

Wednesday, 9-12 a. m., simultaneous sessions of all the Sections.

Wednesday, 2-5 p. m., simultaneous sessions of all the Sections.

Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. to (?) a. m., meeting of the Council.

Thursday, 9-12 a. m., simultaneous sessions of all Sections.

Thursday p. m., concluding session of the Association, report on the proceedings of the Council, followed by adjournment.

It would, of course, be immaterial whether the meetings opened on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, the important matter being to concentrate the meetings and to eliminate the useless frills.

A program along the lines suggested would involve considerable pruning that would, I think, materially improve the proceedings of the Association. It would eliminate, among others, the Section on Pharmacopœias and Formularies, which I believe is quite unnecessary. Personally, I would prefer to restrict the activities of the Association to three Sections and to eliminate the so-called Section on Commercial Interests. The commercial interests of the pharmacist are either practical pharmacy or they are not pharmaceutical at all, and if not pharmaceutical have no room and no place in the American Pharmaceutical Association. The discussion of profitable sidelines, whether of the lunch-counter type, of the chicken-feed variety, or fake jewelry have little or nothing to do with pharmacy and should not be recognized in an organization designed primarily to discuss pharmaceutical problems.

My program would also eliminate the House of Delegates which has no legitimate room or place for existence, and in view of the fact that the Council already contains some thirty-eight or forty members with provisions for a further increase, I am inclined to believe that the latter body is quite sufficiently representative of the membership at large to take care of any business that may be referred to it.

One provision that I would like to see adopted in connection with the work of the Council is the recognition of alternates for members of the Council who are unable to attend the annual sessions. With a provision for alternates all sections of the country in which real live pharmacists can be found would be adequately represented and the members at large could readily intrust any business of the Association to such a representative Council.

This program also eliminates the so-called Women's Section which, as I understand, is not legally a part of the Association at the present time. While there can be absolutely no objection to an official or non-official Women's Auxiliary, there is, as I understand it, no provision in the constitution or by-laws of the Association that provides for election or recognition of non-members of the Association as members of a Section or as officers of a Section.

I most heartily endorse the proposition to

insist that a full and complete program of all the communications to be presented be prepared in advance so that the members present at a meeting will know exactly what they may expect. I would even go further, however, and limit the number of papers to be presented at any one session and insist that time be allowed for discussion. If such a program is prepared and lived up to, I am sure that the members present at a meeting will be in a position to be benefited by attending the Section sessions which offer the most interesting material and the meetings of the Association will tend to the further elimination of unnecessary duplication.

I quite agree with others that meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association should be devoid of what has been referred to as "gabfests" and should be restricted to the consideration of really worth while material that will be a credit to the Association and make for progress in the sciences of our calling."

J. W. ENGLAND,
Secretary of the Council.

415 N. Thirty-third Street.

The Pharmacist and the Law

PHARMACY LAW OF PORTO RICO.

LEY

PARA ENMENDAR LA SECCION 6 DE LA "LEY AUTORIZANDO LA ORGANIZACION DE UNA JUNTA DE FARMACIA," APROBADA EN 8 DE MARZO DE 1906, Y ENMENDADA 10 DE MARZO DE 1910.

Decretase por la Asamblea Legislativa de Puerto Rico:

Sección 1.—Que la Sección 6 de la "Ley autorizando la organización de una Junta de Farmacia," aprobada en 8 de marzo de 1906 y enmendada en 10 de marzo de 1910, se entienda redactado como sigue:

"Sección 6.—Los individuos que estudien en Puerto Rico la carrera de farmacia deberán presentar antes de recibir su licencia, certificación firmada por un licenciado en farmacia, haciendo constar que ha practicado en su oficina de farmacia por un periodo no menor de dos años. Deberán examinarse de las asignaturas comprendidas en el siguiente plan de estudios:

Primer curso.—Química Inorgánica Física, Higiene, Historia Natural (Botánica, Zoología y Mineralogía).

Segundo curso.—Química Orgánica, Fisiología, Materia Médica o Farmacéutica Ani-

mal y Mineral, Materia Médica o Farmacéutica Vegetal.

