

# The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association

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## The Sixty-Second Annual Convention

Held at Detroit, Michigan, August 24-29, 1914

### FOURTH GENERAL SESSION.

President Beringer called the fourth general session to order Saturday, August 29, at 11 o'clock a. m. in room B of the Convention Hall of the Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit.

The first order of business was the reading of the minutes of the third general session.

On motion, the minutes were approved.

Secretary England of the Council read the minutes of the Council sessions to date. Mr. Hynson moved that the minutes be approved.

Mr. Harry B. Mason, of Detroit, asked if the approval of the minutes of the Council carried with it the approval of the resolutions submitted by the House of Delegates. President Beringer replied that the approval of the minutes meant that this Association likewise approved the action of the Council in regard to those resolutions.

Mr. Mason said he would like to say just a word before a vote was taken. He said, in regard to the publishing of news in the local papers, and providing for the appointment of a reporter to the local press at future conventions whose duty it should be to see to it that the news is O. K'd, corrected and verified before it is published in the newspapers, he had no objection to the resolution, but he thought it unwise to adopt it as it would be impracticable. As Chairman of the Committee on Publicity, he, more than anyone else, of the officers of the Association, was responsible for the printing of news at Detroit. It had been his experience that it was absolutely impossible to correct or do anything with newspaper men; you

could ask the reporters to submit the news before it was printed, and they will be perfectly willing to do so, but the next day another set of reporters would come in so that the matter was absolutely outside of the control of the Association. The report printed on Tuesday morning, and which caused the introduction of this resolution, was the result of misinterpretation of a portion of the address of President Beringer, and he was righteously indignant about it. The Committee on Publicity did not see the particular reporter of that session. Mr. Mason said he saw this reporter later and asked him to correct the mis-statement and it was corrected in small eight-point down at the bottom of the page where nobody would notice it. The Association had no control over this matter and it might as well attempt to drive a team of six oxen in six different directions as to attempt its regulation. He moved that this resolution be stricken from the report of the Council, but that otherwise the minutes be approved.

Mr. Raubenheimer said, if Mr. Mason had been present at the Council meeting and heard the discussion on this question, he would understand that it was simply for the purpose of preventing any such future misrepresentation in the newspapers.

This committee which was proposed to be appointed, was to consist of an associate reporter and the chairmen of the several sections of the Association. This was advocated for the express reason of preventing one section from getting the entire glory and some other section not getting any publicity. This plan would place the responsibility on the reporter and the chairmen of the different sections.

Prof. F. J. Wulling thought the recommendation as originally made should stand. The Association could afford to try a new experiment. The old way had failed in many instances and if the new way failed, they would not be any worse off than they were before. The method suggested had been tried out elsewhere successfully. The purpose was to correlate all the authentic news from authentic sources, and it was proposed to communicate the authentic information immediately to this reporter, by whom the news would be given to the press. Such committees had been established by other associations and the scheme had worked out very well, both to the satisfaction of the press and the Association. The press had met the reporters of this kind very gladly and said, "If you will give us the news we will print it," and they did print the news in the way in which it was given them, with, of course, certain additions of headlines and the giving of prominence to things which they thought had more human interest than others.

Mr. Mayo stated that everyone was perfectly well aware of the fact that human interest was the thing that counts with the press. The press wants sensational things to happen, and the Association cannot prevent them from printing such news. It is absolutely impossible to prevent it in any way, and the only thing the Association could hope to do in the appointment of this committee would be simply, to give the newspapers prompt, authentic, interesting news, which may bring to the Association a desirable publicity, and, possibly, tend to diminish the tendency toward sensationalism. But the prominence given the news depended upon the newspaper and not upon the local committee. He did not want Mr. Mason to get the idea there was any reflection intended by the resolution upon the work of the local publicity committee.

Mr. William A. Hall, as a member of the local press committee, said that the

local committee in each place is in much more intimate touch with the press in their community, than any committee that might be appointed from the Association, unless such committee happened to reside in the place of meeting. As a matter of fact, Mr. Mason and he were *persona grata* to some of the papers in Detroit, and they had secured the promise of the press to print a good write-up for the convention and the reporters were specifically requested to come to Mr. Mason for the news. The reporters came and arrangements were made with them, but these reporters did not cover all the sessions.

Mr. Mason said that, after what had been said, he did not think the subject was one of sufficient importance to take up the time of the Association, and for that reason withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hynson's motion was then adopted.

The Chair then stated the next order of business to be taken up would be the report of the Special Committee on Rules and By-Laws. (Printed on P. 1280—September issue.)

The report of the committee was read and its recommendations approved without debate, in so far as embraced in Sections 1 and 2 of their report as to amendments to the General Rules, and the amendments to the By-Laws embraced in their report in recommendations three to ten, both inclusive.

Section 11 of the committee's report was read as to reports of committees requiring those reports to be sent to the General Secretary in advance of the first general session. Prof. F. J. Wulling asked if the recommendation applied to all committees or only to standing committees. Mr. Mayo said that he thought it should apply to all committees which were appointed at the meeting preceding. It was an important amendment and he moved its adoption. Mr. Nitardy seconded. The motion was adopted. Recommendations 12 and 13 were adopted without debate.

The amendments proposed at Nashville were then acted upon, and Mr. England read the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, as follows:

*American Pharmaceutical Association:—*

GENTLEMEN:—It will be recalled that at the Denver (1912) annual meeting of the Association your committee presented a full and comprehensive report, proposing certain changes in the constitution and by-laws, which was received, ordered printed in the Journal, and its further consideration postponed until the following annual meeting; and reprints were directed to be made of the report and of the existing Constitution and By-Laws, so as to facilitate comparison and consideration of the changes proposed; this was done, but at the Nashville (1913) meeting no action was taken on the report of the committee as a whole, by reason of lack of time, although some of the proposed changes in by-laws were made.

An important question is as to the status of the changes in the Constitution and By-Laws proposed by the committee in its report. They are apparently still before the Association as the report has been received, and the committee has not been discharged.

If recent discussions in the journals count for anything, there will be a number of changes in by-laws proposed at this meeting, covering the business procedure of the annual meetings, and your committee urges that the whole subject of the work of the Association be discussed, and that the by-laws be amended, not piecemeal, but by comprehensive, well-balanced changes.

Action should be taken at this meeting upon the amendments to Article IV and Article V of the Constitution presented at the 1913 annual meeting, as under the present Constitution, the proposed changes were postponed until this annual meeting.

The proposed Article IV reads: "All money received from life membership, together with such funds as may be bequeathed, or otherwise donated to the Association, shall be invested by the Treasurer in United States Government, State, Municipal, County or other securities acceptable as security for postal savings deposits, the interest of which for any current year only may be used by the Association for its expenses."

The proposed Article V reads: "Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution shall be printed in the Journal at least thirty days prior to the annual meeting; shall be read at the first General Session of the annual meeting, and shall be balloted upon at a subsequent General Session, when, upon receiving the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of the Constitution. Any proposition to amend the Constitution for the purpose of permitting the expenditure of the permanent invested funds of the Association shall require a majority of seven-eighths for its passage."

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

We recommend that action be taken.

