

our hands—mine and yours. Yet I fear I must make a few, and trust that the committee acting upon them will not stop with approval. If my recommendations have any merit will you not adopt them and vote to have them carried out by our successors in office? If they are without merit, or you believe that for lack of finances or other reasons they can not be put into effect, I shall consider it good judgment to vote against them.

Therefore I recommend:

1. That our Press Committee be instructed to make an effort to get brief articles about the opportunities for women in pharmacy into high school magazines.
2. That our Outlook Committee be instructed to reach club women in whatever way seems most feasible with similar information.
3. That our Secretary be directed to communicate with the president of each Women's Auxiliary of the various State Pharmaceutical Associations, urging each woman to make an effort, in her own locality, to reach high school girls individually and through local women's clubs or local druggists' associations.

Mrs. Whelpley moved, seconded by Mrs. Christensen, that the President's address be referred to a committee. Motion carried.

Chairman, Miss Bagley, appointed as the Committee on Addresses, Mrs. H. M. Whelpley, Miss Clara Hulskamp and Mrs. M. M. Gray, to whom President Cooper's address was referred.

A paper was read by Miss Clara Hulskamp.

#### THE WOMAN PHARMACIST.

BY CLARA HULSKAMP.

At the present time, propoganda is being advanced as regards the filling of places occupied by men before the war. But, it is a fact, that the status of "The Woman Pharmacist" is already established. It is a matter of record that 35 years ago, in 1883, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy graduated the first woman of that college, and, in the same year, a woman received the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist at the University of Michigan. About the same time, a college was founded in Louisville, Ky., by Dr. J. P. Barnum, known as the "Louisville College of Pharmacy for Women." It has been said, it was the only college of its kind and it existed about nine years.

The colleges of pharmacy of the present day are co-educational and are urging the enrollment of women, as it is so poignantly felt that to "keep the home fires burning" it behooves the wives, daughters and sisters of pharmacists to awake to a specific interest in the profession; heretofore, it has been a matter of circumstances, individual desire or inclination.

Patience, neatness, aptitude, manipulative skill in dispensing drugs and chemicals, are some of the qualities of a first-class pharmacist. Are they not innate characteristics of women?

The requirements of a registered pharmacist are time of experience, education and state board examination; these requirements are well met by women as evidenced by the success in the past of the women applicants.

The field of endeavor in the profession of pharmacy may well be divided into two classes, the first being that to which time, energy and knowledge are devoted to pharmaceutical work alone, and the other includes business training in the mercantile world. Both fields claim successful women pharmacists.

To the embryonic woman pharmacist, let us pass along the word: "To succeed, you have to dream and dream true. Then you have to work faithfully, earnestly, steadily and agonizingly to make your dreams come true."

The Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. H. R. Kenaston, gave the annual report as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE WOMEN'S SECTION.

*To the President and Members of the Women's Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association:*

Since our Nation is engaged in war, the report of your Secretary must necessarily include a mention of the part the members of this organization should take in the great struggle. While we regret the necessity for war activities, so long as the husbands, sons and brothers are engaged

in the conflict with the enemy, offering their lives for the cause of liberty, freedom and justice, the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts must prove their merit to this supreme effort by giving their all in full measure. Your Secretary has made every effort to advance the best interests of the Section with a minimum demand upon the time of all and, though the essential duties have been most cheerfully performed by all members of the Section, conservation of time and effort has ever guided the activities of the Section.

During the year since the Indianapolis meeting, the constitutional duties of the Secretary and the Treasurer have been performed. In addition, a large number of letters have been sent to the high schools and universities, directing the attention of the young women students to the vacancies caused by enlistment of drug clerks.

Further, it is just as clearly the patriotic duty of a young woman to prepare herself for the professional positions vacated by the necessities of war as it is her patriotic duty to offer her services as a Red Cross worker, or as the assistant in office or factory, where her energies have become a positive necessity. Each is a requirement for services, emphasized by the exigencies of war, and each is an essential factor in the successful mechanism of the nation. Though the intention in sending out the letters has been to promote the plan as indicated at the Indianapolis Convention, only time will reveal the results.

