

**Editorial Notes and
Announcements**

JAMES H. BEAL, Editor.....Scio, O.

All communications for insertion in the JOURNAL, or respecting advertising should be sent to the Editor.

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

Under the rules of the Post Office the JOURNAL can be regularly mailed only to bona-fide paid subscribers. Subscriptions and association dues should be sent to the Treasurer, H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Requests for back numbers, and claims for missing numbers should be sent to the Editor.

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If the request is made at the time copy is submitted, authors will be furnished with not to exceed 50 reprints, without cover, of papers accepted for publication in the JOURNAL.

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Orders for reprints may be sent either to the Editor, or to the Stoneman Press Co. Columbus, Ohio.

A MISADVENTURE.

Through a mistake in the mailing department of the JOURNAL, too many copies of the March, 1912, issue were sent out, and as a consequence the number of copies of that month in stock is extremely small.

The general secretary will remit 35 cents for each copy of that issue which is sent to his office at Scio, Ohio, or will send in exchange any other number of the JOURNAL that may be desired.



A NEW DRUG JOURNAL.

The National Drug Clerk is the title of the new official organ of the National Association of Drug Clerks, and is issued from the national headquarters in Chicago. The editor and director of publicity is E. George Hopkins; the assistant editor is P. A. Mandabach, formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

The new publication is filled with matter interesting to drug clerks, has a good list of advertisements, and presents a good appearance, inside and outside.



THE WOMENS' SECTION.

At the Denver convention the Council provided for the creation of a Women's Section of the A. Ph. A., and this Section will hold its initial meeting at Nashville in August next.

In creating this new Section the Council did not adopt any rules or regulations defining or limiting its functions, but left these entirely to the discretion of the ladies themselves. This was done, not as suggested by a spiteful old bachelor, "because the married men on the Council knew better than to try any such thing," but because they knew that the ladies of the new section were quite competent to arrange their own constitution and by-laws and to plan their own activities, and in fact that they would do these things better if not interfered with.

The American Pharmaceutical Association was among the first, and possibly the very first of pharmaceutical associations to champion the cause of the woman pharmacist, and on numerous occasions by resolution and otherwise it has asserted her right to full recognition in pharmaceutical fields. On at least one occasion a special session of the Section on Education and Legislation was de-

voted to a symposium on Women in Pharmacy.

So also, women have frequently been elected to office in the Association, have been encouraged to read papers before its sections, and have served on its committees, proving that the Association has more than a mere academic interest in the subject.

That such a section was not created earlier has not been due to any lack of gallantry on the part of the men, but rather to the fact that they did not think of it, and the ladies were too modest to remind them of the omission.

The principal thought in the minds of the Council members in providing for this new section, was that it would emphasize the fact that the Association recognizes the place of women in pharmacy, and as evidence of its faith, voluntarily assigns to them a specific part in the activities of the organization.

Presumably, if the members of the Women's Section have any papers bearing upon the work of any of the other sections, they will read them before such sections, and will reserve the reading and discussion of papers that relate to women in pharmacy for their own section. Presumably, also, the Women's Section will have an important influence in directing the social functions of the annual meetings. These and other questions, however, can be safely left to experience and to the inclinations of the members of the new section.

The officers of the new section are already at work, and the chances are that a surprisingly good program will be presented at the first meeting.



THE NATIONAL DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE.

The Legislative Conference of National Pharmaceutical Organizations, called in consequence of certain resolutions adopted at the Denver convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, met at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., January 15, and resulted in the formation of a permanent organization known as the National Drug Trade Conference.

As the Conference is to consist of delegates appointed annually by the constituent associations, it was thought advisable to provide only a skeleton form of organization governed by

a code of rules and regulations, rather than to create a body having a formal constitution and by-laws.

This code of regulations is published elsewhere in connection with the minutes of the proceedings of the conference.

Five national bodies were represented by three delegates each, though the code of regulations provides for the admission of other medical and pharmaceutical bodies by majority vote.

The proceedings of the Conference were highly satisfactory to all concerned. Anticipated difficulties due to supposedly conflicting interests did not appear, while the delegates of the several branches found, somewhat to their surprise, perhaps, that the representatives of the other branches were quite ready to meet them half way and to agree upon a basis of settlement fair to all.

It was the first time in history, as one of the delegates said, that all branches of the trade have been able to meet on common ground and present a united front. Another delegate said, "Why was such a conference not formed years ago?" Another declared, "This is the greatest thing that has ever been done for American pharmacy."

Even if the Conference should not possibly result in as much good as some of the more enthusiastic delegates thought it would, the good it has already accomplished amply justifies the action of the American Pharmaceutical Association in calling it together, and it was gratifying to note that among the most enthusiastic delegates present were some of those who both at Boston and at Denver opposed the Association's action.

In addition to providing a permanent form of organization, the Conference devoted nearly two days to the discussion of the Harrison bill, and to conferences with its distinguished author, Congressman Burton Harrison, of New York, and with the U. S. Opium Commissioner, Dr. Hamilton Wright. Numerous amendments important both to medicine and pharmacy were secured, and the Conference adjourned with the feeling that while the existing measure is still far from satisfactory, it will be considerably more efficient in controlling the traffic in habit-forming drugs, and will be far less burdensome to the legitimate druggist and conscientious physician than it would have been if enacted in the earlier form.