Tercer curso.—Práctica de Operaciones Farmacéuticas y Reconocimiento de Drogas, Estudia de la Farmacopea de los Estados Unidos, Toxicología e Incompatibilidades."

Sección 2.—Toda ley o parte de ley que se oponga a la presente queda derogada.

Sección 3.—Esta Ley comenzará a regir desde su aprobación.

Aprobada, 7 de marzo de 1912.

TRANSLATION.

To amend Sec. 6.—This Law authorized the organization of a Council in Pharmacy. Approved on the 8th day of March, 1906, and amended on the 10th day of March, 1910.

"Decreed by the Assembly Legislative of Porto Rico."

Sec. 1.—That Sec. 6—of the Law authorizing the organization of a Council in Pharmacy approved on the 8th day of March, 1906, and amended on the 10th day of March, 1910, that the following methods shall be adopted.

Sec. 6.—Those individuals who study in Porto Rico the profession of Pharmacy shall find it a duty to present, before receiving his license, a certificate signed by a licentiate in whose Pharmacy he has practiced for a period of two years, and he must also pass examinations in the following studies:

First Course.—Inorganic Chemistry, Physics, Hygiene, Natural History, including Botany, Zoology and Mineralogy.

Second Course.—Organic Chemistry, Higher Physics, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Animal, Mineral and Vegetable Pharmacology.

Third Course.—Practice in the operation of Pharmacy and be able to identify the different drugs; also in the study of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, Toxicology and Incompatibilities.

Sec. 2.—The whole Law or part of the Law that is opposed at present is waiting amendment.

Sec. 3.—This Law begins to govern after being approved.

Approved, March 7, 1912.

THE PORTO RICO COUNCIL OF PHARMACY.

President—Pedro Julia, San Juan.

Secretary—Jose Monclova, Rio Piedras.

Treasurer—Ramon L. Daubon, San Juan.

Members—Clemente Ramirez, Manati; J. Calderon Aponte, Catano.

Meetings:—

January, March, April.

June, September, November.



LIABILITY OF DRUGGIST FOR CLERK'S MISTAKE.

Action was brought for death caused by taking tartar emetic given the deceased in mistake for cream of tartar. The answer denied the authority of the assistant to sell drugs. The defendant, who was a practicing physician, was in partnership with another in the drug business. His time was principally devoted to the practice of his profession, and his partner looked after the drug store. The firm employed a clerk, about 18 years of age, who was not a registered pharmacist. The deceased, with her brother, drove to the store, where, at her request, the brother asked the clerk, who was alone in the store, for 10 cents worth of cream of tartar. The clerk by mistake gave him tartar emetic, wrapping it up in an ordinary paper package, without a label. She drank this dissolved in water, and died in consequence. There was no proof that the deceased's brother, when he entered the store, knew, or had any reason to surmise, that there was any limitation on the clerk's authority. If one enters a store, the court said, and finds a person apparently in charge, in the absence of notice to the contrary, he has a right to presume that such person is authorized to sell any ordinary article of merchandise kept for the purpose of sale, and to rely upon upon his procuring and furnishing the article asked for. It is a matter of common knowledge that there is a class of chemical preparations such as bicarbonate of soda, chloride of lime, copperas, and cream of tartar, which, while in one sense drugs, are in such general use for domestic and other purposes as often to be sold in general stores in the smaller towns, and which require no special skill or knowledge. Even though the clerk disobeyed his instructions, it is a settled principle that a master is liable for the consequences of the negligent conduct of his servant, committed in the course of his employment, although the particular act complained of was unauthorized by the master, and was done in disobedience to his commands.

Judgment for the plaintiff was affirmed.

Moses v. Mathews, Nebraska Supreme Court, 146 N. W. 920.

SALE OF STOCK OF DRUGS—FRAUD—
CANCELLATION.