During the four years just passed, the European women have volunteered their services and their help has now become a necessity. The long-continued war has extended woman's sphere to include the most menial labors from which conditions she has entered the field of economic efficiency hitherto operated exclusively by men; and she has carried the added responsibilities with a fortitude, sacrificing in a degree akin to that of her brothers.

The women of America are not exempt from a tendency toward this condition. As the number of men in our Army multiplies, the demand for women to take the vacated positions likewise is extended to all the professions and occupations to which she may adapt herself; as the number of boys in the professional classes in the universities and colleges decreases, this number must be made up, so far as may be possible, by the young women from our high schools and preparatory educational institutions.

A survey of the conditions since America entered the war emphasizes the ardent desire of the American women to serve; young girls are assuming positions formerly occupied by men; the business colleges, universities and colleges show a predominating number of women students.

Girls are now employed in operating elevators, as ushers at theatres, etc.

With this yearning for service, comes the inquiry as to the possibility of each field. The Women's Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association is constitutionally required to disperse the advantages of the profession of pharmacy, and it is to this organization that the people may properly turn for the plan that will lead to success in placing this knowledge before the young women at the proper time in the progress of their education.

Your Secretary would recommend that each preparatory educational institution be circularized. Possibly the best procedure would be the appointment of a committee to consist of a chairman with a sub-committee in each state and country represented in the membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association, with provision for postage and official stationery.

The demand for educated pharmacists has never been so great, the salaries obtainable have never been so attractive as at the present, and the number of available pharmacists has never been so small. These, together with other reasons, must be placed before the young women if our efficiency as a Section is promoted and our reason for existing becomes a reality. Pharmacy is a work for which women are admirably adapted, clean and healthful work that any trained woman can do satisfactorily.

Very soon after assuming the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer's office, the balance in the hands of the former Treasurer, Mrs. F. M. Apple, was received, which amount is \$9.00. Anticipating additional expenses for the present year, this amount was made to meet all expenditures of the year, except that assumed as the chairman of the committee appointed by the retiring President, the duties of which shall be to prepare the Constitution and By-Laws to be printed in booklet form.

This report has been prepared and will be presented at a later time, when the action of the meeting will be the final disposal of this matter.

The President and Secretary issued invitations to such of the profession as could be located and also to the families of the membership so far as obtainable, giving special stress to prospective members for the A. Ph. A. within a distance that would reasonably be practicable to attend this meeting.

In conducting the necessary work of the office, I have written 386 letters and 94 post cards. Since assuming the office I have traveled 4,440 miles in the interests of official duties. Your Secretary is deeply grateful and desires to give public expression for the uniform kindness shown her, and for the kindly coöperation in all her official relations; all have tried to share with me the official duties.

To our President, Miss Zada M. Cooper, I extend my thanks for the interest and valued directions in the details of the year's work. Without her guidance and helpful assistance it would not have been possible to have accomplished all that has been done.

"There is a glory in doing right,  
And a splendor in being true,  
That is greater than anything else,  
Life can possibly bring to you."  
Fraternally submitted,

(MRS. H. R.) JEAN MCKEE KENASTON,  
*Secretary.*

Motion by Mrs. L. F. Kebler that the Secretary's report be accepted and referred to a committee prevailed.

The President explained that since there are a number of recommendations covering the same points in the President's Address and in the Secretary's Report, if referred to the same committee these matters would better be coördinated, whereupon the same committee was directed to act upon Secretary's Report.

Mrs. C. F. Dye, Chairman of the Executive Board, was not present, and the report was presented by Miss Bagley:

#### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

*Madam President and Members of the Women's Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association:*

The Executive Board of your Section finds on summing up the year's work that there is little to report. This no doubt is due to the fact that the members of the Section, together with all other patriotic women, have adapted themselves to the needs of the hour and given all their time to their local organizations engaged in war work. As a result we have not been called upon to transact any other than routine business. However, much time, thought and correspondence were given to the formulating of a program, which we hope will be worthy of the best ideals of the Section.

The Board is deeply grateful to those who have so generously given their valuable time to contribute to the program. In recognition of their services and the messages they have brought us, we trust that the members will show their appreciation by adopting, for the present, as their motto the one word, Service, which may be applied in so many different ways.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. CLAIR A. DYE, *Chairman.*  
MRS. GEO. D. TIMMONS,  
MRS. E. A. RUDDIMAN.

