiving dues in January that he would like to be granted two weeks additional time, and the Chair thought the members would be glad to favor the treasurer.

Motion duly made and seconded; carried.

The change with respect to the meeting of the auditing committee the Chair suggested was necessitated by the change previously made and the matter being put to vote, the same was declared carried.

The Chair stated that the change of Rule 12 provided for the printing of the list of all moneys received and the name of the person who had paid the money; further stating that this was done so that there would be practically a public accounting of the treasurer's report, so every member could look in the list of moneys received to see whether his money (the member's) was recorded in the treasurer's books. The Chair stated that this was unnecessary in view of the fact that the treasurer was under ample bond.

Treasurer Whelpley then stated that in lieu of the former provision he would be most happy to inform any of the members just exactly how their accounts stood at any time during the year.

The Chair stated that the Secretary of the Council had hitherto been paid his expenses in attending the meetings but that it had been done by resolution; that the Association had always hitherto paid the expense of the Secretary of the Council, that the committee was not adding any expense but simply making it a routine matter.

The matter having been regularly put to a vote, duly seconded, the same was declared carried.

The Chair then touched on Article 8, going into the history of the former cumbersome method of the payment of bills, stating that that method was no longer necessary because of the fact that the treasurer was under sufficient bond and that there was therefore ample provision.

The President then put the matter to a vote, and the same having been regularly moved and seconded, was declared carried.

The provision affecting the report of the committee of the Council to consider the question of representation in sessions of the House of Delegates was then presented, and fully dilated upon by the secretary of the Council, with a brief history of the action and discussions had upon the subject.

The Chair then inquired whether there were any further corrections desired in the minutes of the Council, and there being no response, the matter being put to a vote, regularly moved and seconded, the minutes were declared approved.

Treasurer Whelpley then addressed the session as follows:

The report of the treasurer, based on the fiscal year, January 1 to January 1, is submitted to the Auditing Committee and then published in the Journal of the Association, but it is a custom started by Mr. Sheppard, something like a quarter of a century ago, to submit at each annual meeting a summary showing the condition of the affairs of the finances of the Association at the time or near the date of the annual meeting, for aid in the matter of comparison.

I have followed the custom of closing this voluntary report with the first of July.

The finances of the Association may be divided into three parts, the invested funds, those funds are somewhat different in character, but in a general way the principle of none of them can be touched by the Association; of some, the interest cannot be touched until the amount is considerably more than it is at present; other interest can be used under certain conditions. Then we have the current funds of the Association, the money in hand to meet the ordinary expenses of the Association.

As a third class, the Association holds in trust various funds for specific purposes; some of these funds have been created by the Association as trust funds; others have been placed in the hands of the Association by other parties and the responsibility of caring for them has been assumed by the Association.

In some instances we had no definite instruction; that is to say, in some instances without any definite instruction or purpose as to the ultimate use of the funds or the interest that accrues.

On the 29th of July, 1915, the Association funds were as follows:

The Life Membership Fund—I will read these in round numbers—\$20,900, that is one of the permanent funds.

The Endowment Fund, \$6,200.

The Ebert Legacy Fund, \$3,300.

The Centennial Fund, \$2,900.

The Ebert Prize Fund, \$1,100, making a total of \$34,423. This is an increase of \$1,160.15, since the report submitted at Detroit, one year ago.

Treasurer Whelpley stated that the increase was entirely due to interest, and added that a detailed report of invested funds would be submitted by the committee at one of the general sessions, giving all that information.

The Association's current funds are divided into two parts, cash in the bank and available bonds; the available bonds amount to \$10,000; the cash \$6,247.65, giving us of current funds, \$16,247.65.

This, together with the permanent funds I just mentioned gives us a total of \$60,627.29.

Now, the funds held in trust by the Association are, first, the Procter Memorial Fund created by the Association for a special purpose, which now amounts to \$7,511.25.

The Rice Memorial Fund turned over to this Association by the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention is \$172.06; and with the College Prize Fund placed in the hands of the Association by Dr. Motter of \$35.54 gives us funds held in trust amounting to \$7,719.55, so that the treasurer on the 29th day of July, 1915, is responsible to this Association for \$58,390.84.

I will again say that for a more detailed report of the treasurer, the one in which the expenses, or rather, the nature of the expenses and the nature of the income are shown, I refer you to the annual report published in a recent number of the Journal and covering the fiscal year which corresponds with the concluding of the year 1914.

The membership of the Association is interesting to all and germane to the work of the treasurer.

We have at the present time a total of 2,532 members; that is, our total membership. That membership is divided from the standpoint of the treasurer into paying members, the honorary members and the members that the treasurer has been unable to locate. That is the way the treasurer looks at it.

Now, we have 112 life members. These life members have become life members in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. Any member of this Association who will pay this \$100 any time during the first 10 years of membership will become a life member. There is a schedule of rates, payments for a longer period of membership, until a member has paid for 37 consecutive years—the statute of limitations of our Association prohibits him from paying any further dues—and the treasurer each year, in January, writes letters of a general form but of a personal nature to those who are entitled, by paying the membership of the year, to be placed on this roll and they are informed, having paid \$5 a year for the 37 years, that the member will be entitled to live as long as he or she desires without further payment of dues to the Association.

These letters have brought some very interesting correspondence, that time will not permit of presenting here, but I will say that many of our life members are among our most substantial members, some of them in attendance and others in work, and the 112 life members, while not contributing annually to the Association in funds, do contribute materially to the Association in general propaganda work.

The Association has 8 honorary members distributed over different parts of the world. I am sorry to say we have not heard from these honorary members during the last year. As a rule, we hear from a number of them each year, but conditions are such that correspondence is not facilitated.

We have 17 members that are known as life members. At one time this Association followed a custom of occasionally placing on a list known as "life members, old style" persons who had been in service for some time in the Asso-

ciation and desired to drop out or circumstances forced them out. As I said before, I believe, we have 17 members that are known as "life members, old style," and most of them are no longer interested directly in pharmacy, but each year the treasurer writes to them, each year a different kind of letter. This last year I wrote them that I had just had the pleasure of sending a little note to each one of the active members of the Association who were expected to pay dues for 1915; that it was a pleasure to me to state that the party addressed was not indebted to the Association for any dues but was expected to take an interest in the membership and contribute either a new member, or in some way give evidence of remembering that he was a life member of the Association, and that brought a large number of letters, and brought at least two new members to the Association; so, that while we are not adding to this list of life members, old style, we are keeping in touch with them.

The membership of those whose addresses are unknown is not large; it is 21 at the present time: That is, relatively speaking, very small because the vicissitudes of life for the pharmacist are such that they are likely to change addresses frequently.

One reason why this list is much smaller than it was formerly is because of the work of the Journal.

The post office sees to it that changes of address are reported to the editor of the Journal and he in turn reports them to the treasurer so that we are keeping that list down to a minimum.

Our foreign members number 44. These are distributed throughout the United States and the dependencies.

It may interest you to very hurriedly cover the list of states where the number of members have increased during the past twelve months: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Connecticut—an increase of membership in all of those places.

I speak of that because it is very significant. It shows our membership increases over the entire country; that it is not due to any specific spurt of any one locality, but that we have a steady growth of new members over the entire district we cover.

I have the exact number of members in any particular state which I can give to any member who is interested or who desires that.

The Chair inquired whether the total was 2535.

Treasurer Whelpley then stated that that was the total according to the treasurer's books during the past year; during this period closing July 25 twenty-nine members died during the year.

The corresponding period previous we had only eighteen deaths.

Why this death rate should so materially increase is something the treasurer cannot explain.

I will say, in closing, that at the Detroit meeting last year I stated that the payments had been so prompt that the treasurer's mind was such that he, the treasurer, really felt he hadn't very much trouble in collecting dues; that he had missed some of the correspondence of previous years regarding delinquent dues.

Just previous to leaving St. Louis I received a letter from one of my good, substantial friends that at one time had been one of the delinquent members, and had received a chain of letters, and he said that he really missed them, and consequently thought the Treasurer was missing some of the enjoyment of his work, and so he held up his money and he said he collected my letters but now he returned them to me with a check of \$5; said he had enjoyed them and he freely inclosed the 12 cents postage and that he hoped he had contributed a little to the comfort and pleasure of the Treasurer in his work.

The Chair then asked what disposition the session desired to make of the report of the Treasurer.

Thereupon Wm. C. Anderson moved that the report be received and that it take the usual course; which motion was seconded, the question put, and it was so ordered.

President Mayo then suggested that the next item or number on the program was the reports of standing committees and inquired whether any of the chairmen were present.

H. V. Army, Chairman of the Committee on Weights and Measures, then stated that the report of his committee was ready.

The Chair then requested Chairman Army to present the report, which was submitted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Your Committee on Weights and Measures, in giving an account of its activities of the past year, can only report progress.

It will be recalled that at the Detroit meeting, held last year, the committee presented the following resolution, which was passed by the vote of the second general session of the Association.

Resolved, That the American Pharmaceutical Association is pleased to hear of a revival of a campaign aiming to make the metric units the official system of weights and measures in this country.

Resolved, That this Association, now, as in the past, stands ready to aid in accomplishing this purpose and hereby directs the next committee on weights and measures to co-operate with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the National Wholesale Grocers' Association and all other interested bodies in an educational campaign in interest of the metric system.

Resolved, That this Association take steps to enlist the support of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association in the proposed campaign on behalf of the metric system.

The lateness of the appointment of the present committee, coupled with the fact that the meetings of most of the national associations interested in the metric system will occur after this meeting of our organization forces us to limit our report to the expression of the hope that within the next few weeks there will be added recruits to the metric campaign.

Thus the resolution just cited has been formally submitted to Mr. T. F. Main, Secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and there is every likelihood that resolutions of endorsement of the metric system will be passed at the meeting of that association, which will be held next month.

Through the co-operation of Professor Johnson, of our Weights and Measures Committee, the metric campaign has been brought to the attention of the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, and the following resolution was submitted to that board and we have just heard that it was passed at the meeting of the association held in this city last week.

Resolved, That the Association of Food and Dairy Officials has heard with sympathy and interest of the proposed campaign of education on behalf of the metric system, looking toward the ultimate adoption of the system as the official standard of weights and measures in this country; be it further

Resolved, That this Association appoint a committee of five to co-operate with other national bodies in promoting such a campaign.

A similar resolution has been forwarded to President Herty, of the American Chemical Society, and under date of July 23d, we have received a letter from Dr. Herty, in which he promises to bring the matter to the attention of the association at the meeting scheduled to be held in Seattle next month.

Professors Johnson and Asher of our committee, have rendered valuable service in discussing the metric propoganda with those members of the committee with whom they are acquainted and find these gentlemen quite enthusiastic over the plan.

Your committee strongly recommends that the incoming committee continue the work upon the lines followed during the past two years. As things now stand, the national associations of grocers, both wholesale and retail, the National Canners' Association, the National Jewelers' Association, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, as well as our Association, have gone on record as favoring the metric system. We have every reason to believe that the wholesale druggists and the American Chemical Society will soon express their willingness to join in a metric propoganda. We believe that this association should go a step farther and we therefore recommend that resolutions, similar to those mentioned above, be submitted to the National Association of Retail Druggists, and the National Manufacturers of Medicinal Products.

If each of the eleven national bodies just enumerated agree to appoint a committee of five to co-operate with other national bodies in promoting a metric campaign, we believe that tangible results will ensue and that we will have the co-operation of the National Bureau of Standards, there is no doubt.

It will be recalled that last year this committee reported that the Bureau of Standards had not been heard from up to the time that the report was prepared. The presence of Dr. Wolfe at our Detroit meeting and the remarks that he made on the metric system, showed, however, the interest of the bureau in the subject, as does also the following letter from Acting Director E. B. Rosa, which was received after the adjournment of the Association last year.

August 15, 1914.

I wish to thank you for the draft of your report as Chairman of the Committee on Weights and Measures of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Your letter to Professor Wilson seems to cover the case very well. You understand that the demand for the metric system—to become effective in legislation—must come from the public. This is a popular government and the power resides in the people. The Bureau is organized to carry out the purposes of the constitutional provisions regarding uniform standards of weight and measure, and to fulfill the functions prescribed in its organic act. In the performance of these functions the superiority of the metric system is so great that we use it quite generally in our work. In fact, its intimate relation to many of the engineering quantities, such as electrical units and standards, makes it especially important that we use it. The Bureau is always glad to testify to this fact at any time. Congress is a representative body and naturally desires to carry out the wishes of the people who up to the present time have not, as a majority fully indicated sufficient interest in the subject, for or against the metric system.

Your idea of a campaign of education, therefore, is an excellent one since those most familiar with the metric system are its best advocates. With the present lack of knowledge regarding the system one could hardly expect anything but the existing status.