Lewis and Rea entered into a written contract by which Lewis was to trade Rea certain lands and \$2,100 for a stock of drugs. Lewis delivered a deed to one tract of the land, and paid Rea \$1,000 in money, and took possession of the goods. While running the store, and perfecting title to the other lands, Rea fraudulently obtained possession of the stock, and refused to proceed further with the trade. Lewis sued for rescission of the contract, cancellation of his deeds, and a return of the money he had paid. Lewis did not, however, offer in his petition to restore to Rea a small amount of money received by him on the sale of drugs, etc., while he was in possession of the store. It was held that, as Rea had in his hands moneys paid by Lewis on the contract far in excess of the money Lewis had received, it was not vitally necessary that an offer to restore be stated in the petition.

Rea v. Lewis, Oklahoma Supreme Court, 139 Pac. 977.



UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH
SERVICE.

List of Changes of Stations and Duties of Commissioned and Other Officers of the United States Public Health Service for the seven days ended May 20, 1914:

Assistant Surgeon-General L. E. Cofer. Granted 3 days' leave of absence from May 20, 1914. May 19, 1914.

Senior Surgeon S. D. Brooks. Detailed to accompany the Health Officer of Los Angeles, Cal., on inspection of Owens river water supply system. May 19, 1914.

Surgeon L. L. Williams. Detailed to attend the meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association, to be held at Baltimore, Md., May 26-29, 1914. May 16, 1914.

Surgeon C. P. Wertenbaker. At the request of the Secretary of the State Board of Health of Vermont, detailed to attend the meeting of the Vermont Health Officers' Association to be held at Bellows Falls, Vt., May 21, 1914. May 13, 1914.

Surgeon H. S. Cumming. Detailed to attend the meeting of the Oyster Growers' and Dealers' Association of North America at Atlantic City, N. J., May 19-20, 1914. May 12, 1914.

Surgeon Carroll Fox. On request of the

State Board of Health of Minnesota, directed to proceed to that State to make, in co-operation with that board, an investigation of sanitary administration in Minnesota. May 12, 1914.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. E. Ebersole. Granted 7 days' additional leave of absence from May 21, 1914. May 18, 1914.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Manning. Granted 10 days' leave of absence from June 3, 1914. May 14, 1914.

Assistant Surgeon D. C. Turnipseed. Granted 7 days' leave of absence enroute to station. May 18, 1914.

Assistant Surgeon M. V. Safford. Directed to proceed to Quincy, Mass., to investigate suspected case of typhus fever. May 18, 1914.

Sanitary Engineer Joseph A Le Prince. Directed to proceed via Washington, D. C., to Erie, Pa., to make an inspection of Presque Isle in respect to the prevention of disease-bearing mosquitoes thence via Washington, D. C., to Raleigh, N. C., for duty in connection with malaria investigations. May 14, 1914.

BOARD CONVENED.

Board of commissioned medical officers convened to meet at the Bureau, on call of the Chairman, to prepare questions for the written examination of Pharmacist C. Stier to determine his fitness for promotion to the grade of Pharmacist of the first class. Detail for the Board: Assistant Surgeon-General W. C. Rucker, Chairman; Passed Assistant Surgeon Hugh de Valin, Recorder. May 18, 1914.

Official: RUPERT BLUE,
Surgeon-General.

List of Changes of Stations and Duties of Commissioned and Other Officers of the United States Public Health Service, for the seven days ended June 3, 1914:

Assistant Surgeon-General W. C. Rucker. Detailed to attend a meeting of the Surgeons' Association of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Washington, D. C., June 18-20, 1914, and deliver an address on the subject of "Railway Sanitation." May 27, 1914.

Directed to proceed to Charleston, S. C., and deliver an address before the graduating class of the Medical Department of the University of South Carolina, June 4, 1914. May 27, 1914.

Surgeon J. A. Nydegger. Detailed to represent the Service at the annual meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of

Maryland at Baltimore, Maryland, April 28-30, 1914. April 25, 1914.