To amend Chapter IX, By-Laws, Article XII, by striking therefrom the word Section and the numerals following, wherever same appears therein.

By striking out the line now reading: "Section 3—The Report of the Committee on Nomination shall be read."

To amend Chapter IX of the By-Laws, Article XV, to read:—

Article XV—At the last General Session of the Association the report of the Committee on Nomination shall be presented; all unfinished business disposed of and the officers for the Association for the ensuing year shall be installed.

To amend Chapter I of By-Laws by adding a new section to read as follows:

Section VI—Any vacancy in the officers elected by the Association or by any of the Sections occurring in the interim between meetings shall be filled by appointment by the President.

Respectfully submitted, J. W. ENGLAND.  
Chairman of Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws.

The first amendment, that to Article IV, came up for action.

Dr. H. M. Whelpley said he did not believe the wording of the proposed amendment carried out the exact idea that was intended. As read, it was made obligatory for the Treasurer to make the investment. It was not intended, as the money accumulated, to have it put into bonds, as such procedure was not practical for the reason that bonds of small denomination cannot be purchased. It was his recollection that the intent of the mover was to so amend the present by-law that it would be possible to invest in a class of securities which was not provided for under the present by-law. The present by-law restricted the investment of funds to United States and State securities, and the intention of the proposed amendment was to give greater flexibility in the nature of the securities.

The ground of Mr. Whelpley's objection was the use of the word "shall" in the proposed amendment, which, if carried, would make it obligatory.

President Beringer stated that was the present wording of the proposed by-law. Mr. Whelpley said then the present wording was wrong and that such a course had not been lived up to; that, for example, part of the funds of the Association

were in the Boston Penny Savings Bank, where it had been for years, and had been turned over to him as Treasurer, in that shape.

President Beringer inquired if it had not been the idea of Dr. Beal that this money should be invested in some permanent investment rather than lie there in a savings fund. Mr. Whelpley replied that the proposed amendment conflicted with the rule of finance, which provided that investments shall be made only through the coöperation of the Finance Committee and the Committee on Invested Funds.

Mr. Whelpley then moved that the word "may" be substituted for the word "shall," the wording otherwise to remain the same. The original motion, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. England then read the proposed Article V.

Mr. Nitardy moved the adoption of the above article; motion seconded by Mr. Hostmann, and carried.

The proposal to amend Chapter IX, Article 12, in reference to the report of the Committee on Nominations was, on motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Prof. Hynson, laid upon the table.

Mr. Harry B. Mason took the floor and said that as Chairman of the Commercial Section he desired to report upon a resolution which had been introduced in the Commercial Section and referred to the General Session, which had been offered by Mr. George H. Schafer, which resolution read as follows:

*"Resolved, That a special committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, consisting of five or more members, be appointed to consider by correspondence and otherwise, a feasible plan to submit to the National Board of Fire Underwriters whereby the onerous and practically impossible requirements of an annual inventory of drug stores be waived or modified to such an extent as to conform with common sense and honesty, thus furnishing full protection for both insured as well as the insurance company."*

Mr. Carter moved the adoption of the resolution as read.

Mr. Albert O. Zwick, of Cincinnati, said he thought they were acting a little hasty on the above resolution and asked to have it re-read.

The Secretary read the resolution, after which Mr. Zwick asked if it was the purpose of the resolution that the subject be investigated by the committee and that they then make a report to the Association on the question of the feasibility of dispensing with an annual inventory. Mr. Zwick said his presence at the convention was accidental, but he was very glad to be there. He further said he was a member of the Association and spoke also as a member of the Executive Committee of the American Druggists' Fire Insurance Company; that this question had been up for debate many times in Executive Committee meetings, and he assured the audience that it was a very serious matter indeed because a drug store without an inventory, is, in case of fire, like a ship without an anchor in a storm, and it was very difficult to adjust a loss if an inventory was dispensed with, and he thought there should be some plan proposed whereby they could secure reliable data as to the amount of stock the druggist may have had before his fire. As he understood the resolution, it asked the National Board of Underwriters to consider whether it would be possible to dispense with the inventory. Mr. Carter replied that the wording was "annual inventory." Mr. Zwick asked why they laid stress on the "annual." Mr. Carter replied they didn't all take annual inventories. Mr. Zwick said he

knew that. Mr. Carter said many druggists took inventories once only every two, three or five years and consider that that is a fair basis. Mr. Zwick replied that he thought it dangerous to base anything on such an inventory.

Mr. George F. Payne said he thought the other members understood it as he did, that many hardships were imposed upon pharmacists in insurance company matters, on account of the insurance companies really not understanding the situation.

Mr. Zwick said everybody knew the importance and desirability of an annual inventory and the resolution, it seemed to him, should take up the matter as to how a man could make the showing that he should under the conditions that surround him. He said he had been an insurance adjuster for a number of insurance companies at different times in drug fires, and while acting under the directions of the insurance company, he had had the druggist come to him after the matter was over and shake him by the hand and say he had done more for him than his own representative had. He further said it was a good idea to take these matters up because there were many points which the insurance companies were perfectly willing to act upon in a way that was favorable to the pharmacist which the pharmacist did not really understand himself.

Mr. George H. Schafer, of Fort Madison, Iowa, said if the fire insurance company representatives could have been present at the meeting in which this matter had been discussed and had seen the interest taken in the discussion, they would have appreciated the difficulties in the way of taking an annual inventory. He had no doubt they did appreciate them in their practical experience and they would remedy them if there was any body of men capable of taking the initiative in this matter, and seeing what can be done. It was proposed by the resolution to appoint a committee that would confer with this National Insurance body in order to bring about a modification or a waiver of the insurance clause to such an extent that the difficulties would be surmounted. Mr. Schafer said following the adoption of the pending resolution he had a brief motion to make which he thought would supplement it in such a way as to make it perfectly satisfactory to the insurance underwriters.

Mr. Hynson said the proposition was bad practice and the adoption of this resolution would virtually mean that the American Pharmaceutical Association endorsed the worst commercial practice he knew of, and he certainly hoped for the sake of the Association it would not endorse the resolution.

The motion was then voted upon and lost.

The President then called for the report of the Committee on President's Address, and stated as he was vitally concerned in the report, he would ask the Vice-President to take the chair. (Report printed in October issue.)

The Secretary then read the first recommendation of the report of the Committee on President's Address, which is as follows:

"The endorsement of the objects of the International Pharmaceutical Federation be approved, and it is recommended that the Council be authorized to make application for active membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association."

Upon motion of W. C. Anderson, and seconded by A. M. Roehrig, the above recommendation was adopted.

The Secretary then read the second recommendation, which is as follows:

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

Upon motion of Mr. Whelpley, duly seconded, the above recommendation was adopted.

The Secretary then read the third recommendation, which is as follows:

"The recommendation of the President that a Special Committee should be created on *Pre-requisite Laws* to take such action as will encourage the Pharmacists of each state where such a law does not exist to have passed an amendment to the pharmacy law which will secure the passage of such a pre-requisite law. It is suggested by your committee that the election of this special committee be referred to the Council for action."

Upon motion of Mr. Otto Raubenheimer, seconded by Mr. Nitardy, the above recommendation was adopted.