We note Professor Wilson's reply but do not find what action was taken by the American Chemical Society last April. Would it not be well to take up the matter with the Council of the Society again to ascertain what action, if any, has been taken, and what they will do toward such a campaign as you propose? I think it only needs some one who will make it his business to get a decision from each of these important societies to inaugurate the movement. The American Institute of Electrical Engineers would probably take an active interest in the matter.

Regarding the second point, i. e., the best action to be taken by your Association, it would be well for you to establish a permanent committee to prepare a report and resolutions embodying your wishes in the matter for adoption by your Society. In order that Congress may know what you wish to do it would be better for you to send to each congressman at each session a printed copy of your report and resolutions. This would keep the matter before them and if properly worded would doubtless be read by many of the members.

We are considering Professor Richards' suggestion as to the cumbersome names used in the metric system. This is thought by some to be a difficulty, but "avoirdupois pound" is quite as cumbersome as "cubic centimeter" and not nearly so descriptive. In order to be

free from ambiguity in the old system, probably as many syllables would be required as in the metric. Furthermore cubic centimeter is frequently called in the laboratory "cc." It is possible that the initials could be pronounced in other cases to advantage. I enclose sample of resolutions. A similar set might be prepared by your Association in which the pharmaceutical aspect of the system could be emphasized just as in the enclosed resolutions the educational point of view is taken. A similar set could be prepared for each society, emphasizing in turn the point of view of the special subject for which each society is organized.

So many individuals, associations and societies have urged us to take action that we feel as though there must be a wide-spread interest in the subject which only needs organizing to have considerable weight with Congress. If Congress should ask our opinion we would, of course, give a fair presentation of the advantages and disadvantages of the metric system in commerce and trade. How far it would be applied to the details of manufacturing would have to be determined by the interests concerned.

It is natural that the members of Congress with so many other questions to consider should not of their own initiative take up the subject of the metric system. It is somewhat technical, but if your congressman were willing to see you on the subject and to take enough active interest in it to become posted, it might be a good means of getting the congressional point of view. Representatives in Congress would doubtless listen more attentively to the views of the public, especially those who are interested in commercial, technical and scientific societies.

I would be glad to receive copies of all your resolutions and reports and can assure you of our keenest interest in the subject.

It might be pointed out that the officials of the bureau cannot well assume the responsibility of carrying on a metric propaganda, since there is a strong and influential group of metric antagonists, who have already criticised the officials of the bureau for the little they have done in the way of a metric campaign.

This leads us to the following questions: Assuming that the national bodies mentioned above get together in a metric campaign, how is such a campaign to be conducted? This was the main topic of discussion at a conference held on July 28th, between Chairman Drake of the Wholesale Grocers Metric Committee, Secretary Becker of the Grocers Association, and the chairman of our committee.

As a tentative plan it was suggested that the chairman of the committees, of the ten or more national associations, hold an informal conference, discussing ways and means and then report back to their several organizations. Whether a central bureau should be established or whether a less formal method of propaganda be followed, the parent bodies can then decide. In this connection, the activities of The Dental Association of Great Britain is worthy of comment, this being an organization of associations and individuals who are endeavoring to bring about the adoption of the metric system by the British Government.

Following the custom of the past, below is found a summary of news relating to weights and measures that has come to the attention of your committee.

It is of course well known that the new British Pharmacopœia uses metric weights and that the committee of revision of the forthcoming U. S. P. has decided to use the word "milliliter" (mil) instead of cubic centimeter (cc.).

On January 4, 1915, there was introduced in Congress during the third session, House Bill No. 20,526, by Mr. Dillon, of South Dakota, making compulsory the use of the metric system in 1920. This bill died with the Sixty-third Congress, since it was apparently not backed by any of the national bodies enumerated above.

A national law creating a standard barrel for food commodities, of a capacity of 7,056 cubic inches, will go into effect on July 1, 1916.

One of the issues of *The Nation's Business* published during the past year, had a two-column article pointing out that the adoption of the metric system by this country has become a crying necessity if we are to enlarge our foreign trading, while in recent issues of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, there has been conducted an interesting discussion on the merits and demerits of the metric system.

In conclusion, Professor Timmons of our committee, points out the need of the legal examination of weights and measures on the prescription counter, not from the standpoint of fraud as our grocers and butchers scales are examined, but from the standpoint of health and life itself maybe, since a high degree of accuracy should be practiced in the dispensing of potent drugs. A campaign of this sort is now under way in Indiana and with astonishing results. That drug store scales and weights are not always accurate the reports

of sealers of weights and measures have indicated more than once during the past year, and it therefore behooves all druggists to give the accuracy of their weights and measures their most careful attention.

Respectfully submitted,
C. W. JOHNSON,
PHILIP ASHER,
C. M. SNOW,
G. D. TIMMONS,
H. V. ARNY.

The Chair then inquired as to what disposition was to be made of the report of the Committee on Weights and Measures, suggesting that ordinarily the report was simply referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Arny said that he desired to call attention to two recommendations, contained in the report, which he thought were both innocuous, and that there would be no difficulty presented in taking the same under consideration.

Dr. Arny stated that there would be some work required, part of which would be to assist in getting other associations in line. He thought there would be little difficulty, and also stated an effort should be made to have other national associations pass similar resolutions.

Mr. Frank H. Freericks then moved that the paper take its usual course and that the recommendations contained therein have the approval of the Association.

On motion regularly made and seconded, it was so ordered.

The Chair announced that the next matter to be taken up would be the report of the Secretary.

General Secretary W. B. Day said: My report will be very brief. I refer to the report of the Secretary. I wish to call attention to the fact that I have with me a stock of badges and bars, so that any of you who wish to be supplied, I will be glad to fill your orders as fast as I can, or take your orders for future delivery.

The general secretary then presented his report.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

To the President and Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

I have the honor to report on the various matters entrusted to my care during the past year.

STOCK OF PROCEEDINGS.

During the term of office of my predecessor, Dr. J. H. Beal, the stock of the publications of the Association was stored in the college of pharmacy building at Scio, Ohio. When, after Secretary Beal's resignation he moved his home from Scio to Urbana, Illinois, it became necessary to make other provision for caring for this property. At the last convention, the generous offer of Professor J. U. Lloyd to store these publications in the Lloyd Library was accepted. Therefore, your secretary made a trip to Scio in November, met Professor Beal there and arranged for the shipment of this stock of publications to Cincinnati, where they have since been stored at the Lloyd Library. An inventory of these publications is now being made, under Professor Lloyd's direction and is nearly completed. Although there has been some unavoidable delay, the stock is now in such shape that orders can be filled promptly. The sales of proceedings since September 1, amounted to \$77.42. The thanks of the Association are due to the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, who as the owners of the Scio College building, gave the free use of it to the Association for several years; also the Lloyd Library and to Professor J. U. Lloyd for their generous assistance in storing our publications and in undertaking to fill our orders from this stock.

YEAR BOOK.

The Year Book, Volume II, is finished and ready for distribution. It should be in the mails by this time. The printers, the Eschenbach Printing Company of Easton, Pa., have done well in expediting the publication. What delay there has been is due to no fault of theirs but to the time necessarily required to read and correct proof and to prepare the index. In view

of Reporter Diehl's years and the rather precarious condition of his health, it was deemed best that he should not work under any pressure but should be given ample time. The new Year Book will contain nearly seven hundred pages and will conform in style to the first volume.

NATIONAL FORMULARY.

Since September 1st, when my term of office began, until July 27th, 196 orders for the National Formulary have been received and filled. These orders aggregated 999 copies, of which 969 were cloth bound, 28 sheep and 2 sheep interleaved; 134 orders were for single copies only. The amount of the sales was \$1235.84. The collections during the same period were \$1278.10. The stock on hand in the various bindings is: Cloth, plain, 54; sheep, plain, 42; cloth, interleaved, 112; sheep, interleaved, 35; total, 243. Another lot of 500 to be bound in plain cloth has been ordered recently. There is outstanding in the ledger on National Formulary accounts, \$208.80. The expenditures on account of National Formulary since September 1, 1914, have been \$328.08, which, however, does not include the traveling expenses of the members attending the special meeting and amounting to \$249.57.

BADGES AND BARS.

I received from the former Acting Secretary, last September, 25 gold badges and 95 gold bars of various years. Three (3) gold bars were made to order last October and 20 were ordered for this meeting. One badge and thirteen bars were sold during the year, up to the 29th of July. (Four badges and 19 bars were supplied during this meeting.)

The stock of gold bars comprises:

2, 1894	15, 1896	3, 1899	5, 1905	2, 1910	3, 1914
13, 1895	4, 1897	13, 1901	1, 1908	27, 1913	17, 1915

In all 105 bars and 24 badges.

The receipts for badges and bars up to July 29th, have been \$14.10, expenditures \$25.10 (since September 1, 1915).

Receipts, September 1, 1914, to July 29, 1915 (ten months):

	National Formulary	Pro. and Year Book	Badges and Bars	Miscellaneous	Total
October	\$254.67	\$ 5.50	\$ 0.80	\$10.00	\$270.97
November	105.04		13.30	2.50	120.84
December	55.59	5.08			60.67
January	75.55	49.94			125.49
February	160.47				160.47
March	252.91			4.00	256.91
April	47.29				47.29
May	103.50				103.50
June	186.65				186.65
July	36.43	16.90			53.33
Total	\$1278.10	\$77.42	\$14.10	\$16.50	\$1386.12

The instructions of the Association with regard to the publication of the combined program have been carried out to the best of the Secretary's ability, under rather difficult circumstances. It is hoped that the beginning so made—for this is the first time that such a program has been printed—will facilitate our work and enable the preparation of a fuller and more detailed program next year.

Respectfully submitted,
Wm. B. Day, General Secretary.

After concluding the reading of the report the General Secretary stated that he would like to present with the report a letter from Professor Lloyd which contains further information with regard to the stock of proceedings.

REPORT OF LLOYD LIBRARY.

To the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Its Meeting in San Francisco, August, 1915:

Gentlemen—I can report as follows concerning the documents of the American Pharmaceutical Association forwarded by Professor Beal to the address of the Lloyd Library:

One carload reached us safe, and was immediately carted to our warerooms, built by us to be as nearly fireproof as possible. Owing to the fact that there was no invoice of the publications, we could do nothing other than open the various boxes and assort the contents, which I will frankly say, proved to be a prodigious task. Inasmuch as this shipment occupied the entire floor space of two stories of our large warehouse, I can well comprehend

that it would have been impossible to accomplish this work in any private residence, or in any ordinary sized institution.

One of our librarians was given special charge of this work, and devoted her entire time thereto, sorting out the publications, putting them together systematically, tying them up into packages properly numbered and labeled, and otherwise arranging them according to library system.

Of each year's Proceedings, ten copies were reserved; the surplus of each year being carefully wrapped and packed in boxes properly labeled on the outside, so that at any time a librarian can put his hand on any volume needed.

A few boxes yet remain unclassified, of miscellaneous papers, unbound sets, prints, Journals, and other miscellaneous documents not concerned in the Pharmaceutical Proceedings. I would like instructions what to do with these. At present these are promiscuously mixed.

The accompanying report gives the entire stock unbound, cloth-bound and otherwise bound of the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association now existing in the hands of the Society. It will be observed that four years are entirely out of print, 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1859. Also that there are no bound copies of your documents for 1912, 1913, and 1914.

I have thus attempted to proceed according to directions given me, and hope that my efforts to accomplish the work may be satisfactory. It being the intention to place the ten copies of each year so that they may be at any time at the command of the librarian, I have directed a carpenter to build a series of special compartments that will hold the entire set, including blank spaces for the missing years.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN URI LLOYD, President Lloyd Library.

President Mayo: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Secretary. I might say for the information of those not cognizant of our methods, that all the financial portion of the Secretary's work is looked over by the same Auditing Committee that audits the Treasurer's financial accounts at the end of the fiscal year, and these financial accounts have been audited by this committee for the fiscal year as will appear later on.

A motion was then made, duly seconded, that the report be accepted and that it take its usual course; and it was so ordered.

Treasurer Whelpley then asked if he might have the privilege of moving a vote of thanks to the Lloyd library as well as for the very generous and efficient manner in which the property of the Association has been placed in serviceable form. Mr. Freericks seconded the motion and suggested that it be carried by a standing vote.

The Chair then said that it gave the President great pleasure, needless to say, to put the motion; that no one who had any experience whatever in handling accumulations of this kind but could appreciate the immense amount of work required and the especial skill necessary to keep matters in the proper shape and get desirable results; that those who had had the privilege of going through the Lloyd library were well convinced that it could not have been put in better hands; and that through the kindness of the Association's good friend and servant that the Association had this done, and therefore he acted on the suggestion of the seconder of the motion that a standing expression of thanks be tendered Professor Lloyd.