Surgeon M. J. White. Directed, at the request of the State Board of Health of Kansas, to attend the annual conference of health officers to be held at Rosedale, Kansas, during the week beginning June 8, 1914, for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures on public health subjects. May 27, 1914.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Frost. Granted 1 day's leave of absence, May 31, 1914, under paragraph 193, Service Regulations. May 31, 1914.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Mullan. Directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., about June 2, 1914, for the purpose of assisting Surgeon J. A. Nydegger in the examination of 1700 aliens due to arrive about that time. May 28, 1914.

Granted 10 days' leave of absence, on account of sickness, from May 12, 1914. May 26, 1914.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. A. Herring. Granted 5 days' leave of absence from June 1, 1914. May 26, 1914.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Hurley. Detailed in addition to other duties, to assume the position of Superintendent of Hygiene and Sanitation Exhibits in the Departments of Education and Social Economy of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. May 26, 1914.

Assistant Surgeon M. H. Neill. Granted 6 days' leave of absence from May 26, 1914, under paragraph 195, Service Regulations. May 25, 1914.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Smith, Jr. Directed to report to the Superintendent, School of Instruction, Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., for duty on Revenue-Cutter "Itasca" during the summer. June 3, 1914.

Assistant Surgeon John Sundwall. Directed to proceed from Lawrence to Rosedale, Kansas, in time to deliver lectures before the Annual School of Health Officers of Kansas, June 8-10, 1914, on the subject of pellagra thence to Washington, D. C., and report to the Director of the Hygienic Laboratory for duty. May 27, 1914.

Pharmacist J. V. La Grange. Granted 5 days' leave of absence from May 25, 1914, under paragraph 214, Service Regulations. May 25, 1914.

List of Changes of Stations and Duties of Commissioned and Other Officers of the United States Public Health Service, for the seven days ended June 10, 1914:

Assistant Surgeon-General J. W. Kerr. Detailed to attend the meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society at Boston, Mass., June 9-10, 1914, for the purpose of presenting an address on the relation of physicians to public health organization and administration. June 6, 1914.

Surgeon P. M. Carrington. Granted 12 days' leave of absence from June 8, 1914. June 3, 1914.

Surgeon G. B. Young. Granted 1 year's leave of absence, without pay, from July 1, 1914. June 6, 1914.

Surgeon B. W. Brown. Directed to proceed to Boston, Mass., and assume charge of the Marine Hospital at that port. June 6, 1914.

Surgeon T. Clark. Directed to proceed to Ellis Island, N. Y., and report to the Chief Medical Officer for the purpose of familiarizing himself with methods followed in making examinations for mental disorders. June 4, 1914.

Surgeon L. L. Lumsden. Upon completion of preliminary sanitary survey in Lawrence County, Indiana, directed to proceed to Mississippi, with the force under his charge, for the purpose of making a similar survey of Union and another county of that State. June 3, 1914.

Surgeon John F. Anderson. Directed to proceed to Wilmington, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., for inspection of Service operations in field investigations of the public health. June 5, 1914.

Surgeon W. C. Billings. Granted 3 days' leave of absence from June 5, 1914, under paragraph 193, Service Regulations. June 4, 1914.

Surgeon J. Goldberger. Relieved from duty as member of board on new "Nomenclature of Diseases." June 5, 1914.

Surgeon J. W. Schreschewsky. Relieved from duty as recorder of board on new "Nomenclature of Diseases." June 5, 1914.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. H. Creel. Directed, at the request of the Efficiency and Economy Committee of Illinois, to proceed to Springfield and other points in that State to make an investigation of sanitary administration and the laws under which it is conducted. June 6, 1914.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. E. Ebersole. Granted 7 days' leave of absence from June 3, 1914, under paragraph 195, Service Regulations. June 4, 1914.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. D. Foster. Upon completion of sanitary inspections in South Carolina, relieved from duty at Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La., and directed to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Bureau for temporary duty. June 2, 1914.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. Roberts. Directed to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report to Senior Surgeon Fairfax Irwin for temporary duty in fumigation of vessels at that port. June 3, 1914.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. R. Marshall. Relieved from duty at Honolulu, Hawaii, and directed to proceed to Providence, R. I., and assume charge of the Service at that port.