The Secretary then read the fourth recommendation, which is as follows:

"The suggestion of the President that the Council shall take into careful consideration the subject of the preparation of a *Pharmaceutical Syllabus*, expressive of the views of pharmaceutical educators is approved."

Mr. Deaton moved the adoption of the above resolution; motion seconded.

Mr. Anderson said he believed they had provided by a previous resolution for the appointment of seven members on the Syllabus Committee, and asked if this meant that they were to have another Committee on Pharmaceutical Syllabus appointed? One of the members replied he did not think so; it simply meant the adoption of the syllabus.

Mr. Anderson said he did not so understand it; that he understood this to be a resolution that would in reality have the Association go on record as repudiating the work of the seven members of the Syllabus Committee that had been working for several years on this proposition, and appoint another committee to take up syllabus work, and if that was the case, he very decidedly disapproved of the recommendation and hoped the Association would do the same.

Mr. Deaton said he thought the recommendation meant the adoption of the syllabus, and in view of his misunderstanding, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Anderson then moved that the Association disapprove the recommendation; motion seconded.

Mr. S. L. Hilton, of Washington, said he thought the recommendation was a very good one. He thought the time had arrived when the American Pharmaceutical Association should take over the compilation of the publication of the *Pharmaceutical Syllabus*; the last edition of the *Pharmaceutical Syllabus* with its errors, with the subject matter that it contains and its recommendation that it shall be carried out in a two years' course, is a matter that is impractical and is a disgrace on American Pharmacy, and a disgrace upon the American Pharmaceutical Association. He said if one would look over the last pages of the book giving the works of reference, some of which were almost impossible to decipher, he would see the titles were mis-spelled, they were incorrect, so that that part of the book might just as well be torn out and thrown away, and yet, with all these errors, they wanted to have the book as a standard for the schools of pharmacy

in this country; that he for one, connected with a school of pharmacy, was frank to admit they could not use the book in the way of giving a three-year course.

Dr. William Mansfield, of New York, in answer to the gentleman just speaking, said that he believed he had not paid the proper attention to the book; that the gentleman had not read the preface to the book, and if a college of pharmacy did not give that minimum course of instruction, he would not have much of an opinion of the men who graduated from such an institution. He further wanted to say that the work of that Syllabus Committee represented the work of some of the best minds in the pharmaceutical profession, and it was a mere proof of ignorance on the part of the previous speaker not to appreciate the extent of the good work that had been done by that committee, and he sincerely hoped that the remarks of the gentleman who preceded him would be stricken from the minutes of these proceedings.

Prof. William B. Day said, as a member of the Syllabus Committee, he merely wished to say that the work represented the labors of the seven men appointed by the Association, and whatever the errors or mistakes which may have crept into the syllabus are, the work represented the efforts of their committee over a considerable term of years, and he hoped the efforts of the committee would not be repudiated by the Association. He said he did not claim that the syllabus was by any means perfect, and it was not offered as anything perfect, and that they expected to revise it, and he thought to take such action and move the appointment of another committee to prepare an entirely new syllabus would be a grave mistake; that they had already presented the syllabus to the schools throughout the country and the Boards of Pharmacy, and it had been adopted by quite a number of boards and schools, and he thought the work could not now be thrown overboard and go for naught.

Mr. Apple asked that the members carefully consider the phrase "expressive of the views of pharmaceutical educators is approved," contained in the recommendation.

President Beringer said he desired to speak on this subject; that he did not think there was any subject more important to pharmaceutical education than outlining the proper course of instruction, and when the Association became a party to the outlining of a course of instruction it should present what can be done and what ought to be done. He said he had looked very critically into the subject and had been a member of the committee and gone through the trials and tribulations they had had in that committee for three or four years, and he knew what was meant by the honorable discharge of duty, and stated the Association could not afford to endorse something which on its face was not correct; that there was not an honest, capable school of pharmacy which could give that amount of instruction as a minimum amount in a two-years' course of instruction; that it was conceded by everybody who was honest in their conviction that it could not be done. Mr. Beringer called attention to the preface of the book in which it was stated that educators and examiners could select what they wanted to teach. He thought it was very unfortunate to have such a statement as that in the preface; that the Association could not afford to place themselves in a position that was morally wrong, and they should not be asked to endorse a thing which could not be carried out. He also said he did not care to indulge in per-



sonalities and he hoped none of the gentlemen present would do so, but he thought the members of the committee would bear him out in his statement that a sane revision of the syllabus by the committee as at present constituted was impossible. He said he had attempted to contribute, and he thought he had contributed as much original and constructive criticism as any other two members, and in saying this he did not intend it as egotism; that some of the ideas which should have been incorporated in the syllabus were adopted, while others were thrown overboard.

The trouble with the committee, Mr. Beringer said, and he was going to speak plainly, was that outside influences had prevented the men who had the education and knowledge in regard to pharmacy from inculcating and incorporating in the syllabus what is a true representation of pharmaceutical education; that if the syllabus did not serve that purpose it had absolutely failed.

Mr. Beringer said he had spent a great many hours in preparing a list of titles to go in the list of reference books. When the book came out in print he was surprised to find page after page with mis-spellings and errors that he would be ashamed to admit having had anything to do with. He exhibited a sample page on which he had indicated some corrections, and said such a work was not creditable to the American Pharmaceutical Association, with page after page of mis-spelled titles; that the syllabus as printed did not contain the proper titles of the books and the authors' names were mis-spelled. He asked if the Association thought they should stand sponsor for a book as imperfect as this; and said that the trouble with the book was it had not been prepared by pharmaceutical educators. He asked, if they did not have sufficient intelligence in the American Pharmaceutical Association to outline a course of instruction, having among its members all these teachers from the colleges, where they would get it. He said they certainly would not get it from men who were not educated in pharmacy, and that the trouble was influence had been brought to bear upon pharmaceutical education by men who were not pharmacists, which was a great mistake made in the preparation of the book. His proposition, he said, was that the Council should take very carefully into consideration the advisability of preparing a Pharmaceutical Syllabus which would be expressive of the views of pharmaceutical educators. He said there had been a meeting of the Syllabus Committee held in Pittsburg, and they had met there with the unanimous agreement that the American Pharmaceutical Association should be asked to take over and publish or edit the future revisions of the Syllabus; that they had gone home with the idea that that was settled by the officers of the American Pharmaceutical Association; but, he stated, the work had never been presented to the Association and they had never been asked in Council or in general session to consider the unanimous result of that vote taken at Pittsburg, which was an expression of view of men meeting face to face and talking over the proposition; that it had been recognized at Pittsburg when they were together, that the American Pharmaceutical Association was the proper body to prepare and publish such a book, but when they got away the outside influences changed the whole thing and it had never been presented to the Association, and his idea was that they get it back again where it belongs, to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and act on it.