The Chair then called upon Professor Lloyd to say a few words.

Professor Lloyd said: I thank you for your kindness, and the evidence of thanks given the Lloyd library and I ask for information and instruction.

These books are not insured, nor is the Lloyd library; not one dollar of insurance.

We think our buildings are nearly fire proof. We know a fire company is very near to our establishment, but we have no method of valuing a property like that

and therefore we have not insured any document in our establishment. I refer to the Lloyd Library plant.

I would suggest that these books be divided; that the copies of each be kept in one location and one building, and that the Lloyd library be instructed to take the reserve stock to some other locality and store it, thus providing against an accident and perhaps a fire and the loss by water in case there be a fire.

It seems to me if this is accomplished there will be no reason to pay money out for insurance, although that remains for the Council to determine whether it is best to take out an insurance policy or not.

Treasurer Whelpley then moved that the matter of insuring the property be referred to the Council with power to act; which motion was duly seconded, and the question put, the motion was declared carried.

The Chair then stated that the day previous the President had failed to call on the President of the Pacific Coast Women's Pharmaceutical Association; that it was the first time the President had ever failed to call on a lady when he should have done so. But suggested if the lady was present the President and members would be very glad to hear her.

Mr. Wise stated that Mrs. White was the lady referred to by the Chair, that she was not attendant on the session; that she would be at the luncheon but was unable to be present at the general morning session.

The Chair then requested Mr. Wise to convey to the lady the Association's regards and keen regret for the president's failure in not calling upon her previously; informing the message bearer that she would be very, very welcome to participate in the deliberations and that the president would be glad to call upon her at any time.

Mr. Wise thanked the President and stated that he would so inform Mrs. White.

President Mayo then stated that it was always a peculiar pleasure to him to call attention to the fact when he found that a pharmacist had received recognition outside of the line of his own craft, and stated that the only pharmacist who has been made a state commissioner to the exposition was in the assemblage, naming the Association's dear old friend Professor Lloyd; the President stated that Professor Lloyd was one of the commissioners from the State of Ohio busily engaged here (San Francisco) in the work of the Ohio State Exposition building and activities in connection therewith.

The Chair then called upon Mr. Lloyd to tell the convention what interest there was to the pharmacist in the work attached to and involved in the appointment of Exposition Commissioner.

Again I have the opportunity of thanking you for giving me a chance to talk to you (laughter); but let me say to you that one of the opportunities of the pharmacist as commissioner in supervising the building of a world's fair building is that of missing many opportunities for rest and recreations and pleasures and adventures in the years that he is employed for that work.

I missed the meeting at Detroit by reason of this Panama-Pacific Exposition building commissioner allotment; and I have missed other pleasurable opportunities in that direction by reason of that work, and I would suggest, Mr. President, if you are asking for suggestions, that if any of that work should come to you, that you decline it, yes, decline the honors with thanks. (Laughter.)

Now, a few words: You gave me the privilege. Now, I will take the privilege to say to you young people who are here that you are all interested in the World's Fair Home Building. And don't forget that you who are from these various cities, don't forget to record your name,—Pennsylvania, New York, or whatever other state it may be—wherever it may be, record your name in your home building and take a little pride in it.

You do not know how we people who built these buildings—how we are interested in having a little attention paid to the work that we have done.

I speak for all of you. Now, the Ohio building was built by a pharmacist. He did not neglect the work and he sacrificed in all other directions. He even sacrificed his pharmacy work to accomplish that public work for the State of Ohio, he might say that his good friend Judge Harmon got him into it, ill-advisedly—so far as he was concerned, and, having accepted the commission he did it, but, never another one. One is enough, and I know when I have a plenty.

It has some pleasures attached to it, especially from the financial side. You are always expected to pay your own expenses, which is a pleasure, too.

Go to the World's Fair; go to each of the buildings that belong to your respective homes. If you have none, remember you have a home in the Ohio building. (Applause.)

If you can't find any home, go to our Ohio building; it may not be a \$750,000 building, but if you can't find a home anywhere else go to the Ohio building, there is a home for everyone.

If you are a member of the Ohio organization, if you come there by invitation, not by request, but by a right that you have to the Ohio building, record your name and after it "Ph. G.," that will please me, and the good deputy commissioner is always there, and he is a mighty fine fellow. And Mrs. Bryce, you young people all want to see Mrs. Bryce; go there and record your name. Say to the good commissioner, 'I am glad to come to the Ohio building.'

And after you have visited the Ohio building you can take your time and saunter around the other buildings (am I right, Mr. President?)

President Mayo: You are always right.

Professor Lloyd (continuing): As one of the three commissioners I take great pleasure in inviting you, the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, collectively or singly, with your families or not, at this time or any other time, you and your friends, to visit the Ohio building; and if you do this you will not regret it and you will very much please the State of Ohio and the associates of all the other states and California.

And among the other beautiful buildings you should not forget that magnificent great California building. Don't forget that—which you will get to after you visit the Ohio building. (Laughter and great applause.)

President Mayo: Professor Lloyd, I am sure that all the members will be very glad to accept your invitation. We will also accept your very kind advice to positively decline the honors with thanks when they come to us to serve as commissioners.

Now, the Chair has several announcements to make.

Ex-President Rusby came with a special party and wishes to announce that the special car which will be used by his party has a few remaining berths; this car will leave on Thursday, August 12, for Los Angeles, and then via Santa Fe Railroad, and expects to arrive in New York on August 28.

The Chair then announced that the next order of business would be the reports of general committees.

The General Secretary then stated that several reports had been placed in his

hands, but that it was his idea that some of these had better go to the sections, enumerating, for instance, the report of the Committee on Quality of Medicinal Drugs, stating that it was a printed report and quite extensive and the General Secretary assumed need not be read, but that it ought preferably be referred to the Scientific Section.

The Chair then suggested that the report in question be referred to the Scientific Section.

The Secretary then announced that Prof. E. L. Patch, who is chairman of the committee, had supplied a very limited number of reprints of this report, which the Secretary of the Scientific Section would distribute.

The General Secretary also stated that the Committee on Physiological Tests had handed in its report, which should go to the same section.

The Chair then announced that it would take the same course.

The General Secretary then announced the committee report on Status of Pharmacists in the National Government, stating that it was the belief that some of the pharmacists present at the session would be interested in hearing the report of the committee.

The General Secretary also read a portion of the letter of the chairman in which the chairman stated that he had purposely made the report short as there was little to report except to advise why the committee had not been able to secure the legislation desired, and expressing the wish of the chairman that the report would meet with approval.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF PHARMACISTS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

To the President and Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

As chairman of the above-named Committee I herewith beg leave to submit the following report, showing the conditions existing with respect to pending legislation before Congress, looking to the improvement of the condition of the Hospital Corps, United States Army and the members composing same.

The past year Congress was overcrowded with work, incident to the war in Europe, and the anxiety of members of both houses of Congress to be able to get away and return to their homes as early as possible, they having been kept in Washington many months longer than usual by reason of the long special session of Congress. With the opposition that developed on the part of the Secretary of War and Chief of Staff, to the bills we had introduced by Senator Bacon and Mr. Hughes, it was found impossible to secure any consideration whatever from the Committee on Military Affairs or its sub-committee. Even the clear, strong appeal made by Col. Gandy, acting Surgeon General, when he appeared at the hearing held previous to the last annual meeting held in Detroit, seemed to make no impression on the members of the committee that something should be done for the members of the Hospital Corps, so that the army could obtain better men than they are at present able to do.

The Surgeon General's office has rendered us much assistance in the past and has been endeavoring to solve the problem whereby the opposition could be overcome, increase the efficiency of this branch of the service and better take care of the pharmacists. As yet they have been unable to devise anything that has not met opposition and while the task is a difficult one I feel sure that in time we can expect that some means will be devised that will prove satisfactory.

The granting of commissions to pharmacists has been strongly opposed from within, likewise they opposed the provision of the Hughes bill creating a rank of Sergeant Major, for pharmacists, for the reason that it conflicts with the present class of Sergeant Majors. It would seem wise for the American Pharmaceutical Association to recommend to the Surgeon General, in the consideration of the question of the improvement of the status of the Hospital Corps and its members, that the rank of pharmacist be created and that this rank be equal to and equivalent of that of first lieutenant, if we are unable to secure favorable recommendation to provide for commissions for pharmacists of the Hospital Corps.

The coming session of Congress which convenes in December will no doubt be very much overcrowded owing to many important questions incident to the European war. The

re-introduction of the Hughes bill would not receive any consideration, owing to the opposition of the Secretary and Chief of Staff, and as nothing better has as yet been suggested whereby all interests have been able to get together, I therefore recommend that the American Pharmaceutical Association use its best endeavors with the Surgeon General, looking to the framing of some measure that will properly take care of the pharmacists in the Hospital Corps; improve this branch of the army and at the same time overcome the objections that have been raised. The pharmacists in this branch of the Government Service are the only ones that have not received recognition.

Respectfully submitted,
S. L. HILTON, Chairman.

The Chair then announced that Chairman S. L. Hilton, of the committee, and the members had touched upon a subject on which the president had devoted considerable space and attention in his own address, and if the convention would permit the Chair to suggest it, he thought it might be desirable to report the recommendations to the committee on president's address; that they might possibly like to consider the two recommendations in conjunction.

Dr. Anderson then moved that the report be referred to the Committee on President's Address, which motion was carried, and it was so ordered.

The General Secretary then announced that he had a letter from Mr. John F. Hancock, on the report of the Committee on Procter Memorial, stating his inability to be at the convention and extending his best wishes for the success of the meeting.

The General Secretary stated that the report was very short, and it was therefore read.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WILLIAM PROCTER, JR., MONUMENT FUND.

The Committee on the William Procter, Jr., Monument Fund respectfully reports that the Chairman, accompanied by Prof. Jos. P. Remington, of Philadelphia, and Mr. W. S. Richardson, of Washington, D. C., have appeared before the Commission of Fine Arts of the District of Columbia in conference on the Monument to the late Prof. William Procter, Jr., which it proposes to erect in the Smithsonian Grounds at Washington, D. C. Remarks were made by the members of your Committee, explaining the plans and purposes of this Committee and that it was our idea to erect a Monument in keeping with those commemorating the life work of Dr. Gross and Dr. Rush, thus completing the plan to memorialize the three strong links in the History of Medicine in the United States—Pharmacy, Surgery and Therapeutics.

The Commission of Fine Arts decides the character of memorials that shall be erected in Washington, while the Congress of the United States gives permission for the site, and it was suggested that your Committee should petition Congress for the proposed site in the Smithsonian Grounds.

This application would have been made at the last session of Congress had it not been for the generally disturbed condition and the unusual amount of legislation before both the House of Representatives and the Senate. It was the advice of those Congressmen with whom we had been in conference that this application be deferred until the fall session of Congress. This application with the attendant bills will be presented as soon as Congress again convenes and we have every prospect of their early approval of our plans.

J. F. HANCOCK, Chairman.

It was then moved that the report be received and that it take the usual course, which motion was seconded, and it was so ordered.

The report of the General Membership Committee was then read, and the same action was taken with respect to that report; namely, a motion was made, seconded; carried, and it was received and ordered that the same course be taken.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

To the President of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

The membership campaign has been carried on along the same general lines as last year. A large membership committee, comprising 227 members, was divided into eight geographic districts and into seven special sub-committees.

Extensive correspondence with the district chairmen and state chairmen was carried on. Lists of eligible persons were supplied and a vigorous effort made to materially increase the membership. That this effort has met with rather poor success is due no doubt to the general business depression and the unrest incident upon the European conflict.

In Nebraska, West Virginia and Maine there were *relatively* considerable accessions to the membership. New York, however, again leads in the *number* of new members elected.

As was pointed out by Chairman Packard a year ago, plans should be made to interest students of pharmacy during their college years. The suggestion is made that this might be best accomplished through the Journal, possibly by a concession in the subscription rates to students and particularly so if by co-operation with faculties, the valuable information presented in the Journal can be utilized in reference or supplementary reading as a part of the curricula of the colleges of pharmacy.

It is encouraging to note that the number of prize memberships offered to students in the colleges is steadily increasing.

It is hoped that action will be taken at this convention such as will facilitate the formation of local branches and aid in their development when formed.

The Journal reaches out to the membership everywhere. The branches afford local centers for the dissemination of progressive ideas in pharmacy. These two agencies will do much toward building up the membership when their possibilities are more fully realized.

The expense of the membership campaign has been for printing, postage and stationery, \$115.91. The number of new members elected since the last meeting is 304.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. DAY, Chairman.