The motion by Mrs. Whelpley was seconded and carried that the report be accepted.

Miss Anna G. Bagley, chairman of Membership and Press Committee, reported as follows:

#### REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP AND PRESS COMMITTEE.

The Membership and Press Committee brings in a report of no report, not because there was not anything to be done, but because conditions prevailed with the Press Committee similar to those of the Membership Committee; it seems that the Press work was done for us. Heretofore if we wanted to get anything into the journals regarding what women were doing in phar-

macy, we generally had to beg for it. I have a very distinct recollection of asking the editor of a very prominent journal to give us a nice report, and I almost had to beg him to do it, but he reported the A. Ph. A. convention in big headlines, and made no mention whatever about the Women's Section. To-day we can not pick up a pharmaceutical journal but that devotes from one column to a dozen relating to the opportunities of women in pharmacy. Now is an opportune time for a Press Committee, and I hope that the members will be able to utilize the work that has been done voluntarily on the part of the journals and others interested in pharmacy. It is certainly pleasing to see the change of attitude.

By vote of the Section, the report of the Membership and Press Committee was accepted.

Miss Cooper read a letter from a former President, Mrs. J. G. Godding, of Boston, expressing regrets that she was unable to attend and wishing a successful meeting.

Letters were also presented from Mrs. Fletcher Howard, Mrs. John F. Hancock, Honorary President; Mrs. C. A. Dye, and Mrs. John Culley, a former President, each expressing regrets for absence and wishing a pleasant and successful session.

Before the close of the 1917 meeting, held in Indianapolis, the President appointed a special committee to rearrange and revise the Constitution and By-Laws, that same would include the various changes as adopted during the interval since the original were adopted.

Chairman Mrs. H. R. Kenaston, of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, presented the report as follows:

MADAM PRESIDENT: The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws have the honor to submit the following By-Laws and by the instruction of the Committee I move they be adopted as a substitute for the present Constitution and By-Laws.

Mrs. Kebler seconded the motion, which was carried.

President Cooper directed the Chairman to read the By-Laws.

#### BY-LAWS OF THE WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.\*

##### ARTICLE I.

###### *Name and Object.*

Section 1. This Section shall be known as the *Women's Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association.*

Sec. 2. The object of the Section shall be to emphasize the right and capability of women to engage in pharmaceutical pursuits as a means of livelihood; to unite the women employed in pharmaceutical pursuits for mutual encouragement and assistance; to labor for the improvement of legislation regulating the registration as pharmacists of the women employed in the practice of pharmacy in hospitals and other public institutions; to unite the women members of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the women of the families of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association in a Section for social purposes; and to coöperate in the promotion of the general progress of pharmacy and of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

##### ARTICLE II.

###### *Membership.*

Section 1. Members of this Section shall consist of the women who are regular members in good standing of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the women who are of the families of regular members in good standing of the Association.

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\* To be presented to the Council and Association for final approval.

## ARTICLE III.

*Officers.*

Section 1. The officers shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer, and a Historian, all of whom shall be elected by ballot annually, and shall hold their respective offices for one year and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. Their duties shall be such as are prescribed in the parliamentary authority of the Section and in these By-Laws.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the annual meeting, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, to see that the By-laws are observed, and to perform such additional duties as may be delegated to her by the Section or by the Executive Board.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to preside in their order in the absence of the President, and to perform such additional duties as may be imposed from time to time by the Section or by the Executive Board.

Sec. 4. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings and the records of the Section and of the Executive Board; shall conduct the general correspondence; shall notify all committees of their appointments and of any special duties which may be imposed; and shall also notify officers not present at the time of their election, of their election.

Sec. 5. The duty of the Treasurer shall be to receive and keep an account of the funds of the Section, and pay them out on the order of the Secretary, countersigned by the President.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Historian to record the progress and activities of women engaged in pharmaceutical pursuits in the several states, and to present a report of the matter accumulated at each annual meeting of the Section.

Sec. 7. An Honorary President for the year may be elected at each annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the women who are present.