Mr. Mason said the strength, it seemed to him, of the present Syllabus was in

the fact that it had been revised by three co-ordinating bodies, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, and he looked upon this joint work wholly apart from what the book might be as one of the most hopeful augurs in the development and history of American pharmacy; that the mere fact that they had these three agencies at work together, coöperating with and assisting one another, was most hopeful for the future of the calling, whether they got out the present book or any other book, or what they did. Mr. Mason said they could go to work and get up a Syllabus of their own if they desired to, and if they did not care to play in somebody else's yard; that they could get up a book, but who would use the book if the American Pharmaceutical Association got it up; could they expect the faculties to use it, or the boards to use it? He thought it was far better to work in coöperation with those agencies as they were now doing and get what they want by a compromise. He said no one was satisfied with the Syllabus, and no one could be satisfied with it; no one ever would be satisfied with any Syllabus that was gotten out by any one individual because a Syllabus, like a law, is the result of compromise. He called attention to the fact that there were twenty-one men working together and the Association could not expect to get every proposition adopted they wanted adopted. He had himself submitted a great many things that were not accepted, but he had no grouch as a result of their action, but was satisfied with what he did get through. He thought that the majority of wisdom ruled in the end, and said that much of the criticism that had been hurled against the Syllabus was the criticism of one man. He said he would not, as President Beringer had hoped they would not, indulge in personalities, but he thought it was proper for him to say that the Secretary of the Syllabus Committee had been criticised a good deal; that he was not going to defend anybody, and he was not going to defend the Secretary, but he simply stated the fact that he had been criticised for his autocratic methods and for perhaps having his ear to the ground. Mr. Mason said the old Secretary was no longer Secretary; that a new Secretary and Treasurer had been appointed that week, and they were sure to find in him as an officer of the Syllabus Committee everything they ought to expect.

Mr. Mason said in regard to the errors that Mr. Hilton and Mr. Beringer referred to, that there were errors found mostly in the back of the book, in a bibliography; that it was merely an appendix and possibly they ought to perform an operation and get rid of the appendix; that it was of no general consequence whether the names were spelled properly or not, and the book, as a whole, apart from the appendix, would stand a fair criticism.

Mr. Mason thereupon seconded Dr. Anderson's motion that they disapprove the recommendation of the committee; motion carried.

The Secretary then read the fifth recommendation of the Committee on President's Address:

"The recommendation of the President that a *special committee*, consisting of the President of the Association and the living former Presidents to report to the Association at its next meeting upon the subject of standardizing of pharmaceutical degrees, be approved."

Mr. Henry M. Gordin, of Chicago, moved that the recommendation just read also be disapproved; motion seconded.

Mr. Gordin said, in support of his motion, that they had already in the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties a body for standardizing or trying to standardize the pharmaceutical degrees; that they had not accomplished very much as yet, although they had been working for two years or more; that in this Conference all the schools were represented and that if they were to now throw over the work and leave it to a committee of the past presidents of the Association, with all due respect to that committee, he could not help but feel it would be at cross purposes and nothing would be accomplished. He impressed on them the fact that the matter of standardizing pharmaceutical degrees is a very difficult one, that each school had its own local conditions to meet, and that at present nearly every school is employing something different in the way of pharmaceutical degrees, and it was not easy for any body of men to standardize pharmaceutical degrees. Mr. Gordin suggested if it was not logical and reasonable that the thing could be done by a conference of pharmaceutical faculties where these schools are all represented better than by the American Pharmaceutical Association or a committee of the Association, in which the schools were not represented. Mr. Gordin strongly felt that the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties was the proper body to standardize pharmaceutical degrees instead of a committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Motion carried.

The Secretary then read the sixth recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"Your committee regards favorably the proposition to create an Advisory Board consisting of the ex-Presidents of the Association to whom may be referred such subjects as the Council may direct for their report and decision."

It was moved by Mr. W. C. Anderson, seconded by Mr. William Mansfield, that the above recommendation be adopted; motion carried.

The Secretary then read the seventh recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"The recommendation is approved that this Association joins with other organizations in urging a modification of the postal regulations to permit the shipment of medicines by parcel post or through the mail, provided that such medicines are not of such a character as to damage the contents of the mail bag and of the class of habit-forming drugs."

It was moved by Mr. Jeannot Hostmann, of Hoboken, seconded by Mr. W. C. Anderson, that the above recommendation be adopted; motion carried.

The Secretary then read the eighth recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"We approve of the President's recommendation that a committee be appointed to prepare and introduce a new bill, at the next session of the Congress, improving the status of pharmacists in the army service of the United States."

Upon motion of Mr. Otto Raubenheimer, seconded by Mr. H. V. Arny, the above recommendation was adopted.

The Secretary then read the ninth recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"Your committee approves of the recommendation of the President that some plans should be formulated for the protection of the public and for the prevention of accidents due to swallowing bichloride tablets or their solutions. Your committee is not united in the selection of a form and shape to be recommended, but

believe that this should be settled after a discussion in an open meeting of the Association."

Upon motion of Mr. Jeannot Hostmann, duly seconded, the above recommendation was tabled.

The Secretary then read the tenth recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"The recommendation of the President that the Year Book of the American Pharmaceutical Association be completed and published within a reasonable time after the expiration of the year which it represents, is approved by your committee."

Mr. H. V. Army then moved that the above recommendation be adopted; motion duly seconded by Dr. E. A. Ruddiman, and carried.

The Secretary then read the eleventh recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"The committee recommends that the suggestion of the President to continue the publication of the Code of Ethics in the Year Book be continued."

It was moved by Mr. H. V. Army, seconded by Mr. William Mansfield, that the above recommendation be adopted; motion carried.

The Secretary then read the twelfth recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"The Committee on Publication, in view of the publication of the Journal and other duties, require some addition to their clerical force, and the recommendation of the President is approved that the appropriation for the use of the committee be paid in quarterly sums in advance. It is further recommended that the Council take steps to give the Committee on Publication more extended power."

Mr. M. I. Wilbert moved that the recommendation be referred to Council for consideration as it involved the disposition of funds and he did not think it fair to Council to take action on the recommendation at that time. Motion seconded and carried.

The Secretary then read the thirteenth recommendation of the committee, which was as follows:

"The committee approves of the publication of an Epitome of the N. F. with the objects stated in the address, and that there be established a Committee on Propaganda with the object of increasing the use and extending the influence of the N. F. preparations."

Mr. M. I. Wilbert moved that the above recommendation be referred to Council with power to act. Mr. W. C. Anderson seconded the motion and asked Mr. Wilbert to add to his motion that it be referred to Council with power to act on favorable recommendation from the general session. Mr. Wilbert accepted the addition to his motion, and it was carried.

The Secretary then read the fourteenth recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"Your committee approves of the suggestion of the President that committees recommended by the various sections should be approved by the Council before assuming their duties."

Mr. W. C. Anderson said it seemed to him that the above recommendation would result in unnecessary work of the sections; that if the Chairman of a Section offers a report or delivers an address in which he makes certain recommendations which the Section chooses to refer to a committee, the Section could not under such circumstances choose its own committee; in other words, the

members of the committee would have to be O. K'd by the Council, and he thought the proposition was ridiculous and was a reflection on the members of the Section; that they had been trying to cut their business down during the present meeting and this proposition if carried, would result in hindering the despatch of business in the sections. For the above reason, Mr. Anderson moved that the recommendation be disapproved. Motion seconded and carried.