The General Secretary then announced that he had the report of the National Committee on the Pharmaceutical Syllabus; that it was a very brief report; also stating that the Secretary had a letter from Dr. Theodore J. Bradley, submitting the report, stating that the death of Mrs. Gregory and illness in his own family prevented either Dr. Gregory's or his presence.

REPORT OF THE SYLLABUS COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDING

JULY 31, 1915.

Bulletin V.

To the President and Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

The Syllabus Committee of your Association respectfully submits the following report for the year ended on July 31, 1915.

The second edition of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus was issued during the spring of 1914 and 700 copies have been sold, mostly to members of state boards of pharmacy and faculties of colleges of pharmacy. The Syllabus has taken its proper place as a helpful reference book that is fast assuming an important office in the co-ordination of the work of the colleges of pharmacy and the state boards of pharmacy.

During the fall of 1914 the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association invited pharmacists to criticize the Syllabus and a considerable number of responses were received and published in the issues of December, 1914, and January, 1915. The opinions there expressed were almost invariably favorable to the Syllabus and the Committee was praised for the progress it has made towards the accomplishment of an exceedingly difficult task.

The Syllabus has now been formally adopted by a large number of the state boards of pharmacy as a guide in the preparation of their examinations and, in whole or in part, by many colleges of pharmacy. It is expected that a list of the boards and colleges that have adopted the Syllabus will be published soon.

The finances of the Committee are in a satisfactory condition, the liabilities being much more than balanced by the value of 300 copies of the Syllabus on hand, for which there is a steady sale, and of the electroplates for printing the books.

The Committee requests that your organization continue the annual appropriation of \$25 towards the necessary expenses of its work.

Signed,

WILLIS G. GREGORY, Chairman.

THEODORE J. BRADLEY, Secretary-Treasurer.

(Detailed financial report to the Committee will follow, as Bulletin VI.)

Boston, July 31, 1915.

The Chair stated that the custom of the Association had been heretofore to have the initial steps in all matters pertaining to appropriations, taken by the Council, and for that reason it might be well to refer this recommendation to Council.

It was moved that the request for an appropriation of \$25 be referred to the Council, and upon motion regularly made and seconded, the same was carried, and it was so ordered.

The General Secretary then announced that he had the report of the Committee on Recipe Book, which was short, and the question arising in the general secretary's mind was whether the session would like to refer it to the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.

It being regularly moved and seconded, to that effect, the motion being carried, it was so ordered.

The General Secretary also announced that he had a letter from Mr. Beringer inclosing the report of the Committee on Standards for Unofficial Drugs; that he did not know what was the customary action with respect thereto, but thought it should be referred to the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing.

The Chair then stated that that would be done.

The General Secretary also stated that Mr. England had a report for the Committee on Patents and Trade Marks; that it logically be referred to the Section on Education and Legislation; that there were a number of committee reports that had not yet been turned in and that possibly some of the chairmen of the committees were present, and might wish to make explanations.

On motion and on suggestion of the Committee on Editing Rules, the same was discontinued.

The General Secretary then announced that there was the report of the International Committee on Nomenclature, over which Dr. Alpers had supervision, and inasmuch as he had already stated that on account of the complication caused by the war and for other reasons the committee was not prepared to make any report. The president thought that the only thing now in order, with war in the air everywhere would be the discharge of the committee, and that he therefore suggested it.

The motion having been regularly made and seconded, and carried, it was so ordered.

The General Secretary then stated that the Committee on National Legislation, of which Mr. John C. Wallace was chairman, had not sent in any report; that Dr. Beal, Mr. Holzhauser, Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Hilton were the other members.

The General Secretary then announced that the report next to be heard from would be that of the Committee on Regulation for the Transportation of Drugs by Mail; that Mr. Benjamin L. Murray was the chairman.

Chairman announced that that report was with the Committee of the Section on Education and Legislation.

Secretary Day then stated that Mr. Freericks had an important announcement that he wished to make with respect to the session of the Section on Education and Legislation.

The General Secretary then suggested to President Mayo that there was yet remaining on the program the disposition of the Committee on United States Phar-

macopœia, of which Mr. Lackenbach was chairman, and the Committee on Time and Place of Meeting; the secretary also stated that he presumed the Committee on Time and Place would report at the last general session, as was customary, eliciting the information that Professor Remington was chairman.

Professor Remington then stated that he would like to say to the members generally that he had with him the first twenty-five pages of the United States Pharmacopœia in proof and had about 300 pages in galley proof, and that they were ready to be passed around to be inspected.

The General Secretary then announced that that concluded the general committees, the other committees being required to report to the Council.

The General Secretary stated that he believed that the Committee on Invested Funds reported to the Association, and inquired of Dr. Whelpley as to whether they had reported.

A gentleman then stated that they had reported to the Council.

Treasurer Whelpley then stated that it seemed as if quite a number of reports were required "not exactly from" the Treasurer but "on" the Treasurer; that an association gets at him from various angles; that the by-laws required that the Treasurer must, in company with a member of the Association, examine the bonds that are in the trust company vaults, and make affidavit with reference to the fact that the bonds are there, and that this had been done.

The Treasurer further stated that the Auditing Committee visits him and examines his books and compares them; then the Treasurer is expected to make an annual report for the fiscal year; in addition to that that he made his report to the committee, which was a supplementary report showing the condition of the Association financially at or near the time of the meeting; that in addition to this he was required to comply with Rule No. 14 of the General Rules of Finance of the Association requiring that a committee on invested funds shall make a full report at the annual meeting, which shall be read in full and published in the proceedings; that the Treasurer is an ex-officio member of the Committee on Invested Funds, and that being more familiar with the conditions, he submitted that report, which was really a report of the committee, and the report to which he referred but a few moments previous, as giving the title, detail and status of each fund.

That he would mention the funds in the order in which they were established, which was as follows:

The first one being the Ebert Prize Fund established by Albert F. Ebert at Indianapolis in 1875 when he was President of the Association; the Treasurer stating that Mr. Ebert gave the Association \$500, the interest of which was to be used in encouraging original investigation; that almost annually part of this interest had been used but that the accumulated interest added to the \$500 at that time amounted to a total of \$1103, merely going to show, the Treasurer pointed out, how interest counts up in the course of time.

The Centennial Fund was established by a balance left in the hands of the local committee in Philadelphia when this Association met in that city in 1876; the Entertainment Committee raised more money than they spent, although they endeavored to spend it freely and liberally; and that balance became the nucleus of

what is known as the Centennial Fund, the interest of which cannot be used but must be added to the fund.

At the present time that amounts to \$2,329.23; \$1,000 is in Massachusetts state bonds; \$1,800 in the Boston Penny Savings Bank, drawing 4 percent interest, and the accumulated interest makes up the total just read.

I should have said that the Ebert Prize Fund is in the Boston Penny Savings Bank drawing interest at 4 percent per annum compounded semi-annually.

The Life Membership Fund was next established and consists of the money paid by those who became life members by payment, in various sums, by some \$25, up to \$100.

The interest of that money for any current year may be used for any purpose that the Association may direct, but if it isn't used during that current year it becomes a part of the principle and cannot be touched by the Association.

The Life Membership Fund amounts to \$20,902.26. It is invested in Massachusetts state bonds and the interest is added semi-annually.

The Association holds in trust a College Prize Fund which originally consisted of \$25 placed in the hands of the Association by Dr. Motter, of Washington, for the purpose of giving annually for five years \$5 prizes for students in the National College of Pharmacy.

The conditions were such that no call has been made upon the fund and it has gradually accumulated until today it is \$36.34.

The money is in the Boston Penny Savings Bank drawing 4 percent interest.

The Endowment Fund was established by Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard and Dr. J. H. Beal, who jointly gave the Association certain sums of money and agreed to place in the fund one dollar for every \$20 that the Association or any member of the Association puts into this fund.

At the present time that fund amounts to \$6,184.77. It is on deposit in the Boston Penny Savings Bank drawing 4 percent interest compounded semi-annually.

The Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœia raised a fund known as the Rice Memorial Fund, from which was erected at the grave of Dr. Charles Rice, in New York, a very fitting monument; from this fund was also published a memorial volume.

The small balance left on hand was carried by the Trustees of the United States Pharmacopœia for several years, and finally by vote of the Trustees and acceptance by the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association was placed in the hands of this Association as a trust fund, without any specific limitations or directions. It is deposited in the Boston Penny Savings Bank where it was originally, and now amounts to \$172.06.

The Procter Memorial Fund established for the purpose of erecting a monument in Washington now amounts to \$7,511.25. Of this amount \$4,812.46 is a time deposit in the International Bank of St. Louis drawing 4 percent interest.

The balance is in cash in the International Bank of St. Louis. This certificate, of course, runs for twelve months, but the remaining balance, some \$2600, is kept in cash so that the committee can, when it chooses, at the appropriate time, draw upon the fund and the money can be used.

There is, however, 3 percent paid on this daily balance by special arrangement with the bank, a special arrangement that the Association has. Two percent is the ordinary amount, but we get three.

The Ebert Legacy Fund is a fund left by Albert Ebert to the Association by his will and amounts at the present time to \$3,330.39; \$2,000 of this is in St. Louis bonds and \$1,290.48 is in the International Bank in open account.

That covers all of the funds of the Association and this is a report of a standing committee on invested funds, really submitted by the Treasurer for the committee.

The chair then stated that Treasurer Whelpley was just like a gatling gun, compelling the Association to withstand his siege of report; that the report in question required so far as he knew no action, inasmuch as the work of the committee had already been supervised by the Auditing Committee, and desired to know what action the session desired to take upon it.

It was then regularly moved and seconded, and the motion carried, that the report be accepted.

The President then announced that the session would hear from Chairman Hynson of the Committee on Organization of Local Branches.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LOCAL BRANCHES.

To the Officers and Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

Gentlemen—The experience of this Committee is like many others; it did not receive notice of its appointment until late in May. This has made it impossible for us to be at all helpful to established branches, since their last meetings for the year are generally held in May or June. It has also made it difficult for us to seek the organization of new branches.

This delay in the organization of the various committees of the Association is a distinct hindrance to its effective work and leads us to suggest that since the President elect, under present conditions of election, has several months notice that it should be expected of him to have his full list of appointments ready for announcement when he is inaugurated and that such announcement be a part of the inaugural ceremonies.

As important and worthy of inclusion in this report, we offer a letter under date of January 8th, addressed to Mr. Joseph W. England, Secretary of the Council, to the Council representatives of the various branches and in addition we offer extracts from replies received by Mr. England to whom we are in debt for all this valuable matter.

Mr. England's letter is as follows:

From letter of J. W. England to Council Representative, Branch, A. Ph. A.:

At the final general session of the Detroit meeting (Journ. A. Ph. A., 1914, 1495), the following resolution was adopted:

"The recommendation of the president to reduce the number of members necessary for the organization of a local branch from twenty-five to fifteen, and that the Chairman of the Committee on Local Branches should provide a bulletin to be issued to the local branches suggesting topics of importance for discussion."

As the first part of the above resolution is in conflict with Chapter XII, Article 1, of the By-Laws, on Local Branches, and these were not amended at the meeting, it is, of course, inoperative; the latter part of the resolution, however, is in full force and effect.

President Mayo has not yet appointed the Committee on Local Branches for 1914-1915, but will do so shortly, and the committee will then doubtless issue bulletins and send topics for discussion to the Local Branches.

In the meanwhile, the thought has occurred to me that it might be well if we could devise some scheme to encourage and co-ordinate the work of the seventeen different branches. How would it do for the Committee on Local Branches to select six or more subjects for papers each official year, or ask six or more experts to select subjects, and have each one write on the subject he selects? Then, each month, seventeen copies of the paper for the following month could be sent to the local branches (with the exception possibly of the local branch to which the author belongs). Each branch would then receive, each month, an original paper from an outside source, which would stimulate attendance and stimulate the work of the local branch.

It must not be forgotten by those of us in the large cities that the members of some of the local branches do not have the extended facilities for research work in pharmacy that members of the larger cities have, and hence cannot prepare comprehensive programs, but if they could have the assistance of the members of the Association at large, they could make their programs more appealing to a larger number of their own membership.

With the nearly 3000 members of the Association—and leaders in all lines of pharmaceutical research—it should not be difficult to get six members of the Association, each year, to write a paper for the Branches, especially in view of the wide publicity that would obtain for the writer. The Branches as a rule, do not have more than six meetings a year and the papers could be upon scientific, educational, legislative, historical or commercial topics, as deemed best by the Committee on Local Branches.

Of course, the danger may be that the members of the Local Branches who write papers may "lay down on their jobs" if the Branches receive outside assistance in securing papers, but I do not think so. I believe that the service proposed would stimulate research instead of repressing it.