## ARTICLE IV.

*Executive Board.*

Section 1. The Executive Board shall consist of the President and the Secretary *ex-officio*, and three elected members, one of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting to serve for three years.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to direct the affairs of the Section in the interim between the annual meetings, to arrange the program for the annual meetings, and to perform such additional duties as may be imposed upon it by the Section. The Board shall have authority to conduct its business by mail. All acts of the Executive Board shall be subject to revision by the Section. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Board to assign and supervise the work of the Standing Committees so that the work may be definite and uniform.

## ARTICLE V.

*Standing Committees.*

Section 1. The Committee on Membership and Press, the Outlook Committee, and the Hospital Committee shall constitute the standing committees of the Section.

Sec. 2. The Committee on Membership and Press shall consist of eleven members of the Section, composed of a Chairman, elected by the Section, and ten active workers, who shall be appointed by the President.

Sec. 3. The Outlook Committee shall consist of nine members of the Section, appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report on the work of the women pharmacists, to investigate the education of women students wishing to take up the study of pharmacy and to cooperate with women's clubs.

Sec. 4. The Hospital Committee shall consist of four members of the Section, appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report on conditions of pharmacists in institutional pharmacy.

Sec. 5. The members of all special committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Section shall prefer to elect.

## ARTICLE VI.

*Meetings.*

Section 1. The Section shall hold one regular annual meeting during the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and such additional meetings or sessions as the Section shall determine.

Sec. 2. On the first day of the annual meeting the President shall appoint from the members of the Section a nominating committee of five, and not less than four tellers, to count and report the ballots at the annual election. The nominating committee shall report on the same day or a succeeding day, as the Section may direct, nomination for all the officers, for the member of the Executive Board, and for Chairman of the Committee on Membership and Press. Additional nominations may be made from the floor. The elections shall be by ballot, unless, where there is but one candidate for an office, it is dispensed with by unanimous consent. The officers elected who are present shall be installed at the close of the annual meeting.

Sec. 3. Special meetings of the Section may be called by the President at her discretion, and shall be called by her upon written request of the Executive Board, or upon the written request of any five members of the Section.

Sec. 4. Seven members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Section.

## ARTICLE VII.

*Parliamentary Authority.*

Except as herein provided, the proceedings of the Section shall be governed by the general rules of parliamentary law as stated in Roberts' Rules of Order Revised.

## ARTICLE VIII.

*Amendments.*

Amendments to these By-laws shall be proposed in writing at one meeting and balloted for upon a subsequent day, when upon receiving the vote of two-thirds of the members present, they shall become a part of the By-laws.

## NOTES TO BY-LAWS.

These notes relate to former and proposed By-Laws of this report, and are part of the proceedings.

As the only object of dividing the fundamental rules of a society is to separate the more important ones and make them more difficult to amend, there is no use in dividing them when they are all equally difficult to amend. It is simpler to call them all By-Laws and this change has been made.

By-Laws are divided into Articles, not Sections, and these sub-divided, when necessary, into Sections.

*Article II.*—Section 1. A slight change to make it clearer.

Section 2. This section is struck out as useless, as all members in good standing have a right to vote and hold office.

*Article III.*—Section 1. "Honorary President" is struck out as she is not an officer. The office is complimentary and carries with it no duties or obligations. It is provided for in Section 7 of this Article (See "Rules of Order," Revised, p. 267). A sentence is added to this Section, which renders unnecessary the remaining sections of this Article except the last. They have been retained, however, thinking you might prefer a brief statement of the duties. The Executive Committee has, in all cases, been changed to Board or Executive Board, as explained in Article IV.

Section 4. This has been corrected by inserting "and of the Executive Board," after "Section" in the second line.

Section 7 provides for an honorary president. As this is merely a compliment it should never be conferred except by a large vote. The section has been drawn up to conform to the rules sent me, that is, an honorary president is elected each year for one year.

*Article IV.*—This article provides for the Executive Board, which should never be called the Executive Committee. See "Rules of Order," Revised, p. 207.

Section 1. This section is re-written. The method of filling a Board at the first election should never be placed in the By-Laws, it should be provided for in a resolution adopted before adopting the By-Laws. You have already adopted By-Laws and now only propose to amend them, so that you will merely go on electing each year one member of the Executive Board for three years.

Section 2. Motions need never be seconded in boards and committees, so that provision has been struck out as it is misleading. (See "Rules of Order," Revised, p. 209.)