The Secretary then read the fifteenth recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"The recommendation of the President that a filling of vacancies in the offices of sections should be filled by the President when occurring *ad interim* is approved."

It was moved by Mr. W. C. Anderson, duly seconded, that the above recommendation be adopted; motion carried.

The Secretary then read the sixteenth recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"Your committee heartily approves of the recommendation of the President that more time should be given by the Nominating Committee when selecting candidates for the office of the Association."

It was thereupon duly moved, seconded and carried that the above recommendation be adopted.

The Secretary then read the seventeenth recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"We approve of the recommendation of the President that local branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association should nominate a member for the Council and that the Council itself elects or declines as in its judgment seems best."

Mr. England said he wished to call attention to the fact that Chapter 12 on local branches, Article 4, says: "Each local branch having twenty-five actual voting members shall be entitled to elect a member every three years who shall become and continue a member of Council of this Association for that time." He said they could not adopt the recommendation of the committee without changing the above by-law.

Mr. Anderson said the recommendation was out of order; that it conflicted with the by-laws of the Association, and he therefore moved that it be laid on the table; motion seconded and carried.

The Secretary then read the eighteenth recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"The recommendation of the President that the functions of the House of Delegates be restricted to the consideration of topics of general interest, is approved, but the committee believes that a special committee should be appointed to take into consideration the whole subject of the function of the House of Delegates."

Mr. England moved that the above recommendation be referred to Council; motion seconded and carried.

The Secretary then read the nineteenth recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"The recommendation that the Association should have its own committee on resolutions and that this committee should hold open sessions for their discussion is approved."

It was moved by Mr. H. V. Arny, and duly seconded, that the above recommendation be referred to Council.

Mr. Nitardy then called attention to the fact that the above recommendation conflicted with a by-law.

President Beringer said he objected to the above motion; that it was not a farcical matter and was not a matter that should go to Council at all; that the committee had approved it and they had already adopted the suggestion.

Mr. Anderson contended it was a farcical matter, and they were taking up things that had already been decided upon and that these things ought not to be before them at all at that time.

A vote was then taken and the motion referring it to Council carried.

The Secretary then read the twentieth recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"Your committee approves the recommendation of the President to provide for auxiliary of women members who shall be eligible."

Mr. W. C. Anderson moved that the above matter be referred to Council; motion seconded by Mr. Jeannot Hostmann, and carried.

The Secretary then read the twenty-first recommendation of the committee, which is as follows:

"The plan recommended by the President for consolidating some of the sections as proposed in his address with a view of facilitating the business of the convention was also approved."

Mr. W. C. Anderson moved that the above recommendation be referred to Council; motion seconded and carried.

President Beringer then resumed the Chair and announced that the next order of business was the report of the Committee on the Recommendations of the Retiring General Secretary and Editor, and asked the Secretary to read the report.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the report of the Committee on the Recommendations of the Retiring General Secretary and Editor:

After due consideration, your committee begs to report as follows:

1. The recommendation of Secretary Beal with regard to the *publication of papers* belonging to the A. Ph. A., that *no* permission be given to allow the previous use of the papers by other journals, is approved. If a paper is presented to the A. Ph. A. and is accepted, then it is its property and the granting of permission to print such paper in advance would result in a loss of *property* to the A. Ph. A., and would diminish the value of this asset in proportion to the extent of the use of this privilege. This rule should *not* be modified except by a majority vote of the Council, in special cases.

2. The recommendation of Secretary Beal to the effect that members of the Association attending Council Sessions shall be permitted to speak at such meetings on invitation of the Chairman of the Council, be approved. This would, of course, require a change in the By-Laws.

3. The proposition to amend the By-Laws, Section 3, Article 8, of Chapter VII, be changed by striking out the requirement, that the names of candidates for membership be read at the General Sessions. There seems to be no necessity for this since the list of new members is printed and vised by the Council.

4. With regard to changing the By-Laws so that it shall not be necessary hereafter to read the minutes of the Council to the Association, your committee believes that it would *not* be wise to make such a change. Many members of the Association would feel that they were being deprived of information which they have a right to possess. In addition to this it must be a satisfaction and a safety check for the Council itself to know that all of its acts have been ratified by the parent body.

5. Here we believe that any member of the A. Ph. A. has the right to *call for a report from the Council on any matter* and the introduction of a new By-Law to Chapter VII is unnecessary. Notwithstanding the fact that time is required to read the minutes of the Council, the members of the Association should feel that nothing is held back by the Council which any member of the Association has a right to know.

6. With regard to the proposition which has been made to abolish the House of Delegates, your committee believes that there has not been sufficient time to prove its usefulness, and we recommend that a *Special Committee* of the Council be appointed by the Chairman to consider what changes are desirable in the constitution and function of the House of Delegates which may make it an important aid to the Association.

7. The proposition to have the House of Delegates composed only of Delegates of State Pharmaceutical Associations, is, in our opinion, a good one.

8. With regard to the continuation of the Section on Pharmacopœias and Formularies, your committee believes that by making this Section a sub-Section of another Section, this would still enable the Association to hear and discuss all matters relating to the subjects, and will carry out the idea of the late Prof. Oldberg. The multiplying of Sections, in our opinion, is undesirable for the reason that many of our best members find difficulty when meetings are held simultaneously of attending two or three Sections.

9. Your committee, in conclusion, recommends that in testimony of the unusually valuable services of the former Secretary and Editor, James H. Beal, that an honorarium of \$1000.00 be presented to him with the grateful thanks of the Association and with the expression of the hope that many years of usefulness be vouchsafed to him.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R. H. WALKER.

J. S. L. LEMBERGER.

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER.

JOSEPH P. REMINGTON,

Chairman.

Mr. M. I. Wilbert said that several of the recommendations contained in the above report had already been adopted; that the concluding one involved the expenditure of money, and he thereupon moved that the report of the committee be accepted and referred to the Council for their consideration; motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Carter said along that line he thought it would be very unwise for the organization to adjourn without going on record with some definite resolutions in regard to the retiring Secretary, and he therefore offered the following resolutions which he would ask the Secretary to read.

The Secretary then read the resolutions above referred to, which are as follows:

WHEREAS, The conservation of his health has compelled our esteemed General Secretary and Editor, Dr. James H. Beal, to resign these offices that he has so acceptably filled, and,

WHEREAS, This Association is greatly indebted for his indefatigable efforts, zeal and energy along many lines of service to Pharmacy, and,

WHEREAS, His devotion, ability and integrity have endeared him to every member of the Association. Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association accepts the resignation of Dr. James H. Beal as its General Secretary and Editor of the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association with sincere regret, and, be it

*Resolved*, That it extends to him the earnest hope, entertained by the entire membership, that the relinquishment of the arduous duties of these offices, will

result in a speedy improvement of his physical condition and that many years of active usefulness and happiness may remain as his portion in life, and, be it

*Resolved*, That to attest our appreciation of his services in behalf of the Association and of a progressive, ethical Pharmacy, it directs that these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this meeting, published in the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and that the Secretary transmits a copy thereof to our beloved retiring officer.