Furthermore, it seems to me that the Committee on Local Branches could well adopt the admirable plan used by Chairman E. Fullerton Cook this year for the Philadelphia Branch of having presented each month at the Branch Meeting a systematic "Review" of current pharmaceutical journals of the previous month. This has been well received at the Philadelphia Branch meetings, and one "review" could serve for each of the seventeen Branch meetings.

The suggestions above made would not interfere in any way with the resolution of the Association that the Committee on Local Branches send bulletins to the Branches suggesting topics for discussion; in fact, they would be really supplementing and strengthening the work of the committee.

Will you make inquiry of the members of your Branch and ascertain how they are impressed by the above suggestions? I have no desire to suggest anything that will interfere with the individual work of each Branch; my only thought is to utilize the great ability of the members of the Association at large for the benefit of the members of the local Branches.

The replies are in part as follows:

E. H. THIESING of Cincinnati Branch:

"Your suggestion with regard to having six experts write papers on selected subjects, these to be read at the Branch meetings during the same month, appears to me an excellent one. Together with the topics offered by the new committee, it will form the nucleus for a year's program that will not only co-ordinate the work of the Branches, but will encourage them. Have spoken to some eight of our members, all of whom view the matter in the same light.

"To have something special during the winter, was in mind when the program for the Cincinnati Branch was prepared. It provides for a paper by some well-known person in Pharmacy each alternate meeting—the meeting between being reserved for papers and discussions by local members, and reports of committees, one of which is a review of current pharmaceutical journals under the title of "Progress of Pharmacy."

The special papers for the year are from Prof. John Uri Lloyd, Prof. C. T. P. Fennel, Dr. Beal, Dr. Anderson, Dr. A. O. Zwick, Frank H. Freericks and Julius Greyer.

S. L. HILTON, District of Columbia Branch:

"You are doubtless aware that the conditions here are probably different from those of any of the other Branches; it is impossible to interest the retail pharmacist, other than six or eight, but we have no trouble in interesting the many scientists in the Government service and have succeeded in securing many valuable papers; we, therefore, have to continue along these lines if we may expect to do anything and accomplish any work of a scientific nature."

J. M. ROGOFF, M. D., Nashville Branch:

"The suggestions made in your communication meet with the hearty approval of all who are interested in the progress of pharmacy, and I am sure that "outside papers" could have nothing but a good effect on the interest of the local members, and would not depress their present efforts in research.

"I have attempted to incite the interest of our local members by giving a series of papers, discussing the methods and simpler tests applied in physiological chemistry. My first paper was read at the February meeting and I considered the simplest methods of gastric analysis, showing how the pharmacist could do this kind of work for the physician and add a profitable 'ethical side line' to his store. The younger men in the profession (non-members) were invited to be present, and Dr. Ruddiman invited the students of the Pharmacy Department of Vanderbilt University, who were also in attendance.

"I believe that this paper awakened the interest of a number of the more intelligent pharmacists and particularly the younger men who are being better trained than some of the older men in the profession and that it has merited an attempt on my part to prepare another paper in this series to follow up the first one."

FREDERICK J. WULLING, Northwestern Branch:

"I like the suggestions embodied in your letter immensely and will bring the matter before our next Branch meeting."

CHAS. T. P. FENNEL, Cincinnati Branch:

"We aim to have two or three illustrated lectures on subjects of interest to all, but without discussion. The last lecture was given by myself in November, 1914, History of Chemistry, with about seventy-five slides. The subjects for discussion are selected from topics selected by individual members for elaboration and obtained through a committee of three. In response to the request of the committee, subjects for at least six meetings have been obtained. Last year I had charge of Progress in Pharmacy, but we had so many topics for discussion that only one meeting was devoted to the department. This year Mr. Jones has charge of this department, the first installment to be presented at the coming meeting, January 12, 1915. We devoted one evening to discussion, "History," by Prof. Lloyd. Preparations and Assays by Theo. Wetterstroem, Merrell, Jones and myself. Recent Phar. Legislation by Mr. Freericks, and general discussion. Illustrated Lectures by Dr. A. O. Zwick without discussion. In all these programs no written papers were presented, although the authors had 'follow-up' notes.

"I believe your suggestion of exchange papers could be worked up with general benefit. I shall present the matter to the Association at the next meeting."

H. M. WHELPLEY, St. Louis Branch:

"I read with much interest your letter of November 18, regarding local branches. I hope you will work out a scheme whereby we will have greater co-ordination between the branches. Some one should keep tab on the branches. As it is now, they seem to grow up very much as did Topsy. They can be seriously ill without professional attendance and care and even die without its being observed.

"I like your plan of having papers written to be read at the various branches."

In our opinion, the suggestions of Secretary England and his interested correspondents offer much that will be helpful to our members.

The status of the local branch has received the serious thought of the Chairman, especially in relation to the correlating of the various important pharmaceutical organizations, both state and national, also when considering the size and the personnel of the Council membership. In his opinion the local branch has a place of great usefulness in the Association work. They are, or should be much like the various sections, neither administrative nor executive, but forums upon which developing discussions may be held, the conclusions from which may be carried into the several sections. Like the Sections, it would seem they should continue to have representation in the Council, which will in all probability become the executive body of the Association for the concentration and crystallization of the instructive work of the organization.

To offset the claim that the Council is too large, the opinion is offered that the Council cannot become too large, if each member represents a distinct unit peculiar to itself. It can only become too large, and is already too large, for its proceedings to be conducted by mail.

The several annual meetings should be held and *ad interim*, its affairs, administrative and executive, should and must, it is thought, be left to an Executive Committee of not more than seven members. This is offered to the Committee in answer to the question: "Shall the local branches continue to hold membership in the Council?" and we answer positively, yes!

(Signed) H. P. HYNSON, Chairman.

Chairman Hynson then stated that the suggestions of Mr. England were well worthy of consideration and that they had the endorsement of a number of the council members of the different branches, and he thought that while it would take quite too much time to read all the recommendations, that in his opinion they should be referred to the Committee on Publication for revision and publication; that he, Mr. Hynson, personally thanked Mr. England for his good work and he hoped that every member would do likewise.

Further extracts were read from the letter of Mr. England, and Mr. Hynson suggested that the writer ought to have the privilege of re-writing the report.

The Chair then stated that the session would give the author that privilege, further stating that the session would then hear from the Committee on Organization of Branches, asking whether they had any recommendations.

Mr. Hynson suggested that the only recommendations were simply those em-

bodied in Mr. England's suggestions; that the other members of the committee endorsed them; and that the Committee on Local Branches was seeking papers which would be distributed to the local branches; stating that he believed the chairman requested that it be referred to the committee for publication; that if the idea met with favor that the present Committee on Local Branches should be authorized to carry it into effect next year, whatever committee was appointed. Inasmuch as they had seventeen local branches that they could get a half a dozen of national representatives, each one to prepare a paper, someone with national reputation, of more than usual importance; that seventeen copies could be stricken off and sent to the branches; that it would suggest a new feature; that it would be information from an outside source, in the nature of a message from a national source.

The Chair then stated that the idea was to stimulate research work and work along that line by co-operative work; that the suggestion offered in the Council letter by Mr. England had attracted attention generally; that it seemed to the Chair that the way to put it into effect would be to refer the recommendation with favorable endorsement to the incoming Committee on Local Branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Hynson made a motion, which was duly seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted; that the recommendation regarding co-ordination of the work of the local branches be referred to the incoming Committee on Local Branches with favorable endorsement; the motion was carried, and it was so ordered.

Mr. England stated that his attention had been called to Rule Fourteen which pertained to the Committee on Invested Savings and Trust Funds, and moved that Rule Fourteen on invested savings and trust funds, third paragraph, be amended by deleting the words "in the annual volume of proceedings thereof," in the last line, and the following be substituted therefor: "In full in the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association."

Motion seconded; carried.

General Secretary W. B. Day then stated that the Chicago Branch at its May meeting recommended to the Association that they request the Committee on National Formulary to reconsider the deletion of all diarrhea mixtures in the Formulary, the idea of the Branch being that at least one of these diarrhea mixtures be retained. The Secretary stated that he was not altogether certain as to just what the practice was in that regard, but proposed that it should be referred to the Committee on National Formulary.

In reply to which suggestion President Mayo stated that the Committee was a committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and would presumably carry out the wishes of the American Pharmaceutical Association. That such deletion affected the sale of popular remedies, and that it would have a very important bearing on the ordinances of New York City. It seemed to the Chair that it was a very grave thing to delete all of those preparations, as in the opinion of the Chair they had a legitimate field of usefulness; and that the matter should have careful consideration.

President Mayo then acquainted the session with the fact that it had been rec-

commended by the Chicago Branch that the Committee on National Formulary be requested to reinstate at least one of the popular diarrhea remedies and that it was before the session for discussion and action, stating that Professor Scoville was present, and that the session would be glad to hear from him.

Mr. Wilbur L. Scoville stated that the real reason back of the proposal to delete the diarrhea remedies was based on the fact that they had a therapeutic name and the Committee on National Formulary voted to eliminate all diarrhea formulas; that it did not seem possible under the present arrangement to include them, so they were deleted; that not much consideration had been given to the legal point of remedies themselves, and that if the Association thought they had better remain, that matter could easily be adjusted.

Mr. Hynson then stated that in his opinion the Harrison Act had something to do with the matter, and put the question to Professor Scoville if it wasn't a fact that the deletion occurred after the passage of the Harrison Act and that that had something to do with it.

Whereupon Professor Scoville said, not so far as he remembered; that it occurred after the passage, but as he remembered it, did not have anything to do with it, but possibly that was a factor. Whereupon Mr. Hynson stated that in his opinion it was a factor.

Dr. Joseph Weinstein then stated that he believed the deletion of remedies of that kind was a mistake, because the pharmacists were restricted in the sale of narcotics. That so far as it concerned those diarrhea remedies having a minimum amount of narcotics, they would be allowed to be sold in the drug stores, had they been included in the National Formulary. The fact that they had been removed from the National Formulary would do away with a lot of sales which were allowed the pharmacist, occurring in the transaction of the pharmacists' legitimate course of business. The speaker thought that if there was any possible way in which they could be included in the National Formulary again that it would be a proper step in the right direction, because as the matter worked out at the present time the pharmacists were in many cases losers where legitimate sales could be made.

Professor Scoville then said that as one of the members of the National Formulary Committee and one who had voted to delete, his attitude regarding the point in controversy was, that in a very large number of the cases where opiates were contained, and according to the modern therapeutic dose, those things were not sufficiently indicated in those cases. The speaker thought the subject was a very broad one, and was possibly due more consideration than had been given by the Committee, and thought a motion recommending deletion should be passed by the Committee, and stated further that as one of the members who voted for the deletion he would be in favor of taking action to restore. That the question presented two phases, first of all the consideration of the subject before the session, and second, the relationship of the National Formulary Committee, and that if the committee should receive orders from the Association, the speaker thought that every one would readily see that it was a dangerous precedent, but in this particular case believed that it would really be a suggestion from the Association and its influence would be very great and the speaker would vote for restoration.

Mr. Hynson then stated that they should be deleted because it could not be sold under the Harrison law; inquiring what was the use of having them in there if they could not be sold in the United States; and the speaker thought as a perfectly sensible and logical proposition that there was no use in having them in the Formulary if they could not be sold over the counter, and surely not, if they could not have the recommendation of the physician.

Whereupon Dean Wulling stated that that was his understanding, and stated that he concurred in the opinion of Dr. Hynson. That it was voted in Minnesota that the formulas be so modified as to come within the Harrison law; that that of course would not be the original formula, but closely approaching it. The speaker thought it was not necessary to reconsider because the prescription could not be sold except on order of a physician, but in the speaker's opinion it might be necessary for the American Pharmaceutical Association to do some research work on other formulæ to come within the law, if the trade required it, as Mr. Hynson suggested.

Mr. Osseward stated that he agreed with Mr. Hynson fully, that as long as the pharmacist could not sell it over the counter and that it could only be dispensed on a physician's prescription, that it would not be logical to restore; that if the physician desired it he could write out the entire formula.

The Chair then stated that the session would like to hear the views representative of the Chicago Branch as to what the Chicago Branch thought on that question.

Professor Snow stated that the idea, he believed, was advanced at the Chicago Branch that most of the members of the National Formulary Committee were of the opinion that most of the people who discussed these preparations were people from the cities, who did not appreciate the conditions of medical practice in the country. That while everyone agreed that if the physician desired to prescribe a preparation of that kind he should write the prescription, yet there were many who desired these preparations, who were not able to do so. He suggested that there were many physicians in the country who depended upon the Formulary, citing the instance of Squibb's mixture and preparations of that kind; that they became quite popular in the practice of medicine and the speaker believed that would not be denied by anyone. The fact that they had become so popular had lead the members of the Chicago Branch to ask a restoration and the retention of at least one of the preparations and possibly two.