*Article V.*—This Article includes all of Section IV, except what relates to the Executive Board.

*Article VI.*—This covers meetings including Section IV of the Constitution and all in your By-Laws on meetings.

Section 1 is the same as Section 5.

Section 2 covers the annual elections, including the appointment of Nominating Committee and Tellers. There should never be less than four tellers unless the voters and the offices to be filled are very few.

Section 3 is the same as Article IV of the By-Laws with the change of a very few words.

Section 4 provides for the quorum.

*Article VII* is the same as Article V of the By-Laws.

*Article VIII* is the same as Section VI of the Constitution, corrected as to wording.

(Signed) MRS. H. R. KENASTON, *Chairman*.  
ZADA M. COOPER.

*Committee.*

The above report, by her own motion as Chairman of the Committee, and seconded by Miss Bagley, was unanimously carried.

The By-Laws were adopted as read.

The next feature of the program was an address by Miss Harriet E. Vittum on "The Present-day Opportunities of the Woman Citizen of America."

Miss Vittum spoke of her activities among the foreign population, especially among the Polish people of Chicago, and in their own country. She attested to their loyalty here, and their patriotic devotion to this country, and their own. She spoke of the privations and sufferings of the starving mothers and children, and the heroism of their soldiers.

Miss Vittum contrasted the soldiers who had returned from France with those who were now going forward to fight in the cause of Democracy. Summing up the great work in which the United States enlisted, she pointed out the duties of the men and women of this country, and concluded her patriotic address with an appeal for more general vocational training for boys and girls so that they will be trained for filling positions they are best suited for. There was no dull moment throughout the address which held the attention of the Section.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried, the Secretary was instructed to send Miss Vittum a letter of thanks for her very able address, thereby more fully expressing the deep appreciation for the inspiration and added strength for our duties and our privileges.

President Cooper appointed the following committees:

Nominating Committee: Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Eberle, Mrs. Christensen, Mrs. Wakeman and Mrs. Lindvall.

Committee on Resolutions: Mrs. Thatcher, Miss Bagley and Mrs. Kebler.

Miss Bagley was invited to preside during the reading of the report of special Committee on Sorority.

Miss Zada Cooper, Chairman, presented the report as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SORORITY.

For the benefit of those who may not have been present last year, and in order to refresh the memories of those who were, perhaps a word about the reason for the appointment of this committee will not be amiss. Dean Jordan, of Purdue, in conversation with a group of women,

had told them that the women students at Purdue had expressed to him the wish that they might know women pharmacists elsewhere, and wondered if there might not be some sort of an organization that would join together the women pharmacists all over the United States. Dean Jordan was invited to speak to the Women's Section and did so, suggesting that the Section take the matter under consideration. It was decided that a committee should be appointed to investigate the whole question and report at the 1918 meeting. The incoming officers and Executive Committee were named as members of this special committee. Our task, then, was to determine the advisability of an organization and, if found advisable, the form it should take.

It seemed to me that the opinion of three groups of people would help us to judge wisely. Women pharmacists should be able to tell us whether they desired it, whether they felt a need for a closer affiliation. The deans of colleges should know the needs and desires of women students and, lastly, women students themselves would have an opinion.

In accordance with this impression I wrote to about fifty people, half of them deans of colleges, most of the others women who had been pharmacists for several years. Not all responded but a very good percentage of them was heard from. Almost without exception both men and women were absolutely opposed to a separate national association of women pharmacists. Many excellent reasons were given which I should like to quote if time permitted. Since the members of the Committee were nearly all of this opinion that part of the question seemed happily settled. Personally I was much pleased at this result, for I am so unalterably opposed to segregation of professional women that, had the opposite opinion prevailed, I must either have withdrawn from the Committee or have presented a minority report.