Mr. Carter then moved the adoption of the resolutions by a rising vote; motion seconded by Mr. George H. Schafer, and unanimously carried.

President Beringer announced the next order of business was the consideration of matters coming from the Council. Mr. England announced there was nothing. The President called for matters originating from the different sections, and asked for the Scientific Section first.

*Recommendation*.—It is recommended by the Scientific Section that the American Pharmaceutical Association express to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, its appreciation of the publication of "Digest of Comments on the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary, and that it requests the continuance of this publication, if possible, more promptly.

It was moved by Mr. Nitardy and duly seconded that the above recommendation be adopted; motion carried.

President Beringer then called for the report of the Committee on the Formation of Local Branches. The report was then read by the Secretary. (Printed in September issue.)

President Beringer said if there was no objection the above report would take the usual course. He then requested the Secretary to read the resolution from the Committee on Pharmaceutical Faculties which had been referred to Council and by Council referred back to the general session. The Secretary then read the resolution as follows:

*Resolved*, That the American Pharmaceutical Association be requested to define a College of Pharmacy as an Institution, meeting the requirements of the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties.

It was thereupon moved that the above report be adopted.

Dr. Wulling said he thought if they adopted the report they would have a little trouble; that it was very difficult to define anything and they would be better off in the end if they did not define a college of pharmacy, and while the motion had been made to adopt the report, yet it had not been seconded, and if he was not out of order he would move that the report be disapproved.

Mr. Whelpley said the motion originated in the Conference following a discussion in which it became apparent that some legislatures looked to the American Pharmaceutical Association for a definition of a college; that the Conference defines a college, that is, defines those that are eligible for membership, and the adoption of this recommendation would be merely concurring in the action of the Conference of the American Pharmaceutical Faculties.

Mr. Arny thought, in view of the previous vote that had been taken, and which was not intended as any discourtesy to the Chair, but simply to bring out the fact that the technical educational subjects should be left to the Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, it would be inconsistent to now adopt this recommendation, and he therefore wished to express his disapproval of the matter, and seconded Dr. Wulling's motion.



Mr. Whelpley suggested that the motion of disapproval carry with it an explanation which should go to the Conference.

Dr. Wulling said he had been at one time on a University Committee to define certain terms, and they had found it was a very difficult thing to do, and he believed this Association at some of its previous sessions had been asked to go on record as defining a poison, which was a difficult thing to do; that they all had a general idea what a poison was and they all had an idea what a college was in a general way, but when it came down to specific legislation they were creating something that somebody else would surely find fault with some time or other. He had no objection to anyone going on record and stating that a college of pharmacy was so and so, but he believed there were too many difficulties in the way of formulating a definition and he hoped they would not now go on record as defining what a college is.

Mr. Arny then moved as a substitute for Dr. Wulling's motion that the communication be returned to the Conference of Faculties with an expression of regret that the Association considers the matter not within the province of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The above substitute motion was seconded by Mr. Anderson. Mr. Wulling then withdrew his motion and the motion carried.

The Secretary then read the report of the Syllabus Committee, as follows:

*To the American Pharmaceutical Association:—*

The Syllabus Committee of your Association begs leave respectfully to present the following report of the year's activities:

At the meeting of the committee, held at Nashville, the final revision of the proof for the second edition of the Pharmaceutical Syllabus was completed and the Executive Committee instructed to proceed with the publication of the book. It was with profound satisfaction that the committee announced the completion of the revision on February 22, 1914, and mailed the first copies of the second edition April 13, 1914. A conference of the Indiana State Board of Pharmacy with the Indiana schools of pharmacy was then in session and Indiana has the honor of being the first State Board to approve and adopt the second edition. Indiana's example has been followed by Missouri, Florida, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, District of Columbia, Tennessee, Delaware, Texas, Utah, Virginia, South Dakota and Oklahoma.

The action of the Indiana schools was soon followed by New York's Council. It answered the question, What may be involved by its adoption either by schools of pharmacy or by boards of pharmacy?—in the following quotations from the book itself:

Page 8, Line 9. "But a syllabus, like a living language, is necessarily in process of constant change. It must not be used to dam the flow of increasing knowledge either of fact or practice."

Page 16, line 1. "Definition. The pharmaceutical syllabus is prepared to indicate the general scope and character of the instruction to be given by the teacher and the work to be done by the student."

Page 16, line 10. "It is not designed, however, to interfere with such flexibility in courses of study and freedom in methods of instruction as ought to exist in pharmacy schools."

Page 17, line 36. "The syllabus is intended to allow the individual teacher or school the widest possible liberty as to order and grouping of these topics and methods of presentation. Its object is to specify what topics are to be taught by the schools, and expected by the boards without concerning itself with the manner in which this result is reached by any school, teacher or book."

Page 141, line 1. "The selection of the particular line of experiments to accompany a course of lectures upon pharmaceutical *technique* must necessarily be left largely to the judgment of the instructor, the choice of the latter naturally depending upon his opinion of the portions of the subject which need the emphasis of laboratory work."

Page 146, line 10. "Prepare the following official preparations and such additional U. S. P. or N. F. preparations as the time will permit, as far as possible selecting such additional preparations from those especially requiring skill and careful manipulation."

Page 149, line 4. "The time allotted for dispensing pharmacy should be arranged to give a liberal number of hours for actual work in the compounding of prescriptions."

A dean of one of the schools writes, "It is about time to stop the farce of legal qualification as pursued at the present time. A little knowledge may be better than none, but parrot answers will not elevate the professional standing of American pharmacy." That is, the time of the quiz has passed. Board members are now willing to relegate such to the dead past and to unite with the schools to place a prerequisite general and professional educational requirement on the statute books of all the states of the Union. When this is accomplished the way is open to a license valid for the practice of pharmacy throughout the United States. And the Pharmaceutical Syllabus is the leaven at work livening the whole mass of pharmaceutical education. The relations of boards and schools are more cordial. The opinions of earnest workers in both branches of the work are held in greater esteem. The fact that twenty-one men from Massachusetts to Washington, from Minnesota to Texas, could unite upon an outline and detail the same is sufficient evidence to warrant the opinion that the Syllabus is to become a great factor in pharmaceutical education in the United States.

First. It is the first Syllabus ever published of a national character. Its emblem typifies the fact. That 53 state boards and more than 75 schools of pharmacy could unite in the American Pharmaceutical Association in the organization of a National Committee, prosecute its studies through a period of years, and publish a book to be adopted by the schools of pharmacy, and by the boards of pharmacy, for the guidance of both in the preparation of students and their examinations, seems noteworthy.

Second. It is the first syllabus to stand the strain of revision under a reorganized committee. That the committee could agree upon courses of study, subjects to be found therein, detail outlines of time to be devoted to each in hours per week and weeks per year; could perfect a Syllabus of the treatment of the subjects, plan for their intelligent presentation, advise the adoption of modern methods with suitable equipment in laboratories and libraries, seems a work of no little magnitude and of far-reaching influence.

Third. It is the first Syllabus successfully published by a committee without the financial backing of a parent body. That this work could be issued without gift or bequest, without aid of advertisement, or personal contributions, and that the expenses of individuals were contributed without hope of return, seems the highest form of disinterested service.