The speaker further stated that no longer ago than April, Professor Remington in Chicago gave an indication of the value of those preparations, where he himself was forced into the practice of medicine in the absence of a physician, and claimed, while not exactly working a miracle, to have done wonders for an old lady with the Squibb's Cholera Mixture. Everything seemed to indicate to the speaker that they should retain them in the National Formulary; that if they could not be sold, the speaker urged, it certainly would do no harm to be embodied in the Formulary; that the physician who could use them on prescription would make good use of them.

Dr. George C. Diekman stated that he thought the argument of Professor Snow was a very sound one. If the other argument was a good one that they be deleted

from the National Formulary, pointing out that if they were eliminated from the Pharmacopœia they could not be sold either, and therefore he could not see why they should not all be deleted.

The speaker stated, however, that they should not be in the Pharmacopœia if they can not be sold under the Harrison law, but believed the point concerning the country practitioners very well taken; and reminded the session that a propaganda was widely afoot to get the physician to use the National Formulary and United States Pharmacopœia, particularly throughout the country districts; that it was the speaker's belief that the Association was trying to get physicians to use these books, and he, therefore, thought the preparations should not all be deleted, at least one of them retained.

Dr. Anderson then suggested that in his opinion a motion had not been made and that the whole discussion was rather irregular, and that he therefore desired to move the approval of the recommendation from the Chicago Branch, stating that he had never understood that the formulæ in the National Formulary were placed there for the purpose of having the preparation sold over the counter to the public; that it had always been his idea that they were for the physicians' use, and that the propaganda of the American Pharmaceutical Association had been along that line, namely, to get physicians to use the N. F. and U. S. P. That where they did not want to go to the trouble of writing out certain preparations they had access to some ready formula in the National Formulary which they could prepare; that in the speaker's opinion it was something that the physicians needed, and that he believed that it was at least proper to ask the Committee to reconsider the proposition and if possible have them conform to the recommendation of the Chicago Branch, endorsed by the Association.

The motion of Mr. Anderson was seconded.

Thereupon Mr. Hynson offered a substitute to the motion, viz.: That the matter be referred to the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, where he believed it belonged; and therefore, the speaker suggested, he would place his thought in the form of a substitute to the motion, that it be referred to the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, where he stated the report of the Committee on National Formulary went for further consideration.

The seconder stated that he had just talked to Chairman Osseward, and stated that Mr. Osseward thought that the proper place for the matter was in that section.

Thereupon Dr. Anderson stated that he would willingly accept that amendment.

Dr. Wulling then stated that it struck him as hardly necessary, as the views had been generally expressed rather fully in the session then in progress, and that in his opinion it could not be gone into any further, unless the speaker was in error. He could not see the practicability of postponing the matter by referring it to another section, inasmuch it could not be decided upon until it again came to the general session for action.

The Chair then stated that it was apparent that the general session had a perfect right to pass upon any subject it chose, and that there would be no impropriety in considering it at that time before the session then in progress, no objection whatever in taking definite action or the alternative of referring it to the Section

on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing; but the Chair reminded the session that there were two motions before the house, the original motion to recommend to the Committee the compliance with the request of the Chicago Branch and the substitute motion to refer the matter to the Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing; that it was entirely in the province of the parent body to act on the proposal, and that it was also entirely appropriate to vote on the substitute motion, the motion of Mr. Hynson, and therefore he put the question, which was carried in the affirmative, Mr. Hynson being the only dissenter. (Mr. Hynson desired that his vote be recorded.)

The Chair then stated that the body had arrived at the point where it was necessary to take some action on the original motion, and stated the original motion to be that the general session of the American Pharmaceutical Association request the Committee on National Formulary to reconsider its action in deleting all the diarrhea mixtures and to take into consideration the request of the Chicago Branch; putting the question, it being recorded that the ayes had it.

Mr. Hynson then stated that he desired to rise to a point of personal privilege, and the Chair stated that the floor was Mr. Hynson's.

Mr. Hynson then said that he desired to point out the reason he desired action on the matter was that he had great love for pharmacy and great respect for it, and he wanted pharmacy to be respected by other professions, and he thought the deletions of these mixtures, which the speaker said were obsolete and unscientific, constituted a direct reflection on the American Pharmaceutical Association. The speaker said he hoped that the assemblage would think about the subject and hoped that it would take it to heart as he felt that they had slapped the committee in the face, who, the speaker thought, had taken a step which was very creditable to the American Pharmaceutical Association and creditable to the Committee on the Revision of National Formulary, and the speaker added, that he was very glad to go on record in that particular way in which he did.

Dr. Rufus A. Lyman then stated that he desired to call attention, while supporting Mr. Hynson's idea, to the general trend that the general session was taking; that the night previous there was brought before the House of Delegates in the session a recommendation to the American Medical Association that they do something more than they are now doing to introduce prescription writing into the medical school in order that medical men might be better prepared to write prescriptions.

Dr. Anderson then stated that it appeared to him that the House of Delegates in taking the action it did and the association taking the action contemplated, that it was acting very consistently; that the association was calling the attention of the medical profession to the fact that the men in the medical profession today did not know how to write prescriptions, and that therefore that they become better equipped in methods of prescription writing; that the Association was calling upon the American Medical Association to make provision in their colleges to have the future physicians write these technical prescriptions so that the pharmacist could do away with the formularies.

Mr. Hynson then stated that he desired to know whether Dr. Anderson knew of any reputable physician in the State of New York who was prescribing these

diarrhea mixtures, whereupon Dr. Anderson stated that there were hundreds of them, and that he could take Mr. Hynson to his prescription files and provide Mr. Hynson with the names of some of the most reputable physicians in Brooklyn. Mr. Hynson stated that the situation did not exist in Baltimore.

Secretary W. B. Day stated that in the Council they had the pleasure of listening to a splendid report by Dr. Beal for the Commission on Proprietary Medicines. The Commission presented a number of definitions for proprietary medicines so as to classify them, and as he recalled, one of the definitions included the use of the name which indicated the disease for which the medicine was to be prescribed. That it occurred to him that there was just a possibility that the Association might put some of its N. F. medicines in the class of patent medicines if there was a retention of the names covering the diarrhea medicines, and suggested that the National Formulary Committee not reconsider the matter but try to change the name so as to avoid the therapeutic name.

President Mayo then stated that there was special business on the program, had been on it for a number of years, but had never been carried out, the feature of the introduction of new members to the Association; the Chair adding that it was highly desirable that there be as much personal intercourse between the members during their stay as possible, and highly desirable that all members acquaint themselves with each other.

The Chair then inquired whether there were any members who had not attended the meetings heretofore, and thereupon the following were introduced: J. M. Bladen, of Cedar City, Utah; J. C. Buckner, of Galveston, Texas; J. H. Brinker, of Bellevue, Ohio; Hugh B. Secheverell, of Denver; E. C. Eaton, of San Francisco; W. H. Cousins and C. Beukma, of Dallas, Texas.

President Mayo further suggested that this procedure went down as part of the proceedings of the session, had never been carried out before, and thought it was a good feature.

President Mayo then stated that he took extreme pleasure in introducing to the assemblage Dr. Morgan, of San Francisco, or rather of Half Moon Bay; also J. L. Lengfeld, of San Francisco, stating that Dr. Lengfeld was a very good member.

General Secretary W. B. Day reinforced the statement by adding that Dr. Lengfeld had brought in many new members, and the Chair added that Dr. Lengfeld's name was familiar because of his having acted in the capacity of proposer of new members.

Espying some ladies in the rear of the room, the Chair inquired whether they were new members; and Dr. Anderson suggested that it would be very well in any event that the ladies be introduced.

Dr. Hynson then arose to say that he desired to introduce a lady, a very fine lady, a graduate of pharmacy with high standing and a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, also from Baltimore; adding that in his opinion the lady was too modest and evinced the hope that everyone would meet her.

Mr. Hynson then introduced Miss Ollie Kohl.

The Chair then addressed Miss Kohl, stating that he welcomed her to the membership of the Association and trusted that she would call upon any of the members at any time for any service they might be able to render, and that they would all be at her service.

Mr. Dawson arose to state that Mr. Morgan would like to say something about the trip to Half Moon Bay.

Mr. Morgan then stated that Mr. Dawson was wrong in saying "Trip to Half Moon Bay," but if a number of eastern visitors would like to make an automobile trip covering a period of five hours, taking the entourage to Stanford University and back, that Mr. Morgan would be glad to make arrangements for some of them.

Dr. Morgan said that by leaving San Francisco at 8 o'clock in the morning the party could be back at 1 o'clock and that it was a very beautiful trip through the peninsula, to Stanford University; that it happened that the speaker was a commissioner at the exposition and could promise everyone free automobiles for the trip.

A motion was then regularly made to adjourn, being duly seconded and carried, declaring the second general session adjourned until Friday, August 13, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in the Red Room.

MINUTES OF THE THIRD AND FINAL GENERAL SESSION.

The third and final general session of the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in the Red Room of the Bellevue Hotel, San Francisco, California, on Friday, August 13, 1915, at the hour of 11:30 a. m. President Caswell A. Mayo called the meeting to order.

The Chair stated, before proceeding with the business of the general session, that a Council meeting would be held immediately after the adjournment of the third and final general session to dispose of one or two items left over.

The Chair then called upon Secretary W. B. Day to read the minutes of the second general session, which was done.

The Chair then inquired whether there was any further correction in connection with the minutes, and there being none, the Chair announced that the minutes stood approved as read.

The Chair then announced that the reading of the minutes and the presence of certain persons in the room directed his attention to some unfinished business holding over from the first general session, and President Mayo then called upon Mrs. White, the President of the Pacific Coast Women's Pharmaceutical Association, to tender the greetings of that body.

Mrs. White then thanked the membership present in the name of the Pacific Coast Women's Pharmaceutical Association for the kindness of being permitted to address the American Pharmaceutical Association; and further that it gave her an opportunity of thanking the editors of the various pharmaceutical journals for their kindness in always publishing anything in the shape of notice or editorial that had reference to their organization.

President Mayo then stated that the Association had with it the Local Secretary of the California Association, who officiated at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association held in San Francisco in 1889, and took great pleasure in introducing Mr. Edward W. Runyon; and remarked that to those who had the pleasure of being in San Francisco at that time and partaking of the hospitality that was so freely dispensed by the members of the local organization, the hope

of a repetition of that hospitality largely influenced the Association in again selecting San Francisco as the place of meeting.

Mr. Runyon said that President Mayo always tried by some art or device to get the speaker on his feet; but that he was happy to be again in dear old Frisco, where he landed thirty-seven years ago; and rejoiced that at his side was an old pupil of his, Mr. Gato, of Merced. He called attention that wonderful San Francisco with its beautiful buildings and artistic spots was a transformation of a place he once knew where the streets were covered with planks, paved in that old archaic style, with the planks placed on top of the sand, and at that time the fleas were as numerous as the grains of sand. He reminded his listeners that it took him back to a picture of that hard-working little band of fellows who worked so heroically back in the early '70's and early '80's to help make pharmacy what it was today; alluding to Emlen Painter, James G. Steele, John Calvert, W. M. Searby, Professor Wenzell, and last but not least Dr. Herman Baer, all since departed, and that the speaker was the only one remaining of that aggregation.

Mr. Runyon further stated that the Association at that time honored him with the office of Local Secretary and if he recollected aright the local delegation raised a fund approximating \$6,000 to entertain the Association; and that he in company with Dr. Melvin, one of the druggists of Oakland, were delegated to make a trip to the northern part of the state and the Pacific Coast as far as Oregon to raise money with which to entertain the Association. It was his recollection that about \$1,500 was raised among the local druggists, and he was sure that anyone present at that time within the hearing of his voice would recall the very fine entertainment and great time accorded the visitors at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, and said that Mr. Dawson was one of the valiant band, and the speaker felt that he was almost a stranger; and that but a few scattered ones remained of the old timers.

He thanked the Association for the opportunity of saying a few words and appearing before the Association on this occasion.

The President stated that in his estimation one of the happiest results and one which boded good for the future of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was the fact that the Association retained the loyalty and love of the men who worked so hard for the Association in its youth and in their youth; and who came before the Association in their mature years still indicating great loyalty to the it and its work.

The Chair called the attention of the session to the fact that it had with it delegates from the Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, and called upon Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, of Baltimore, to extend the greetings on behalf of that organization.

Dr. Dohme stated that it afforded him great pleasure to convey to the Association the best wishes and a plea for hearty co-operation on behalf of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products.