The other alternative, a sorority, did not meet with the same unanimity of opinion, yet the majority favored something of the sort. A word should be said about what the women students with whom I corresponded thought about it. These were mostly representatives of local pharmaceutical sororities or clubs. Without exception, naturally, they favored a sorority. I am sure, however, that this feeling is not unanimous, for in one way and another I found that at some colleges they were opposed or indifferent. In order to assure you that I have tried to be perfectly fair in summing up these opinions, I should, perhaps, confess that before I undertook the investigation, I was opposed to a sorority, at least of the ordinary type. During some years' connection with a University I had had considerable opportunity to observe, as an outsider of course, the effects of academic sororities, and, I had come to believe that the disadvantages outweighed the advantages and I was not blind to the fact that there were many advantages. Now, however, I was forced to change my mind. Many reasons entered into that change of front, not the least of which was the conclusion that pharmaceutical sororities were bound to come, in fact were already here. Therefore, it seemed the part of wisdom to approve the plan and try to shape the destiny to the very best of our ability, especially when I had always had a vague unexpressed feeling that it would be a pleasure to be bound by closer ties to other women pharmacists.

To go back a bit, before this correspondence was well under way I found that the Committee on Activities of Students and Alumni of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, of which I was a member, would consider this very question also. It seemed to me that that body was perhaps the proper one to organize a sorority, that the Section, perhaps, could do no more than approve or disapprove the idea or, possibly, act in an advisory capacity. I continued my work, however, and submitted my findings to the Conference Committee as well as to the Women's Section Committee. The members of the Women's Section Committee, who expressed themselves, had agreed from the first to approve of the establishment of a sorority, but they also gave me permission to await the decision of the Conference before framing my report.

The Committee on Activities of Students and Alumni of the Conference at the meeting of Monday, August 12, 1918, made the following recommendation: "That the Committee be instructed to proceed at once to the organization of a pharmaceutical sorority in the Conference schools. The Committee, during the last year, has found the need for such, and, in a number of schools, local chapters have been formed in which we believe we have nuclei for a future sorority system. The part this Committee will play will be largely an advisory one. In this way we believe the faculties can wield an influence in shaping sorority destiny which will be well worth while."



The Conference adopted the recommendation. Therefore your Committee recommends that the Women's Section endorse the action of the Conference.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ZADA M. COOPER, *Chairman*,  
MRS. H. R. KENASTON,  
*Committee.*

Mrs. Kebler moved, seconded by Mrs. Whelpley, that the report of the committee as read be endorsed. Carried.

No further business appearing the first session was adjourned.

#### *Second Session.*

The second session of the Women's Section, A. Ph. A., was called to order by the President, Miss Zada Cooper, at 2.00 o'clock P.M., August 14.

Mrs. Isam M. Light sang most charmingly two selections; Mrs. Fred P. Kennedy entertained the Section by rendering a number of delightful musical poems.

President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, delivered an address on the subject, "Women of To-morrow."

#### WOMEN OF TO-MORROW.

Civilization can be measured by the respect shown woman. Tolerance has grown in history in direct ratio with the growth of the respect shown woman. Cave man, stone age man and bronze age man showed but little respect for woman and she was to all respects a man without any of his rights, positions or respect. He ruled her by brute strength because he was stronger. During the dark middle ages she was merely the bearer of children and the household drudge. Christianity was born at the time of Augustus Caesar; and at the height of the Roman Empire under Trajan and Marcus Aurelius it began to assert itself but people did not understand it. Then, when Rome decayed and the chaos of nations began, Christianity became dogmatism and theology and superstition and we are only emerging from this dogmatic theology in this twentieth century, and we are far from out of it yet. We are not practising what Christ preached to-day and our religion is not hence to-day Christianity, but it is yet largely dogmatic theology. Through all this domination of the world by the church, during the past twenty centuries, man has dominated woman because it was part of the church dogma. Paul preached it but not Christ. Who says and does things in the church—in any church, but most prominently in the old or orthodox church, surely not the woman. If this is true to-day—it was more true every century as we go back. The hope of the dawn of a civilization when there will be no war and when there will be a brotherhood of man and woman lies in the advent of a real Christianity, which means a harmony of religions, a revulsion from dogma and theology, and when this comes woman will come into her own as the equal of man before the law, in the social order and in reality. This war may, and many think it will, bring real Christianity and real religion and with it, real peace, real progress and real brotherhood of man on earth. Personally, I hope and believe it will—when it does then will woman begin to play a figure and influence in history. Because of the war she is now filling places once filled only by men. She will have to do so to a greater extent in the future. Therefore the woman in pharmacy will henceforth become an element in pharmacy. It is a calling she can fill, as well as grace. The patience, accuracy, neatness and service called for by pharmacy count among woman's strong points. This looks lovely but let me warn you it has a darker and more sinister side. With these assumptions of the places of men will come two things: (1) Assumption of his responsibilities as the bread winner, and (2) consequent loss of that great respect and veneration of woman born of the fact that she was helpless, weaker, dependent and *mater familias*. Woman cannot expect to assume the places and duties of man without losing proportionately the high respect in which she is held. If she becomes man's competitor she must assume the burden of the knocks and rough edges of competition. Then comes the suffrage, which will doubtless be voted, and this will still further accentuate the rough contact and consequent loss of the finer instincts of respect once held by the beloved wife, mother and woman. Therefore the woman of to-morrow has a great problem to face and decide for her sex. Will she remain the woman whose duty and instinct is to bear, love and rear the people of