Fourth. The copyright is owned by the committee. Every copy issued represents the disinterested effort and the personal funds of more than a score of workers from Massachusetts to Washington, from Canada to Cuba.

In the light of this report of progress your committee respectfully recommend:  
First—The approval of the Syllabus by this Association.

Second—The annual appropriation of \$25 toward the expenses of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIS G. GREGORY, Chairman.

JOHN CULLEY, Secretary *pro tem*.

Mr. W. C. Anderson moved the adoption of the above report; motion seconded by Mr. William Mansfield, and carried.

President Beringer said as a member of the Association he desired to have his vote recorded in the negative.

Mr. Anderson rose to a point of order, saying the President had no right to vote. The President stated he desired to have his vote recorded in the negative.

President Beringer called for the resolution from the Section on Pharmacopœias and Formularies.

The Secretary read as follows:

SECTION ON PHARMACOPOEIAS AND FORMULARIES.

This Section recommends that the general session appoint a committee of fifteen on the growth and collection of botanical drugs with a special view to making good the deficiencies in the supply due to the war in Europe.

Mr. William Mansfield moved that the above report be adopted; motion seconded by Mr. Hilton.

Mr. Mansfield said he thought the wording of the motion was a little ambiguous, but the intent probably was to study the kind of drugs which could be cultivated and report to the committee.

Mr. C. A. Mayo asked to be allowed to suggest that he wrote the motion and knew what he meant, and also assumed the responsibility for having written it, and there was an excuse for the Secretary's difficulty in reading it. That what they had meant particularly was the possibility of being able to collect from this year's crop of indigenous medicinal plants some drugs, even a partial supply of them, the supply of which had been cut off by the European war, and the recommendation involved also, the possibility of providing for future supplies in so far as they could do so; that there was great danger on the one hand that they would be cut off entirely from the supply of botanical drugs, and on the other hand, that the public who have an insufficient knowledge of the growing of medicinal plants may waste a great deal of time and energy in trying to grow plants which cannot be grown successfully. He stated further that the object of the resolution was to primarily collect any medicinal plants which were now growing and to provide against a deficiency caused by possible failure to collect the present crop in Europe.

Motion carried.

Mr. Day said he had been elected a member of Council for three years at the last general session and he saw no need of occupying two chairs in Council, and therefore desired to resign his position as Councilor-at-large, leaving a vacancy.

Mr. Clark moved that the resignation of Mr. Day be accepted, which motion was duly seconded and carried.

Mr. F. T. Gordon asked how the vacancy would be filled. Mr. Whelpley replied that it had been customary, under such circumstances, to elect someone at open session to fill the vacancies. He had in mind something that he had expressed previously more than once, that there should be some arrangement whereby the retiring president automatically became a member of the Council; that as things now were such was not the case; the retiring president is nominated for election, but it left a year's vacancy, which represented the most important year that he could serve. The retiring president, he said, had everything in hand and suddenly is dropped out of the Council, which procedure happened right along.

Mr. Whelpley said he would not take up the time discussing a remedy, but he would like to nominate Mr. Beringer to fill the vacancy.

Motion seconded by Mr. Roehrig.

Mr. W. C. Anderson moved that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary cast the affirmative ballot for Mr. Beringer. Motion seconded by Mr. Schafer, and carried.

The Secretary then announced that he had cast the ballot for Mr. George M. Beringer as member of the Council, to succeed Prof. Day, after which Acting President Apple declared Mr. Beringer elected to that office.

Mr. Whelpley then said he presumed that there was now a vacancy left in the list of nominees for the Council, and it would be in order to nominate some one for that vacancy. He thereupon nominated Mr. Mayo.

Mr. Day said it was perfectly right to take care of Mr. Mayo in the same way they were taking care of the retiring President.

Nomination seconded.

Mr. F. T. Gordon moved that the nominations be closed and that the name of Mr. Mayo be placed on the ticket of list of nominees.

Motion seconded and carried.

President Beringer announced they had very nearly completed the program, but there was one item that had been omitted from the first general session, namely, the reports of the delegates of the various bodies, and asked the pleasure of the convention as to the reports of the delegates of the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, National Retail Druggists' Association, National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, etc. He suggested that the delegates file with Council their written reports.

Mr. Gordon amended the suggestion by saying they be published if it was deemed desirable.

Mr. Mansfield incorporated these suggestions in a motion, which was seconded by Mr. Gordon, and carried.

Mr. Eugene G. Eberle, of Dallas, Tex., asked if there had been a committee appointed to extend a vote of thanks to the local committee and to the citizens of Detroit.

President Beringer replied there had not been but that the Chair would be pleased to entertain such a motion.

Mr. F. T. Gordon thereupon moved that the thanks of the American Pharmaceutical Association be extended to the local committee and to the firms which had aided so greatly in making their stay pleasant, particularly to Parke, Davis & Company, Frederick W. Stearns & Company, and to the Detroit druggists generally.

Mr. Eberle said he would like to offer as an amendment that they include the ladies in the motion. Mr. Gordon accepted the suggestion as a part of his motion.

Mr. Roehrig stated that as long as it did not involve the expenditure of money it was not necessary to refer it to the Council, and he would offer an amendment, that the hotel management be included in the vote of thanks for allowing the Association the privilege of using the Convention Hall. He said he did not think there was any extra charge for that.

President Beringer replied there was not so far as he knew.

Mr. Apple recommended that they include in the list of firms all the firms which had provided special entertainment, and include also a vote of thanks to the ladies.

One of the members then said they should also include in the motion a vote of thanks to the local press.

Mr. Gordon accepted the above amendments and suggestions as a part of his motion, and it was then seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Whelpley said they had elected a Permanent Secretary, but had not fixed his salary and, after consultation, he moved that the salary of the permanent Secretary for the ensuing year be fixed at \$750.00. He explained that the by-law provides that the salary shall not exceed \$1200.00 per year, so they were well within the provision of the by-law.

Motion seconded by Mr. Apple, and carried.

Mr. C. Lewis Diehl said he thought the success of the meeting was largely due to the very efficient services of the local Secretary, Mr. Seltzer, and he moved a vote of thanks be extended to that gentleman.

Mr. Wilbert, in seconding the motion, said he wished to bring to the attention of the Association that during the time he had been attending A. Ph. A. meetings this had been by far the most profitable meeting that he had attended. He said also he did not as a rule attend the meetings for the entertainment feature, but that from a scientific point of view they had been afforded better opportunities at the present meeting to attend to their business and profit by it than they had ever had at any previous meeting of the Association, and he therefore suggested that when the motion was put to a vote the members be requested to rise.

Th motion was then unanimously carried by a rising vote.

President Beringer then appointed as a committee to escort the newly-elected officers to the platform for installation, Mr. W. B. Day, of Chicago, H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, and John G. Godding, of Boston, and he requested that they conduct Mr. Caswell A. Mayo, of Brooklyn, to the Chair.

The committee then escorted Mr. Mayo to the Chair and introduced him to the President.