That many years ago, and in fact until comparatively recently, all the manufacturers of medicinal products felt that they were well taken care of at the hands of the American Pharmaceutical Association; that there was at that time no occasion for them to have an association of their own because the broad scope and

principles of the American Pharmaceutical Association gave them all the ideas to be desired, all that might be of interest and of importance to them, and to one another, and to the profession of pharmacy at large.

But that the advent of the Pure Food and Drugs Law and of the subsequent legislation in Nation and in State, which the speaker stated had become so very stringent and so very difficult and so very annoying to manufacturers in all lines, that the manufacturers felt that it was necessary for their own protection and for their own welfare to break away from the mother association to accomplish such specific work that might come before them in relation to legislation of various kinds, and that it was with a great deal of reluctance that they finally concluded to form an organization of their own and to have meetings of their own.

That the speaker did not wish to be understood by this that their love or their affiliation or their respect for the mother organization had by that action in any manner or degree been lessened; that the speaker thought that by that act the love and respect had been greatly increased because they realized the principles which underlie the organization of the American Pharmaceutical Association and which are so broad and catholic. The speaker really believed that every one of the members of the Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products regarded the Association with even more respect, caused them to appreciate even more than they did at that time, the great benefits and the great advantages to the profession at large that the American Pharmaceutical Association has produced during its very long and interesting career.

That he could only say that without exception this organization, since its beginning, meaning the Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, had been a successful one; had been unanimous in all its actions; had been a success in accomplishing what it had set out to do; and the speaker said he believed that his association has reached, or nearly reached, a point in their relation with the legislation of the country, as a nation, which will make it difficult, or, rather more difficult than it was before, to have divergencies of opinion between legislative bodies and executive boards and between the manufacturer and the retailer.

That the speaker took great pleasure, in closing, in conveying hearty greetings and best wishes of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products and hoped that the American Pharmaceutical Association would continue in its broad, big, noble career and continue to do the work, or even better work than it had done in the past. (Applause.)

President Mayo then assured Dr. Dohme that his listeners, as members of the American Pharmaceutical Association were delighted that the members of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products looked upon the American Pharmaceutical Association as a mother organization, which, the President suggested he had reason to believe was one of the most valuable and potent influences, that of mother of associations. That it regarded itself the mother of the Association of National Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Boards of Pharmacy, which the President said had grown out of and was made up largely of the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, each working in its particular field, and as the work went on giving especial attention to the particular phases affecting each organization.

The Chair then announced that there was in the hands of the Secretary a letter of greeting from the California Drug Clerks' Association and a telegraphic greeting from an absent member, Dr. George F. Payne. That the next order of business before the Association was the reading of the minutes of the Council, and the reading of the letter from Mr. Redington of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the results of whose work the American Pharmaceutical Association had seen during the time that Mr. Redington served on the local committee.

Thereupon the minutes of the Council were read by the Secretary of the Council; the minutes were approved seriatim by section; the Secretary of the Council also read the minutes of the sixth session, which were approved on motion by Mr. Nitardy, seconded by Mr. Newcomb.

The Secretary of the Council then stated that he desired to bring up again the question of the amendments which were presented at the first general session, which were read in full, freely discussed, and that as a matter of form, in accordance with the by-laws, expressed the opinion that they be adopted at that time or rejected; which on motion by Mr. England, seconded by Mr. Newcomb, motion carried, were declared adopted as read.

The Chair then called upon Mr. Weinstein, the Secretary of the House of Delegates, for a report of that body, in response to which Mr. Weinstein stated that he had no report, but that the Association might be desirous of hearing from the newly-elected chairman. Chairman Hynson then stated that the Secretary had definitely requested of the general session on order of the branch at Denver that it authorize the incoming President to appoint a committee of five to investigate thoroughly the question of prescription pricing, the cost of material, the overhead charges and everything in connection therewith, the character of help required, and, in fine, everything in regard to prices of prescription and the possible percentage that should be added and reported at the next meeting; and therefore added that he desired to move that this recommendation or request of the House of Delegates be adopted by the general Association, which, upon second by Mr. Nitardy, carried, and was ordered done.

The Chair then requested Vice-President Charles Gietner to take the chair, as the President's modesty prohibited him from presiding under the painful circumstances about to be inaugurated, namely, the reading of the report of the Committee on the Address of the President.

Mr. Godding then presented the report as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association:

We beg to report on the recommendations contained in the address of President Caswell A. Mayo delivered at the opening session of this convention as follows:

We heartily approve of recommendation No. 1 that all unnecessary ceremonial addresses and replies be eliminated from our proceedings as we believe that such procedure greatly aids in expediting the business of the convention.

We also approve of the second recommendation that the Committee on By-Laws be instructed to present for consideration provisions that the minutes of the Council shall not be read in the general session, but that the acts of the Council be outlined, and that on demand of any two members full information regarding such

action shall be presented to the general session, and that acts of Council shall be subject to review by the general session.

We also most heartily approve of recommendation No. 3 that the incoming President be instructed to appoint a committee of fifteen on the cultivation and collection of botanical drugs with an especial view toward the cultivation of indigenous drugs now going to waste.

In view of the fact that President Mayo elaborated a comprehensive scheme for work of such a committee we recommend that the incoming President will give due consideration to this work done by Mr. Mayo and appoint him as chairman of this committee, if such course will meet with his approval.

We further approve of recommendation No. 4 that the Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the United States Government Service be instructed to draft and seek the passage by Congress of a bill providing for the creation of a corps of highly educated, expert pharmacists, whose duty shall be to direct the medical supply service of the United States Army and to continue their efforts to obtain higher pay and rank for the pharmacists now in the service.

We also approve recommendation No. 5 that a committee be appointed by the President to draft and present to Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild suitable resolutions of thanks for his generosity in having established an American scholarship of pharmacy.

We also most heartily approve of recommendation No. 6 that the General Secretary be instructed to lay the plan of associate members of the branches before the officers of the branches instructing them as to what steps should be taken by any branch desiring to provide for associate membership.

Respectfully submitted,

The Committee on President's Address.

(Signed) C. OSSEWARD, Chairman.
W. H. COUSINS.
JOHN G. GODDING.
E. H. THIESING.
F. W. NITARDY.

President Mayo then again resumed the chair.

Mr. Godding stated that there was a recommendation by the Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service, which was covered by recommendation No. 4.

President Mayo then stated that the matter was open for discussion: Sergeant Hamner then asked for the privilege of addressing the convention, apologizing that it was the first time he had attended a meeting of the Association, and that he thought such a person should be seen but never heard, but that he desired to outline the conditions existing in the United States Army affecting pharmacists and men in the Hospital Corps, making a plea for the assistance of the Association in aiding the men in the army service, giving a lengthy history of the work previously done to secure better pay, and going into the qualifications, which he assured the Association were of a high character; the army service requiring of its men engaging in pharmacy work the passing of examinations at frequent intervals to test their knowledge.

The Chair then stated that he was very happy that Sergeant Hamner had misunderstood him, that is to say, the tenor of the President's suggestions as contained in the President's address, because it gave Sergeant Hamner an opportunity of stating on the floor what never had been stated before so succinctly and so thoroughly and so ably, the duties which were performed by the members of

the Hospital Corps. That the Chair did not lag behind anyone in his appreciation of Sergeant Hamner's able exposition of the subject, and thought there was a slight misapprehension with respect to the recommendation contained in the President's address; that the Association had tried to get the recommendation of the corps as now constituted and the President hoped the good work would continue. And added that he desired, with the permission of the chairman of the Committee to make a slight addition to the report of the chairman adding to the recommendations that the good work and results obtained be prosecuted further and that the Committee continue their efforts to obtain better pay and grade for the men now in service, and trusted that it would meet with Mr. Hamner's approval. That certainly the efforts of the Association on behalf of the men in the army service should be continued; that it was not antagonistic to the work of the Association, and it was the Chair's desire that the suggestion be added to the report and trusted it would meet with Mr. Hamner's approval, and stated it was certainly the intention of the Chair originally to have such a recommendation embodied in the report.

General Secretary Day stated he desired to add a word since he was chairman of the Committee on Status of Pharmacists in Government Service for two years, and during that time the Hughes-Bacon Bill, which the Secretary stated was the bill Mr. Hamner had reference to, was introduced.

The Secretary thought that the members of the committee who had intimate knowledge of the facts of the matter would agree with the General Secretary and concur in the statement that in order to work advantageously and get anywhere it was necessary to work in connection with the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Committee certainly tried to do that. The chairman of the committee to be appointed by the incoming president would immediately, or should immediately, and the General Secretary had no doubt he would, get in touch with the Surgeon-General of the Army. While it was the view of the General Secretary that the Surgeon-General could not initiate the bill, he could in an informal and unofficial, but very effective manner, assist its passage. Along the lines of the recommendations of the Surgeon-General to the Chief of Staff was the best chance for success.

The Secretary then submitted the following motion adopted at the joint session of American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, National Association Boards of Pharmacy and Section on Education and Legislation, which was ordered referred to the general session for action.

That a committee of five be appointed by this Association, that said committee be authorized and empowered to submit to the A. M. A. a request for co-operation between the two bodies, by asking for the appointment of a similar committee, for the purpose of working along the lines suggested in the paper by Prof. J. P. Remington.

E. L. NEWCOMB,

Secretary Pro Tem., Joint Session.

Motion carried.

The Chair then stated that there was before the session for consideration the report of the Committee on Time and Place of Meeting.

The report of the committee was then read and is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.

The Committee appointed to report on time and place of meeting has received invitations from the following places: Galveston, Texas; Omaha, Nebraska; New York City, N. Y.; Atlantic City, New Jersey; New Orleans, Louisiana; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; and St. Louis, Missouri.

Your Committee recommend Atlantic City, New Jersey, as the place to hold the next meeting of this Association. The time to be fixed by the Council as in their judgment would be the best.

An urgent invitation has been received from the pharmacists of Maine, to hold the annual meeting in 1917 in Kineo. They are desirous of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association.

In selecting Atlantic City, New Jersey, the Committee believed that the 1916 meeting should be held in a locality not visited for some years and in the section convenient to a large proportion of the membership. The hotel accommodations are ample and the other attractions of the resort appeal to the Committee in making its decision. It further feels that a large attendance will be secured with resulting increase in membership; and also that we are reasonably sure of cool and comfortable weather. Respectfully submitted,

The Committee on Time and Place of Meeting.

(Signed) JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, Chairman.
OTTO F. CLAUS,
PHILIP ASHER,
F. W. NITARDY, Secretary.

Mr. Nitardy moved that the report be adopted, and the same being duly seconded and the motion carried, it was so ordered.

Secretary Day then stated that the resolution adopted on the request of the Joint Session for co-operation between the American Medical Association and the American Pharmaceutical Association, was the result of suggestions in the paper of Prof. J. P. Remington, entitled "Co-operation a Necessity, Why Should There Not Be Co-operation Between the Pharmaceutical and Medical Professions in This Direction?" carried with it the appointment of a committee. Mr. Freericks asked that the request be complied with and that the President be requested to appoint a committee, which on motion regularly made and duly seconded, and carried, it was so ordered.

The Chair announced that the next order of business would be the reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and is as follows:

Your Committee on Resolutions reports that it has had but three subjects referred to it. One is the report of the Committee of the Council on the "representation in and the function of" this body. This, we recommend, should be read in connection with the report of your own committee on the same subject.

The other subject, "Prescription Writing by Physicians," to which our attention has been called by the Nashville Local Branch of this Association, is one in which the American Medical Association has already shown and taken great interest.

Your Committee advises that the objects of the resolution submitted by the Nashville Branch can best be advanced by the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The members of the House of Delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association view with pleasure and satisfaction the desirable and helpful effort now being made by the American Medical Association to generally improve

prescription writing by physicians through the more general teaching of the subject in medical colleges. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Delegates of the American Pharmaceutical Association heartily approves this campaign and requests the American Medical Association to continue its promotion until its objects have been accomplished.

Mr. Nitardy then moved that the resolution be adopted, and upon second by Mr. Newcomb, the motion was declared carried, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Freericks then said:

"Mr. President, it seems to me, that we, who have spent the last week in the city of San Francisco and State of California, have had, all of us, the most delightful week we have ever spent in our lives, and I think the California State Association and the San Francisco Local Association and the Local Committee are deserving of our appreciation for what they have done in the way of entertainment, not only to the membership proper but more particularly for the ladies we have had with us, and I do not know but what they were in a measure responsible for the very nice weather we have enjoyed, and I move you, Mr. President, that we extend to all these bodies our most hearty appreciation of thanks for their hospitality."

President Mayo then stated:

"It is with warm personal feeling that I rise to put this motion. I had thought myself that it was a wonderful country, a wonderful privilege to be here, a most wonderful city.