to-morrow and retain the love and admiration and highest respect of man, which means the amenities and courtesies of life, or, will she assume the place of and knock elbows and shoulders with men in the market places of the world and become a skirt-wearing man who has lost all those finer attentions and devotions to-day lavished upon woman? The woman of to-morrow must, if she can, solve the problem and cut the Gordian Knot so that she may come into her own as a power for good and progress in the world and yet with all remain the loving helpmate and highly respected wife and mother of man. Unless she can solve the problem and secure her independence and active agency for good in the world without losing the respect of mankind as a loving helpmate, society of to-morrow will be a hopeless and a sorrowful thing, holding out little but a reversion to a lower type of civilization and culture.

The world will be revamped and reconstructed after this war. The world cannot have gone through the ordeal of fire, destruction, hatred and untold suffering without some good coming out of it for those who have suffered and died that we might live and make the world safer for their orphaned little ones to live in. The war represents the last dying gasp of feudalism and the rule of the many by the rich and powerful few or, as it is often put, the rule of might against right. The holocaust will have cost millions of lives of men, and woman will more than ever preponderate in numbers in the world. Why should she not have her influence in the remodeling and revamping of government and society? If there ever was a chance for woman to assert herself for the uplift, salvation and progress of humanity, that time is to-morrow—the near future. Woman does not love war and does not want war. She does not want to give up her husband, brother or son to be brutally shot to death in droves like cattle. If the women of this country or any country had been asked whether their country should or should not go to war—the answer would never have been in doubt for one instant. Instead there would have come from the forests of Germany, the meadows of France, the hills of England, the plains of Russia, the valleys of Italy, and the fields of the United States, the never ending sound of N O—a thousand times N O—and it would have come so loud that it would have echoed down the ages to come so that the hills and mountains of the whole earth would have heard it even down to the last generation. Therefore women of the Women's Section of the A. Ph. A., women of this great country of ours, women of all nations, women of the world—all of you women of to-morrow rise in your might, rise in your dignity, rise in your power that you hold over men, for the love we men bear you and I hope will always continue to bear you, and make your influence and your strength felt in the world of to-morrow and so help direct and steer the ships of state of the world that, after this war has established democracy on earth forever and the brotherhood of man and the sisterhood of nations and destroyed autocracy and the rule of the many by the few once and forever, the ugly tentacles and the hideous fangs of war shall be buried forever, never to be resurrected.

Then followed an illustrated lecture on "Community Work in Conserving Cereal Foods and Protecting the Public Welfare," by Dr. L. F. Kebler, Chief of the Drug Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Chemistry.

#### COMMUNITY WORK IN CONSERVING CEREAL FOODS AND PROTECTING THE PUBLIC WELFARE.\*

##### A STEREOPTICON LECTURE.<sup>1</sup>

Suppose I should ask this assembly to name one of the leading industries of your community, what would your answer be? Suppose we should address a letter to the various communities in the world and ask what constitutes their chief industry? A variety of answers would undoubtedly be received. Some would say automobiles, others cotton, wool, farming, iron, steel, mining, etc. Some might mention some phase of the food problem, but the food industry as a whole would hardly be thought of. It is such a common industry and is with us all so large a

\* Requested and approved by the U. S. Food Administration. Prepared by Dr. L. F. Kebler, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered before the Women's Section at the Chicago meeting of the A. Ph. A. Eighty slides were shown by the lecturer, illustrating the related points, and these are indicated throughout the address by the subjects presented.