President Beringer said it afforded him unusual pleasure to greet Mr. Mayo as President of the American Pharmaceutical Association; that he was not new to them; that he had been tried and they knew his excellent worth. The retiring President said in honor of Mr. Mayo's election to the office of President, it became his duty to present to him the badge, which was the evidence of his office, and he believed that Mr. Mayo would maintain the office as pure as the gold of which the insignia was made, and that the office would be kept free and untarnished during his career as President.

Mr. Beringer said it now became his duty to extend to Mr. Mayo the emblem of authority, and said he hoped that he would have great pleasure during the year in enforcing that authority, and he could say that he also extended to him the hearty coöperation of every member of the Association.

Mr. Mayo, in responding, said he had the reputation of not being particularly modest, or easily abashed, but the contrary appeared on this occasion; that he had felt so nervous at the approach of the consummation of the highest honor that could be bestowed upon a pharmacist, that he had been constrained to write out

what he had to say lest his feelings should overpower him, and he should say too much. He said he had just been reminded by a very close friend immediately before being inducted into office not to emulate our distinguished Moose President by having an inaugural address of 28,000 words, and added that if he talked to the full extent of his heart, he believed he would talk to the extent of at least 28,000 words.

Mr. Mayo then delivered his address of installation.. (Printed in September issue.)

President Mayo then asked the committee to induct the Honorary President, Mr. George H. Schafer, of Fort Madison, Iowa, into office.

Mr. Schafer was escorted to the platform and Mr. Whelpley introduced him to the President, saying that while it was a great honor for Mr. Mayo to be President of the Association, he was not alone in the honor of the President's office, because he had associated with him an honorary President, and Mr. Whelpley said they had never before elected to office a person who had such a long record of work in the discharge of the duties of an office as Mr. Schafer; that in 1881 he became acting President and in 1914, consummated his work as honorary President, which was certainly a long term.

President Mayo, on behalf of the Association, welcomed Mr. Schafer, and said that he was quite sure that the members of the Association would profit by Mr. Schafer's long and arduous labors in behalf of the Association and of pharmacy.

Mr. Schafer said he was never more surprised in his life than when he was advised of the honor, and he was deeply moved, and appreciated it more than he could express.

President Mayo then asked the committee to induct the new First Vice-President into office, Mr. L. D. Havenhill, of Lawrence, Kansas.

The committee then escorted Mr. Havenhill to the platform and presented him to the Association, and to the President.

President Mayo said it gave him great pleasure to greet one of the most earnest workers of the Association as First Vice-President, and that it was a well-deserved honor which had been conferred upon him.

Prof. Havenhill said he was deeply moved by the honor which had been bestowed upon him, and he wished to assure the Association that he would endeavor to continue to serve the best interests of the Association, and to discharge his official duties to the very best of his ability.

Mr. Mayo said he wished to apologize for the absence of the Second Vice-President, Mr. C. Herbert Packard, of East Boston, Mass., and the Third Vice-President, Mr. Charles Gietner, of St. Louis, as they had been called away by the exigencies of the time-table.

President Mayo then asked the committee to conduct the newly-elected members of the Council to the platform. Mr. Beringer and Mr. M. I. Wilbert were escorted to the platform, and President Mayo said that the success of the American Pharmaceutical Association had been due to the conservative manner in which its affairs had been conducted, and that they had very wisely put the management of the affairs of the Association into the hands of the Council, and it was the excellent quality of the men composing the Council that had made the Association a success, and they were very fortunate in having Mr. Beringer and Mr. Wilbert,

who had taken such an active interest and done such excellent work in the Association, in the past, to serve them in the Council.

President Mayo then asked the committee to conduct the newly-elected General Secretary to his office, Mr. William B. Day, of Chicago. Mr. Day was escorted to the platform, and President Mayo said that the General Secretary needed no introduction as he was so well known and had served the Association so ably in the past.

Prof. Day said he was deeply grateful for the honor conferred upon him, and that he was not unaware of the duties the office carried with it; that he had had some little experience in Association work as Secretary of his state Association, although this was a much larger undertaking, and he would ask the Association for their assistance and forbearance in the conduct of his office.

Mr. C. Lewis Diehl, the re-elected Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy, was then escorted to the platform, and presented to the Association, and President Mayo said it was unnecessary to introduce Mr. Diehl, as he was known wherever pharmacy was known, and he hoped Mr. Diehl would live for a long while and continue to occupy his office.

Mr. Diehl said he would make a very short address; that he would say to the Association that his work in the past would have to be the criterion of what he would do in the future; that at all times he endeavored to do his very best in the performance of the duties of his office.

President Mayo then announced that the newly-elected Treasurer would be installed. The committee escorted Mr. Whelpley to the platform, and Mr. Godding said it gave him great pleasure to introduce Mr. Henry M. Whelpley as their Treasurer.

President Mayo said he might be in error, but he was under the impression that he and Mr. Whelpley both were in attendance at the 1888 meeting; that he believed that was the first meeting for both of them. Mr. Whelpley replied that it was not his first meeting, and that he had attended his first meeting before that time. Mr. Mayo said he was an older man than he was then.

Mr. Whelpley said he would not at that late hour make a speech, but that he must say that from year to year he seemed to become more and more interested in the work of the office of Treasurer, and as he said to the Council when he was elected, he believed he really enjoyed the work. The only regret he had, Mr. Whelpley said, was that all of the members were practically paid up to date in their dues, and as they all answered his first communication, it deprived him of the mental exercise that was required during the first few years he held his office in devising a series of letters to send to delinquent members.

President Mayo said he was delighted to learn that the Treasurer had an interest in the funds of the Association; that of course interest is a very important part of the income of the organization, in regard to the invested funds.

President Mayo said it now became his duty to present a new officer to the Association, a man who had served them faithfully in emergency and done the work admirably, and he was very glad indeed to have an opportunity to voice the sentiment of the members of the Association of the sense of appreciation for the excellent service that had been done by Mr. E. C. Marshall, the Acting Editor,

who now assumed the post of Acting Editor of the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Marshall said the announcement of his selection to fill this post came as a great surprise to him. He thanked the Association for the confidence they had shown in bestowing upon him this high office, and said as far as it was in his power, his entire thought and energy would be devoted to the service of the Association, and to the cause of pharmacy. The highest service of the Journal was to serve American Pharmacy, and as far as laid in his power his every effort would be devoted to the uplift and advancement of that end, and if he failed, he wished them to understand that it would not be because of any lack of effort, but it would be because the power to succeed had not been bestowed upon him. Mr. Marshall said he sincerely hoped that he would be able to fulfill all their expectations, and he asked, as he had asked in his first editorial, for the sympathetic consideration and help of every member of the Association.

Mr. Joseph W. England was then installed as Secretary of the Council. President Mayo said Mr. England needed no introduction, that he had served the Association long and well in the past and it was to be hoped that he would be able to continue to render such service for a long time in the future.

Mr. England thanked the Association for the honor conferred upon him and said he would endeavor to perform the work of his office to the best of his ability, as he had done in the past.

There being no further business before the Association, on motion duly made, seconded and carried, the General Session of the Association stood adjourned until the Annual Meeting of 1915.



MRS. FRANK H. CARTER,  
Treasurer.



MRS. KITTIE H. GRAVER,  
First Vice-President.