We come here and we find a city new and bright, keen, alert and going about their business with the spirit that knows no bounds, in a locality where only lately all was leveled with ashes and where only a few years ago there were Indians running over the plains.

I see that native sons rather sneer at the thought of there being Indians here at one time. You cannot remember that far back, but my father, as I told you before, rode out here on horseback from St. Louis to Sacramento, he followed the trail, and many a time he would go into the experiences of those adventurous days; and while he would not say very much to us boys about it, because he was afraid we would get the wanderlust and the desire to see strange countries and fight Indians and dig gold, he was not prone to embark upon the subject and dilate upon it very extensively, but once in a while when some old friend came to visit him they would sit up nights discussing and reminiscing, many times until past midnight, and you couldn't get us boys to bed.

The Chair then asked the session to sing a verse of My Country, 'Tis of Thee, the assemblage standing; and responded to the sentiments put forth by "Our friend from Cincinnati," by saying that all would feel towards San Francisco and San Franciscans always great gratitude, and amid applause a standing unanimous vote of thanks was taken.

Chairman Thiesing of the Commercial Section then suggested that there were certain recommendations by the Commercial Section that he did not believe had been handed in in concrete form; that the first was to conserve to the retail pharmacists of the country the opportunity to manufacture U. S. P. and N. F. formulas; and that there had been several recommendations and that it was recommended that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the manufacturers or their accredited representatives to that end.

President Mayo then stated that it was his opinion that matters would be expedited by the taking up and acting upon of Chairman Thiesing's suggestion to the effect that the President of the Association appoint a committee of five to confer with the manufacturing houses with a view to conserving to the retail pharmacists the manufacture of U. S. P. and N. F. formulas; and upon the same being duly seconded, it was so ordered.

Chairman Thiesing of the Commercial Section then stated that the second recommendation was with regard to an effort to have an understanding with dispensing physicians, that a plan was outlined and that the recommendation was that a committee of five be placed in charge of the subject; that the outline was only a partial one but it took in testing this question out in two separate places, one in a fairly large city and one in a smaller-sized city.

Chairman Thiesing then read one paragraph of the outline to better acquaint the Association with its tenor. He elaborated by stating that it had been taken up and recommended to the committee of five, and that he would, therefore, move the approval of that recommendation and that a committee of five as recommended be appointed by the incoming President; the chairman believing that this was one of the most important things that had come to the general session from the Commercial Section, and that it offered an outline of activity that could be splendidly taken up by the American Medical Association and would be more likely to bring results than most any other effort, further stating that he thought that the effort be made by the parent body; that he also understood the recommendation was with a view of not antagonizing or causing any ill feeling, but was made with a view to creating a better understanding along educational lines, and he hoped the matter would find approval, and, therefore, made the motion.

The motion having been duly seconded by Mr. Osseward, the same was declared carried.

President Mayo then inquired whether there was any further business before the Association.

Dr. Anderson then stated that he had not heard any report from the Section on Education and Legislation, that they had made some very important recommendations, that they should be presented before the body.

Chairman Freericks stated that the officers were present, but that unfortunately, although the Chairman was not certain, the recommendations were submitted to another general session, and the Chairman felt sure there was one recommendation made and he believed submitted, namely, the subject matter of Professor Remington's paper, a committee of five to co-operate. He believed there was one other matter, which it was the Chairman's understanding had been submitted to an earlier session, having in mind the endorsement of the Stevens Bill, but that if it had not been submitted that perhaps there was a misunderstanding on the part of the section officers. That there was an understanding in regard to the Stevens Bill that the approval of the Section would stand in a measure as the approval of the general session; but that if that was not the understanding Chairman Freericks desired to urge as Chairman of the Section on Education and Legislation that it be approved.

The Chair then put the motion, the same was seconded, and it was so ordered.

Chairman Freericks stated that he felt rather guilty about the matter, that he desired to say that the work in reference to the Stevens Bill and its endorsement came before the joint meeting of the Commercial Section and the Section on Education and Legislation, and that it had been the understanding of the Chairman that the Secretary had presented the matter to the general session and that it had been acted upon. He desired to say in justification of himself and his position as Chairman of the Section on Education and Legislation that it would have been a matter of great regret to him and to all, and would have regarded it very wrong to have omitted it.

The chair then stated that in view of the apparently divided responsibility, and in view of the fact that there was no further business before the session the installation of officers would be the next order, and he desired to call on some ex-Presidents, namely, E. G. Eberle and Dr. Whelpley. Mr. Eberle stated that it afforded him great pleasure to carry out the instructions of the Association in introducing to them the President for the incoming year, Dr. William C. Alpers, of Cleveland, Ohio.

President Mayo said, during the course of the installation, that in laying down the cares of the office which had rested lightly upon him and of which he had been very proud, he invested the incoming President with the insignia of office. Not having used the gavel during his term, consequently did not hand it to the incoming President, and that it was not necessary in calling the meetings to order to hit the members over the head, because of their promptness and exceeding kindness. He would pin the badge upon the lapel of the incoming President and give him the assurance that he would find the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association a most loyal body of men and women; men and women who would co-operate with the President to the fullest extent in carrying out the work of the Association. That he was sure the Association would find in Dr. Alpers a most able, prompt, efficient and energetic servant; and that all knew because of Dr. Alpers' many past services to the Association it was only fitting to crown the achievements of the President's career, and that he be given the highest gift and honor that could come to an American pharmacist. That he felt in turning over the office to Dr. Alpers it was going to a most worthy successor of a brilliant line of worthy pharmacists.

The President felt that the affairs of the Association could be left in Dr. Alpers hands with confidence; that he would leave the Association better, broader and richer for his administration.

President Alpers, in responding, said:

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Association: In accepting this highest honor within the gift of this Association I am more than ever aware of my shortcomings. In fact, I wished this morning that this hour would not come.

There are moments in every man's life when he feels,—at least, in mine—that he is out of touch with his own work; that what he has done was wrong or was worthless or that he was misunderstood; and I had such moments this morning, I have them now, so if I speak to you I can do nothing else but tell you I feel in every instance, in all directions the shortcomings in my make-up, to preside over your body.

It is not that I undervalue, or underrate the high office; in fact, there is nothing that I could value higher than this honor. It is more gratifying to me because it comes to me in a year which is the twenty-fifth year of membership. (Applause.)

During these twenty-five years I have attended every meeting,—with a few exceptions—I have always taken active part in the transactions, in the debates, and many times stood in the midst of the fight.

I have always courageously stated my opinions; stated my reasons for or against this or that.

I know I have not always been right—no man is always right—but I have done my duty as a member of this Association wherever I saw it, irrespective of results. I feel that during these twenty-five years I have made some friends. I hope I have. I do not mean men who greet you with pleasant words and smiling faces but bear falsehood and malice in their hearts. I mean those who come to you with full and open heart, who when you meet them you think they tell the truth; men whose every word you believe; who when they say a thing you realize that they come forward hoping to enhance your own happiness, your own efforts and at the same time feel happy in these efforts.

During the twenty-five years, whatever I have done in the interest of pharmacy, whatever pharmacy may have profited by my work is but small compared with the profit I have derived from this Association. I do not know of any factor in my life, in my career that has interested me more, that has influenced me more for good than the attendance at these meetings.

I have always been an enthusiastic member. I will remain one to the end of my life, and when I recall the many excellent men with whom I have come in contact during this period I am almost ashamed and afraid to be called to this chair.

I recall men like Maisch, men like Curtman, men like Albert Ebert, who always were in the front of the fight, pitching in wherever they had a chance to do so, and such gentle and dear men as Prescott and Searby.

Then there was Thompson from Washington who wielded an enormous influence, who by a few words sometimes was able to turn the tide. I recall Dohme from Baltimore, Eliel from South Bend, and that excellent man, Charles Rice, who as pharmacist of the Bellevue Hospital in New York, where I lived was very close to me. I came in contact with him, perhaps, more intimately than others.

Now, gentlemen, when I think of these men and others whose names do not occur to me at the moment, think of the things they have done, think of the influence they have wielded for the good of pharmacy, I am ashamed.

I see them often now. Perhaps it is a peculiar gift to men like me afflicted with somewhat of a poetic nature to converse and counsel with men that others do not see. I can see them as I sit in my room alone in the darkness. Sometimes arising from the embers of the dying fire of the grate I have seen these men sitting around me. I have talked to them and heard their voices when I was in doubt about some things or when I wrote a paper on pharmaceutical matters, or wished to extract a strong opinion. I asked them, "What do you say?"

This mental communication is one of the greatest blessings derived from the men who went before us.

In religious circles we hear a great deal about immortality, that wonderful word that has a different meaning in almost every man's heart; and the conception of which is different in almost every man's mind.

To me, this mental reappearance of departed dear ones is immortality. They thus return to us, come forward to bring their thoughts, their ideas, their actions.

Let me add another thought: Let us all live, let us all shape our actions and our words here that we, too, may sometimes sit in that row; that some of the young men here whose names are little known now but who listen to the older

men, who have ideals perhaps nobler and greater, grander ideas; that when they grow old they may also call the circle around them and that we may step into that circle.

That is true immortality. Perhaps I speak in a more serious vein on this occasion than is fitting; perhaps I should speak in a lighter vein; but my heart prompts me, somehow or other, to say what I have said. I can tell you that whatever I have derived from pharmacy through this Association has been grander and nobler than anything else. It has given me inspiration. I have never left this convention, the meetings, without taking away something, something noble, something grand, be it the friendship of new members, be it the stimulation of new thought, some new idea, some work along a new line; so I say, let us work along this line; let us every one perceive that it is the true and noblest work of the pharmacist, and I pray all of you, every one of you to help me to carry out these ideals during the next year.

I ask you all to give me your advice wherever I need it. Call me down whenever you see I am wrong. I will gladly listen to you, and now let me express my hearty thanks and appreciation for this honor. I promise you that I shall do my very best in the interest and advancement of this Association and of our beloved profession. (Tremendous applause.)

President Mayo: The incoming President has a rare combination, a gift of words and a gift of action. We can all feel that the program which he has so adequately inaugurated in words will be carried out in activity.

The installation of General Secretary W. B. Day, Treasurer Whelpley, Editor Eberle, H. V. Arny, member of the Council, was then proceeded with.

The Chair assured the session that it was with great pleasure that he placed before the Association the new officers and was quite sure that they would all serve the Association as faithfully in the future as in the past.

Mr. Freericks then arose and stated that he was really unfortunate in being compelled to rise again, but his excuse would have to be that there was a misunderstanding somewhat of the authority of the various sections as they relate to the general session. It appeared that there were a number of recommendations, brief ones, that were made by the Committee on Chairman's Address of the Section on Education and Legislation which should properly all come before the general session; and since Mr. Freericks believed they would only take a moment he asked that he be permitted to submit them, which was done; one having reference to the late regulation of the Internal Revenue Department under which prescriptions may not be refilled which contain a minimum quantity of opiates, which Mr. Freericks emphasized was a very important matter upon which the Association ought to go on record, principally in view of the fact that all were no doubt acquainted with its provisions. Mr. Freericks, therefore, moved that the following recommendation be adopted by the Association: That the Association go on record as protesting against the ruling of the Internal Revenue Commissioner under which it is held that physicians' prescriptions containing the minimum quantities of narcotics could not be refilled; the motion having a second, and the question being put, was declared carried.

Chairman Freericks of the Education and Legislation Committee then referred to the other recommendation which had reference to the stamp tax on toilet articles, it being generally understood that the revenue measure would likely be continued.

That the pharmacists of the country, particularly the retail pharmacists, would be called upon to unjustly defray a part of this added expense and tax, in the matter of having it apply to toilet articles, and stated that the Section on Education and Legislation recommended that the legislative committee of the Association be instructed to give these committees power to formulate opposition to the retention of that tax as it applied to toilet articles; and moved the adoption of that recommendation, which had a second and was carried. He further asserted that it would likely be a very serious matter and one that the executive committee could go into to formulate a change in the law, if it was re-enacted, to make it sure that the tax would be placed on the consumer; that that was done in the case of the Canadian War Tax; but that if the matter were referred to a committee, Mr. Freericks thought that action would be sufficient; that a burden would be imposed upon the pharmacists of the United States unless such a step were taken, and that it therefore seemed a very important matter.

On motion regularly made and duly seconded, the question put, it was so ordered.

The Chair then stated he desired to call attention to the fact that there would be a meeting of the Council immediately after the adjournment of this session in the same room; and that if there was no other business before the meeting, the Chair stated that it was with great regret, some pleasure and a little admixture of pride that he laid down his gavel. (Applause.)

Whereupon the Chair declared the sixty-third annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association adjourned.